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. V. ELKTON, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1841. NO. 2.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY H. ROSEE.

Agents for the Cecil Gazette.

Allen Vandiver, Esq., P. M., Fort Deposit.
James E. Blackwelder, Esq., " " J. J. Hickman, Esq., P. M., Perryville.
Gilbert S. Lansdown, Esq., P. M., Rising Sun.
Samuel Rowland, Esq., P. M., Rowlandville.
Wm. H. Hicks, Esq., P. M., Blue Ball.
Wm. M. Tow-Smith, Esq., P. M. Home.
Thomas Mayfitt, Esq., P. M., North East.
Major John N. Black, P. M., Charlestown.
Benjamin C. Cowan, Esq., Cowantown.
William D. Mercer, Esq., Cecilton.
Richard I. Foard, Esq., P. M., St. Augustine.
J. H. Morton, Esq., P. M., Warwick.

POETRY.

From Graham's Magazine.

I CLING TO THEE.

BY T. G. SPEAR.

"Tis sweet to be lov'd, to have thee nigh,
In pleasant converse thus with me,
For while these social moments fly,
I feel my heart-strings cling to thee—
Yes, cling to thee with stronger ties
Than ever I felt or knew before,
As day by day some charm supplies,
That makes me bless thee more and more.

Though fore may be a troubled stream,
And oftimes seek a troubled sea,
I find the passage like a dream,
In sailing down its tide with thee,
And feel it reigned amidst the roar
That would against our barque prevail,
Till every idle gust is o'er—
That hangs around its bridal sail.

I cling to thee, by night by day—
With all a wife's affection tried,
And bless thee fondly when away,
And when reclining at my side.
I think of thee where'er thou art,
Nor can forget thee though unseen—
Thou beacon of my trusting heart!
That cheer'st it through each gloomy scene.

In doubt—in transport—in distress,
My soul receives dwell on thee,
Whose words are ever quick to bless—
And loving bless'd in things to thee.
It clings around the cherished name
It first repeat'd to know was thine—
In joy or sorrow—wrong or shame,
For ever yours—for ever mine.

I cling to thee as guide and friend—
The plighted guardian of my heart—
Whose presence doth a brightness lend,
That leaves a sadness when apart.
The love I know, the joy I feel,
As closely—O, thy fate entwin'd—
Will time cannot my soul—my love,
Erase out the chambers of my mind.

I cling to thee in calm or storm—
In terror—torture—bond or free,
Love from out its fountain warm,
Still rolls in tranquil rills to thee.
For thee I pours the fervent prayer—
The morning hymn—the evening lay—
That thou may'st never know despair,
Nor feel Misfortune's friendless sway.

I cling to thee as clings the vine
Around some noble forest tree—
And when thou shalt thy strength resign,
I too would fall and sleep with thee;—
Yes, 'neath yon bright and daming sun,
And this our own dear native sky,
We long have liv'd and lov'd as one,
And would as one together die.

Thou'rt dear to me through all of time—
And in that hour when life takes wing,
The thought serene—the hope sublime—
Departing still to thee shall cling.
But should't thou, love, first sink to sleep,
And light my worldly path no more,
My soul shall wait, and watch, and weep,
And cling to thee, though gone before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Graham's Magazine.

Worth and Wealth,

OR THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

"And so you intend to marry Lucy Warden—eh! Harry. What on earth has put you in such a notion of that girl!"

Charles Lowry, to his friend Henry [illegible] they sat together, cracking al[illegible] dinner.

"Why not marry Lucy Warden!" [illegible] asks his friend.

Why! oh! because she's not worth a [illegible] and besides I've heard she's the [illegible] ughter of a bricklayer. You know, [illegible] y how, that her mother kept a little dry [illegible] is store until an uncle left Mrs. Warden [illegible] that annuity on which they now just manage to subsist."

"A formidable array of evils, indeed; but still they do not dishearten me. As for money I do not look for it in a wife, because I should never feel independent if I was indebted to a bride for my bread. Besides an heiress is generally educated in such expensive habits that it requires a fortune to satisfy her luxurious wishes. As a mere matter of business this marrying for money is nine times out of ten a losing speculation. You are forced to live according to your wife's former style and being thus led into expenses which your income will not afford, you so often end by becoming bankrupt—[illegible] too late, you discover that your [illegible] only for a parlor; she becomes [illegible] or sick, and per[illegible] felicity is at [illegible] by the servile adorers of rank, who came over the Atlantic to assume airs in the provinces which they dared not assume at home, and to sneer at the honester members of society, who, instead of being like themselves drones in the public hive, earned their bread fairly. It is this latter class to which our country is indebted for its subsequent prosperity—a prosperity which all the aristocrats of Europe could not have bestowed upon it. The revolution, while it made us politically equal, did not destroy this social aristocracy.—The same exclusiveness prevails now as then, but with even more injustice, for it is opposed to the whole spirit of our republican institutions. Nor is this all the prejudice itself is ridiculous. How can people, who scarcely know their own ancestors beyond one or two generations, and whose blood has been derived from every nation and occupation on the globe, talk with any propriety of birth!—Why, there is scarcely a man or woman of our acquaintance who is not an example of this pie-bald ancestry. Take, for instance, Walter Hastings, who, you know, boasts of his family. I happen to know all about him, for he is a second cousin to myself. His father made a fortune, and married into our family. But who was he? The son of a German redemptioner. Hastings' mother, it is true, is the grand-daughter of an English baron, and the sister—a far higher glory—of a signer of our Declaration of Independence. Such is a fair sample of our best families. Why I would undertake to furnish from the ancestry of any of them either a peasant or a peer, either a laborer or a drone. Birth, forsooth! The only persons who boast of it in this country are generally those who have the least claim even to an honest parentage, and the noisiest pretender to blood I ever met with was the grand-son of a fellow who was hung fifty years ago for forgery."

"Well, you're really getting quite low in your notions, Harry; where in the world did you pick up such vulgar opinions! You, a gentleman and a lawyer, to marry such a girl! She's pretty enough I grant—unlikely no doubt—can sing and draw passably—and makes, I hear, a pleasant tea-urn; or does dirty housework as well as a common kitchen girl.—But perhaps that is what you want her for!"

"Your sneer aside, yes! It is because Lucy Warden is a good house-keeper, that I intend to marry her. Not that I would have a bride only because she could, as you say, make a batch of bread. Education, amiability, a refined mind, and lady-like manners are equally necessary. But a knowledge, and a practical one too, of house-keeping, is no slight requisite in a good wife. I know such knowledge is scarce among our city ladies, but that is the very reason why I prize it so highly. Believe me, refinement is not incompatible with this knowledge."

"Pshaw, Harry; but granting your position, what is the use of such knowledge?"

"It is of daily use. Servants will always impose on a mistress who knows nothing of her duties as the domestic head of the house. You are an importer; but how long, think you, would you prosper if you left every thing to the care of clerks, who would naturally take advantage of your carelessness to fleece you? A mistress of a house ought to oversee her establishment in person. This she cannot do unless, to use a mercantile phrase, *she understands her business*. If she does not do this, nothing will be well done. The whole evil, believe me, arises from the desire of our women to ape the extravagance of the English female nobility, whose immense wealth allows them to employ substitutes to oversee their domestic establishments. But even had we incomes of hundreds of thousands of dollars, we could not carry out the plan, owing to the total absence of good servants of this character in our country; and in this opinion I am borne out by Combe and Hamilton, two of the most observant and just of English travellers."

"Well, Harry, you were born for a barrister, or you could not run on so glibely. But it's a shame that a gentleman who might command the choice of the market, and marry the richest heiress in Walnut street, should throw himself away upon a girl without a sixpence.—Now there's Charlotte Thornbury and her sister, who are co-heiresses, why can't you take the one and I the other!"

"Merely because I love another. You smile; but despite the sneer I am a believer in love. Of Charlotte I have nothing to say, except that she is beautiful.—You know how often we have discussed the matter. I only hope she will make you a good wife."

"*Allons!* the ladies are awaiting us.—You and I will never, on this question, agree."

The foregoing conversation has given our readers a pretty accurate idea of the young men to whose acquaintance we have introduced them. Henry Bowen was a young lawyer with a small annual income, but of—what is called—an unimpeachable family. This, with his acknowledged talents, would have procured for him the hand of many a mere heiress, but he had wisely turned away from them all, and sought a companion for life in one, without name or fortune, but who, in every requisite for a good wife, was immeasurably their superior.

Charles Lowry, on the contrary, was a dashing young merchant, who by dint of attention in the counting-house, could afford to be luxurious in his style of living. He had imbibed many of the false notions of fashionable society, and among others the idea that a rich wife was indispensible. His sole object was to secure an heiress, as much for the eclat of the thing as for her fortune, although this latter was no slight temptation to the young merchant. And he had finally succeeded. Amid a host of rivals he had won the prize. Need we say that Charlotte Thornbury, the beautiful, the gay, but the careless heiress, was the guerdon!

The two friends were married in the same week. The one took his wife to a small, but neat and convenient house in one of our less fashionable streets—while the other entered at once into a splendid mansion in Walnut street, whose furniture and decorations were the theme of general envy and admiration. The one bride kept but a single servant, the other had several. Yet the mansion of Mrs. Lowry, though always magnificent, was never tidy, while the quiet home of Mrs. Bowen was a pattern of neatness and simple elegance. The young merchant never went home without finding that his wife had been out all day either shopping, or making calls, and was in consequence tired and silent, or perhaps out of humor; while the young lawyer always found a neat dinner and a cheerful wife to welcome him. As for Charles, he had always sneered at love, and having married from motives of vanity and interest, a woman whose mind he despised, he had nothing of sympathy with her, nor was it long consequently before he found her society irksome. When the toils of the counting-house were over he went home, because it was the custom, but not because he expected to derive any pleasure from the conversation of his vain and flippant wife. He was glad when the season commenced with its round of dissipation, because then he found some relief in attending the fashionable entertainments of his own and his wife's acquaintance. Since his marriage he had never enjoyed a single hour of her domestic felicity.

How different was the wedded life of Henry and his bride. All through the tedious duties of the day, the recollection of his sweet wife's greeting at night, cheered the young lawyer on in his labors.—And when evening came, and he had closed his office for the day, how smilingly, and in what neat attire, would Lucy preside at the tea table, or, after their meal had been disposed of, bring out her work-stand, and sew at something, if only at a trifle for a fair, while Henry read to her in his rich, mellow voice. And then, sometimes, they would sit on the sofa and talk of a thousand plans for the future, when their income should be extended, or, if it was in summer, they would stroll out for a walk, or call upon some of their few intimate friends.

"Dear Henry," said Lucy, one evening to her husband, as they sat talking together after tea, "how wearied Mr Lowry looks of late. I think he must be in bad health. How glad I am you are always well. I know not what I should do if you were to be taken sick."

"May that day be long averted, my own Lucy," said the husband, as he kissed her pure brow, "but I have noticed something of the same look in Lowry; and have attributed it to the cares of business. His wife is a woman, you know, who could do little to alleviate a husband's weariness."

"Oh, how can she be a wife, and not wish to soften her husband's cares. Indeed, indeed, if you only look the least worried I share your trouble until your brow clears up."

"And it is that which makes me love you so dearly," said the husband, as he pressed her to his bosom. "Ah," he continued to himself, "if Charles saw me to night I wonder whether he would not envy me!"

That evening there was a brilliant party at the house of Mrs. Lowry, who was smiling upon her guests in all the elation of gratified pride. Never had she appeared more happy. But even the envied mistress of the revel was not without her care. One or two favorite [illegible] whom she had invited did not [illegible] she could not help overhearing [illegible] the ill-natured remarks of her [illegible] Her only gratification was in the flatteries of others of her [illegible] were either more fawning, [illegible] ceitful. At length, the [illegible] tainment was over, and wearied and disgusted, she paused a moment in the deserted parlors before retiring. Her husband was there.

"Well, Mrs. Lowry," said he, with a yawn, "so this grand affair is over at length, and a pretty penny it has cost I do not doubt." Charles had latterly found that his income was frightfully beneath his expenses, and had begun to wish his bride less extravagant—"But why did you purchase those new ottomans—and these candelabra—and that," and here he used an oath, "expensive set of mirrors! I told you the ottomans were good enough, and here, when I come home, I find you have purchased them in defiance of my orders. Why, madam, an earl's fortune would not sustain you in your extravagances."

"And whose fortune, I wonder, buys these things!" said the passionate beauty, "you would'nt let me have the common comforts of life if you had your way."

"Pshaw, madam, none of your airs—But I tell you this extravagance I neither can nor will submit to."

"You're a brute," said the wife, "so you are. Do you—you think," she continued, bursting into tears, "I'd have married you, when I might have had so many better husbands, if I'd thought you'd have used me this way!"

"Well, madam, so you've got up a scene," coolly said the husband, "all I wish is, that you had married some one of your other suitors."

"You do—you insult me—I won't live with you a day. Oh, that I should be abused in this way," and the now really wretched woman burst into a fresh flood of tears.

"As you please, madam."

But we omit the rest of this scene, which ended with a fit of hysterics on the part of the wife, and a volley of curses on that of the husband. The difficulty was the next day made up between the newly married couple; but from that hour their altercations were frequent and bitter. Charles began to think as his old friend had told him, that there was a great difference betwixt marrying for love or for money.

Three years passed. At the end of that period, how altered were the circumstances of Charles and his friend.

The expenses of his establishment had increased upon the former until his fortune not only staggered but gave way under the pressure, and, after several ineffectual attempts to retrieve it by speculations, which, ending abortively, only increased his embarrassments, Charles found himself upon the brink of ruin. In these circumstances he found no consolation in the sympathy of his wife. She rather upbraided him with the loss of her fortune, forgetting how much of it she had squandered in her fashionable entertainments. Their alterations, moreover, had increased in frequency and violence ever since the scene we have recorded above, until Charles, unable to find even quiet at his own fire side, sought for relief in the club. Hither he was led, moreover, by the desire of retrieving his fortune, for his embarrassments were still unknown to the world, and he trusted that by a lucky chance he might place himself once more in security. Vain hope. How many deluded victims have indulged in the same delusion before. His course from that hour was downward. He became a gambler, he neglected all business, he lost, his engagements failed to be met, and in a few weeks he was bankrupt.

Meantime the husband of Lucy had been steadily gaining in reputation, and increasing his business, so that at the end of the third year the young couple were enabled to move into a larger and more elegant house, situated in a more desirable quarter. This change of location materially strengthened the business of the young attorney; he became known as one of the *rising young men*; and he looked forward with certainty to the speedy accumulation of a competency.

"Have you heard any thing, father," said Lucy, one evening to her husband, as she came in from a day's hard work, "concerning poor Mrs. Lowry or her husband!"

"Yes, my love," said he, "and it is all over."

"What! has any thing alarming happened," said Lucy, anxiously.

"Sit down, dearest, and don't tremble so," said her husband, seating, putting his arm around her waist, and drawing her to the sofa, "and I will tell you the whole of the matter. It seems that [illegible] said, when some forgeries which he had perpetrated were discovered, and a strict search set on foot after the criminal, she went so far as to hope he might be taken and brought to condign punishment.—But you know they never lived happy together.

"Well, every attempt to trace the fugitive having failed, the search was about being given up in despair, when intelligence was brought to the city this morning, that a dead body, answering to the description of that of Mr. Lowry, had been washed ashore, a few miles down the river. You may well look alarmed, for the intelligence was too true. It was the body of my poor friend. It is supposed that grief, shame at his bankruptcy, and remorse for his crime, led him to commit suicide. Poor fellow, his sad fate may be traced to his ill-assorted marriage. He chose a woman whose extravagance always outstripped her fortune, who, from having brought him wealth, considered him beneath her. He did not know the difference in a wife between *Worth* and *Wealth*."

TEXAS—Pigs and Official Dignity—*A Diplomatist in Trouble.*—It seems that some time since Mr. Saligny, French Charge to the Republic of Texas, had a misunderstanding with Mr. Bullock, a plain honest democrat and a republican, which resulted in the representative of the sovereignty of La Belle France leaving the house of the aforesaid publican, with whom he had for some time taken lodgings. The parties put themselves on their reserved rights, and for a considerable period maintained towards each other a position of armed non-combatants. Mr. Saligny took an establishment in the vicinity of his former host, and dispensed the hospitalities of a resident minister in his own appropriate domicile. Attached to his dwelling was a kitchen garden, in which, one balmy morning, certain juvenile mud larks, commonly called pigs, belonging to Mr. Bullock, were found disporting themselves, to the great damage of the young peas and other esculents, which were then and there maturing for the private table of him the said Saligny, and lessee for a term of years of the premises. Whereupon the horticulturist attached to the august mission, took a pitch-fork, and with dreadful purpose, stuck it into the body of each separate pig, and tossed it over the fence—showing thereby a proper indignation at the trespass done on the lands and enclosures of said embassy, and killing the pigs at the same time.

Mr. Bullock, not having the fear of France before his eyes, and likewise considering that if Mr. Saligny had kept his fence in proper repair, the pigs could not have got into his garden, grew very wroth and incontinently fell upon their unlucky murderer, bunging up his eyes and phlebotomizing his nose in a manner to appease the ghosts of the slaughtered innocents. Hereupon the representative of Louis Phillippe det[illegible] the government of Texas the imm[illegible] execution of Mr. Bullock as a h[illegible] to the honor of his august maste[illegible] was severely wounded, as typified by the bleeding olfactories of the belabored gardener.

The President of Texas being absent from the seat of government, the Secretary of the Treasury had to decide upon the demand for Bullock's execution; but unfortunately that functionary had expressed his approval of the conduct of the owner and natural protector of the pigs, and was therefore indisposed to have him shot, for what he considered a meritorious act. The French Minister, so far from approving the suggestions of the Secretary, became more exorbitant in his exactions, and required the dismissal of the cabinet minister and the execution of Mr. Bullock to boot, and in default of these reasonable requests being complied with, intimated that the honor of France required that he should demand his passports. The administration of Texas, deeply deploring the possible rupture of the friendly relations between France and the young Republic, informed the offended diplomatist that there was no law to sanction the summary taking away of Mr. Bullock's bacon a note which contained a profer of the passports if they were required.

At our last advices the affair was in this condition. What it will end in is within the womb of time. This much, however, is somewhat illustrative of the fickleness of monarchical r[illegible]

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE FRUITS OF THE SOIL.

The statistics accompanying the returns of the last census, show that the sixteen millions of people who live within the limits of the United States, possess lumber to the value of upwards of eleven millions of dollars, which, with the brick and stone of incalculable amount, constitutes the materials for their dwellings.—The income of their orchards, which grow around these dwellings, is upwards of six millions of dollars in value. They had more than twenty-six millions of pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths, blankets, and hosiery, &c. with which to shelter their persons from inclement weather, more than a thousand millions pounds of cotton to manufacture into various useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of their flax and hemp united was nearly a million of tons.

For the food that was to sustain and nourish them, they had, the last year, more than seventy-three millions of wheat, equal to more than fourteen millions of barrels of wheat flour, a rare article with those men who subdued and settled this domain. They had, also, more than seventeen millions bushels of buckwheat, and three millions bushels of barley. The value of the poultry that strolled about the yards and enclosures, was more than nine millions of dollars. The number of swine was upwards of twenty millions, and the number of sheep more than nineteen millions.

The people of the United States had, the last year, more than three hundred and seventeen millions bushels of Indian corn, more than ninety-nine millions bushels of potatoes, and upwards of thirteen millions neat cattle, which furnished them milk, butter, and cheese, &c. to the value of more than thirteen millions of dollars. They had at their command the labor and services of more than three millions of horses and mules, and upwards of a hundred and six millions bushels of oats, and nine millions tons of hay, on which to feed these and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed acid or bitter to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eighty millions pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them, for their indulgence, more than seventy seven millions pounds of tobacco, and upwards of two hundred and seventy thousand gallons of wine, with which to cheer their hearts. Such is the income of their soil only; and yet they are over head in debt. The public debts alone, in a time of profound peace, are estimated at near two hundred millions of dollars. Surely there has been very bad calculation somewhere.

There is some good sense in the following paragraph, which we extract from the Montreal Herald:

"It strikes us as something exceedingly improper, to see three or four gentlemen having to leave a pew in church, in order to give a lady a seat farthest removed from the door. We see this frequently done, even after the services of the church have commenced. This ceremony on the part of the gentlemen, may be gallantry, but it appears to us exceedingly ill-timed and out of place. Its exhibition is productive of inconvenience, and disturbs others who are engaged in duties far more important than any which relates to fashionable etiquette. Oh, reform it altogether; it is a custom more honorable in the breach than the observance."

Some of the Yankees who go "Out West" thinking they are to find a perfect El Dorado, do not make out so well after all. One of them, who recently returned to his native town, was interrogated as follows by an old friend and school fellow:

"Well, Zeph, how have you made out by your journey!"

"How have I made out!"

"Yes."

"Why, I've made out darnation well, I've made out to get hum again, and that's what I call dum a plaguy good business considerin' every thing."—[N. O. Pic.

Pasmoss for May.—From the extraordinary weather experienced during the last month, [says a contemporary,] the [illegible]tions recommended and deemed advi[illegible] follows.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Easton Star.

HON. FRANCIS THOMAS *of Frederick.*—Among the distinguished members of the Democratic party in Maryland, we know of none who has been more wantonly misrepresented by our political opponents than Mr. Thomas of Frederick. This has arisen from the fact that on all occasions when important measures, whether State or National, have been proposed, Mr. Thomas has voluntarily stepped forth regardless of personal considerations, and maintained his stand with a decision of character that has called forth the warmest approval of his friends, and the envy and dread of his foes. His political acts defy the most rigid scrutiny, and the party of which he is a member, has good cause for felicitation in the fact, that while he has never shrunk from the performance of any duty required at his hands, he has consistently maintained those principles which we deem essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people. Unceasing efforts have been made to misrepresent his opinions, and his actions have been made subjects of attack by the more desperate of his political adversaries. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Thomas has triumphantly succeeded in refuting the designs of his political accusers. He maintains unscathed his popular position, and his talents are still powerfully exerted in opposition to those unhallowed measures whose certain tendency is to fatten the rich and enpoverish the poor. That the erroneous statements of his persecutors may not attain with the people of this Shore, has prompted us to pen this plain and unvarnished statement of facts. In the region of the State where Mr. Thomas resides and so fully enjoys the confidence and esteem of a majority of his fellow citizens this would be deemed a work of supererogation.—With us, however, the statement is manifestly due to him.

From the moment that Gen. Jackson issued his veto message on the Maysville and Rockville road, Mr. Thomas took ground with him, and has stood by the doctrines of that message ever since. He defeated Mr. Sprigg (the present president of the Canal Company) for Congress in 1831, in which canvass Mr. Thomas' approval of the veto on the Internal Improvement system was one of the great questions involved. Another question between Mr. Sprigg and Mr. Thomas grew out of General Jackson's questioning the constitutionality of the Bank of the U. S. Mr. T. went with Gen. Jackson and Mr. Sprigg against him.

During the first session after Mr. Thomas was elected in 1831–'2, he was put on a committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States, and took a decided course in developing the mal-conduct of that Institution. He also voted against a re-charter in 1832, before it was known whether General Jackson would or would not sign a charter. During the same session he voted against McDuffie's resolution declaring that the public deposites were safe and ought to be continued in the Bank of the United States. In 1834 he was made chairman of the second committee appointed to investigate the Bank, and was the only one of the first committee appointed on the second; a conclusive proof that his course on the first committee was approved by those who had the best opportunity to form an opinion. The Bank, it is well known, refused to allow this committee to make the examination. It feared the searching scrutiny to which it would have been subjected. Could the Committee have proceeded without hindrance in the investigation, the thorough search which it would have made into the affairs of the Bank would have saved the country much of the calamity with which it is now cursed. But turning from Mr. Thomas' course in the National Government on the two questions now more than all others agitating Maryland, let us see how he has acted on these questions, so far as Maryland alone was concerned. It should be recollected that Mr. Thomas' course on the policy pursued in Maryland was dictated solely by a sense of duty which he felt the interest of his native State required him to exercise. He volunteered upon the unpopular side, and though a member of Congress and not obliged to take part in State politics, we find him manfully endeavoring to dispel the illusion under which the people were laboring in reference to Banks and Internal Improvements.

We find him in 1834 entering the arena against the policy proposed in Maryland, when the famous State Bank was projected. It was proposed at that time to issue ten millions of State bonds to be loaned to a Banking Institution, which was to be authorized to loan again the proceeds of the bonds on mortgages, &c. Against the creation of such a monster Mr. Thomas took a decided stand, and the defeat of the project is more attributable to his persevering opposition than to that of any other individual. He undertook to turn the tide that was setting in its favor and succeeded. What a splendid hill of ruins such an institution would now be. And how hopeless would be the bankruptcy of the State at this moment if those $10,000,000 of State bonds had been issued.

Mr. T. attacked bitterly the projected law; and after it was passed, when the famous movement of the "Nineteen" took place, he publicly declared that one of the blessings to be achieved from that movement would possibly be derived from the failure, in consequence of it, of the Commissioners to negotiate the bonds, predicting State bankruptcy if the measure was not arrested. This course led the political opponents of Mr. Thomas to bring into the field against him Mr. Joseph J. Merrick, the author of the eight million bill, for the special purpose of rallying against him all the contractors and laborers on the Canal interested in the expenditures of the public money. Nothing daunted, he maintained his ground, denouncing the whole system of fraud which had lead to the passage of the law, and the people triumphantly re-elected him to Congress.

The Whigs of the last Assembly, legislated Mr. Thomas out of the office of President of the Canal Company. Mr. Sprigg has become his successor, but if we are not greatly in error he will be unable to manage its affairs with the same economy and advantage that characterized the course of his predecessor. This, however, time will prove. Another important fact is, that Mr. Thomas while President of the Canal Company issued no scrip under five dollars, and all of it bears interest. He insisted upon the withdrawal of all "shinplasters" from circulation issued by Mr. Washington to a large amount, and with the aid of the board nearly all of the Canal notes of less denomination than $5 have been called in and were never re-issued while he, Mr. Thomas, was President. In thus refusing to issue shinplasters Mr. Thomas has imitated the course taken by our friends in Congress who refused to issue Treasury Notes of small denominations. And like the Treasury notes, the canal notes call for an interest of 6 per cent. per annum. Those notes, therefore, cannot be considered currency, and from this obvious reason. After paper bearing interest has circulated a very short time, say 30 or 60 days, the interest due upon it causes capitalists, who can afford to do so, to buy it by, and to put out Bank notes that bear no interest. From this circumstance the community at large never experiences much inconvenience from an issue of paper bearing interest. The greatest evil of an irredeemable paper currency arises from its tendency to increase the quantum of the circulating medium. Then as scrip on interest will not circulate more than 60 days, the circulating medium can only be increased to the amount issued within that period of time. In support of that theory look to the state of things now. The Rail Road scrip, without interest, is in every body's hands—the quantity in circulation is enormous. The Canal scrip with interest is seldom, if ever seen upon the Eastern Shore. Elsewhere than in the Western counties of this State it is in the hands of capitalists who have laid it aside unwilling to pay it out without calculating the interest due, and the calculation of the interest being a troublesome process. Now it must be apparent to every Republican that if Mr. Thomas has done wrong in issuing Canal scrip (and he had no other alternative from the exhausted condition of the canal treasury) then also, have Gen'l. Jackson, Van Buren, Calhoun, Benton, and our friends in Congress generally, been guilty of a like error.

Without wishing to extend this article to a greater length we must add, that the facts we have presented are conclusive of the correctness of Mr. Thomas' political course; and if any section of the State more than another is indebted to any one individual for his disinterested zeal in maintaining its interests, that section is the Eastern Shore, and the individual is Francis Thomas of Frederick.

From the Washington Globe.

National Omens.

If we were of a century old we should delight in recounting the various marvellous incidents that have marked the accession of the Webster dynasty to the people of the Republic; or if we had the pen of the good old Cotton Mather, of Magnalia memory, we should spend our busy hours in proclaiming the rich displays of a wonder working Providence, to the people of America, in two volumes octavo.

From the day that the inflated ball, consecrated in the Baltimore convention, and trundled before the Philadelphia delegation, collapsed in front of Independence Hall, to the catastrophe that occurred to Mr. Webster's corduroys at Patchouge, nothing particular occurred to make us believe that the gods watched over Troy. But when the pipe-layers had performed their perfect work, a series of omens, as marvellous as any that ever marked a mysterious age, passed in rapid succession, and filled the nation with wonder.

The General, on his morning ride after his election suddenly found the earth sinking beneath him, and only saved his life by leaping (according to Whig journals) eighteen feet from his mettled charger.—

[illegible] the great chandelier [illegible] many one." So much for the premonitory systems.

The General left Cincinnati during the shock of an earthquake. A child that bore his name died as he passed through Chambersburg. The banks suspended as he entered Baltimore, and a terrible snow storm ushered him into Washington. His portrait, by Franquinet, which had been hastily placed besides the other Presidents, fell from its nail in the Library of Congress, and its rich and heavy gilding was dashed in pieces by the fall. The line that held the flags upon which were traced the names of the Harrison States, slackened from Clagett's chimney, and left its swallow tailed burden to be dragged in the mud and snow.

The day of Inauguration dawned in gloom. The vast company looked blue and cheerless, and when the ceremony was over, a few threw up their caps and faintly cried, "God save King Richard." The levee was a rush of cormorants—three pickpockets were grabbed in the East room in the very act, and bundled off to jail. The day of reception, succeeding the Inauguration, was marked by a bitter storm. The Cabinet quarrelled early about proscription, and the General left it in indignation. The steamer President started for England with the news of the inauguration, and has not been heard of since. A severe illness now seized the unfortunate old man. He sank to his unquiet slumbers with office-seekers thundering at the door of his chamber, and with his latch-string pulled in.

On Saturday morning, 18 hours before his death, his tongue, that had been crisped, became moist and pliant, and the physician that had been called in the day previous, informed him that he was better. "You must cure me pretty soon, Doctor," said the old man with a smile, "or we shall all break up in a row." An hour, and a change came over the spirit of his dream—memory wandered in the hour of death, and he closed his eyes, dim with tears, faintly murmuring as he clutched, with his bony fingers, the blanket. At this time he was heard to say, "Madam, rest assured your husband shall not be removed. I cannot—I will not do it."—Think you that the oath taken by him at Dayton, in the presence of the assembled thousands, "So help me God. I will not proscribe men for opinion's sake," rung not in his leaden ear! Think you that the shriek of the proscribed office holder's wife, and the chattering of the young mother's teeth, as she passed into a fit, rung not in his solitary chamber! Politician draw near the mighty's death bed, and learn a lesson of humility; cormorant, approach your victim and see the agony caused by your unhallowed influence.—The hollow-hearted Cabinet gathered about his pillow. Webster the dark browed and sunken-eyed—Granger the cold hearted and remorseless,—Crittenden the self-satisfied and complacent—Bell the newly converted, and therefore the more magnanimous—and Ewing the crafty and cruel were there. The doctor bent his ear to the patient—he was dead. A fair hand drew the sheet over the old man's head, and a band of strong men, without a tear upon the cheek, withdrew and left the inanimate clay alone. He was buried in all the pomp of earthly glory—the minute gun spoke in sorrow to the minute gun—the muffled drum beat low—and the bell on the Avenue nearest the President's House, tolled his knell and broke.

Scarcely was the old man in his narrow chamber before his house at North Bend was wrapped in flames—his furniture lay piled upon the midnight hill side, and his sick widow looked on and wept.—His Prime Minister now followed his venerable father-in-law to the grave, but not until the chimneys of the Le Roy mansion had been blown down by the wind, and the corpse had been disturbed by the rubbish. In a few weeks the United States Bank failed—then the Editor of the Atlas, the mouth-piece of the god-like Daniel, who had nominated Harrison against the wishes of his fellows, died with an appointment in his hand. "I shall now see the eternal city," said he, as he laid his head upon his pillow. The angel of death stretched forth his wing and fanned the sleeping mortal. He woke, but the seven hilled city rose not to meet his vision; the waters of the Adriatic rushed not beneath his prow—dim twilight hung around a black ocean, and he, in his white robe, swam on its surface alone. His eye shall never rest on Saint Peter's at Rome, but may he not behold Saint Peter himself in the city of God, with the *keys* of eternal life in his hand! Reader, shut up the book of the past—reflect upon the evils of the times—spurn all star chamber courts and aristocratic premiers—base your faith upon principle—act for your country and your country alone—and neither try to make a saint of the dead President, nor a fool of the live one. The time when the doctrine of expediency was popular, is gone. Rag money can no longer save a starving people, or the "*odor of nationality*" cover the enormities of Nicholas Biddle and his marble palace bankers. Fast; *pray* for your sins without ceasing, if you are wise, and *worship* no one but God, Idolatry is forbidden by commandment; but "holiness exalteth a nation."

FORGED GOODS.—The St. Louis Bulletin tells the follo[illegible] of the [illegible] sents[illegible]

From the Baltimore Republican.

"PROMOTION OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

"The system of *Proscription* must be *proscribed*."—*Senator Preston.*

Among all the humbug cries of promised "reform" rung out in every variety of tune, before the election, by the Federalists, none sounded more loudly than that on proscription from office. Tyler, Webster, Preston, Lincoln, and a host of smaller fry, all denounced the removal from office by the Democratic Administration, as "smelling rank into high Heaven;" and Harrison himself, in one of his stump speeches, asserted most solemnly, that before he would remove an office holder from his situation, for opinion's sake, he would have his right arm severed from his body. Well, this was all very pretty. But what has been the result of these fair words, expended so profusely before the election? Just look at the catalogue spread before our readers to-day, and in this the tale is not half told. In the list of proscription in this city, we have to add an additional name already published in our columns. Joshua Vansant has been removed, and Thomas Finley has been appointed to the responsible office of Post Master in this place. Here is the mandate:

GENERAL P. O. May 6, 1841.

SIR—I have been instructed by the President of the United States to inform you that in his opinion, the public interests will be promoted by a change of Post Master at Baltimore, Md.

F. GRANGER.

J. Vansant, P. M. Baltimore.

Now, between these two, will any one in his senses have the hardihood to assert that Mr. Finley will be able with his manifold infirmities to promote the "public interest" more faithfully than his predecessor? No one who respects his character for veracity dare make such an assertion. But, is there not an infamous imputation in this edict of removal, which every one who knows Mr. Vansant knows to be false? In Mr. Tyler's opinion, we are told, that the "public interests will be promoted by a change of Post Master." Has that interest been neglected by Mr. Vansant—has he violated his trusts—have his duties been unperformed!—has he not come up to the highest notch of the Jeffersonian standard—is he not both honest and capable! Why not speak out boldly Mr. John Tyler—why not speak like a man, and say to Mr. Vansant he is removed because he is a democrat—that a change was necessary because a Whig wanted the office. This would have been honest. But it was requisite that what was done through a proscriptive partizan feeling, should be charged *dishonestly* to a promotion of the "*public interest.*"

CAUTION.—We are informed that the notes issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company will not be exchanged, and are consequently rendered worthless if the acceptance, which it will be observed is immediately under the vignette on the left margin of the note, be torn off. There are doubtless hundreds in circulation thus mutilated.—*Balt. Sun.*

RAIL ROAD NOTES—*Caution again.*—It was recently stated in one morning paper, and the statement afterwards contradicted in another, that the notes or "orders" issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were not redeemed on presentation at the Office of that Company, in case the *acceptance* by the Commissioners holding the stock for the redemption of these "orders" should happen to be torn off. Now, we have ourselves the best evidence that the case admits of, that this caution was very properly given. On the presentation of a couple of Rail Road notes from this office, in which the part named has been "worn out in the service," and is therefore wanting, the payment or redemption, or exchange of them, is refused by the agent of the company, and precisely on that ground.

When the fact is adverted to that this "acceptance" which is deemed so important by the Company, is placed very near the end of the note, so that, in its ceaseless circulation, it may in many cases very soon disappear, either by accident or design, the public will at once perceive that while such an arbitrary rule is persisted in by the Company, the community is liable to suffer loss, while the authors of this Railroad issue must to the same extent gain, by the rule thus laid down. Behold the working of the matter. Railroad orders have been so encouraged as to constitute the entire small note circulation of the city—every other sort of change is banished. Being thus in constant circulation, through all the branches of the business community, they must necessarily soon become defaced, and partly worn out in the service. But if in this hard and ceaseless service, a small portion of one end of the note happens to be torn off, the note is proponced worthless—a loss to the holder, and a gain to the issuer. We do not stop to inquire as to the legality or justice of this decision. It is enough to say, that if this decision be persisted in, it becomes the public to look to these Railroad "orders," and to *reject all* that are in *a torn condition.*—*Balt. Patriot.*

Kidnapping.—Jacob K. Griffin, lately tried before the Court at Dover, was convicted of kidnapping, and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment, a fine of 1500 dollars, to have sixty lashes on the bare back. We learn that he is to be tried at Salisbury on a similar charge.—*Del.*

Cecil Gazette

Elkton:

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

☞ The following is the result of the special election held in this county on Monday last for member of Congress. It would seem that there was no lack of candidates:

James Alfred Pearce,	615	votes.
Albert Constable,	22	"
James Lawrenson,	19	"
John Burroughs,	3	"
Samuel Hanlin,	2	"
Abraham D. Mitchell,	2	"
Patrick Kain,	1	"
Sylvester Nugent,	1	"
James McCoy,	1	"
Edward G. Sturgeon,	1	"
George Sturgeot,	1	"

☞ The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning. She brings sixteen days later intelligence from England, but nothing in relation to the PRESIDENT except rumors. This, we think, settles the question. That ill fated vessel has, with scarcely a doubt, been lost, with all on board, numbering some hundred souls.

ANOTHER ITEM.

It is estimated that the cost to the State of Maryland, consequent upon making the assessment for laying the Direct Tax, will be about *one hundred thousand dollars.*

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jun. Esq. of Queen Ann's county, has been appointed by Governor Grason, Secretary of State, vice James Murray, Esq. resigned.

☞ The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor will be held in the city of Baltimore on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE.

From the Baltimore Sun of Thursday.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

First Congressional District.—We anticipated some authentic returns yesterday evening from this district by the Steamboat Maryland, but received nothing but verbal reports. These were contradictory, though on one matter all seemed to agree, that the contest was a very close one between Messrs. Coffman and Jones, both whigs. The rumor that Dr. Humphreys, dem., was running is not correct.

Second District.—From this district we also failed to receive any authentic returns. Here, however, there was no opposition to Mr. Pearce, whig, who is elected, being a whig gain.

Third District.—This district is composed of Harford, Baltimore and a part of Carroll counties. Messrs. Williams and Orrick, both democrats, were the candidates, the former having been regularly nominated by the convention. We have the following returns:

	Williams	Orrick
Baltimore county	1202	539
Harford county	935	436
Carroll county	000	000

Fourth District.—We have at last complete returns from this district and it stands as follows:

	Gallagher	Murray	Randall	Kennedy
Anne Arundel	1074	1074	1147	1131
Balt. City	6466	6466	6442	6413
Annapolis	114	118	193	189
	7654	7658	7782	7733

The majority of Mr. Randall over his highest opponent 124; the majority of Mr. Kennedy over the same, 75, average whig majority 101½ votes. This election is a whig gain of 2 members.

Fifth District.—There has been scarcely a contest here between William Cost Johnson and Anthony Kimmell, both whigs. We have nothing official, but reports give Johnson a majority in the district of 1425 votes.

Sixth District.—John Thompson Mason, dem. and Edward A. Lynch, whig, were the opposing candidates. Reported majorities from the counties composing the district, elect Mason by upwards of 600 votes.

Seventh District.—We have not a word from this district, though there can be no doubt that Augustus R. Sollers, whig, is elected; there being no organized opposition.

TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA.—From these States we have but few returns of the election, the papers dealing mostly in generalities and giving few figures. In Tennessee the representation will most likely be as it was last session, 7 whigs and 6 democrats; though there is nothing positive. The Richmond Star has some speculations brought by a passenger from North Carolina, which, if true, would make a whig gain of two or three members. Before entering into particulars, we will await authentic returns.—Balt. Sun.

THE McLEOD CASE.

The New York afternoon papers contain the proceedings of the court on Tuesday, up to the time of their going to press. The following is a brief summary:

Mr. Wood commenced by reading the enrollment of the steamboat Caroline at the Collector's office, Buffalo, describing her dimensions and owner's name, Mr. Wells—dated Dec. 1, 1837.

The license was also submitted, being the same date.

The next document read was the deposition of Gilman Appleby, taken before Judge Bowen, at the time McLeod was taken up on habeas corpus and [illegible] [illegible] of the attack—he recognized the person who thrust at him, and thought it to be McLeod—could not swear that he was the man—the man who made the thrust had a flushed countenance. He was examined the next day, but could not swear that he was the man, although he believed he was there—the only doubt he had arose from the wand of the flush on the countenance—knows Durfee was killed, saw him after he was dead, found him lying on the rail track about 40 or 50 feet from the wharf, shot with a pistol.

The cross examination was omitted.

Deposition of Leonard Ayson read.—Was formerly a resident of Lockport, but lived in Canada until after the burning of the Caroline; saw McLeod at Chippewa during the day previous and the morning after the occurrence; the men were talking about who did most, and McLeod boasted that he had killed a dead Yankee on board the Caroline, and there is his blood, producing a pistol, he had also a sword by his side.

The affidavit of Norman Burnum was next read. Was in the British encampment at Chippewa, and saw the Caroline's pipes down the river; there was a great excitement at the time, and a desire to take her. Heard Col. McNab say if the soldiers would give up their pistols he would answer for their return. About 8 o'clock the expedition started, guided by the lights on board the Caroline at Schlosser—the persons among the expedition were Ronald McDonald, Capt. Mosier, and Alexander McLeod; he said his blood had drunk the blood of a person on board. From what he heard at Chippewa during the day and night, he had no doubt Col. McNab was acquainted with and approved of the expedition.

Mr. Hall then read the official despatch of Gov. Head to Lord Glenelg, colonial secretary, containing an account of the transaction—that the persons going in the expedition were only volunteers, ignorant of the services they were going upon. Drew said he only wanted a few fellows who would go to the devil with him.

Mr. Wood read the special message from Gov. Marcy to the Legislature, detailing the occurrence—also a communication from the District Attorney, acting for the people, to Gov. Marcy.

Several other documents were read, all of which have been laid before the public.

Mr. Bradley, for the defence, then addressed the court, and concluded after 12 o'clock—after which time we have no account of the proceedings.

McLEOD.—The case of McLeod has been terminated in the Supreme Court, in [illegible] at New York [illegible] a decision will not be given until the last day of the term—probably the latter part of next week.

THE REV. GEORGE G. COOKMAN.—The Alexandria Gazette of Tuesday says—

The melancholy interest that, each succeeding day, gathers round the fate of the Steam Ship President, is increased in this community, where, at least one of the passengers was well known and beloved by all of our citizens, and especially, by the congregation in whose midst and for whose benefit, he labored for a year; and from whom, to their deep regret, he was separated, to take this voyage, which, perhaps, may be the last of his earthly journeyings.

It may be, that the eloquent voice of Cookman, is hushed in death; that its tones may never again thrill our bosoms; and that the affecting appeals he was wont to make to our judgments and our feelings may no more vibrate upon our ears and sink into our hearts! If so, the remembrance of them will alone live to call up recollections of the preacher, who seemed at times, to have caught some of the inspiration which in olden days "sat as cloven tongues like as of fire," upon the disciples of christianity.

He was upon a mission of love and of duty. He went to receive, as we heard him remark, the blessings of an aged and honored father, and to drop a tear over the grave of a venerated mother—left behind him wife and little ones, looking for his return. Alast if Providence have willed that they are to become that return! If so, may the [illegible] be tempered to the shorn lambs—may God grant that the widow and the orphan may find protection and consolation.

Mitchell, the forger, reached the city of New York on Monday evening, having been brought from Montreal by a police officer, on an application addressed by Gov. Seward to the civil authorities of Lower Canada.

The *Courier* gives the following particulars of his escape:

It appears that on his flight from this city he went to Philadelphia, where, after having procured a ticket at the Pittsburgh Railroad Office, (for the purpose of misleading any who might be in pursuit) he disguised himself in a suit of grey clothes, a broad brim hat with crape band, in which dress and green spectacles, and with a carpenter's rule in his hand, for *four days* openly walked the streets of that city, frequently meeting persons with whom he was acquainted. He left Philadelphia in the care [illegible] steamboat [illegible] company [illegible]

An incident occurred at Troy, which shows the constant apprehension of discovery under which he must have been laboring. While purchasing a stage ticket at that place, a person standing behind him, read aloud from a newspaper a paragraph, headed "*Mitchell the Forger*," upon which the guilty man turned suddenly around, under the conviction that he was discovered, but finding such was not the case, he merrily said he knew him, and believed him to be a great rascal.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn that an affray took place at Church Hill, Queen Ann's County, on Sunday evening last, between John Roberts and John Cox, which resulted in the death of the latter. The particulars appear to be as follows: Cox endeavored to prevent a fight between an individual and Roberts, and shortly after went to the office of Dr. Wilmer. Roberts followed him, and desired an interview. The interview shortly terminated in a fight, and Roberts being armed with a knife, struck Cox on the neck, which severed the jugular vein and caused almost immediate death. Roberts was arrested and committed to jail. Mr. R. formerly resided in this county, but for some months past has been keeping store at Bridgetown in Caroline county.—Easton Star.

A Gleam of Hope.—The Halifax Recorder of the 8th inst. states a large steamship steering East passed Pope's Harbor on Friday morning, seventh, at three o'clock; supposed to be the Great Western, from New York for Bristol. The New York Commercial Advertiser seems to think it possible that it may have been the President endeavoring to make the first port the wind would enable her to reach, having been ice bound and disabled.

A young man lately committed to the jail of Rockingham (Va.) charged with the murder of his father, has been tried by an examining court in Harrisonburgh, and acquitted. The Register says:—"This horrible affair, the killing of a father by his son, was the result of a drunken frolic, in which father, mother and son were all engaged. The father, it appears made an attack upon the son, who repelled the assault by striking a blow with a hoe which stove in his parent's skull and laid him dead at his feet. The young man has been acquitted by the laws of his country, but remorse and anguish must and will torture his spirit while life, and thought, and being last."

Mr. Williamson, the postmaster at Wilmington, Del. has been removed to make room for a Mr. Alricks.

For the Cecil Gazette.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

Nick Biddle's Bank has burst its biler,
The Globe has blown and gone to Texler,
The cabbin's burnt and gone to naught,
The country has been sold, and bought
By British bankers, some do say,
And we shall have their debts to pay.
A Tariff then will surely hail us,
With taxes most dire and onerous.
Our State and county's little bills,
Will be to these but mere mole hills;
Our Constitution the Whigs have said,
Direct that all taxes shall be paid,
By the people, who shall be rode
By jockeys quip't with whip and goad.
And for relief we look in vain,
So long as Whigs the power retain;
For banking being their fond pursuit
We do judge the tree but by its fruit;
And if there be a better rule,
Who laid this down was a sad fool.
The southern negroes northern friends,
To abolition new aid lends,
Because, forsooth, old Tip is dead,
And Ty is acting in his stead.
When Biddle said the bank was good,
The Whigs then by him were firmly stood;
But now they've lost some twenty millions,
They swear he is the worst of villains;
No doubt indeed the truth is so,
For they must surely can but know,
How banks are rich and solvent when
Gold and silver are scarce in them.
But curse upon this banking power,
It cheats the people every hour.
Who can in these vile times be free,
Beneath the sway of Whiggery!
To this force storm I will not bend,
But live a Demo to the end,
A freeman and the people's friend.

Baltimore Market—*May* 20.

FLOUR.—The receipts of Howard st. Flour continue small, with very little in market for sale. The sales of good standard brands from ... have been uniform this week at $4,62½. ... price holders are now very firm. The ... however is not at all active. We continue to quote the receipt price at $4,37½.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in demand. Sales of several parcels of Penna. not considered prime, at $1 a $1,01. No Md. Wheats at market. Sales of white Corn to-day at 55 cts. and of yellow at 55 a 56 cts.

We note sales of Penna. Rye at 58 cts. and of Maryland at 55 cts.

Oats continue scarce and wanted. A sale of Virginia was made to-day at 34 cts.; another of Maryland at 37 cts. and a lot of 2000 bushels Penna. at 40 cts.

Married,

In West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md. on Thursday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. G. W. Burrowes, THADDEUS BANKS, Esq. of Hollidaysburg, Pa., to Miss DELIA JANE, daughter of the late Reuben Reynolds, of the former place.

DIED,

On Friday the 30th of April, (at the residence of his brother, Stephen H. Foard, Cecil county, Md.) of a lingering illness, WILLIAM W. FOARD, in the 42d year of his age.

Attention.

ALL persons disposed to join in the formation of a Troop of Cavalry, are requested to meet at the Court House in Elkton, on Saturday ... o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as ... will be expected.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken the shop lately occupied by James Garrettson, at Back Creek, Cecil county, is prepared to execute all work in the BLACKSMITH AND WHEEL WRIGHT BUSINESS in the best manner, and with promptness and despatch.

He has also for sale two FANS, warranted to clean two bushels per minute, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

RICHARD W. MULFORD.

May 22 4w

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Cecil county will meet at their room in the Court House on Monday the 7th of June next at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of making their annual appointments, and transacting any other business which may come before them.—To guard against any error or misunderstanding with regard to the powers and duties of Constable, applicants for that office are expected to come prepared to enter into bond with good security immediately. Collectors and supervisors are expected to come prepared to settle up their several accounts. By order

May 22 P. A. ELLIS, Clk.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on Sunday, April 12th, 1841, ELIJC. calls himself ELLIC SAVIN, a dark mulatto boy, belonging to Wm. H. Craddock, a minor of Cecil county and State of Maryland, near Warwick. Ellic is supposed to be about 23 or 24 years old, rather small, say about 5 feet 5 or 4 inches high, very well set for his height, has rather a long growth of hair and kept well combed, pretends to know something about keeping race horses, and has done something at it with his late master and others; he is very polite when spoken to, and in fact at all times, he is a very good farm hand at any kind of work on a farm, and makes an excellent waiter. He has a father living in New York or Pennsylvania, it is thought, though not known for certain.

Any person apprehending and securing him in any prison in New York, Pennsylvania or Delaware, so that the subscriber would get him again, shall have one hundred dollars a reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

BENEDICT CRADDOCK,
near Warwick, Cecil co.

May 22 4w

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. COWAN informs his friends that he has returned to Elkton, and is prepared to insert full or partial sets of teeth of the most beautiful and permanent kind. Terms to suit the times.

Enquire at the 'Washington Hotel.'

May 15—3t.

House Painting and Glazing.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, and on the most accommodating terms.

He will paint by the day or job.

Orders left at Dr. Parker's Drug and Paint store, will receive immediate attention. GEO. W. WELLS.

N. B. The subscriber will when required, furnish the materials as cheap as can be purchased in Wilmington.

May 15 G. W. W.

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the store of *Thomas Byron* on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M. on *SATURDAY, the 12th day of June next*, all those two lots and parcels of ground situate in the village of Perryville, Cecil county, which were conveyed to Hugh S. Boyd by Alex. Gregg and others, excepting the portion thereof that was subsequently conveyed by said Boyd and wife to Isaac Benjamin and now in the possession of said Benjamin, as by reference to the said conveyances of record in the Clerk's office of Cecil county court will more fully appear.

One of said lots contains about *nine* acres of land well improved, and upon which there is a good **Dwelling House**, at present occupied by H. S. Boyd, with convenient outbuildings.

The other of said lots contains between *two and three* acres of ground, is well enclosed and has upon it a good **Store House**, with a *Bar Room* attached, eligibly situated for business, and at present occupied by Thomas Byron.

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall execute notes to the trustee with approved security for the payment of $420 85 cts. on the first day of June 1842, a like sum in one year thereafter, and a like sum in two years thereafter, with interest on each of the said instalments from the 28th day of June 1839, and that all the residue of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale.

ALBERT CONSTABLE, Trustee.

May 15, 1831

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Elk Neck on Tuesday 27th of April, an indented white boy named WM. SHORT; he is 13 years old, had on when he went away a black hair cap, dark grey cloth roundabout and white corded pantaloons. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said boy and return him to me.

May 8 3w J. C. FORD.

Farm For Sale.

PLUMPOINT, the farm of the late Thomas Reich, on Elk river, in Cecil county, Maryland, five miles from Elkton, containing **282 acres,** 44 of which are woodland, 76 well set in timothy and clover, 40 embanked meadow, producing 40 to 50 tons of hay, the rest tillable, and all well fenced; a convenient and nicely finished dwelling with 4 rooms on a floor, 4 chambers above, good cellar underneath, kitchen adjoining, pump at the door, and a stone spring house near; two smaller houses, a wharf, boat house, cider press, and all usual outbuildings. The barn has ample space for hay, with stabling for 26 horses and cows and 100 sheep, all in good repair, having been erected within a few years. The land has had a large quantity of lime, marl and ashes, the late owner having spent about $8000 in improvements on the place,—it is well suited to the growing of wheat, corn, grass and fruit, particularly peaches. The river supplies fish in abundance, and canvass back and other ducks. The situation is remarkably pleasant and healthy, and at Frenchtown, which is opposite, the Steamboats afford a market for butter, vegetables, &c. and the daily opportunity of reaching Philadelphia and Baltimore in three hours. Also for sale 20 acres of woodland, 3 miles distant from the above. The titles are unquestionable, and the terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars apply to George Harrison on the premises, or to the subscriber in Philadelphia, 181 Chestnut street. SUSAN R. COTCH.

May 15 6m

Valuable Mill Property at

Trustee's Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on FRIDAY the 28th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, all that very valuable property lying on Little Elk River, in Cecil County, Md., known as the "ROCKVILLE PAPER MILLS," with the tract of land on which the same are situated, containing about 83 acres and 12 perches of land. The property is situated but 6 miles from navigable water, and is in the midst of a well populated and abundant country. The improvements consist of a large STONE PAPER MILL, 80 by 40 feet, three stories high, and having all the requisite machinery for making the various kinds of paper;—a Grist Mill, running two pair of burs; a Saw Mill, a Bark Mill, and a large Stone Barn, with Stabling, Shedding, &c. Besides these there is also a Manager's House and five Cottages; sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of the hands employed in the several establishments. The water power is valuable; and is, in general, adequate to all the purposes of the Mills.

The land is considered first rate farming land, being easily susceptible of profitable and permanent improvement, and is peculiarly adapted to the use of lime, plaster, &c. It is well enclosed and is divided into convenient fields, and is well watered with abundant springs of best water; about one-half of it is in wood, and the rest in arable and meadow land. The title is indisputable, and a plat of the land may be seen on application to the Trustee.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are that one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the ratification of the sale by the Chancery Court, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and one fourth in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by endorsed notes approved by the Trustee, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money a title will be made.

GEO. W. DOBBIN,
May 1—ts $4 Trustee.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be forfeited by Dr. N. B. LEIDY, for a preparation of SARSAPARILLA equal to his MEDICATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

It is positively the strongest preparation of Sarsaparilla in existence, one bottle is equal to six pints of any Syrup that is made and is bought by numerous persons throughout the civilized country for making Syrup therefrom. The efficacy of Sarsaparilla in Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Liver, Affection of the skin and Bones, Ulcers of the nose, throat and body as well as an antidote to mercury and the mineral and all diseases requiring purifying of the blood and the fluids of the human body, is well known to the world.—Comment is therefore unnecessary.

Dr. Leidy can boast of as many effectual cures performed by his Medicated Sarsaparilla, as has ever been effected by any other preparation. See directions accompanying each bottle.

Price 81 per bottle.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, Second street below Vine.

Also sold by

Dr. C. W. Parker, Elkton, Md.
Dr. C. J. Fischer, Frederick, Md.
Dr. J. T. Sullivan, Havre de Grace.
E. Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.

May 15

Havre De Grace and Port Deposit Line—*Passage Reduced,*

THE Steamboat *GOVERNOR WOLCOTT*, Captain Thomas Maffit, leaves Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. and Port Deposit Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the same hour, arriving at either place at about same evening. Freight will be received aboard up to the hour of sailing.

Passage to or from Havre de Grace ... Do to or from Port Deposit ... Supper ...

WILLIAM ...

May 8 3w

Farm For Sale.

OFFER at private sale the Tract of Land lying immediately in front of and adjoining the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Depot at the town of Elkton, Cecil County, Md., containing about 85 acres of land, enclosed by a good fence. This property is believed to be as fertile and productive as any land in the State, and particularly adapted to the growth of grass, and is the more valuable from its being contiguous to the Town of Elkton, where there is at all times a good market for hay.

ALSO—The Farm on which I now reside, lying about 2½ miles north from the Town of Elkton on Little Elk Creek, and within ¼ of a mile from Mackala's Mills, containing about **215 Acres** of land, about 50 of which is Woodland, suitable for rails and firewood. The cleared land has all been covered with lime within the last five years, some of it twice, and the effect is very great. The Farm is well watered by a small stream passing through it. The buildings are all *new*, and of the first order, and consist of a stone Dwelling built in the best manner, two Barns, one of them 30 feet by 55, Stable, Ice House, Smoke House, &c., Shedding, &c. for a large stock.—Any person wishing to purchase property of this kind will find this very desirable either for a permanent or summer residence, as a more healthy situation cannot perhaps be found in the world. If desired by the purchaser of this Farm I will sell at a fair price the Stock now on it, consisting of six head of Horses, 2 yoke of Oxen, milch Cows, and 18 head of young Cattle, and all necessary Farming Utensils.

I will also sell the LOT OF GROUND on the south side of the Railroad and adjoining the Depot, in lots to suit purchasers wishing to build, fronting on the great road leading from Elkton to Fair Hill, and on the street leading from Back street to the Depot, and running back midway the lot, any quantity from ½ of an acre up.

The terms on any or all of the above property will be accommodating. Apply in person or by letter post paid to

WM. H. GILPIN,
April 24—tf Elkton, Md.

Newark College,

DELAWARE.

THE Summer term of this institution will commence on Wednesday the 12th of May, and continue till the 4th Wednesday of September. Students are requested to be punctual to the day.

Several new arrangements have been made by the Board of Trustees for the benefit of the College. Valuable additions are to be made to the Library. A Professorship of Modern Languages has been added, and an able Professor elected. So that those who wish to study French, Spanish, Italian or German, need not fancifully, as heretofore, be compelled to go for that purpose out of the State.

A new and large ACADEMY has been erected, and the Preparatory Department is to be put on a new and greatly improved foundation.—It will be henceforth under the charge of WILLIAM S. GRAHAM, who has given such popularity within a few years past to the Academy at West London.

While the course of studies will be full, and not beneath that of our best Colleges, the charges, compared with many other Colleges, will be extremely low.

The bill for the Summer Term of 20 weeks, for Board, Tuition, Room Rent, Library, Janitor's wages, Incidentals, copy of the Laws, &c. will be 63 dollars.

Entrance fee for new Students, 5 dollars.

The above sum of 68 dollars must be paid, in all cases, in advance.

In the Preparatory Department, the expenses are about 10 dollars less.

The students room and board in College, and must furnish their own rooms with Bed, Bedding, towels, tables chairs, glass and such articles as they need. Most of these things can be purchased second hand from the steward.

Provision is made for *irregular students*, i.e. those who wish to pursue *select branches* without joining a regular class.

For each of the Modern Languages, an extra fee of 6 dollars per quarter will be charged.

A large patronage is pledged to the College, and its prospects of increase in number and prosperity, were never so promising as at the present hour.

Situated in a pleasant and healthful village, in the beginning of the hill country of Delaware, on the great Rail Road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and about equi-distant from those cities, this rising seminary, with confidence, invites the patronage of Pennsylvania, West Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

E. W. GILBERT, President.

JAMES L. MILES, Sec'ry.

Newark, Del., April 20, 1841.—3w

House and Sign Painting

NEATLY EXECUTED.

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders such as House Painting, Glazing, Varnishing and Polishing of furniture in the best manner. Gilding in Chinese and Ornamental and Job Painting attended to with punctuality. Also painting, varnishing and repairing Carriages of all kinds at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms.

His shop can be found in Gay street near the corner of Bond.

Your humble servant solicits a share of the public patronage. JAMES MORROW.

May 8

New Tin Manufactory.

THE subscriber having made all the necessary preparations, is prepared to furnish wholesale and retail all kinds of TIN WARE; he is also prepared to put up Spouting and all other kinds of work in all sections of the country at all times.

For which he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. DAVID WELLS.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

May 8 3w

Hannah Patton and John Patton,
vs.
Hannah Patton, Elizabeth Patton, Jane Patton, James Patton, Matthew Patton, William Patton, Mary Patton, Henry Patton, and William Wiser, and Margaret Wiser his wife.

IN Chancery on the Equity side of Cecil County Court.

THE object of the Bill filed in this cause is to procure a decree for a sale of certain real estate herein mentioned, that the proceeds arising from such sale may be distributed among the complainants and defendants in their just proportions.

The Bill states that a certain James Patton, late of Mifflin county, State of Pennsylvania, died some time in the month of December, eighteen hundred and forty, intestate, seized in fee and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Cecil County, Maryland, adjoining the lands of Robert Carter and others, which said real estate consists of a lot of land containing about ten acres and an half acres. That the said James Patton, deceased, left Hannah Patton, his widow, entitled to her dower in the said real estate, who is one of the complainants in this cause, and his children and heirs at law, John Patton, the other complainant, and the defendants, Elizabeth Patton, Hannah Patton, Jane Patton, James Patton, Matthew Patton, William Patton, Mary Patton, Henry Patton and Margaret Wiser, who intermarried with William Wiser. The Bill further states, that the defendants, Elizabeth Patton, Hannah Patton, Jane Patton and Matthew Patton, are of full age and reside out of the State of Maryland; that William Patton, Mary Patton, and Henry Patton, who are minors under the age of twenty one years, also reside out of the State of Maryland; that Margaret Wiser, and William Wiser with whom she intermarried, are both of full age, and reside in Cecil county, Maryland. The Bill further states, that the said real estate is not susceptible of division among the parties entitled to the same, that improvements and fencing on the said real estate is in a dilapidated situation, and that the said real estate is wasting and depreciating in value, and that it would be greatly to the advantage and interest of all parties interested that the said real estate should be sold and the proceeds of such sale should be directed among the persons entitled thereto, in their several just proportions.

It is thereupon ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, give notice to the said non-resident defendants of the substance and object of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the third Monday of October next, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

E. F. CHAMBERS,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL,
Clerk Cecil County Court.

May 1—3w

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the patronage heretofore received, and would now inform them and the public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia a variety of New and Seasonable GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment, and worthy the attention of purchasers. They consist in part of the following, viz:

Rich figured and plain Silks.
Painted Lawns and French Chintzes.
Mouslin de Laines, plain and figured.
Lepin's best Bombazine.
Irish Linens.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, fine and medium.
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of every kind.
Ladies' light and dark Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Black Mohair Gloves and Mitts.
Thread Laces and Edgings.
Cambric Muslins and Lace ditto.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Heavy Lowell Osnaburghs.
Brown Cottons.
Long Cloth Shirtings, fine to medium.
Checks of all kinds.
Penitentiary Plaids and Striped Cotton.
Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain, white and colored.

LINENS.

Heavy Tow Linens.
4-4 Barlap do. Flax do.
Twilled Bagging.

PALM LEAF HATS.

Men's and Boys' plain.
Do. do. figured.

The above Goods, with many others not here enumerated, have been bought unusually low, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash or to punctual customers on time.

WILLIAM TORBERT, Jr.

April 10

INVALUABLE

CONSUMPTION.—Consumption, that fell destroyer!—MORE PROOFS of the EFFICACY of Dr. SWAYNE'S *COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY* in relieving afflicted man.

To Dr. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—The time has been when I would not recommend a medicine advertised in the public prints over my own signature; I now feel different—I feel it my duty to inform the afflicted where they may find relief. I was reduced by a protracted COUGH for six months to a mere skeleton; no rest at night; soreness and pain in my breast, side, &c. Suffice it to say, I used your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which in a few weeks relieved me effectually. I am certain, had it not been for your medicine (as life frequently depends on early attention to proper medicines) I should now be in the silent grave. Let no person delay, but procure your Syrup and be relieved of their COUGHS and COLDS, as they are dangerous companions, and often lead to fatal consequences.

Your friend,
ABRAHAM SKINNER,
Crawford County, Pa.

☞This medicine may be had at CHAMBERS' ... ITS, Elkton; but all ... be addressed ...

FIRS.

... a lot of NEW ... all sell on reasonable ... Door Mr. ... ite the Washington ...

ADOLPHUS ...NETT, Jr.
Agent.

Great Attraction!

THE Subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform the public that they have taken the stand in Port Deposit lately occupied by E. Wilmer, and immediately adjoining the store recently occupied by Samuel K. White, and are now just opening, fresh from the city, the cheapest and most splendid assortment of foreign, domestic and fancy Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of—

Very superior black, blue, olive black and fancy colored COATINGS; plain and ribbed CASSIMERES & SATTINETS; a beautiful assortment of Gentlemen's Summer wear, comprising Summer Cloths, Prince Albert Cassimeres, London Tweed, Gambroon, plain and ribbed Linen Drillings, common Linens, Cotton Stripes, Holland Nankeens, &c. Splendid silk and velvet Vestings, superior figured worsted do., single and double backed Marseilles do. very handsome, a great variety of Chintz, Lawns, Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Mousselines de Laines and Shally de Beurs, Silks, a large and carefully selected assortment of very superior Silks, Gros de Naples, and black and blue black Lutestrings, etc; Cashmere, Brocha and Merino Shawls, silk and worsted fancy Bibbs and Scarfs, a great variety of Capes and Collars; Gauze and Lace Veils, Linen Bibs, Cotton and Thread Edgings, Footings, Ribbands, etc; Gentlemen's and Ladies' plain and ribbed Silk Hose, Cotton, Worsted, Cashmere and Merino do., a very large assortment of Gloves, of all kinds and qualities, Victoria Skirts, Corsets, very superior braid, &c;—Gentlemen's Collars, Stocks, Necklaces, and plain and ruffled Bosoms, all kinds of **Ready Made Clothing,** Muslins of all kinds, from 6¼ to 20 cents per yard, Bed Ticking, Checks, &c. &c.; together with a number of articles not enumerated, comprising in all as large, cheap and handsome assortment as can be found. A very superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SHOES, made to order by a mechanic of this county, and warranted, Gentlemen's superior Russia British HATS, latest fashion. **GROCERIES.** The best family Groceries, consisting of every article usually kept in the Grocery line; a large and general assortment of China and Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Earthenware, &c. All of which are just received from the City. As it is impossible for us to give a full description of our Stock of Goods, the Public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

G. PURNELL & SON.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Port Deposit, April 24—1y

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, SCT.

ON application of John T. Briscoe, of Cecil County, by petition in writing, to Cecil County Court, setting forth that he is in under execution for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, and the said Court having appointed Simeon W. Boyer trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John T. Briscoe, who has entered into bond, with security by me prescribed and approved, for the faithful performance of his said trust; and the said trustee having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and list of debts contained, have ordered and appointed the first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next, for the said John T. Briscoe to appear before the judges of Cecil county Court, at the court house in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may then be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said John T. Briscoe having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by the said Court prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, the said Court doth hereby order and direct that the said John T. Briscoe be discharged and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by the said Court appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

April 8th, 1841.

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

May 1—law3m $6

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received at Principio Furnace until the 25th day of May next, for rebuilding the Bridge over Principio creek, on the Post road from Perryville to Elkton. The stream being divided, will require two bridges, one of a span of about 20 feet and the other about 76 feet. To be built of wood with stone abutments. The large division to be covered in and weather boarded. The builder to find all the materials; the stone work to be done by the patch. The proposals to be accompanied by plans of construction.

LEVI H. EVANS,
G. F. ...WELL,
JOHN ...
Principio, 21st April, 1841.—6w

TERMS OF THE

Cecil Gazette.

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

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

Advertisements of one square inserted three times for one dollar, and for each subsequent insertion twenty-five cents, longer candles pro rata.

Advertising customers will please to mark on the manuscript, how many insertions are required. If no such direction is given, the advertisement will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

DR. BECHTER'S

PULMONARY PRESERVATIVE!

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrhs, Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, and arrest of approaching Consumption.

THE above medicine has proved itself one of the most efficacious ever employed in the above affections. It is well known to thousands, but in order to make it more generally known, the subscriber thinks it necessary to publish the following, proofs, which constitute but a small portion of the testimony that might be adduced in proof of its efficacy.

Throughout Germany it is used and employed more than any other preparation for Colds, &c., and it is as well known for its efficacy, that they call it "The Life Preserver."

Price 50 cents a Bottle.

EVANS, November 12th, 1839.

To N. B. LEIDY, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: I should consider it ungrateful if I did not inform you (and with my consent allow you to publish this) that after having tried by the recommendation of my friends, almost every kind of medicine for coughs, colds, &c., I never found relief until lately, having used Dr. Bechter's Pulmonary Preservative, recommended to me by your agent in this place, and which cured me of a violent cough, spitting of blood, pain of breast, and shortness of breath, with all of which I have been afflicted for two years past. I am now, however, enjoying as good health as ever, and owe my recovery to the above valuable medicine.

Signed, N. ATWOOD.

Translation from a communication in German

Pittsburg, June 26th, 1839.

DR. LEIDY, at Philadelphia:

Respected Sir—I was much pleased after my arrival in this country, to find that Dr. Bechter's valuable preparation, so long successfully used in many parts of Germany, is now prepared by you. I have seen many wonderful cures made by it in the old country.—Many persons whose lungs were supposed to be almost entirely destroyed, and pronounced incurable, have been restored to good health by it. I know where one case was beyond the hopes of ever recovering, and was for years helpless, and confined to bed without being able to sit up, but was raised by the wonderful effects of Dr. Bechter's Pulmonary Preservative, and able to ride and walk about. A great many instances have been cured in various pulmonary affections, and I have myself received great benefit from it, both here and in my native country. I hope it may be successful in this country as it has been in Germany.—When properly known no family will be without it.

P. S. I get it in this place of your agent.

Yours, Signed, S. SCHARRE.

Extract of a letter, dated

LANCASTER, January 20th, 1841.

"On your recommendation I made use of Dr. Bechter's Pulmonary Preservative, and although I had tried all other remedies for my cough, I never found relief except from the above medicine. I have been much benefitted by it, & have recommended it to many others, who have suffered with pains in their breasts, coughing, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, colds, influenza, &c. and all have been speedily cured thereby.

With respect, yours, &c.

Signed, ISRAEL HOPKINS.

☞ Numerous other certificates could be published, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient to convince the most incredulous.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. LEIDY'S HEALTH EMPORIUM, No. 191 North Second Street, below Vine street, Philadelphia, (sign of the Golden Eagle and Serpents.)

☞ Also for sale by—

Dr. C. W. Parker, Elkton, Md.
Dr. C. J. Fischer, Frederick, Md.
Dr. J. T. Sullivan, Havre de Grace.
E. Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.

May 1

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration, on the personal estate of LEVI KIRK, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 8th day of April, 1842;—they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1841.

JOSEPH HAINES,
April 24—6w Administrator.

Walter E. Harding,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore,

WILL attend to the sale of GRAIN and COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY and respectfully solicits consignments.
March 27, 1841—tf

Job Printing
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
At This Office.

Attention!
Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers have just opened a large supply of Cheap Spring Goods, to which they invite the attention of the Public.

Their Stock is fully as large as that of any other store in the County. Their Goods will be assorted, selected with care, and purchased at the lowest prices. They are content with a small advance, and flatter themselves that they cannot fail to give the most perfect satisfaction to purchasers. They have just received and offer to the Public

Cloths of all colors, from	$4.00 to $5.50
Cassimeres,	2.50 to 3.50
Bleached & Brown Muslins,	6 to 20
Mouslines de Laines,	25 to 50
Pantaloon Stripes,	8 to 25
Printed Lawns & Cambrics	12 to 40

Satinet Jeans, (latest style) figured and plain Gros de Naps; Black Lustrings; Bombazines, figured, plaid, striped and plain Cambric; Jackonet and Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Tawny Linen Cambrics; plain and ribbed Gambroons; Summer and Mill's Cassimeres; Crape Lustrings; Silk, Marseilles and Satinette Vestings; Linen Drillings; Patchouli Cord; Blue Drills; Beaverteens, Merrimac and other American Nankins; Fancy Shawls and Scarfs; Checks; Domestic Plaids and Stripes; Ticking, Hosiery and Gloves; Buttons, Hooks, &c. &c.

A Superior Lot of Tow Linens.

Also a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors; Hardware; Hollow Ware, Chairs, Glass and Queensware, Shoes, Boots and Hats, &c.

The Ladies are requested to call and examine, and those who follow the adage that "a penny saved is a penny earned," will secure bargains at the *"New Store"* nearly opposite the Court House.

The Public's Humble Servants,
CHAMBERS & MAFFIT.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods and the highest prices given. C. & M.

Elkton, April 10, 1841.

New Store.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his New Store on Gay street:

All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings.
BOOTS and SHOES.
Collars, Saddles, Whips, &c.

Also

All kinds of Paints, Oil and Varnish.
Glass and Putty.
Lamp Oil, Train Oil and Tar.
Queens, Earthen and Cedar Ware.
GROCERIES of all kinds, and Liquors.
Flour, Mullings and Meal.
Bacon and Lard.
Chopped Corn and Oats.
Brown Stuffs and Ship Stuffs, ALWAYS ON HAND. All of which he will sell lower than they can be purchased elsewhere, for Cash or Country Produce.

JOS. C. CLOUD.

Elkton, Mar 13—1y

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a man that understands Spinning in a Woollen Factory, and can come well recommended. To such a one liberal wages will be given, and employment the last of April.

Apply to William Bacchus, at Providence Mills, Kent County.

April 10—5w

Spring Fashions.

JUST received, the French, English, New York and Philadelphia fashions, at Moore's fashionable tailor shop, opposite McCullough's hotel, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and fulfilled with the utmost despatch.

N. B.—All garments warranted as to fit and workmanship. April 3

Soap and Candle Manufactory,

East Corner of Third and Orange streets, WILMINGTON, DEL.

JEREMIAH W. DUNCAN, respectfully informs Store-keepers, Merchants, &c., that he Manufactures, and has for sale, Palm, White, Variegated, Yellow and Brown Soaps, Mould and Dipped Candles all of good quality and at Philadelphia prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Tallow and Rough Fat.
Mar 13—1y

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph Brown, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 7th day of April, 1842; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1841.

JOSEPH BROWN,
April 24—6w Executor.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of HUGH GAREY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of April 1842;—they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1841.

SARAH GAREY, Executrix.

April 24—6w

Ground Plaster.

ORDERS for Ground Plaster, accompanying the C[illegible] will be thankfully received by WALTER E. HARDING, No. 3, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore.

Feb. 20—tf

B. F. MAY,

At the "Old Stand" opposite the Post Office.

HAS received and now offers, in addition to his former well selected Stock, a great variety of

Spring Goods

Both Foreign and American manufactured.—The stock is choice and selected with great care. The variety consists in part of the following, viz: 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Shirting and Sheeting; Bleached ditto; apron and furniture Checks; Prints of the most modern style; 6-4 and 9-4 Linen Sheeting; Irish and Scotch Linen; cotton and linen Table Diaper; Hollands; Grass Cloth; Manchester, red and Scotch Ginghams; white Saxony Flannel; imported and American Nankins; twilled Summer Cloth; Fustians, Hamilton, York and Bath Cords; Bombazines; Drillings, striped and plain; white, drab and black Buffalo Cloth; satin, velvet and Marseilles Vesting; plain and figured Mull, Jackonet, Swiss and India Mull Muslin; plain and figured Robinett; Victoria Lawns; Printed Jackonett; Mourning Lawns; Mde. Laines; Gros de Paris; Thread and Bobbinett Edging; Insertings; Pic Nic, Hoskin, thread, silk and cotton Gloves; fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Black Lace Veils; Satin Stocks, and Hosiery.

ALSO,

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers of the latest style; Hard, Hollow, Queens, and Earthen Ware; Scales, Shovels, Hay Forks, &c. Together with superior Family Flour; Corn Meal, Bacon, &c.—All of which will be sold low. The stock is adapted to the season. The Public are therefore invited to call and examine for themselves.

Elkton, April 10, 1841.

Newark Academy.

THE Summer term of this institution will commence on Wednesday the 12th of May. The course of instruction includes the various branches of a complete English education as well as a preparation for college. The price of tuition is $10 per session *in advance*, and all the other necessary expenses of the academical year will scarcely exceed $100. Students, whose parents request it, will board with the Principal. Applications for admission should be early, and attendance at the opening of the term, punctual.

WM. S. GRAHAM A. M.,
Principal.

April 15, 1841—7w.

Notice.

THE subscribers desirous of discontinuing the Mercantile Business, and of closing their concern, will sell at Wholesale, on accommodating terms, their

Entire Stock of Goods.

Those who wish to purchase will please call; to whom the terms of sale will be made known.

Until a sale is effected, they will continue the business at reduced retail prices. All those who have unsettled accounts with the Firm, are respectfully requested to call and close them by Cash or Notes.

EVANS, MORGAN & CO.

Havre de Grace, Mar 6, 1841—1awif

P. S. The purchaser can obtain a lease on the Store House, which for advantages, is considered one of the best in the town.

E., M. & CO.

Fashionable Hat and Cap STORE,

(Two doors west of the Post Office.)

The Subscriber, grateful for the favors heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand the LARGEST, best and MOST FASHIONABLE assortment of HATS and CAPS, ever offered for sale in this place, which he will sell, at wholesale and retail, on better terms than they can be obtained in the cities.

Country merchants are particularly invited to call and examine his stock.

Ladies' FUR BONNETS, of the latest and most approved patterns, will be sold at lower prices than they have been heretofore offered in this town.

JAMES T. BROWN,
Manufacturer.

N. B. Any of the above articles, will be delivered, free of cost, to purchasers who do not reside more than fifty miles from town.

Elkton, Feb 22—tf J. T. B.

Thrashing Machines.

THE subscriber informs the public that he intends to commence, about the 1st of April next, to make Thrashing Machines about half a mile west of Rosslevile, Chester county; he will make to order horse powers, and thrashing machines, on the endless chain principle, as improved by Edge T. Cope; he will also make corn shellers, circular saws, machines for cleaning clover seed, and any article in his line of business; all of which will be warranted substantial, and made on reasonable terms. He would be thankful for a share of patronage.

C. H. BRADLEY.

March 27—3m $3.50 [Westchester Rep.]

GLASS.

THE Subscriber offers the following sizes of Glass for sale on accommodating terms:

7 by	9.
8 "	10.
10 "	12.
10 "	14.
12 "	16.
16 "	20.
18 "	26.

Also an assortment of STATIONARY, consisting of Ames' letters and writing Papers; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Quills; Pencils; Crayons; Ink Powder; red, blue and black Ink, &c.

CHARLES W. PARKER.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, at Parker's Drug and Medicine Store,
Sperm and Linseed Oil.
Winter Strained Sperm Oil
Summer Strained do. do.
Linseed Oil.
March 21

JUST RECEIVED [illegible] supply of New Crop New Orl[illegible] for sale low. Also, Water Soda.

GREG[illegible]
Drug and Medi[illegible]
March 21

Rapp's

THE above article is [illegible] at Parker's Drug and Medicine [illegible]
March 21

French Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Harford and Cecil counties, and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish every variety of the above named article, together with

BOLTING CLOTHS,

of fine, of very superior quality. Work warranted and shipped to any part of the country—water carriage at his own risk.

Price of four feet stones, $140—six feet stones, $200. Other sizes moderated accordingly. Bolting Cloths will be furnished by him at his Mill Stone manufactory, at Stafford, Harford co. Md., seven miles above Havre de Grace, cheaper than they can be had at any other establishment in the United States.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, at Rock Run, or to John G. Wilson, Havre de Grace, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER W. BARR.

Stafford, Harford co. Md. Oct. 1840—tf

SHERMAN'S

Cough Lozenges.

ASTONISHING evidences of their virtues. The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He tried many popular remedies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No. 4, Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

☞ For sale at the Drug and Medicine Stores of Dr. C. W. Parker, Elkton, and James F. Blackiston, Port Deposit.

Jan. 23, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Port Deposit, April 1st, 1841.

Samuel Anderson	Henry Nelson
Lydia Brumfield	John Nicholson
John Christie	John Owens
Charles Cooley	H. T. Owens
John Carman	Susan Peters
Miss Rachel Cord	John Plymouth
Levi Clarkson	William Patterson
Henry Dunmore	Joseph Reffey, 2
J. F. Gordon 2	F. K. Swartz
Rev. Samuel Grace	Elizabeth Seres
Catharine Hamilton	Etibea Smith
Jugurtha Hall	Thomas Terry
Edward Hopkins	John Tomlinson
Robert Howard	E. T. Tomlinson
Mrs. Amelia Hood	Cyrus M. Trump, 2
Jupiter Harrad	Thomas Wood
Greyzela Jackson	Washington Williamson
Philip Jackson	
Robert Johnson	Aquilla Wills
James Knox	Harriet Watkins
Bernard Kelley	J. G. Wilson
William Maxwell, 2	James Walker
Daniel Nugent, 2	

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

ALLEN ANDERSON, P. M.

April 10

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elkton, Md., April 1, 1841.

Elizabeth Ash, 2	Wm. H. Morris
Joseph Ash	Ann Miller
Elisha Anderson	Rd. W. Mulford, 2
John H. Biddle, 6	John Mauldin
Joseph Bryan&Son	Rebecca Moore
Ransler Biddle	John W. Mercer
Thomas Butler	Ann Moore
Joseph Bryan	Littleton Momford
Rebecca G. Brown	Aaron Mingion
Burbridge Brack	John W. Moore
John Biddle	John M'Cauley, sen.
Elias P. Barnaby	Benjamin Noxen
Martha Bristow	James Nicholson
James A. Bryan	Otho Nowland
Joshua T. Biddle, 2	James Ogden, 2
Isaac Boldon	Thomas Owen
R. N. Bennett	Gabriel Pascal
John Baptist	John C. Price
John Carman	Master Sam'l Papp
John Carn	Jesse Pyle
John Crook	Martha Parmer
Susan Cork, 3	Eliza Pennock
Enoch Crouch, 2	John Parrot
Davis W. Crawford	C. P. Rogers, 2
Owen Cecil	Ashton Roberts
Wm. B. Church	Joseph Roman
Susan Chapman	James Riddle
Littleton S. Cropper	John Rawlins
James Cavender	John Reynolds
George Davidson	Thomas P. Ruley
Joshua Deputy	Henry Rown
Benjamin Elliot	Thomas Roach
Sebra Howard	Rev. J. B. Spotwood
H. F. Evans	Samuel Sturges
Maria Evans	Miss Z. Staleup
John Evans, 2	W. & J. Stephenson
George W. Ford	Oliver & Smith
John Friday	Lewis Seamans
Isaac Ford	Mr. Spodon
Hannah M. Fox	Thomas Simmons
Spencer Frisby	Sarah Tyson
Thomas Fulton	Robert Thackery
Ann Flanagan	Chrispin Taylor
Eliza Gibson	Frisby Toll
Charles Givens	G. Thompson
Mark Harding	Lloyd Tilghman
Thomas H. Horsey	Nicholas Toye
Richard Hudson	Jany Thomas
Benjamin Hutson	Levi Tyson
Samuel Hood	Sarah Ann Thomas
Asa Haines	Washington Vernon
Wm. Hill	Thomas Wilson
Wm. Hudson	Alford Whalley
David Jones	Jane Watson
John Janney	Caroline Wilson
Samuel King	Miss A. M. Worrell
Thomas Levering	John Wardel
	Elizabeth Wilson
Cooby	Charles Warren
	Miss A. Yanke

For the above will please say

ADAM WHANN, P. M.

BLOOD.

"The Spring Time of Year is coming.

Be ye purified in your Blood,
And health will attend you.

"The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood"

LEVITICUS C. XVII. V. 11.

HOW IS THE BLOOD TO BE PURIFIED? Thousands can answer this question to the know from actual experience that

DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS,

A COMPOUNT PART OF WHICH IS

SARSAPARILLA,

Are the safest, best, and most effectual Pills known as a

SPRING OR FALL PURIFIER.

Thousands, who have for several years past used them during the Spring and Fall (as well at other times) will never use any other. Hundreds are already daily procuring, who have been long employed them. The object of this advertisement is to inform the thousands who know not yet of them where they may procure them genuine, that they may try them; being fully satisfied that having tried them, they will be so well persuaded to use any other for several reasons.

First—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE ANTI QUACK*, being prepared by Dr. N. B. Leidy himself, a regular Druggist, as well as Physician, attested by Drs. Physick, James Horner, Dewees, Jackson, Gibson, Coates, &c.

Second—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE ANTI MERCURIAL*, being an Anti dote against Mercury and Minerals, on account of their dangerous and upon the effects of which Quacks depend, for "killing or curing," and therefore mix them with their nostrums.

Third—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE SAFER THAN ALL OTHERS*, being in using them, they require no restraint from living or occupation, and may be taken by the most delicate and feeble, old and young, male and female, at all times and under all circumstances.

Fourth—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE BETTER AND MORE EFFECTUAL THAN ANY OTHERS*, when used according to the directions, and do not require to be taken in large quantities as is required of various other Medicines, making a Drug Shop of the Stomach, depriving it of its accustomed nourishment, destroying its functions, and thereby causing a rapid decline of the human system.

In all cases where a purgation may be necessary, these Pills will be found both effectual and easy in their operations, producing no nausea, or sickness of the stomach, griping, or any other unpleasant sensations.

Further comment is deemed unnecessary, the numerous certificates published from time to time from Physicians and other individuals must have convinced the incredulous, and for the further information of all others, Dr. Leidy refers them to the directions which accompany each box.

They are prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at DR. LEIDY'S HEALTH EMPORIUM, No. 191 North Second street, below Vine street, Philadelphia, (sign of the Golden Eagle and Serpents.)

Also by Dr. C. W. Parker, Elkton, Md.
Dr. G. J. Fischer, Frederick, Md.
Dr. J. T. Sullivan, Havre de Grace
E. Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.

April 23

PROSPECTUS.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on the 31st day of May, and continued every Monday morning, next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, the same size as the pages upon which this Prospectus is printed.

It will be made up principally of political matter, and the news of the day. When the proceedings of Congress are considered of great interest to the public, they will be inserted.

The publication of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will contain a synopsis of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX all the speeches on important subjects, at full length, as written out, or revised, by the members themselves.—They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of each than there will be weeks in the session. They will be printed in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index printed to each. Nothing but the proceedings of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Extra Globe	$1
" 6 copies do	5
" 12 do do	10
" 25 do do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe, Appendix,	50 cents.
For 6 copies of either	$2 50
" 12 do do	5 00
" 25 " do do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, April 5, 1841.

CASH FOR NEGROES

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and opposite to the Repository,—where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty-five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. Attention to the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own, that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escapes of any kind from my establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER.

Baltimore, Jan. 25, 1840—1y

PILLS.

This celebrated medicine was discovered by the regular practitioner of Hartford and used by him with wonderful effect in his private practice; but it is only four years since he claimed and obtained a patent for it, and offered it to the public, and from that time the enthusiasm in its favor has been such that he has been totally unable to supply the orders as fast as they have been received.

By their almost marvellous effects upon the *liver*, which is the *fountain head* of health and disease, Dr. Peters' Pills may be justly considered a *universal medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Bilious and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Cramp, Liver Complaints, Pick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Retention, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Palpitation of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is required. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing in other respects, griping, nor debility.

☞ These invaluable pills are for sale at the Drug and Medicine Store of Dr. C. W. Parker, Elkton. Also at Port Deposit by J. F. Blackiston and Andrew Kidd. Jan 23—1y

SHERMAN'S

WORM LOZENGES

1,400,000 BOXES sold

last year. Further evidence of their wonderful effects. Capt. Collins, of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his child, who, he said, had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pulse very rapid, difficult breathing, restless at night, taken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, coming of the nose through the day, and of the mouth towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor recommended the use of Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him; he began to recover from that moment, and before he had used four boxes, was entirely cured.

Benjamin F. Goodwin, 130 Sixth Avenue, has always cured his children of worms, by Sherman's Lozenges. He would not be without them for his weight in gold.

☞ For sale at the Drug and Medicine Stores of Dr. C. W. Parker, Elkton, and James F. Blackiston, Port Deposit.

Jan. 23, 1841.

Common Sense.

"I care not how I am physicked, so it be not by the adventure of a quack, but advice of a physician, also, I am sure, will prescribe no more for me than may consist with my safety, and good doth require."—Old Divine.

Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.

THIS medicine having met with the unanimous approbation of those who have fairly employed it according to the directions, is recommended with increased confidence to the public, for bilious and dyspeptic complaints, with their many well known attendants, such as bilious and sick headache, pain and oppression after eating, costiveness, flatulency, nausea, heartburn, acid eructations, pain and retention of the stomach and bowels, diarrhoea, colic, jaundice, dizziness, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, wind spasms, sick headache, &c. They are acknowledged to be vastly superior to any thing ever before offered to afflicted; while as a general family aperient for either sex, they cannot fail to ensure universal satisfaction.

A marked distinction is perceivable in their use, from the pleasantness of their taste when swallowed, having nothing of that resisting and disagreeable bolting commonly experienced by those who are in the habit of employing other medicines. They may be safely taken at any time, by persons of all ages and conditions, without any particular attention to diet or drinks, and without any interruption of the common avocations of life. In most cases they are followed immediately by an improvement of the appetite, and by a gradual strengthening of the system.

Two or three doses will convince the public of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, removing sallowness of the skin, and giving a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion, will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Literary men, and other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient.

As a Dinner Pill they are unrivalled. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, an take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine, and never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Among those who have felt [illegible] record their testimony to the [illegible] medicine, is the following:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for the years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in improved digestion, and curing off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-Dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

☞ Testimonials from the following gentlemen can also be seen at the Drug and Medicine Store of Dr. CHARLES W. PARKER, who is the only authorized agent of the Pills:

Hon. Secretary Tucker, P. William and Mary's Coll[illegible]
Rev. Dunbar Ba[illegible] gregational Church
Rev. Anson [illegible] tional Church
Aug. 8