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.*

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POETRY.

From the London Times.

The President.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "[illegible]."

Speak! for thou hast a voice, perpetual sea!
Lift up thy surges with some signal word,
Show where the pilgrims of the waters be,
For whom a nation's throbbing heart is stirred.

Down to the waves they went in joyous pride,
They trod with steadfast feet thy billowy way;
The eyes of watching men beheld them glide
Swift to the airy distance—where are they?

Did'st thou arise upon that mighty frame,
Mad that the strength of man with thee should strive,
And proud thy rival element to tame,
Did'st swallow them in cavernous depths alive?

Or, shorn and powerless, hast thou bade them lie,
Their stately ship a carcass of the foam,
Where still they watch the ocean and the sky,
And fondly dream that they have yet a home?

Doth hope still soothe their souls, or gladness thrill?
Live yet amid the wanderers of the foam?
Say, is the old affection yearning still
With all the blessed memories of home?

Or is it over? Life, and breath, and thought,
The living feature and the breathing form?
Is the strong man become a thing of nought,
And the rich blood of rank no longer warm?

Thou answerest not, thou stern and haughty sea!
There is no sound in earth, or wave, or air:
Roll on ye tears! Oh, what can comfort be
To hearts that pant for hope, and breathe despair?

Nay, mourner, there is sunlight on the deep,
A gentle rainbow on the darkling cloud;
A voice more mighty than the floods, will sweep
The [illegible] of tempests when the storm is loud!

What though they woke the whirlwinds of the west,
Or braved the tempest from the eastern lair,
Or clave the cloud with thunder in its breast—
Lord of the awful waters, Thou wert there!

All merciful! the fate—the day—were thine;
Thou didst receive them from the seething sea;
Thy love too deep, Thy mercy too divine,
To quench them in an hour unworthy Thee.

If storms were mighty, Thou wert in the gale!
If their feet failed them, in Thy paths they trod!
Man cannot urge the bark, or guide the sail,
Or force the quivering helm, away from God!

MACHINE POETRY.

The loud wind roared, the thunder rolled,
Fierce lightnings split the sky,
And all the west seemed fringed with gold,
As I was reaping rye.
I laid my sickle down to view
The grand and awful scene;
But I didn't stop to see it through—
Oh no, I wan't so green!

Wellerisms are getting out of fashion, but we occasionally meet with a good one. Here are a few that are not bad:

'Rather pointed, and I feel it deeply,' as the hog said to the butcher's-knife.

'This is *set* again,' as the lean spider said to the fat fly.

'Teeth inserted here,' as the bull dog said when he bit.

'I'm a crying evil,' as Wilson said when announcing that a horse had been stolen.

'If you have tears, prepare to shed them now,' as the onion said to the cook.

'Let me reflect,' as the mirror said to the Miss.

'I'm a gaining strength,' as the butter said to the housewife.

'I'm cutting a swell,' as the steamboat said to the 'Capting.'

'Oh *solitude!* where are thy charms!' as the *one idea* in the soaplock's noddle said.

'We are kindred spirits,' as the ass said to the dandy.

'*Sweet* are the uses of adversity,' as the loafer said when he crawled into a newly-emptied '*lasses* hogshead for 'lodgings.'

[Those last eight belong to us: if encouraged, we will try again. There is a good deal of inherent genius in us, which but for our exclusive *modesty!* would make us a conspicuous character among the *literati* of the day!—N. E. F.'s "P. D."]

(N. E. F.'s "P. D." means New England Farmer's Printer Devil.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trials of a Housekeeper.

BY MISS BEECHER.

I have a tale of very homely grievances to present, but such as they are, many a heart will feel them too heavy, *the trials of a housekeeper.*

"Pshaw!" says one of the lords of creation, taking his cigar out of his mouth, and twirling it between his fingers, what a fuss these women do make of this simple matter of managing a family! I can't see for my life, as there is any thing so extraordinary to be done in this matter of housekeeping—only three meals a day to be got and cleared off, and it really seems to take up the whole of their minds from morning till night. I could keep house without such a flurry, I know.

Now, prithee, good brother, listen to my story, and see how much you know about it. I came to this enlightened west about a year since, and was duly established in a comfortable country residence within a mile and a half of the city; and there commenced the enjoyment of domestic felicity. I had been married about three months, and had been previously in love in the most approved, romantic way, with all the proprieties of moonlight walks, serenades, sentimental billet doux, and everlasting attachment.

After having been allowed, as I said, about three months to get over this sort of thing, and to prepare for realities, I was located for my life, as aforesaid. My family consisted of myself and husband, a female friend as a visiter, and two brothers of my good man, who were engaged with him in business.

I pass over the two or three first days spent in the process of hammering boxes, breaking crockery, knocking things down and picking them up again, which is commonly called getting to housekeeping. As usual, carpets were sewing and stretching, laid down and taken up to be sewed over—things were reformed, transformed and conformed, till at last order began to appear. But now came up the great point of all. During our confusion we had cooked and eaten our meals, in a very miscellaneous and pastoral manner, eating, now from the top of a barrel, and now from a fireboard laid on two chairs; and drinking, some from tea cups and some from saucers, and some from tumblers, and some from a pitcher big enough to be drowned in; and sleeping, some on sofas, and some on straggling beds and mattresses, thrown down here and there, wherever there was room. All these pleasant barbarities were now at an end; the house was in order—the dishes put up in their places—three regular meals were to be administered in one day, all in an orderly civilized form—beds to be made; rooms swept and dusted; dishes washed; knives scoured, and all the et cetera to be attended to. Now for getting "help," as Mrs. Trollope says, and where, and how are we to get it? we knew very few persons in the city, and how were we to accomplish the matter! At length the "house of employment" was mentioned, and my husband was despatched thither regularly every day for a week, while I in the mean time, was very near despatched by the abundance of work at home.

At length, one evening, as I was sitting completely exhausted, thinking of resorting to the last feminine expedient for supporting life, viz: a good fit of crying, my husband made his appearance with a triumphant air at the door. "There, Magaret! I have got you a couple at last; a cook and chambermaid!" so saying he flourished open the door, and gave view to the picture of a little, dry, snuffy looking old woman, and a great staring Dutch girl, in a green bonnet and red ribbon: mouth wide open, and hands and feet that would have made a Greek sculptor open his mouth too. I addressed forthwith a few words of encouragement to each of this cultivated looking couple, and proceeded to ask their names, and forthwith the old woman began to snuffle and wipe her face with what was left of an old silk pocket-handkerchief, preparatory to speaking, while the young lady opened her mouth wider, and looked around with a frightened air, as if meditating an escape. After some preliminaries, however, I found out that my old woman was Mrs. Tibbins, and my Hebe's name was Kotterin; also, that she knew much more Dutch than English, and not any too much of either. The old lady was the cook; I ventured a few inquiries—"Had she ever cooked?"

"Yes, ma'am, sartin; she had lived at two or three places in the city."

"I expect, my dear," said my husband, confidently, "that a[illegible] experienced cook, and so your [illegible] over," and he went to re[illegible] newspaper. I said no more, but [illegible]mined to wait till morning. The breakfast, to be sure, did not do much honor to the talents of my official, but it was the first time, and the place was new to her. After breakfast was cleared away, I proceeded to give directions for dinner; it was merely a plain joint of meat, I said, to be roasted in the oven. The "experienced cook" looked at me, with a stare of entire vacuity; "the tin oven," I repeated, "stands there," pointing to it.

She walked up to it and touched it with such an appearance of suspicion, as if it had been an electrical battery, and then looked round at me with a look of such helpless ignorance that my soul was moved. "I never see one of them things before," said she.

"Never saw a tin oven!" I exclaimed, "I thought you said you had cooked in two or three families."

"They does not have such things as them," rejoined the old lady. Nothing was to be done, of course, but instruct her into the philosophy of the case, and having spitted the joint, and gave numberless directions, I walked off to my room to superintend the operations of Kotterin, to whom I had committed the making of my bed, and the sweeping of my room; it never had come into my head that there could be a wrong way of making a bed, and to this day it is a marvel to me how any one could arrange pillows and quilts to make such a nondescript appearance as mine now presented. One glance showed me that Kotterin, too, was "just caught," and that I had as much to do in her department as that of my old lady.

Just then the door bell rung; "Oh, there is the door bell," I exclaimed; "run Kotterin, and show them into the parlor."

Kotterin started to run as directed, and then stopped and looking round on all the doors, and on me, with a wofully puzzled air. "The street door," said I, pointing towards the entry. Kotterin blundered into the entry, and stood gazing up with a look of stupid wonder at the bell ringing without any hands, while I went to the door and let in the company, before she could fairly be made to understand the connection between the ringing and the phenomena of admission.

As dinner approached, I sent word into my kitchen to have it sent on, but recollecting the state of the head of the department there, I soon followed my own orders. I found the tin oven standing out in the middle of the kitchen, and my cook standing a la Turk in front of it, contemplating the roast meat, with full as puzzled an air as in the morning. I once more explained the mystery of taking it out, and assisted her to get it on the platter, though somewhat cooled by having been so long set out for inspection. I was standing holding the spit in my hand, when Kotterin, who had heard the door bell ringing, and was determined to be this time in season, ran into the hall, and soon returning, opened the kitchen door, and politely ushering in three or four fashionable looking ladies, exclaimed, "there she is!" As these were strangers from the city, who had come to make their first call, this introduction was far from being an eligible one—the look of thunder struck astonishment with which I greeted their first appearance, as I stood brandishing the spit, and the terrified snuffling and staring of poor Mrs. Tibbins, who had again recourse to her old pocket-handkerchief, almost entirely vanished their gravity, and it was evident they were on the point of a broad laugh; so, recovering my self-possession, I apologized, and led the way into the parlor.

Let those few moments be a specimen of the four mortal weeks that I spent with these helps, during which time I did almost as much work with twice as much anxiety, as when there was nobody here, and yet everything went wrong beside. The young gentlemen complained of the patches of starch grimmed to their collars, and the streaks of black coal ironed into their dickeys, while one week every pocket-handkerchief about the house was starched so stiff, that you might as well have carried an earthen plate in your pocket—the tumblers looked muddy, the plates were never washed clean nor wiped dry, unless I attended to each one; and as to eating and drinking, we experienced a variety that we had not before considered possible.

At length the old woman vanished from the stage, and was succeeded by a knowing, active, capable damsel, with a temper like a steel trap, who remained with me just one week, and then went off in a fit of spite. To her succeeded a rosy, good natured, merry lass, who broke the crockery, burnt the dinner, tore her clothes in ironing them, and knocked down every thing that stood in her way about the house, without at all discomposing herself about the matter. One night she took the stopper from the barrel of molasses, and came singing off up stairs, while the molasses ran soberly out into the cellar bottom all night, till by morning it was in a state of universal emancipation. Having done this, and also despatched an entire set of tea-things by letting the waiter fall, she one day made her disappearance.

Then, for a wonder, there fell to my lot a tidy, efficient, trained, English girl—a pretty and genteel, and neat, and knowing how to do every thing, and with the sweetest temper in the world. "Now," said I to myself, "I shall rest from my labors." Every thing about the house began to go right, and looked as clean and genteel as Mary's own self. But alas, this period was interrupted by the visions of a clever, trim looking young man, who for some weeks could be heard scraping his feet at the kitchen door every Sunday night—and at last Miss Mary, with some smiling and blushing, gave me to understand that she must leave in two weeks.

"Why, Mary," said I, feeling a little mischievous, "don't you like the place?"

"O yes, ma'am."

"Then why do you look for another?"

"I am not going to another place."

"Are you going to learn a trade."

"No ma'am."

"Why, what then do you mean to do!"

"I expect to keep house myself, ma'am," said she, laughing and blushing.

"Oh, oh,' said I, 'that's it'—and so in two weeks I lost the best girl in the world—peace to her memory.

After this came an interregnum, which put me in mind of the chapter in Chronicles, that I used to read with great delight, Bash, and Elah, and Tibni, and Zimri, and Omri one after the other came on the throne of Israel, all in the compass of half a dozen verses. We had one old woman who staid a week, and went away with the misery in her tooth—one young woman ran away and got married—one cook, who came at night and run off before day light in the morning; one very clever girl, who staid a month and then went away because her mother was sick—another who staid six weeks, and was taken with a fever herself; and during all this time, who can speak the damage and destruction wrought in the domestic paraphernalia, by passing through those multiplied hands! What shall we do!—Shall we go for slavery, or shall we give up houses, have no furniture to take care of—keeping merely a bag of meal, a porridge pot, and pudding stick, and sit in our door in real patriarchal independence! What shall we do!

Answer.—Throw off that false and wicked pride which reckons useful labor a disgrace, and, as far as your station and health will allow, do your own 'house work.'

A short patent Sermon.

I have selected the following words as a text for my discourse:

> Thus at full length the pampered monarch lay,
> Fattening with ease and slumbering life away.

My hearers—notwithstanding that industry with her bran new broom, has swept ten thousand evils into the dust pan of oblivion, still if we look into the dark corners of this wide world, we shall find that the cobwebs of sloth, large and strong enough to entangle turkey-buzzards, are yet hanging there, obscuring the few feeble rays of enterprise that yet glimmer in those benighted regions. The three story Patagonian of the south wallows in the mire of indolence; and grows fat upon the grave of ignorance; the Lilliputian Laplander of the north lolls in laziness and willingly puts up with the cold porridge of poverty; the besmeared Hottentot of the east snoozes in his mud built hut, careless of to-morrow's fare, and content with the crumbs that fall from some stray angel's bread. But, my friends, while these half famished, miserable models of humanity are slumbering amid the stupifying vapors of ease, I want you to reflect upon what a sad condition their poor souls are in. Their thoughts are never beyond the filthy circle of some filthy desire—their hearts lie smoking in the gastric fluid of their stomachs—their understandings are darker than the catacombs of Egypt—and their codes of morals are made up of nature's loose leaves barely stuck together with the thin paste of instinct.

My dear friends—sloth is not wholly confined to the gloomy arena of heathenism. It often lies at the door of enlightenment, and rubs its slime on the silken frock of refinement. I have seen it strew the parlors of the rich man with sleepy poppies, and surround the poor man's cottage with noxious weeds. I have seen it take all the stiffening out of the stoutest energies of man, and cover youthful ambition with the blue mould of morbidity. I have seen it fasten itself upon the back of the sluggish traveler so as to prevent him from moving from the track when the rail road car of death was hard upon his heels, and I have seen people lie down, and roll into their graves, like a lifeless log, too lazy to exert themselves in their own behalf, and I expect that when the last trump shall rouse them from their slumbers, they will raise themselves upon their elbows and growl like a dog with a sore foot because they have been disturbed so soon.

When I pass by a country farm house and find old hats, coats and breeches stuffed in at the windows, I know that the god of indolence is lounging there, in the midst of want, woe and poverty—that the lank children of necessity are running up to seed in the shade of neglect, unmoistened by the dews of moral instruction; I also know that idleness is pampered by the pap of excessive wealth, and that where riches abundantly abound, the tares of sloth are yielding an abundant harvest.

Lazy fogs surround the head of him whom luxure has lulled to drowsiness; and he knows not how to shake off the lethargic incubus which sits upon his breast and sticks faster than a blood sucker to a dead cat-fish. He eats, sleeps and drinks for the sake of diverting his attention from the lumbering wheels of time that roll heavily by; and in the midst of all his self-styled ease, there are no such convenient articles as peace and happiness to be found. Why, my friends, I have known men of wealth and respectability, whose physical faculties had become so paralyzed with indolence that it would require extra pressure fever and ague to bring their muscles into active service.—Yes, my dear hearers, I say I have seen such men; and one good chimney sweep is worth more in a well regulated and industrious community than as many such as could be packed between the eastern cape of Africa and the outskirts of eternity.

O, my friends! I regret to say that idleness has of late become a fashionable accomplishment with too large a portion of our young population. Employment is getting to be thought vulgar, and a toil hardened hand not fit to be offered for the acceptance of the fair sex. Give me a hard hand, a hard head, and a soft heart; but instead of which, soft hands, soft head, and hard hearts, are now all the go in what the dyspeptic pimps of etiquette call the beau monde. The caterpillars of sloth are making great havoc in our neglected juvenile nurseries. They are stripping the young shrubs of promise of their greenest foliage, blasting the buds of enterprise as fast as they appear. If matters go on in this manner much longer, the rising generation will soon become fit for nothing but to hang up as scare-crows in the moral grain fields to frighten young people into habits of industry. Those who subsist like wood cocks, by suction, and wet their brazen brows with artificial sweat, are too numerous to mention.—They are thicker than toads after a shower. They infest our public bar-rooms, and block up the avenues of prosperity. It requires a more powerful galvanic battery than I possess to re-animate their dying carcasses and set their dormant faculties into healthy operation.

Arouse ye! arouse ye! ye sin-soaked sons of sloth, and with your hands lay the corner stone of your own respectable fortunes. Sow the seeds of industry in the days of your youth, and you will have the satisfaction of reaping a glorious harvest of plenty in the autumn of life. If you ever think of erecting for yourselves splendid temples of fame, you must strip ambition of its robes of vanity, and commence the work forthwith. If you fall asleep when the edifice is half completed, the chances are ten to one that when you awake you will find it crushed to earth, and its ruins overgrown with the gray moss of despair. O my dear friends! you must be up and doing if you wish to prosper in this precarious world. Just keep on squandering life's blessed moments in the indulgence of sluggish ease, and if you don't eventually slide into eternity, shirtless, shiftless, shoeless—then use my hat for a spit-box, and set me down as one of the humbugs of the age. But industry, my hearers, can clothe the tattered mendicant in scarlet and purple, and patch up the broken windows of want, with the aid of that putty which abideth forever. Heaven hugs to its bosom the honest and industrious of the sons of earth—and rocks the cradle of repose where slumber the children of daily toil. Let us work while we live—and go to our long homes with the satisfaction of having done our duty to our Maker, to our neighbors, and to ourselves. So mote it be!

DOW, Jr.

A Good Story.—We have heard a great many very plausible stories in our day, but just at this peculiar juncture we are unable to think of any thing which will even hold a candle to the one which follows. If any two-legged animal, with a "human face divine" for a frontispiece, can tell any thing more reasonable we should be exceedingly happy to hear it.

"In the days of our grandfathers there was one Joe Bowers, conspicuous above all wooers for his unremitting attention to his 'lady-love.' By night and day, in storm and in calm, he knew but one road and that led to his mistress' home. His dog, his horse, his cat—every thing that belonged to him—went that way, and no other. Even an old pair of boots which he threw away one night, were found the next morning kicking against her door with the toes turned out, and the [illegible] worn, having travelled two miles in a dark night, with no other guide than their knowledge of the road."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the Warsaw Signal.

A New Revelation, from Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, for the especial benefit of the Editor of the "Warsaw Signal."

In our paper of week before last, we took occasion to express an honest opinion in relation to the Mormons, and some of their leaders—an opinion which we believe is concurred in by nine-tenths of the community. No sooner, however, had our paper reached Nauvoo, than it caused the following highly important revelation to be forwarded us, from his holiness, the Prophet:

Nauvoo, Ill. May 26, 1841.

Mr. Sharp, Editor of the Warsaw Signal.

"Sir—You will discontinue my paper—its contents are calculated to pollute me, and to patronize the filthy sheet—that tissue of lies—that sink of iniquity—is disgraceful to any moral man.

Yours, with utter contempt,
JOSEPH SMITH.

P. S. Please publish the above in your contemptible paper. J. S."

Now, as one good turn deserves another, we annex below, for the benefit of the aforesaid Prophet, a revelation from our books, in this wise,

Warsaw, Ill., June 2, 1841.

JOSEPH SMITH, Prophet, &c., &c.,
TO SHARP & GAMBLE, Dr.
To one year's subscription to Western World, $3,00

Come, Josey, fork over, and for mercy's sake don't get a revelation that it is not to be paid. If thou dost we will send a prophet after thee mightier than thou.

THE MORMONS.—Arrest of Jo Smith.

By the annexed extract of a private letter from a highly respectable gentleman residing near the Mormon City, (Nauvoo) it appears that the scenes which a few months since were enacted in Missouri, are in danger of being repeated in Iowa. There is a tract of 120,000 acres of beautiful land lying directly opposite the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi River. This Tract was given to the Half Breeds of the Sac and Fox Nations by the United States, and has been purchased from them by the whites. Proceedings have been had in the Equity court of Iowa to partition these lands, and Commissioners appointed by the Court to survey and divide them among the lawful claimants. Some months since, the title being then unsettled, Jo Smith received a revelation from God to the effect that the Latter Day Saints should go in and possess this fair land, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly there are said to be now about 2000 of these people residing on said lands, who claim it by the highest possible title,—a title direct from the Creator; and they seem determined to set all human decrees at defiance. In addition to despoiling the lands of much valuable timber, they now forbid the Commissioners and Surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition. The arrest of their leader, it is to be hoped, will prevent the execution of their threat.

Journal of Com.

Extract of a letter from the vicinity of Nauvoo—

The excitement on both sides of the river against the Mormons is increasing very fast. The conduct of Jo Smith and the other leaders, is such as no community of *white men* can tolerate. It is the entire absence of all moral and religious principle, that renders them so obnoxious to the Gentiles of all denominations, wherever they reside.

Jo Smith was yesterday arrested, between Nauvoo and Quincy, by the authorities of Illinois, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. May justice be meted out to him for his villainy.

Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the book of Mormon, and who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against the Mormons, was found dead last week, having been shot through the head. He was no doubt murdered.

A Bad Member.—At one of the towns in New Hampshire, they have a 'Thief Detecting Society,' the members of which were recently called out in pursuit of some person who had stolen a horse. Half the town gave chase and the chap was caught, when he proved to be a member of the society, who had previously been in good standing.

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.

Declaration
OF
INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such now is the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.—A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

From the Frederick Examiner, June 30.

THE FREDERICK COUNTY BANK ROBBERY.

By an advertisement published in another column of this day's paper, it will be seen that the BANK has at length succeeded in recovering a large portion of the funds stolen from its vaults, and that it has resumed operations. The funds *recovered* are the issues of the Bank, together with all the State Bonds and Certificates and private checks, stolen at the same time.

As much curiosity has been excited in our community in relation to the mode in which the funds above mentioned have been recovered, we have sought from the Board of Directors of the Bank, information upon the subject, and have been cheerfully furnished by them with the facts within their knowledge, in reference to the matter, which we communicate here for the benefit of the public generally.

It appears that many anonymous communications in relation to the robbery have been received by the Bank from various quarters, some indicating a course to be pursued, and others professing to give information. They were generally postmarked 'Philadelphia' and one "Washington City." To all these due consideration was given, but nothing definite or satisfactory resulted, until the 19th of June, when the following letter was received, postmarked

"New York City."

H. Doyle, Esq.

New York, June 16, 1841.

Dear Sir—My aid and assistance have been asked, in reference to the loss of the Frederick County Bank on the 22d May last.

If you, or the President, or some person acting for the Bank could have a personal interview with me, I have no doubt I could arrange matters in a manner that would prove satisfactory.

It would afford me great pleasure, to be the means of effecting a restitution of the heavy loss which the Bank sustained on that occasion.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM WILEY.

P. S. I can be seen personally, or a letter addressed to 47 Howard street will reach me.

Upon the receipt of the above letter, the Board of Directors appointed Dr. William Bradley Tyler and Wm. H. Beall, of this place, both stockholders in the Bank, to proceed to New York, with a view of conferring with Mr. Wiley, on the subject of his letter, and gave to these two gentlemen a power of attorney to receive the lost funds, and pay the reward according to the amount delivered, if they should prove successful. Dr. Tyler and Mr. Beall on the same day started for the city of New York, and arrived there on the ensuing night, about 11 o'clock.

Early on Monday morning Mr. Wiley was seen by the agents of the Bank, who found him engaged in the discharge of the duties of his office, being that of an Associate Justice of one of the Inferior Courts of the city of New York. He was recently, if not now, a practising lawyer in the courts of that city.

The agents were received by Mr. W., with assurances that no difficulty should be thrown in the way of a speedy recovery of the plundered funds of the Bank.

Mr. W. requested a delay of a few days, as the individual professing to know something about the funds was absent at the South. Nothing was heard till Wednesday evening, when Mr. W. called on the agents who agreed to pay 8 per cent. for the restoration of the lost issues of the Bank. Mr. W. took with him this proposition, and in the morning notified the agents that he would accept it. It was still not in his power to say on what day the funds could come into his possession, but pledged himself to deliver them at the earliest possible moment, after they came into his possession. Nothing more was heard before Saturday morning, when about 10 o'clock Mr. Wiley called on Messrs. Tyler and Beall, saying that he was prepared to deliver the property of the Bank.

Mr. Wiley then went to the New York Bank and in the presence of Mr. Beall requested the Cashier to go with them and assist in counting the money. He also procured the aid of Henry Hearn, a respectable merchant in Broadway, as they passed along.

The place of appointment was a front room in the Hotel, standing on the corner of Broadway and Howard street, where they all assembled, viz.—Dr. Tyler, Mr. Beall, Mr. Wiley, a Mr. Seal, who is Clerk to Wiley's Court, Mr. Halsey the Cashier of the New York Bank, and Mr. Hearn, the Broadway merchant. Mr. Wiley then left the room for a few minutes and returned bearing in his hand a leather *valise* which was found to contain the recovered funds, all sealed up in a single envelope. The package was opened and the money counted by the above named gentlemen. This took place on Saturday morning. After the counting was finished the funds were delivered to Messrs. Tyler and Beall, who paid Mr. Wiley the per centage *on the issues*, as agreed on, and by the evening cars they returned home with their lost treasure.—By this means the Frederick County Bank is again upon its legs and in a sound condition.

Before the robbery the stock of the Bank to our certain knowledge sold for six per cent. *above par*, and we feel assured that its late misfortune, from which it may now be said to have recovered entirely, so far as the community is concerned, will not cause it to lose any portion of the public confidence. Its NOTES are now perfectly good and none in this State are better.

We have thus given all the material facts connected with the restoration of the stolen funds. It seems that this is not the first time that Mr. Wiley has acted as meditator in like cases. Some few years ago he was, we understand, in the same way instrumental in the restoration of the funds stolen from the Providence Bank to the amount of $183,000. He would in the present instance give no other information on the subject of the Frederick County Bank robbery than that he was informed that "the vaults were opened by false keys and that six persons were concerned." The leader is doubtless a practised burgler and abides in or about New York. Let the police be on the look out for him.

The robbers have yet in possession of the stolen funds of Frederick County Bank the following, viz:

In Gold—eagles, half eagles and sovereigns	$10,049
In notes and bills of other banks	7,052
In Frederick County Bank Notes,	1,542
Aggregate	$18,643

Together with about $2,500 of scrip of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which was on special deposit in the bank at the time of the robbery, and belongs to individuals. The bank has not in the slightest degree relaxed its vigorous exertions for the apprehension of the robbers, and the restoration of the residue of the stolen funds, as above mentioned. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a reward of $5,000 is offered for the robbers, and 20 per cent. for the residue of the stolen funds.

A Distinction Without a Difference.—The Hartford Times says there is just as much difference between Ewing's "Fiscal Agency" and a National Bank, as there is between a Whig and a Federalist—just about.

POLITICAL.

☞The line of policy heretofore pursued by the Whigs is the best evidence of what will be their course should they continue their ascendancy in the Legislature of this State. Wilful extravagance has characterized their political career, and a blind devotion to every interest, save that in which the people are most concerned, has been a prominent feature in their system of legislation. While the greatest care and precaution have been taken to guard the interests of foreign stock-jobbers, the convenience of the tax-payer has not been a subject worthy of consideration, though especial means are taken to bind him by the most rigorous enactments of law, stripping him of the right of appeal, and demanding him to bear the burden under the flattering delusion that the honor and credit of the state are exclusively dependent upon his quiet submission. It is true, the Legislature has pledged the soil and the industry of the State in redemption of its credit, but should that be an estoppel to the right of inquiring into the manner in which the public debt of Maryland has been created, and the system of personal aggrandizement practised by those who were most active in procuring the passage of the Eight Million Bill of 1836!—The people owe it to themselves as a duty to look into the abuse that has been practised upon them, and we cherish the hope that ere it be too late they will discover the wrongs done them by their Legislative servants, and promptly set to work to repair the evil, that posterity at least may be spared the political degradation that is fast encircling us of the present day. Let the people thoroughly understand the operation of a policy, dictated by selfish politicians, which has enabled their public servants to attain a position, which a Cromwell would scarce have assumed unless backed by the bristling bayonets of his soldiery. Indeed the shore of the Rubicon has been gained, and a single effort more will place Whigery beyond the point where the popular voice can reach it. It remains with the people to check it in its maddening career. Maddening indeed, for by its triumph also triumphs a system of Legislation which will render taxation perpetual, and cause our gallant old State to become a mere colony of laborers to British money shavers and foreign capitalists.

These things we say "more in sorrow than in anger;" but deeply impressed with the correctness of our views, we should be derelict in our duty as a public journalist, did we not raise a warning voice, and, if possible, endeavor to save the State from the ruin that inevitably awaits her under the present condition of affairs. The time for action has arrived. Let the people reflect! For in their hands rests the weal or the woe of the State for ages yet unnumbered.—Easton Star.

Correspondence of the Daily Argus.

CENTREVILLE, Md., June 22.

To the Editors of the Argus.

GENTLEMEN:—There seems to be but one sentiment here in regard to the Democratic nominee for the Gubernatorial chair of this State. All seem to regard Mr. THOMAS as the man of the people, and hail his nomination as the precursor of better days, and of the complete overthrow of the dominant party in Maryland. It is well understood here that Mr. THOMAS identified himself with the interests of this section of the State in his course upon the internal improvement question, some years since. Had his policy prevailed, the people of this State would not now be burdened with an oppressive tax, and the State itself would not now be groaning beneath an enormous debt of over fifteen millions of dollars. The people, here and elsewhere, begin to see and *feel* that their interests have been entrusted to unworthy hands, and that they are about to reap the bitter fruits of Whig domination. They know that the Whigs have ruled in the legislative branch of our State Government for nearly twelve years, and have had every thing their own way.—They know there was a surplus in the State Treasury when the Democratic Republican party went out of power; and they will remember at the ballot box in October, that the unwise legislation of the Whig party has plunged our State in debt to the enormous amount of more than FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! to pay only the *interest* on which, every foot of land, and every species of property is taxed. And what is worse, they see no end to this tax. If it were only for one year, it might be borne with patience; but not so,—from year to year, for an indefinite period, are our faces to be ground into powder to put money into the purse of capitalists and speculators. Year after year must our industrious, hard-working citizens, give of their substance to the tax-gatherer—for what! To clothe or educate their children, to enrich their lands, to support their Government! No. But to pay a debt which has been contracted for other purposes, and to return money to the Treasury which has been squandered by Whig legislation, and upon Whig favorites. The recollection of these things must turn the popular tide in our favor, and place Mr. THOMAS in the Executive chair by a large majority. The people are not patient donkeys, that they should be saddled by their Whig masters with every burden they may think proper. There is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and to that point we have arrived; and I am greatly mistaken in my estimate of the people of this State, if they do not rise in the majesty of their strength at the ensuing election, and hurl with indignation their oppressors from power. Let the Democratic motto be "RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE—REDUCTION OF TAXES," and the rallying cry will meet with a hearty response from every quarter of the State.

OBSERVER.

WHIG "RETRENCHMENT."—Mr. Ewing, in his official report, estimates the expenses of government for 1841 at

	$31,358,502 71
The same report shows that the actual expenses for 1840 were	27,863,475 41
Excess of 1841 over 1840	3,495,027 30

So the upshot of Whig retrenchment for the first year is to be an increase of THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF in the public expenditures!

"Is this the entertainment to which we were invited?" as Daniel Webster said in the last war.—*Kendall's Expositor.*

More of it.—Mr. Ewing estimates the expenses of this year at

	$31,358,502 61
Mr. Woodbury, in December last, estimated the necessary expenses at	23,899,200 00
Actual expenses over necessary expenses,	7,459,302 61

The *Democratic* Secretary thought there could be a reduction of about Four Millions; but the *Whig* Secretary says there must be an increase of Three and a Half.

This is the effect of the *change* that Mr. Webster talked about.—*Ib.*

Here it Comes!—Mr. Ewing asks Congress to create a National Debt to enable him to enlarge the expenditures of the Government, of

	$16,000,000
He asks for U. S. Bank stock, an addition of	6,000,000
He asks to buy bank stock for the use of the States,	9,000,000
Total,	$31,000,000

So, the first six months of "Whig Reform" is to entail on the country a permanent debt of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars!—*Ib.*

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.—Inasmuch as all persons not possessed of property to the amount of $200 are excluded from taxation under the direct tax bill, it appears to us that it is the intention of the Whig party to deprive all such persons of the right of suffrage as soon as they shall have been confirmed into power in this State. Just let William Cost Johnson be elected Governor, and a majority of Whigs be returned to the legislature this fall, and our word for it, we shall see some things transacted at Annapolis next winter which but few now dream of.—Property qualification in Maryland *is at hand!*—*Balt. Rep.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

A complete refutation of the slanders about the late President—his "aristocratic notions"—"gorgeous furniture" and "splendid palace"—"for outshining the palaces of Emperors, Kings and Queens!" will be found in the following letter, written from Washington to the editor of the *Richmond Whig*, the organ of the whig party in the South. Verily, "truth is mighty and must prevail."

Washington correspondence of the Whig.

"Gentlemen—For the first time in my life I visited the President's Mansion.—"Thinks I to myself," this day, my eyes, splendor will dazzle ye, and the hidden secrets of extravagance will be made manifest. The gorgeous castles of the Arabian tales passed across my memory; but alas! alas! the ten thousand lies that have been written about that same White House.

O, Ogle, where art thou, my lusty son of fiction! If thy spirit is as far away from the bright regions of truth, as were thy works, when thou didst utter thy hyperbolical oration, then do I pity thee.

The plain, unvarnished truth is this, the chairs are old, and one I know is ragged, and that the only one from which I lifted the plain linen case which covered it.—And as all were covered in the same way, I guess that same chair has many tattered compeers in the East Room. It was in that room I saw the ragged (yes, ragged) chair. Now $6000 is a paltry sum to spend upon such a house; it would take $30,000 to put it in proper order. We are a great and free nation, and should endeavor to avoid luxury on one hand and niggardly conduct on the other. Our President should have such furniture and such fixtures as comport with the dignity of our nation. I care not in such things, for party. I am a free American, a plain Virginia planter; never desired, and consequently, never asked for any office, except such as the people confer by their free suffrages—but I felt ashamed for my country when I saw ragged finery in the nation's House. Besides, the curtains in the green room are miserably faded things, such as no private gentleman would keep in his parlor, unless he should be too poor to get new ones. It is true that the chandeliers in the East Room are very handsome, and to my country eyes seemed suitable; but that ragged chair is there. Confound a ragged chair, I detest them every where; but a ragged chair in the President's House is positively shocking. Out with the miserable tattered things, and let us have whole chairs; and if the nation is too poor or too stingy to get a new set to suit the room, just let us have a set of white oak split bottoms. Any thing rather than ragged finery." A committee ought to be sent there with orders to ransack the House, and take out all that is worn out and unfit for use. Moreover, nothing should be in that House that had not been fabricated in the United States, and by the proper hands of a native born citizen. Well, I saw the tabourettes—they are nothing extra. In our vernacular, they are crossed legged crickets, with silk cushion seats. Yours obedient,

TOBACCO PLANT."

Cecil Gazette.

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS THOMAS.

☞*Uncompromising hostility to a Direct Tax to pay the interest on an unconstitutional debt.*

CELEBRATION.

The two military companies will parade on Monday, 5th of July, at 11 o'clock, A M and form line on Gay street near Bridge, and after proceeding through the Main street of the town will repair to the Court House, where an Oration will be delivered by *H. Clinton Mackall*, Esq. previous to which the Declaration of our National Independence will be read. The reverend clergy and the citizens generally, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend. The ceremonies to commence at 12 o'clock.

G. R. HOWARD,
on behalf of Elkton Guards.
F. A. ELLIS,
on behalf of Cecil Greys.

REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE.—For the information of our country friends, we deem it proper to apprise them that the Post Office in this place has been removed to the store of Mr. Joseph [illegible], next door to the Log Cabin, where it will be kept until *other arrangements* now in progress are made. Some curious circumstances connected with this "change" have been revealed to us, which, "in the course of human events," we may feel disposed lay before our readers. Until then they must rest satisfied with the simple announcement that they are of a damnable character, and perfectly characteristic of that party which lays claim to "all the decency" of the country.

☞Passing by the Log Cabin the other day we observed that it was roofless, and upon inquiring the cause we learned that it had been taken down to give place to another story. Being just then—for it is not always, gentle reader, that we are troubled with this propensity so common to humanity, preferring to let the world wag as it will, knowing that all things will eventually be found right side up—being just then, we say, of an inquisitive turn of mind, we prosecuted our inquiries a little further, when to our utter dismay we ascertained it was being fitted up for a printing office. A whig printing office! Boys do you hear that? If you don't, we expect to hear—thunder before long.

☞William Cost Johnson, the gentleman nominated by the whig party as their candidate for Governor, was a strenuous advocate of the course pursued by the "glorious nineteen" in the noble stand they took in 1836 in vindication of the rights of the people. How's this!

☞We design publishing next week the powerful speech of Col. BENTON, on the subject of the McLeod question. The way he handles the Prime Minister's letter is a caution to all apologists of British insolence. It is indeed humiliating that a man occupying so prominent a place in the councils of the nation as Mr. Webster does, should so far forget himself as to become the pliant instrument of his own country's degradation. But what more could we expect of him! His whole history is replete with examples of the kind. And yet he stands number one on the list of appointments of this *Democratic-Whig* Administration!

☞It appears as though the Senate were evincing a disposition to release themselves from the thraldom of dictator Clay. This gentleman on reporting his plan for a "Fiscal Agent"—*alias* National Bank—was determined to force it through the Senate, without affording an opportunity to the democratic members, or indeed any body but himself, to say a word on the subject. After occupying several hours in explaining his bill, he refused to accede to a request of Mr. Calhoun to postpone it until the next day, in order that he might give his views upon the subject, and treated with contempt all appeals made to him to allow the bill to be postponed. After an earnest appeal by Mr. Buchanan, who expressed a wish that if Mr. Clay would not, the Senate would, agree to the postponement, he must have felt rather foolish, notwithstanding his significant "we'll see," and the call of the yeas and nays, to find himself in a beggarly minority of 13 to 35. We are rejoiced to find that the Senate has a little independence left.

The remains of President HARRISON were removed from the Congressional burial ground, near Washington city, on Saturday last, under the superintendence of a committee of both Houses of Congress, accompanied by the committee and delegation from Ohio, to the line of the District of Columbia. They are to be taken to North Bend.

July 3 1841

☞It will be seen by an article in another column from the Frederick Examiner that the greater portion of the money stolen from the Frederick County Bank has been recovered. The coin is still among the missing. This, we have no doubt, the Directors deeply regret. In these shinplaster times ten thousand dollars in Bentonian mint drops is not to be sneezed at. The way this money was recovered is singular enough, and furnishes another striking instance of the laxity of moral honesty in Bank officers when the almighty dollar is at stake. As for Wiley, the individual who acted as umpire between the parties, he should at once be arrested as accessory to the robbery.

Death of General Macomb.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says—We regret to announce the death of Major General Alexander Macomb, the General-in-Chief of the United States Army, which occurred at half past two o'clock yesterday. The Madisonian says.

Gen. Macomb entered the service as a cornet of dragoons in 1799, and was in the military family of Gen. Alexander Hamilton; he commanded at the successful battle of Plattsburg during the war of 1812, received a gold medal from Congress for his gallantry, and was appointed by President J. Q. Adams, Commander General of the Army of the United States, in place of Gen. Brown, immediately after his decease, which took place in February, 1828. Since that period, Gen. Macomb has discharged the duties of his office in Washington city, excepting occasional absences to the frontiers of the Union in obedience to the calls of the service.

"To the Victors belong the Spoils."—A Whig member of Congress, writing to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, takes exceptions to a letter published in the United States Gazette, giving an account of a meeting of Pennsylvanians held in Washington, for the purpose of raising 100,000 dollars for the family of Gen. Harrison. The Gazette letter writer says the meeting was a rebuke to Congress for not doing more for the General's family. By way of defending Congress, the writer in the Baltimore Patriot says:

"I must be permitted to say, that I think the Harrison family have been very liberally dealt with, both by the Executive and by Congress. And secondly, let me say that the Executive have appointed four male members of Gen. Harrison's family to office—two to West Point, one to the Post-office at Cincinnati, worth $3,000 a year, and another to a land office in Iowa of equal importance, and now Congress has given the family at North Bend the very liberal sum of $25,000 more. Besides, in the distribution of offices, the personal friends and connections of the deceased President, have been dealt with in no parsimonious manner. It seems only to be necessary to proclaim that you have been in some battle with the General, or have even touched the hem of his garment, to secure, at once, a lucrative appointment, to the exclusion of veterans of better deserts and better qualifications."

We agree with the writer in the Patriot, and think that the General's family have been pretty well provided for.

WHIG LEGISLATION.—On Thursday, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced into the House of Representatives a bill authorizing a *loan of* $12,000,000 and, on the the very same day, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, the whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, reported a bill to distribute the nett proceeds of the public lands. This is in fact nothing less than a proposition to give the public money, raised by the sale of the public domain, to a set of monopolists and reckless speculators, and the deficiency in the Treasury caused by such abstraction of its funds, is to be made up by borrowing money from abroad, at a high interest, upon the faith of the nation, and the people are to be taxed to pay the loan. This a fair specimen of Federal legislation.

Death of Dr. Abercrombie.—The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie died at his residence in this city on Saturday evening. This aged and venerable divine has for a long time been unable to discharge the public duties of his sacred office, and has been of late chiefly confined to his house. In addition to the veneration and respect due to Doctor Abercrombie as a clergyman of piety, learning and great eloquence, he will long be remembered as a faithful and eminently successful teacher of youth. [illegible] Abercrombie was for many years one of the associated pastors of Christ Church, St. Peters and St. James.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Office [illegible].—We understand from Washington, that although Mr. Tyler is not quite so thronged upon as was Gen Harrison, yet the crowd of applicants for office from all parts of the Union continues to be immense. Perhaps Mr. Tyler does not make removals quite as fast as they would wish, but probably he will find reasons enough in a few months for removing nearly every democrat from office and filling his place with a whig opponent of 'proscription for opinion's sake.' As to the post office department, the guillotine is understood to be in pretty brisk operation upon the few remaining democrats, but the administration appear ashamed to publish the removals and appointments, and consequently though the people of each township know who is removed in their own district, no one, except the officers at Washington, know what is done throughout the country.

This cowardly concealment was we believe never practised by any other administration. It not only indicates a dastardly spirit, and a sense of conscious wrong, but it is an outrage, as withholding from the mercantile community and the public at large information which it is important that they should possess.

Pennsylvanian.

SUSQUEHANNA AND TIDE WATER CANAL COMPANIES.

The Baltimore papers contain a notice to the *creditors* of this corporation, from the President and Managers, on the subject of the obligations of the company, in which they say "that after every effort to procure funds for the discharge of the current obligations of the Companies, they have found it to be impracticable, unless at rates that would be ruinous. This sacrifice they do not feel justified in making.

After going into the nature of these obligations, &c., they make the following proposition for funding them:

"The undersigned therefore propose to fund the notes and debts (including the Tide Water Canal small notes) in the bonds of the company, bearing six per cent. interest per annum, payable semi annually, and redeemable in five years—each creditor to receive at the rate of $110 in bonds for every $100 of his claims. And they trust that the character of the securities offered and their undoubted value, as soon as a more regular state of things shall be made to prevail in the money market, will induce the creditors to act unhesitatingly upon the proposition. For the purpose of carrying into execution this proposition, bonds will be prepared, and lodged with Thomas B. Rutter, Esq., at the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, in the city of Baltimore, and at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, where note holders can make the exchange when it may suit their convenience.

Or, as an alternative, the undersigned offer the post notes of the Company, (in form similar to those heretofore used) at two years, with six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of $101 for $100.

The great object has been to complete the Canal, and the undersigned never doubted that it would, when completed, furnish an abundant security for its cost. They have not heard this opinion questioned. The Canal is completed—so far as the main line is concerned—and is in fine navigable order. It is a work of incalculable value to the country, and must form the great channel of trade from and to the North and West, especially of the heavy and bulky articles."

JAMES HEPBURN, Pres't.
JACOB M. HALDEMAN,
SIMON CAMERON,
ISAAC LEA,
WM. G. HARRISON,
JOHN C. BOYD,
WM. BOSE,
JOS. TODHUNTER,
HU. BOYLE,
JOHN McKIM, Jr.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette, writing from Baltimore under date of June 29, among other matters, thus speaks of the above transaction:

The publication made by the directors of the Tide Water Canal, has caused considerable excitement here among the creditors of the Company. This turning a post-note loan into a permanent one is hardly the fair thing, and I know several persons, who, relying confidently on the pledges of the President and Directors of the Company, purchased largely of their post notes, and now find themselves greatly embarrassed by the failure of this company to redeem its promises. The Directors seek to excuse themselves for this by alledging that the sacrifice it would cost would be too great, seeming to forget the sacrifice the failure would cause to the innocent holders of their notes. Last week the notes redeemable on the 1st of proximo, could hardly be sold in large amounts at any price in this city, and for one of a hundred dollars, no more than seventy-five dollars was offered. If any body wants to purchase, they can obtain lots at that price.

A Rare Patriot.—The Cincinnati Times, in noticing the recent appointment of Baer, the buckeye blacksmith, to an Indian Agency at Sandusky, mentions some of the operations of that respectable worthy during his summer tour. In addition to the political mission which he undertook for the redemption of his country, the wandering minstrel had a private speculation in hand. He was engaged by some Western publishers to procure subscribers for their journals. He obtained the subscriptions, got the money in advance, but neglected to pay it over, and is now a defaulter to a considerable amount to different newspaper publishers. Such a public officer as that will need watching, if any government funds pass through his hands.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The most curious epistolary specimen that we have seen for some time, is the following, which we copy from the Little Rock, (Ark.) Times of the 24th ult. The writer, Abner D. Hogan, was a United States soldier, who was convicted of murder at the last term of the United States district court, but recommended to the mercy of the President. It seems, however, that he decided on trusting to a good pair of heels rather than to Executive clemency:—

To the gentlemen of Little Rock, (Ark.)

State Prison, April 21, 1841.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens of Arkansas: I will give you all to understand that I have made my elopement, and give you my reasons for so doing; and I hope you wont blame me. The President is dead, and there is a poor prospect of my being pardoned by the Vice President, seing he is not a military man; and I don't think I deserve to die for this act of indiscretion. If I had done this for malice or animosity, I would not have said one word against the verdict; and you can't blame me. I intend never to show my face to a white man as long as I live. If I get clear, I will go amongst my red brethren in the prairies—the Cumanches, Pawnees, Kiowas, and Towcaskies, for I can speak their languages very well, and if I can get to them before I am taken, I may be of some service to the United States, for I will keep them from committing depredations on the frontiers and traders, and try to make them work for their living and be honest.

I am very well equipped for this expedition; I have a rifle, a brace of pistols, a Bowie knife, and plenty of ammunition; a first rate horse, saddle and bridle, and some money to take me through the Choctaw nation; and if I get through, I am safe, for I am not afraid of the Indians. If I can get to old Tabbaquena, the Cumanche war chief, I am at home, for he wanted me to go with him the last time I saw him, and said he would give me his daughter, and now is my time. I shall be at a loss for nothing but tobacco. Oh! if I had some seed, I would be fixed. You may think it strange that I should flee to them for protection, but, to tell the truth, they are the most friendly human beings on earth, when they take a notion to any person, and they would lose their lives for you. For Lord's sake don't advertise me, on account of my mother, and let me go in peace, and I will not bother any of you any more. I warn all men from using malt liquor, for you see what it has brought me to, on account of that I have to flee to savages for protection.

Gentlemen, I have one friend in Arkansas, unknown to any person here; "a friend in need is a friend indeed." If I am pardoned, it is so much the better, and I may some time hear of it; and if so, I can come back, and if not, I wont. It will be no satisfaction to see me hanged like a dog. Let me go in peace and harmony. Nothing more, than I am your friend until death.

ABNER D. HOGAN.

Baltimore Market—July 1.

FLOUR.—We note a further advance in the price of Howard Street Flour, sales of fresh ground of good standard brands having been made from stores yesterday at $5,62½. Holders are asking the same price to-day, but we have not heard of any sales. The demand has been fair throughout the week, but the transactions, in consequence of the lightness of the stock for sale, have not been large. The wagon price is now $5,50.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues to advance. Sales of Pennsylvania reds yesterday and to-day at $1,25 a $1,27. No Md. Wheats at market.

Sales of Md. Rye at 69 cents, and of Pennsylvania at 60 a 62 cts.

We note sales of Md. Corn yesterday at 65 cts. for white and 63 cents for yellow.

Sales of Md. Oats at 43 a 44 cts. No receipts of Virginia.

Married,

On Thursday the 24th ult. by the Rev. Wm. W. Maddux, Mr. Benjamin Thompson, to Miss Mary Sophia Alexander, both of Cecil County, Md.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, near this place, on Monday last, after a long and distressing illness, Mr. James Lightner, formerly of Wetumpka, Alabama.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Elkton, Md. June 30th, 1841.

Saml. C. Atkinson,
Miss Lucretia Anderson
Jacob Anderson,
Rev. R. Atkinson,
Rev. J. Asprill,
Robert Adair,
Wm. W. Austin, 2
Miss Elizabeth Ash,
Joseph Bryan & Son 2
Edward Barry,
Priscilla S. Bolden,
Thomas Beers,
Andrew Berry,
James Benson,
William L. Batton,
Rebecca Bryson,
Andrew Barrett,
Joseph Bennett,
Robert Carter,
Sherman Clark,
Miss Elizabeth G. Coleman,
Crothers & Kirk,
Miss Margaret H. Chamberlain,
Cook & Preston,
J. L. Crouch,
William Curyer,
John H. Conkey,
Enoch Crouch,
George Davis,
Peter Davis,
William Denison,
Abraham Evans,
John Evans,
Sarah A. Forsyth,
Miss Agatha R. Fulton,
Perry Frisby,
James Foster,
John Gemil,
William Glenn,
Eliza Ann Gibson,
Susannah Gordon,
James George,
Joseph George, 2
Miss Maria L. Garrett,
Ann E. Hays,
Priscilla Haxtsel,
Joseph Hughes,
William Hill,
Ellen Jump,
John Janney,
Joseph Johnson,
Abigal Johnson,
Thomas Kelly,
Joseph Lorrett,
W. Letterte,
Washington Milburn,
Andrew McBride,
James McSlay,
Capt. Evans Morgan,
Thomas Morgan, 2
Patrick Mackin,
Wm. McKinsey,
Alexander McDonnald,
Joseph Miller & Son,
Daniel Nugent, 2
James Neal,
Miss Jane Oldham,
James Ogden, 2
Thomas Pearce,
Robert Pennington,
John Poulson,
John Paskel,
Miss Martha Jane Palmer,
Miss Mary E. Ringold 2
Richard Reynolds,
Wm. Ricketts,
John Randel, jr.
Rev. W. Ryder,
Thomas B. Rudolph,
James Salisbury,
James S. Springer,
Jacob W. Sines,
R. M. Sherer, 2
James Spense,
H. W. Smith,
Mark Strong,
James Tweed,
Miss Elizabeth Tagart,
David M. Taylor,
George Ward,
Samuel Wilson,
T. W. Woodland,
Susan A. Yerks,
A French Letter.

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

ADAM WHANN, P. M.

June 30, 1841

THE Commissioners of Cecil County will meet at their room in the Court House on Monday the 26th day of July next. All persons having claims against the County, will please present them at this meeting; they may otherwise be excluded from the Levy list of the present year.

By order,
F. A. ELLIS, Clk.

June 26—tdm

NEW STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a well selected stock of Summer Goods (calculated for the season) which he now offers to the public on terms that cannot fail to please. The variety is numerous and selection choice—among which, are bleached and unbleached *Domestic Muslins* at the low price of 5 cts. per yard. Superior *American Nankins*, &c. For a further enumeration of part of the stock, the public are referred to a more extensive advertisement in another column of this paper.

The public's humble servant,
B. F. MAY.

Elkton, July 3, 1841.

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of Henry Johnson of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George R. Howard trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Johnson, 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 Saturday after the third Monday in October next, for the said Henry Johnson 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 Henry Johnson having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Henry Johnson be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of June, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 3—1aw3m.

In Chancery, 18th June, 1841.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Isaac Benjamin against Hugh S. Boyd and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Albert Constable, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 26th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1800 00.

True copy. Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 26 3w

For Sale,

A small tract of Land, two miles from Elkton, containing about fifty acres. It adjoins the farm of Benjamin Bowen. The soil is naturally of a good quality, and with a little expense might be rendered quite productive.—The improvements consist of a Log Dwelling House, in a tolerably good condition, a frame barn, of ordinary size, nearly new, a hen house, &c, with a well of good water at the door.—Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Mr. Woods on the premises, who will afford them every facility for examining the same.

If the above property is not sold by Saturday the 26th instant, it will on that day at 3 o'clock, P. M. be offered at public sale. For terms apply to the subscriber in Elkton.

HENRY BENNETT, Agent.

June 19 3w

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of Wm. Scott, Sen., of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John Taylor trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Wm. Scott, Sen., 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 Wm. Scott, Sen. 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 Wm. Scott, Sen. having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Wm. Scott, Sen. be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of March, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—law3m

CAUTION.

[illegible] person or persons are respectfully cautioned against dealing in any way with [illegible], as the law will be enforced against [illegible].

JOHN F. CAZIER.

[illegible], June 12, 1841.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Port Deposit, Md. July 1, 1841.

Robert Adams
Jonathan Brown
Bernard Burns 2
Mrs. E. Brownwell
Mr. Bristol
Col. Luke Balcom
Erastus Brooks
James Brink
Sheldon Brewster 2
Franklin Besty
Miss Elizabeth Courtney
Thomas Corbitt 2
John Cooper
Miss Rachel Cord
Jona. J. Cunningham
Miss Mary F. Corwell
James Clendenen
Cruthers & Kirk
Minor Campbell
John Corbitt
William Dean
Cornelius Davis
Wm. Thomas or Cornelius Davis
Cyrus Eaton
William Ewing
George Farnham
Lewis Fitch
Whitney Farmer
Bart Galbraith
Joseph Grant
Samuel Gay
J. F. Gordon
Jonathan Gillespie
Joseph Hanna
Archibald Hawkins
Robert Hugent
S. H. Hall
Birdsell N. Johnson
James Knight
William H. Kuhn
John Lyght
Wm. McKinney
Henry Miller or Miss Eliza Ann Miller
J. Miles
Capt. Jonathan Moore
Jacob Marshall
Alfred Mitchell
T. L. Meserean
David Norris 2
Benjamin Nickerson
Wm. S. Poole
T. Parker
John Patchen
Samuel Parsons
Solomon Richard
James Reed
David Ryder 2
H. B. Rily
Daniel Royer
Charles Royers
Miss Susannah Swain
B. D. Sholl 2
Capt Robert Spaden
Mrs Peggy Stapleton
William R. Smith
James Shales
Jonas Spenning 2
Nelson Stuart
Anson Seymour
Mrs. James Small
Mr. Tyler
Abram Tyler
Mrs. Henrietta M. Thomas
Samuel Taylor
William Van Patten
Calvin Wilcox
Thomas C. Watson
Otis Whittenhall
Ogden D. Wilkinson 2

J. W. ABRAHAMS, P. M.

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of Thomas F. Pearce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George McCullough trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas F. Pearce, 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 Thomas F. Pearce 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 Thomas F. Pearce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas F. Pearce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of May, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—1aw3m

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit:

ON application to me Richard Ringgold, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, by Henry J. Strandberg, his petition in writing for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry J. Strandberg having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and I the said Richard Ringgold, having appointed Charles T. Loveday trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry J. Strandberg, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the faithful discharge of his trust; and the said Henry J. Strandberg having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of the said Henry J. Strandberg mentioned in the schedule, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry J. Strandberg be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Kent County Court on the first Wednesday of the September term next of said Court to shew cause if any they have why the said Henry J. Strandberg should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed.

RICHARD RINGGOLD, Justice
of Orphans' Court of Kent co.

True copy.
Test, J. N. GORDON, Clk
of Kent co. court, Md.

June 19 3m

Land Surveying.

THE subscriber having accepted the appointment of Surveyor of Cecil County, is now ready to do all kinds of Land Surveying at the shortest notice. His residence is at New Leeds, four miles north of Elkton.

JAMES McCAULEY.

June 26, 1841 4t

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of T. F. & R. Biddle was dissolved the 25th day of March last by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to T. F. Biddle, at Chesapeake City, for settlement—and all those who are indebted to the firm will please to call and settle their accounts with T. F. Biddle, at said place, as this is the only notice that will be given.

T. F. BIDDLE.
R. BIDDLE.

Chesapeake City, June [illegible], 1841

Farm For Sale.

PLUMPOINT, the farm of the late Thomas Rotch, on Elk river, in Cecil county, Maryland, five miles from Elkton, containing **282 acres**, 44 of which are woodland, 70 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, fish house, cider press, and all usual outbuildings. The barn has ample space for hay, with stabling for 25 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 Chesnut street.

SUSAN R. ROTCH.

May 15 6m

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of George H. Joyce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George H. Joyce, 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 George H. Joyce 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 George H. Joyce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George H. Joyce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26.

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Mercer, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Azarias Pennington trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Mercer, 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 W. Mercer 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 W. Mercer having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said John W. Mercer be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of February, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—law3m

TERMS OF THE

Cecil Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance, or TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS within the year, and if payment be deferred to the end of the year, THREE DOLLARS will be demanded.

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

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

All communications to the Editor must be *post paid.*

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; 4-4 and 3-4 Tow Linen; Irish, French and Scotch Linens; cotton and linen Table Diaper; Hollands; Grass Cloth; Manchester, oil and Scotch Ginghams; white Saxony Flannel; imported and American Nankin; twilled Summer Cloth; Pittsburg, 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 Bobinnett; Victoria Lawns; printed Jackonett, Mourning Lawns, M. de Laines; Gros de Paris; Thread and Bobinnett Edging, Inserting; 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; Spades, 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.

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 o 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—1aw3m $6

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 city and 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 minerals 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 $1 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

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, blue black and fancy colored CLOTHS; 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, Mousleines de Laines and Shally de Seurs, Silks, a large and carefully selected assortment of very superior Silks, Gros de Naples, and black and blue black Lutestrings, etc.; Cashmere, Brosha and Merino Shawls, silk and worsted fancy Hdkfs and Scarfs, a great variety of Capes and Collars, Gauze and Lace Veils, Linen Hdkfs, Cotton and Thread Edgings, Footings, Riblands, 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 finish, &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 Brush 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

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.
Lupin'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 Burlap 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

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, Bridles, 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, Midlings 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

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

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 well 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 as to prices. They have just received and offer to the Public

Cloths of all colors, from	$2,00 to 8,50.
Calicoes,	6 to 31.
Bleached & Brown Muslins,	6 to 20.
Mouslaines de Laine,	25 to 60.
Pantaloon Stripes,	8 to 50.
Printed Lawns & Cambricks	22 to 40.

Superior Prints, (latest style) figured and plain Gros de Nap; Black Lutestring; Bombazines; figured, plaid, striped and plain Cambricks; Jackonet and Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Lawns; Linen Cambricks; plain and ribbed Gambroons; Summer and Mill'd Cassimere; Crape Lasting; Silk, Marseilles and Salencia Vesting; Linen Drillings; Pittsburg Cord; Blue Drills; Beaverteens, Mexican mixture; American Nankins; Fancy Shawls and Scarfs; Checks; Domestic Plaids and Stripes; Ticking, Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Books, &c. &c.

A Superior Lot of Tow Linens.

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

The Public 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 of

The Public's Humble Servants,
CHAMBERS & MAFFIT.

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

Elkton, April 10, 1841.

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.

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, SCT.

ON application of George M. Fried, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John E. Brown trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George M. Fried, 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 George M. Fried 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 George M. Fried having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George M. Fried be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26

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,

course or 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, $230. 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. [illegible]

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. And as 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

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.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of New Crop New Orleans Sugar, and for sale low. Also, Water, Soda and Boston Crackers.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

Mar 13'

GREEN, BLUE AND WHITE SPECTACLES. For sale at Charles W. Parker's Drug and Medicine Store.

March 21

Rapp's Razor Straps.

THE above article is recommended as superior to most straps now in use. For sale at Parker's Drug and Medicine Store.

March 21

DR. BECHTER'S

PULMONARY PRESERVATIVE!

For Coughs, Colds, Influenzas, Asthmas, 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 is there so well known for its efficacy, that they call it "The Life Preserver."

Price 50 cents a Bottle.

—

EASTON, November 19th, 1839.

Dr. 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, influenzas, &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*

Common Sense.

"I care not how I am physicked, so it be not by the adventure of a quack, but advice of a physician, who, I am sure, will prescribe no more for me than may consist with my safety, and need 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 head-ache, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizziness, drowsiness, heartburn, acid eructations, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, colic, jaundice, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, wind spasms, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are acknowledged to be vastly superior to any thing ever before offered to the 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 revolting and disagreeable loathing 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 most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient.

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

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Among those who have felt it their duty to record their testimony to the efficacy of this 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 two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding 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, on liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But sice 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, in Elkton, who is the duly authorized agent for the sale of the Pills:

Hon. BEVERLY TUCKER, Professor of Law in William and Mary's College, Virginia.

Rev. DIODATE BROCKWAY, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Ellington, Ct.

Rev. ABRAM MARSH, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Tolland, Ct.

Aug. 8.

PETERS' PILLS.

This most popular of modern medicines was discovered by the proprietor many years ago, and used by him with wonderful efficacy 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 miraculous effects upon the *chyle*, 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: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, 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. E. Blackiston and Andrew Kidd. Jan 23 1y

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SHERMAN'S

WORM LOZENGES

1,400,000 BOXES sold last year—Further evidence of their wonderful effects—Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, palid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case one of worms, and recommended his 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 mend at once, and before he had used one box, was entirely cured.

Benjamin F. Goodspeed, 130 Sixth Avenue, has always cured his children of worms, by Sherman's Lozenges. He would not be without them in his house on any account.

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

Jan. 23, 1841.

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 who know from actual experience that

DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS,

A COMPONENT 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 as at other times) will never use any other. Hundreds are already daily procuring, who have heretofore 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 never be persuaded to use any other for several reasons.

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

Second—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE ANTI-MERCURIAL,* being an Antidote against Mercury and Minerals, so deleterious and 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 ANY OTHERS,* as 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 Store 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

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 & MAFFIT'S, Elkton; but all orders to Philadelphia must be addressed to Dr. Swayne, Northeast corner of 11th and Race streets.

May 1—2m

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 E. Blackiston, Port Deposit.

Jan. 23, 1841.

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' letter and writing Paper; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Quills; Pencils; Crayons; Ink Powder; red, blue and black Ink, &c.

CHARLES W. PARKER.

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

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, JULY 10, 1841. NO. 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. BOSEE.

Agents for the Cecil Gazette.

Allen Anderson, Esq., P. M., Port Deposit.
James E. Blackiston, Esq., "
J. J. Heckart, Esq., P. M., Perryville.
Giles S. Lansdon, Esq., P. M., Rising Sun.
Samuel Rowland, Esq., P. M., Rowlandsville.
Wm. B. Biles, Esq., P. M., Blue Ball.
Wm. M. Townsend, Esq., B. M. House.
Thomas Maffitt, 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. B. Morton, Esq. P. M., Warwick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

View of both Oceans.—The lofty point on which we stood was perfectly clear, the atmosphere was of transparent beauty, and looking beyond the region of desolation, below us, at a distance of perhaps two thousand feet, the whole country was covered with clouds, and the city at the foot of the volcano was visible. By degrees, the more distant clouds were lifted, and over the immense bed we saw at the same moment the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This was the grand spectacle we had hoped, but scarcely expected to behold. My companions had ascended the volcano several times, but on account of the clouds had only seen the two seas once before. The points at which they were visible were the Gulf of Nicoya and the harbor of San Juan, not directly opposite, but nearly at right angles to each other, so that we saw them without turning the body. In a right line over the top of the mountains neither was more than twenty miles distant, and from the great height at which they stood they seemed almost at our feet. It is the only point in the world which commands a view of the two seas; and I ranked the sight with those most interesting occasions, when from the top of Mount Sinai I looked out upon the Desert of Arabia, and from Mount Hor I saw the Dead Sea.—*Stephens' Incidents of Travel in Central America.*

How to keep a Prisoner.—The Boston Post relates the following mode of practice of the late Sampson Wood, once the Sheriff of Middlesex county, Mass.

He often had to convey desperate prisoners from one part of the county to another, and when night came, he used to iron himself hand and foot to his prisoner, and go to bed, and address him thus—"You can now go to sleep, if you like, or let it alone. For my part, I shall go to sleep. You can't get away without waking me up, and carrying me with you. You have got one arm and one leg free, and so have I. Yet you may make out to kill me, but if you do you'll have to carry my carcass with you, and that will be proof enough to get you hanged for murder: so, you see I shall stick to you like death to a dead nigger, any way you can fix it. Good night." It is hardly necessary to say that with this queer measure of precaution, no prisoner attempted to escape from Sampson.

"Will you pay me my bill, sir?" said a tailor in Charles street, to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a feet.

'Do you owe any body any thing, sir?' asked the wag.

'No, sir,' said the tailor.

'Then you can afford to wait!' and he walked off.

A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wit's end yet; so turning on his creditor, he says—'Are you in debt to any body?'

'Yes, sir,' says the tailor.

'Well, why don't you pay?'

'Because I can't get the money.'

'That's just my case, sir. I am glad to see you can appreciate my condition—give us your hand.—*N. O. paper.*

A Touch of Romance.—A young lady appeared at the jail in Dedham, Mass. last week, with a certificate from the town [illegible] of the marriage bans, and requested to be united to her lover, who was shut up for debt. The ceremony was legally performed, and the "bonnie lassie" went on her way rejoicing. In less than an hour the prisoner bridegroom was set at liberty—his debt having been fully satisfied doubtless by his bride. That is what we call marrying to some advantage.—New York Sun.

Distinctions.—A French Abbe travelling in the stage, was asked by a young clerk, a would-be wit and atheist, if he knew what difference there was between a priest and an ass, and upon being answered in the negative said that the priest carried the cross on his breast, and the ass on his back.

After the laughter had subsided, the Abbe asked if the clerk knew the difference between a clerk and an ass. "No" was the reply—"Nor I," rejoined the Abbe.

A Short Patent Sermon.

BY DOW, JR.

At the request of 'Henrietta,' I will preach, upon this occasion, from the following text:

> A wife, like echo, should be true
> To speak when she is spoken to;
> But not, like echo, still be heard
> Contending for a final word.

My Hearers.—A wife is not only a choice piece of household furniture, but a useful article for domestic purposes. She can, besides darning stockings and mending breeches, keep all the apartments of a man's heart in order, and entwine for him garlands of tenderness to bedeck his connubial bower. She is the very marrow of comfort—the principal tributary to the silvery stream of happiness—the fountain of joy—a lump of the pure gold of love, refined in the crucible of Hymen. I would earnestly advise all my young male friends, who wander along the dark avenue of celibacy, with no such bright star as woman to guide their erring steps, to enter immediately upon the blooming lawns of matrimony, and bask in the sunshine of a fond wife's affections—even as snakes quit their tenebrious dens, and lie out to warm beneath the congenial rays of a vernal sun. But, my friends, you must analyze well the component parts of a female before you amalgamate. You mustn't let your better judgment be kidnapped by the allurements of beauty; for beauty is but a flower that fades in the noontide of life, and blossoms no more. The brightest jewel pertaining to a woman is not worn upon her finger—neither does it glitter upon her bracelet. No, it lies buried beneath a whole cargo of silks, satins, and laces, in the casket of her mind. It is there that you should seek for those precious gems which adorn the female character, and give to a woman all the attributes that belong to an angel—minus the wings and a diadem of perfect holiness.

My dear young friends! I hope you will not be misguided in your search after those qualifications and natural disposition which a wife ought to possess. She should, of course, be submissive to the husband, inasmuch as the husband ought to be as mild towards her as is the balmy breath of May to the tender rose. Her bosom should be a peaceful lake of love, surrounded by the high hills of forbearance, over which the gales of passion may blow and never ruffle its placid surface.—She should, like an echo, always be ready to speak when spoken to by her bigger and more substantial half; and yet she should not, like an echo, be ever contending for the final word, for she ought to know that perverseness in a wife always presents a worse appearance than it does in the husband, even as a fly speck marreth the beauty of white cambric more than doth an ink spot the comeliness of a black broadcloak. She ought also to be aware that the obstinacy of the man genus is likened unto the bristles upon a hog's back; which being stroked from the head towards the tail, appear smooth and delicate; but, when manipulated from the tail towards the head, are found to be as rough and obtrusive as the pickets that surround the prison-house of endless torment.

O, my beloved hearers! I hope and trust that all you masculines who bear the conjugal yoke have made good selections from the female creation, to help you drag the plough of care over the stubbles of such a barren existence as is allotted to man. I know some wives whose incorrigibleness is enough to worry the patience of a mile stone—whose indefatigable exertions in the cause of mischief are worthy of a scholastic monkey—and whose gun powder tempers are liable to explode with a fearful concussion when touched with a spark of reproof. They draw their social tea altogether too strong for weak constitutions and throw too much salt into their husbands' porridge. They want to wear the breeches whether they will fit or not. They set their lords to pealing potatoes while they go out and chop wood, which the God of nature never intended should be subjected to the control of a person in petticoats. Oh, this doesn't any more accord with my idea of what female worth should consist than does the tolling of a funeral knell with the merry notes of Yankee Doodle! A wife who assumes too much—who will have her own notions gratified always—who will raise a flame of dispute upon trifling occasions, and persist in heaping on fuel at the last—is worse than no wife at all. When Heaven first saw fit to work up some of its choicest material into the delicate figure of woman, and placed her in the hermitage of lonely man, it was intended that she should be to him a helpmate—a cheerful companion—a solace in his desolate hours, a turtle dove that he should press to his bosom in the fondness of affection and shelter from the cold storms of want—that she should dress the garden of his heart with the perrenial flowers of peace—water them with tenderness, and strew his bed with the roses of reciprocal love. For all which she should be, in a degree submissive, and never let the tongue do damage to those fine qualities which should ever be her pride and her boast.

My friends—to find a good wife in these days of foolery and fashion is like seeking for pearls among an ocean of oystershells; but if you are lucky enough to find one, hang on to her like hemp—for she is as rich a treasure as ever existed in the imagination of an enthusiast; cherish her, protect her and love her; and you will find but few barren spots between the altar and the grave. And you, young maids, who are now delighting in the joyful anticipations of one day becoming happy brides! I warn you to conduct yourselves properly lest your blooming hopes be suddenly overspread with the moss of mortification, and you be destined to go sighing down to the tomb unwooed, uncourted and unwed. May you all, whether single or married, endeavor to live on such terms with one another that the triune joys of friendship, love and happiness may wait on you to the confines of eternity. So mote it be!

Mark Meriden.

BY MRS. H. E. B. STOWE.

"Come, Mark Meriden! don't settle down into an old grandmother before your time—a pretty wife's a pretty thing, Mark, and a pretty house is a pretty thing—but hang it!—one must have a little of life."

Mark Meriden stood at his desk, giving a last look at his books, while Ben Sandford, the roguish, the merry, the song singing, the Ben of all Bens, was thus urging on him the claims of a projected frolic that evening. Now Ben was precisely the messenger for such an embassy; there was fun in the twinkle of his blue eye, and a world of waggery in the turn of his head, and in a pair of broad roguish dimples that went merrily dodging in and out of his cheeks every time he spoke, and he had laid hold of Mark's arm to drag him away. But Mark shook off his hands, and finished summing up a column of figures—put the blotting paper into the book, and the book into the place, wiped his pen—all with an air of great thoughtfulness—and, at last, turning to Ben, said—"I think I won't go this time."

"Now why not?" said Ben, eagerly.

"Because—because," said Mark, smiling; "because I have an odd fancy that I should like Mrs. Meriden's company this evening."

"Hang Mrs. Meriden—beg pardon, Mark—hang myself for saying so—but one don't like to see a fine fellow buried alive!—come, take a real wake up with us."

"Thank you, Ben, but I haven't been asleep and don't need it. So I'll go home and see my wife; and thereat Mark turned a resolute step homeward, as a well trained husband ought.

"Now," says one of our readers, "who was Mark Meriden?" You would not have asked, good reader, if you had lived in the town of———, when his name first appeared on the outside of one of its most fashionable shops. "Mark Meriden," surrounded by those waving insignia of grace and fashion that young belles need to have their eyes turned off from beholding. Every thing in the tasteful establishment told of well arranged business, and Mark himself, the mirror of fashion, faultless in every article of costume, quiet, attentive, polite, was every day to be seen there, winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people."—Mark's shop became the resort of high ton—the fashionable exchange, the promenade of beauty and wealth, who came there to be enlightened as to the ways and means of disposing of their surplus revenue—to see and to be seen. So attentive, polite, and considerate was Mark, so profound his bows, so bright his eyes, so unexceptionable his whiskers, that it might have proved a dangerous resort for the ladies, had not a neat, tasteful house, going up in the neighborhood, been currently reported as the future residence of an already elected Mrs. Meriden; and in a few months, the house, neatly finished, and tastefully furnished, received a very pretty lady, who called herself to that effect. She was as truly refined and lovely a woman as ever formed the centre flower in a domestic boquet, and Mark might justly be pardoned for having as good again an opinion of himself for having been fortunate enough to secure her.

Mark had an extensive circle of business and pleasure acquaintances, for he had been one of the social, companionable sort, whose money generally found its way out of his pocket in a very fair proportion to the rate it came in. In short, he was given to clubs, oyster suppers, and now and then a wine party, and various other social privileges for elevating one's spirits and depressing one's cash that abound among enlightened communities.

But, nevertheless, at the bottom of Mark's head there was a very substantial stratum of a certain quality called common sense, a trait, which, though it was never set down in any chart of phrenology, may be very justly called a faculty, and one, too, which makes a very striking difference among people as the world goes. In consequence of being thus constituted, Mark, when he found himself in love with, and engaged to, a very pretty girl, began to reflect with more than ordinary seriousness on his habits, ways, and manners of life. He also took an accurate survey of his business, formed an average estimate of his future income on the soberest probabilities, and determined to live a little even within that. He also provided himself with a small account book, with which he intended to live in habits of very close acquaintance, and in this book he designed to note down all the savings consequent upon the retrenching of certain little extras before alluded to, in which he had been in the habit of pretty freely indulging himself.

Upon the present occasion, it had cost him something of an effort to say "no," for Mark was one of your easy "clever fellows," to whom the enunciation of this syllable causes as much trouble as all the gutturals of the German. However when he came in sight of his parlor window through which the bright fire was shining—when he entered and found the clean glowing hearth, the easy chair drawn up in front, and a pair of embroidered slippers, waiting for him quite at their leisure, and above all, when he read the quick glance of welcome in a pair of very bright eyes, Mark forgot all about Ben Sandford, and all bachelor friends and allurements whatsoever, and thought himself the happiest fellow on earth.

The evening passed off rapidly by the help of music, reading, and the little small talk of which newly married people generally find a supply, and the next morning saw Mark at easy business hours with as steady a hand and as cool a head as if there had been no such thing as bachelor frolics in existence.

Late in the forenoon, Ben Sandford lounged in to ogle a few of the ladies, and above all to rally Mark on losing the glorious fun of the evening before.

"Upon my word, Mark," he began, 'we must have you up for Selectman, you are becoming so extremely ancient and venerable in your ways; however, you are to be excused,' he added, 'circumstances considered—female influence!—ah! well! it's a fine affair this marriage!'

"Better *try* it Mr. Sandford," said a bright saucy girl, who, with her laughing companions, was standing by while Ben was speaking.

"Ah, madam! the wherewithal!" said Ben, rolling up his eyes with a tragic expression. "If some clever old fellow would be so obliging as to die now, and leave me a few thousand—then, ladies! you should see!"

"But speaking of *money*," said Mark, when he saw the ladies busy over some laces he had just thrown on the counter—"what did your glorious fun cost you?"

"Pooh!—nothing!—only a ten dollar bill—nothing in *my* purse, you know!"

"Nothing in your purse!—not an uncommon incident after these occasions," said Mark, laughingly.

"Oh, hang it all!" said Ben—"too true! —I can get no remedy for this consumption of the purse, as old Falstaff says; however, the world owes me a living, and so good morning."

Ben Sanford was just one of that class of young men of whom common report goes, that they can do any thing they please, and who consider this point so well established that they do not think it necessary to illustrate it by doing any thing at all. He was a Lawyer of talents and would have had an extensive run of business had he not been one of the class of people never to be found when wanted. His law books and law office saw far less of him than certain fashionable places of resort, where his handsome person and various social accomplishments always secured to him a welcome reception.—Ben had some little property left him by his father, just enough, as he used laughingly to quote, to keep him in gloves and cologne water, and for the rest he seemed vastly contented with his old maxim, "the world owes me a living," forgetting that the world can sometimes prove as poor a paymaster as the most fashionable young gentleman going.

But to return to Mark. When he had settled his accounts at night, he took from a pigeon hole in his desk the little book afore-named, and entered as follows:—"To one real wake up, $10," which being done, he locked his desk, and returned once more to Mrs. Meriden.

Days flew on, and the shop of Mark became increasingly popular, and still from time to time he was assailed by the kind of temptation we have described. Now it was, "Mark, my dear fellow, do join us in a trip to G—'s;" and now, "come my old boy, let us have a spree at F—'s," now it was the club, now the oyster supper—but still Mark was invincible, and still as one or another gaily recounted the history of the scene, he silently committed the account of the expense to his little book. Yet was not Mark cynical or unsocial. His refusals, though so firm, were invariably good natured, and though he could not be drawn abroad, [illegible] was unquestionably open-handed and free in his own home. No house had so warm a welcome—no dinner table could be more bountiful or more free and open for the behoof of all gentlemen of the dining-out order—no tea table presented more unexceptionable toast, and no evening lounge was more easy, home-like and cheerful, than on the warm sofas in the snug parlors of Mark Meriden. They also gave evening parties, where all was brilliant, tasteful and well ordered, and in fine, notwithstanding his short comings, Mark was set down as a fine open-handed fellow after all.

At the end of the year, Mark cast up the account in his little book, and was mightily astonished at it, for with all his ideas of the powers of numbers he had no idea that the twos, and fives, and tens, and ones, which, on greater or smaller occasions, had found their way into his columns, would amount up to a sum so considerable. Mark looked about him; the world was going well; his business-machinery moving in exact touch and time—his house—where was there a prettier one! Where a place more replete with every home-drawing comfort! Had he lost any thing *in pleasure* the year past! Mark thought not, and therefore as he walked homeward, he stepped into a bookseller's and ordered some books of superb engravings for Mrs. Meriden, and spoke to the gardener to send some elegant flowering exotics for which he had heard her express an admiration some evenings before.

That same evening came in Ben Sanford, as he expressed it, "in the very depths of ennui:" for young gentlemen whose worldly matters invariably go on wrong end foremost, will sometimes be found in this condition, however exuberant may be their stock of animal spirits.

"Pray, Ben, what is the matter?" said Mark kindly, as the latter stretched himself at length, in an arm chair, groaning audibly.

"Oh, a billious attack, Mark—shoemakers' bills!—boarding house bills!—all sent in for new year's presents—hang 'em all!"

Mark was silent for a few moments, and Ben continued, "Confound it, Mark! what's the sense of living, if a fellow is so cursedly poor! Here you, Mark, born in the same town with me and younger than I am by some two years; you have a house, as snug, as cosy, and comfortable as man need ask; a wife like an angel; peace and plenty by the bushel, and all comes of having a good run of luck in the money line;" and Ben kicked his slippers against the andirons most energetically.

"What has become of Emily P——l," asked Mark after a pause.

"Poor soul!" said Ben, "there is she yet with all sweetness and patience, waiting till such a luckless scapegrace as I can give her a home and a husband. I wish to my soul, for her sake, I could afford to be married, and have a home of my own; besides, to tell you the truth, I am tired of this rambling, scrambling, out-at elbow, slip shod life."

"Why don't you get married?" said Mark.

"Why don't I? to be sure—use my tailor's bill for fuel, and board bill for house rent, and my shoe bill for bread and butter, hey! Would you recommend a poor girl to try me, Mark, all things considered!" said Ben, bitterly.

Mark reflected a while in silence, and then drew out his book, his little book, to which we have before alluded.

"Just look at this account, Ben," said he, "I know you hate figures, but just for once."

Ben glanced at it impatiently; laughed when he read over the two or three first items, but his face lengthened as he proceeded, and Mark detected a sort of whistle of astonishment as he read the sum total.

"Well, Mark," he exclaimed, "what a very old gentlemanly, considerate trick is this of yours; to sit behind your curtain so coolly noting down the cost and come to of all our little frolics; really it is most edifying! How much you must have enjoyed your superior discretion and forethought!" and Ben laughed, but not with his usual glee.

"No, you mistake," said Mark. "I kept this account merely to see what I had been in the habit of spending myself, and as you and I have been always hand and glove in every thing, it answers equally for you. It was only yesterday that I summed up the account, and I assure you the result surprised myself; and now, Ben, the sum here set down, and as much more as you please, is freely at your disposal, to clear off old scores for the year, provided you will accept with it this little book as a new year's gift, and use it one twelve month as I have done, and if at the end of that time you are not ready to introduce to me Mrs. Sanford, I am much mistaken."

Ben grasped his friend's hand; but just then the entrance [illegible] however, saw with satisfaction that he had put the book carefully in his vest pocket, and buttoned up his coat with the air of a man who is buttoning up a new resolution.

When they parted for the night, Mark said with a smile, "in case of *bilious attacks*, you know where to send for medicine." Ben answered only by a fervent grasp of the hand, for his throat felt too full for him to answer.

Mark Meriden's book answered the purpose admirably. In less than two years Ben Sanford was the most popular lawyer in ——, and as steady a householder as you might wish to see. And, in conclusion, we will just ask our lady readers their opinion on one point, and it is this:

If Mrs. Meriden had been a woman who understood what is called "catching a beau," better than securing a husband, if she had never curled her hair except *for company*, and thought it a degradation to know how to keep a house comfortable, would all these things have happened!

Singular Fact.—A respectable passenger by the Caledonia, which arrived in Boston in March last, mentions the following singular circumstance. The Caledonia was in the gale of the middle of that month, in imminent danger, in consequence of not being able to get head to wind. The crew were worn out by previous exertions. Luckily there were five masters of North American traders on board. These men put on their pea-jackets, went aloft, cleared away the wreck, got up tarpaulines in the mizzen rigging, and aided by the captain and crew, finally succeeded in bringing the ship head to wind. This alone, it is thought, saved her. The next day when the wind had abated, the passengers in question observed the five North American masters in conference by themselves; they invited him to join them; the most active of these masters then said to the passenger: "Note what I now tell you; we've been talking of the late gale, and of the power of steamers. It is our unanimous opinion, from what we have seen in this gale, and from our knowledge of the President steamer, that if she sailed on her day, she has gone to the bottom."—*N. Y. Post.*

Mr. Hill, the well known delineator of Yankee character, has been lecturing in Boston on the manners, customs, &c., of New England. In one of his discourses, he thus humorously alludes to Jonathan's capability of turning his talents to account in all situations:

"If you place him on a rock in the midst of the ocean, with a penknife and a bundle of shingles, he would manage to work his way on shore. He sells salmon from Kennebec to the people of Charleston; haddock, "*fresh* from Cape Cod," to the planter of Matanzas; raises coffee in Cuba; swaps mules and horses for molasses in Porto Rico; retails ice from Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, to the East Indies—mutton from Brighton at New Orleans and South America—*manufactures* Morus Multicaulis for the Governor of Jamaica; becomes an admiral in foreign nations; starts in a cockle-shell craft of fifteen tons, loaded with onions, mackerel, and other notions, (too numerous to mention,) for Valparaiso; baits his traps on the Columbia river; catches wild beasts in Africa for Macomber & Co.'s caravan; sells granite on contract to rebuild San Juan de Ulloa; is ready, like Ledyard, to start for Timbuctoo "to-morrow morning;" exiles himself for years from his home, to sketch in their own wilderness the "wild men of the woods," and astonishes refined Europe with the seeming presence of the untutored savage; introduced to Metternich, he asks him, "what's the news!" says "how do you do, marm!" to Victoria; and prescribes Thompson's eye water to the Mandarins of China!"

Jo Smith Discharged.—We have already mentioned that Jo Smith, the Mormon Leader, was arrested at Quincy, Ill. June 3d, on the warrant of Governor Carlin, under a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. He was however brought up, on writ of habeas corpus, before Calvin A. Warren, master in chancery for Adams County, and was ordered by Judge Douglass to be removed to Monmouth, in said county, (where the Court was then sitting,) for examination. The case was argued before His Honor, on the 7th, who after a patient hearing, decided that Jo should be released, chiefly on account of the insufficiency of the writ, and he was released accordingly.—*Jour. Com.*

Hard on the Doctor.—A celebrated physician boasting at dinner that he cured his own hams, one of his guests observed, "Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

From the Washington Globe.

SENATE.

The National Bank came up as the special order. Mr. MERRICK, as we understood at the adjournment, was entitled to the floor to-day to resume the debate on Mr. RIVES's amendment, making the assent of the States necessary to the introduction of branches within their borders. But by some arrangement, we suppose, among the friends of this amendment, Mr. CHOATE, the member from Boston, rose and entered upon an anxious and pressing appeal to the Administration side of the chamber to unite in the adoption of this plan of a Bank, as the only possible mode of accomplishing the principal object for which the extra session was convened. Mr. CLAY of Kentucky [illegible] shortly after Mr. called his "*imploration*," and if we did not egregiously misinterpret the expression of his face, which was certainly marked with very legible lines of strong emotion, he was prepared as little for "the entertainment to which we were invited," as he relished it when he came. He shook his head in a sort of silent soliloquy in his seat; fixed his mouth in strong compression; and nodding to and fro in dumb show, and folding his hands within each other, he threw himself back in his chair, and extended his limbs in another, at full length, as if to consult his pillow for a final determination. At last he rose and went from friend to friend in the progress of Mr. CHOATE's speech, and was evidently encountered by earnest expostulation. He seemed tranquilized by degrees, and we supposed had come to the resolution that he would sit quiet, and bear it with becoming resignation to the end. But he was suddenly pinched in a place that brought him to his feet.

Mr. Choate, among other inducements to draw the Whigs to the support of Mr. Rives' amendment, said, "*I have no doubt—indeed I will say to my friends that I know—if they adhere to this Bank bill without the amendment now proposed, they will have no Bank this session.*"

Mr. Clay of Kentucky could stand it no longer; but bridling his passion to a show of courtesy, asked, Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me to interrupt him a moment? It is but one word, sir—to ask him a plain question. He says, positively, that we are to have no Bank this session, unless the amendment is adopted—that he *knows* it. Now I have every respect for the arguments and opinions of the Senator from Massachusetts; but when he goes beyond an expression of opinion, and positively asserts that he *knows* there will be no Bank bill this session, an inference is left to be drawn, which compels me to rise and call on him to give the grounds on which he makes this broad assertion.

Mr. Choate replied, Surely the Senator from Kentucky will allow me, without interruption, the right of expressing manfully my firm conviction, without being obliged to give reasons which *I cannot give without a breach of privilege, or violating a parliamentary rule, which I do not feel disposed to violate.* I tell the Senator again there will be no Bank this session unless this amendment prevails.

Mr. Simmons spoke next. After he had concluded,

Mr. Archer spoke for some time.—When alluding to the influence brought to bear from the President's opinions, and Mr. Clay's attempt to draw out a direct admission that the President's resolution in regard to the motion pending, was referred to by Mr. Choate—

Mr. Clay asked the Senator from Virginia to allow him to explain what he did say. He had interrupted the Senator from Massachusetts, to ascertain upon what ground the assertion was made, positively made, that there could be no Bank, but *the thing* tendered by the gentleman from Virginia. It did not follow that the fact stated, depended on the determination of the Executive. It might be that the gentleman had polled one or the other of the legislative branches, and found that *the thing* now presented was the only measure that could be carried.

Mr. Choate made some explanation, not distinctly heard. It was understood to be, that he had not made use of the name or official authority of the Executive; but had expressed his conviction, derived from many facts and deductions, which he did not think necessary to explain.

Mr. Clay. I am satisfied that the honorable Senator made an assertion much stronger than that which he now makes. He said he knew there would be no Bank this session, unless this amendment was adopted. I wanted to ascertain how he knew the fact. I might not have been authorized in supposing he knew it from the Executive; he might have derived his knowledge from the other branch; but I wanted to know where he got the fact from.

Mr. Choate. It is proper for me to say that I never exchanged a syllable with the Executive, or derived from his lips any expression on this subject. I said that I believed this was the only way we had to get a Bank this session; and I stated distinctly that I had no authority for saying this from the Executive or any one else whom the Senator from Kentucky alludes to as my supposed authority. I stated my own convictions.

Mr. Clay. I rise, sir, to vindicate myself from the inference that I had no grounds for questioning the Senator when I interrupted him. The inference that I interfered in consequence of a mere expression of his opinion, is not warranted. I did no such thing. The gentleman said that he knew we would have no Bank this session, unless we adopted this amendment. He has made the assertion most positively, as if from the authority of some competent power to render the measure nugatory. I wanted to know what authority he had for the assertion; and, for that purpose alone, I interrupted him.

Mr. Choate. I had given my conviction. The Senator from Kentucky asked me what grounds I rested my belief upon. I replied that I based them on facts and deductions. I did not think proper to disclose. I did not, in giving convictions from a belief I could not control, imply that I had any Executive authority for what I stated.

Mr. Clay—(excited.) Will the gentleman say that he did not, in answer to my direct interrogatory, state that he could [illegible] source of his convictions without a breach of privilege and violation of parliamentary rule?

Mr. Choate attempted again to explain, but was interrupted by Mr. Clay, in great excitement.

Mr. Clay. That, sir, is not the thing. Did you not say that you could not, without breach of privilege, and violation of parliamentary rule, disclose your authority?

Mr. Choate. Sir, I insist on my right to explain what I did say, in my own words.

Mr. Clay, (under great excitement.)—Did you not say, sir, that—

Mr. Preston. I rise, sir, (addressing the Chair, and advancing towards the centre of the floor, where Mr. Clay stood close to Mr. Choate,) I rise, sir, to a question of order.

The Chair called the Senator to order; and, after a little agitation, all were seated.

Mr. Archer then rose and said he was surprised to see the Senator from Kentucky interposing his points of order to prevent an allusion to the opinions of the Executive, as he is the last man in this body, and among the last in the nation, who would permit Executive opinions to influence his conduct on this or any other question.

Mr. A. then proceeded in his argument:

This brief memoranda of the words furnishes but a very imperfect idea of the scene. The manner in which the affair was conducted cannot be transferred to paper. Mr. Clay, who sits on the opposite side of the chamber from Mr. Choate, had approached him, before the second altercation began, so that there was but a single seat between them. When Mr. Choate rose in reply to Mr. Clay's renewed suggestions, urged in the most insulting tone, Mr. Clay kept his feet. In fact, he turned upon him, and fixed an eye like that of the basilisk, directly in his face; and when he put his last question, he did it with an emphasis and an expression of countenance, which made it perfectly plain to every observer, that it was an obvious attempt to *Fletcherize* Mr. Choate on the floor of the Senate of the United States.

THE CANAL SCRIP.

As there is no doubt but the subject of the issue of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Scrip will be alluded to by our opponents, as a ground of complaint against the Democratic nominee for Governor, it would be well for every one to have a correct understanding of the circumstances under which they were issued. When Mr. Thomas and the Democratic Board of Directors took charge of the affairs of the canal company, they found them in complete confusion. Although the Legislature appropriated three millions to the canal, and authorized the company to raise money by selling the State Bonds, yet so straitened were their affairs that the Whig Directors had pledged the State Bonds, or in other words, had mortgaged them, in order to raise funds to pay immediate liabilities. So greatly had the credit of the State sunk that some of the bonds sold at thirty per cent loss. Contracts had just been made along the whole line of the canal which extended for several years; and it was impossible for the new President and Board of Directors to annul these contracts and stop the workmen on the canal. In a short time there was no money to pay the contractors; the contractors became unable to pay their laborers, and the laborers to pay those who had sold to them the implements of labor, and the necessaries of life. What was to be done? To force the sale of the remainder of the State Bonds would be ruinous to the company and to the State; if indeed any remained to be sold. The contractors requested of the Board, inasmuch as they had no money to give, that they should give their promissory notes which their hands would be willing to take; that this would relieve their immediate necessities, and the means might be raised by the company at some more favorable time to redeem them. The proposition to issue this Scrip was made by H. G. S. Key, Esq., of St. Mary's, one of the Directors, and adopted by the Board without Mr. Thomas having any thing to do with it. In fact he could not have controlled them if he had wished to do so. As President of the company it became his duty to sign the notes and carry out the ordinances of the Board.

And now let us for one moment examine the conduct of our whig Legislature last winter. They could make an additional loan of two millions to the canal; authorize the company to issue Scrip to that amount, in order to pay for future contracts; but they could not relieve the suffering citizens of Maryland who held the Scrip already issued, because the name of Mr. Thomas was on the notes, and they supposed the people would be such dolts, as to believe that he was responsible for all the bad consequences that might attend their own act. They could burden the backs of our citizens with an enormous and oppressive TAX to pay *foreign capitalists* their interest, but they could not open their hearts so much as to pay *American laborers* the debt which was justly due them, and which might enable them to pay the farmer for bread, furnished to themselves and families, and the merchant for the necessaries sold them while laboring on this canal, under contracts, made in accordance with existing laws of this State, and by Directors too who belonged to the Whig party. It is such rank injustice as must smell to Heaven and bring upon its perpetrators condign punishment!—*Carroll Co. Dem.*

A CONTRAST.—A correspondent has called our attention to the remarkable difference between two establishments, situated on opposite sides of the same street in this city.

On the north side of Library street, between Fourth and Fifth, is a splendid marble building, in which bank notes are fabricated. On the south side, and directly opposite, is a plain work-shop, in which printing presses are made.

In the one, the plainly dressed mechanic stands and wields his hammer; in the other, men in silk sit, and wield their pens for the making of promises, too often not intended to be performed according to their tenor.

The tenants of both these establishments are, by the constitution, entitled to the equal protection of the laws. Do they receive it? No.

The legislature occupies itself, day after day, and week after week, in devising means for the especial favoring of the tenants of the marble palace, and to secure them against being obliged to perform their contracts according to the manner originally provided, and to relieve them from the penalty attached by law to non-performance.

But not one single member of the Legislature ever rises to propose that the tenant of the workshop shall be excused from the payment of his debts, or that the laws for obliging him to pay shall be rendered less effectual, or that if he fails to do his work according to contract, he shall be relieved from the payment of damages to the party injured.

Why should there be this distinction? Why should the man who makes useful instruments be less cared for, than he who makes paper promises? Why should the owners or occupants of the palace be more favored than the owner or occupant of the work shop? Is it that the kind of industry carried on in the former, is more meritorious than that in the latter? Or is it that the business of the former will be sufficiently attended to without special legislative favor, while men cannot be found willing to follow the business of making and loaning promises, without special and extraordinary encouragement is extended to them?—*Pennsylvanian.*

An Idea seems to possess some of our brother editors, for which we think there is really no adequate foundation, and which they may do harm by encouraging too long. It is, that the series of bold federal measures carried out for Congress by Mr. Clay stand a chance of being defeated ultimately by the constitutional scruples or the forecasting policy of Mr. Tyler.

The character of Mr. Tyler is not sufficiently known, or such a supposition could not be entertained for an instant.—He has not firmness enough to stand by any of his friends in the House of Representatives who might wish to check the mad career of the autocratic Kentuckian. He will abandon them every one in succession, rather than hazard a conflict with Mr. Clay; and he will affix his signature to any law the Senator may choose to send to him. At this moment we very much doubt whether a sacrifice of Mr. Wise, long since covertly denounced by Mr. Clay, has not been resolved upon.

The death of General Harrison has in fact accomplished what the poor old man said he would willingly resign in order to effect: it has made Mr. Clay the actual President of the United States. Nay, it has done much more; it has made him virtually the entire government. Wielding a decided and devoted majority in both houses of Congress, backed by the whig press, and cordially despising the accidental executive, Mr. Clay has assumed and arrogantly exercises more control over the destinies of our country than the younger Pitt ever possessed over Great Britain. For the first time in our history, we have a man in Congress who can make the legislation of the country what he pleases, and with his finger point the President where to write his name.

And Mr. Tyler is perfectly aware of his own weakness. His cabinet are not his own choice: they are much more the choice of Mr. Clay. He made a virtue of necessity in retaining them, and he must do the same in yielding every thing to their patron. In his message, he publicly and practically constituted Mr. Clay the arbiter of all his appointments, for, is not the will of Mr. Clay the law of the Senatorial majority? And in one month from this date, notwithstanding his past professions, his approval will be found attached to just such a National Bank, just such a land bill, just such a public debt, and just such a tariff as Mr. Clay may think proper to prescribe.

We dreamed differently of Mr. Tyler; but every step he has taken since the 4th of April last has tended to dispel our dream. The people, for once, have a nominal chief magistrate: their executive power as well as their legislative power, is for all practical purposes, in the hands of a Senator from Kentucky; and this is a sober truth which should not be disguised from them as they must speedily feel it.

Pennsylvanian.

From the Carroll County Democrat.

ANTI-TAX MEETING.—We have received for publication, too late for extended comment this week, the following proceedings of a meeting, lately held in this neighborhood to take into consideration the Tax Bill, and adopt such measures as the crisis demanded. Some of our Whig leaders seem to regard any expression of opinion in opposition to direct taxation, as tantamount to rebellion against legal authority, and dishonest and dishonorable in the extreme. We cannot so consider it. If the people honestly believe that their rights have been invaded by Legislative action, they only exhibit the spirit of freemen when they resolve to maintain their constitutional rights, which no Legislature dare transcend. If we understand the purport of the resolutions of the meeting they contemplate nothing more than a legal and peaceable maintainance of their rights which they believe to have been violated. We do not know that any other legal mode of testing the constitutionality of the obnoxious act exists, than that pointed out by the resolutions. The law levying this tax, provides a mode of carrying certain questions to the Court of Appeals; but as the power is special, and does not forbid the people to exercise their constitutional right to have the act itself brought by other means before the Judiciary, though it may have been so intended, we do not believe that the question of its constitutionality can then be raised.

There are only two modes by which those who oppose this law can legally avoid it. The one to take measures to try the constitutional question in the courts—the other to elect such members to the Legislature as will vote to repeal the Law. No other means we are confident is intended to be resorted to.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large number of the citizens of Carroll county met at Pusy's Tavern on Saturday the 26th June 1841 to take into consideration the Bill passed by the last Legislature of this State to impose a direct Tax. Dr. Chalmers was called to the chair and Thomas Gurley appointed Secretary.

On motion a committee of three was appointed by the chair to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The following resolutions were reported and adopted with great unanimity.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the bill passed by the last General Assembly, imposing a direct tax upon the property of the people of this State is grievous and oppressive, and that its passage was a violation of the powers delegated to the Legislature by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Carroll county to resist by all peaceable and constitutional means, the payment of the said Direct Tax.

Resolved, That we recommend that the people of Carroll county without regard to political distinctions, assemble at such places as may be convenient throughout the county, to express their sentiments in relation to said Tax Bill.

Resolved, That we consider those who would urge the payment of the said direct tax, without regard to constitutional obligation, as inimical to human rights, and that it is becoming only in slaves to submit passively to Legislative or other usurpation.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to contribute whatsoever amount may be necessary to a fund to be raised, for the purpose of testing the question of the Constitutionality of the said Tax Bill in the proper judicial tribunals.

Resolved, That our Government is a government of law and that the attempt by the Legislature to deprive the people of this State of a resort to their Judiciary to ascertain the Constitutionality of said tax bill is in contempt of our legal and constitutional rights.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to vote for any candidate for the General Assembly who will not pledge himself to vote if elected for a repeal of the said tax bill.

G. W. CHALMERS, Chairman.
THOMAS GURLEY, Secretary.

☞The Whigs have had exclusive control of the State of Maryland for the last ten years, if we except two sessions when the Democrats obtained a majority in the House of Delegates. Reader, are you not aware that during these ten years of whig misrule the State has been plunged deeply in debt and the people are now being assessed for the purpose of Direct Taxation? Who have brought upon you this state of affairs? Those who had a majority in your Legislative councils—the Whigs! Every body knows that the majority and not the minority controls the legislative action of the Assembly, and the people of right should hold the majority responsible for acts done by the control of that majority. It is a fact well known that the Whigs have had the numerical strength in the Senate of the State for years past, either to pass or reject any measure which came before it for concurrence—and no bill could become a law unless the Senate did concur. Did they reject the Eight Million Loan Bill! Not Could the Democrats of that body have rejected it by their united votes! Certainly not, for, unfortunately for Whigs of short memory, *there was not a single Democrat in the Senate at the time of the passage of that bill,* whose bitter fruits we are now tasting under the preparatory steps taken to carry the Direct Tax Law into successful operation. That bill was a measure of the Whig party in our Legislature; urged by whig lobby members; and successfully matured and executed by Whigs, who became the well paid recipients of its bountiful provisions.—*Easton Star.*

MARYLAND.—The Democratic State Convention of this State have nominated *Francis Thomas,* Esq. as the candidate for Governor. Mr. Thomas is a man of sterling integrity and great worth, and with proper exertions the Democracy of Maryland will elect him by a triumphant majority.—*N. Y. Planet.*

What say our friends of Caroline, of Queen Ann's, and Cecil—nay of the whole Eastern shore! Will you make the "proper exertion!" If yea, off coats, up sleeves and redeem yourselves. As for Talbot, she is immovably fixed in her Democratic faith. We want to make her tell to the tune of one hundred majority for the "old Frederick war-horse."—*Easton Star.*

We answer for Queen Ann's, that she will give to Mr. Thomas a hearty support. The aberration of many of her democratic sons last fall, we regard as momentary. They will again return to their first love, and to sound democratic principles; for there is no community of sentiment or feeling between them and their late political associates. They will not, cannot, abjure democracy and embrace federalism, but will again be found shoulder to shoulder, with their old and long-tried friends, doing battle in the democratic cause. They were the subjects of that "delusion" which was practiced upon thousands of honest and unsuspecting men throughout the country, during the last campaign. But it is broken. A few short months of federal misrule, both in the National and State Legislatures was sufficient to open their eyes to the error into which they had innocently been led. They see that in our own State a DIRECT TAX is the first fruit of whig domination, passed at the last session of our whig legislature, every Democrat voting against it. They see also that the principles for which they struggled so ardently and successfully under Gen. Jackson, are now to be down trodden beneath the feet of the federal party in the National Legislature. That a National Bank, a high tariff, and all the measures which they struggled by the side of Old Hickory to oppose, are now again to be thrust upon the nation by the federal party, in defiance of the oft expressed will of the American people.—They will not consent to abandon their long cherished principles, and cast dishonor upon the old hero, under whose administration they were put into successful operation, and rendered the country prosperous and happy, despite of the malevolence and deep-rooted opposition of the federal party. We make no doubt that the great democratic family will again be united, that they will act in concert, to the utter discomfiture of the federalists, and that democratic principles will again be in the ascendant. In Maryland let us make a general rally, and determine that we *will* succeed; the result of which must be that Francis Thomas, the "Old Frederick war-horse" will be our next Governor, and we shall have a majority in the popular branch of our State Legislature.—*Freedom's Sentinel.*

THE FREDERICK COUNTY BANK.

It is difficult to perceive any sufficient reason for the payment by the directors of this Bank, of a premium for the return of its notes, to an avowed agent of the thief. They had taken measures, according to their previous statement, which would defend them against the payment of the notes, and would make them useless in the hands of the rogue, or if he offered to pass them, would lead to his detection. The notes were therefore as so much rags in his hands; hence he was glad to exchange them for ten thousand dollars of specie or other money that his agent could exchange for specie, which would be so much gain to him, and secure him from detection.

The Bank might have gotten new plates, or have changed its name with leave of the Legislature so as to secure it and the public from imposition; and it would have been better to have done this, than to have encouraged roguery by paying it a premium.

If the course of the directors was reprehensible, that of Judge and Counsellor Wiley was still more so. That any man connected with the criminal police, should be an agent for compounding felony, or for negotiating with felons to obtain a reward for them, is not only improper in itself, but very dangerous in its tendency, as calculated to spread a practice of collusion between public officers and the violators of the laws. If any police officers should hereafter be brought before Judge Wiley, charged with collusion with felons, with what face can the Judge aid in trying and sentencing him!

It will be well if the New York Administration shows as much zeal for the removal of this judge, for aiding the cause of a felon, as it did for the removal of Recorder Morris for taking effectual measures to establish the guilt of a criminal.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday last. She brings no news of importance.

Another Bank Robbery.—The Albany Argus says:

"J. B. Norris, President of the Bank of Mobile, has absconded to Texas, taking with him a number of negroes and $120,000 in specie, belonging to the bank. It would seem from this that the officers of the non-specie paying banks have been reserving the "humbugs" for their own use, while they have been *humbugging* a confiding people with irredeemable shinplasters. Norris was not only a banker, but a large dealer in cotton."

The General Court of Virginia, has decided to admit to bail young Semmes, who is confined charged with the murder of Professor Davis of the University of Virginia. The bail demanded is 25,000 dollars.

CASE OF MCLEOD.—The Supreme Court commenced its July term at Utica on Monday. In the case of McLeod, the decision, it is supposed, will be given within a few days.

It is said that all the members of the Court have prepared written opinions, though nothing of course can be known of their import. No order has been made to the Sheriff of this county, as has been through misinformation stated in one of the papers.—*N. Y. Express.*

A DIFFICULTY.—A letter from the Washington correspondent of a New York paper states that Mr. Tyler finds it impossible to perform all the promises made by Gen. Harrison, to give offices to particular individuals, for the rush upon the old gentleman was so great that it was impossible for him to remember all he said, and he sometimes promised the same office to two and three persons.

THE BETTER CURRENCY.—The notes of the United States Bank, with all the "odor of nationality about them," are selling in Philadelphia at a discount of 22 per cent. for specie. This is a loss which falls on those who have exchanged their labor and their produce for paper trash, which the Bank Whig presses and orators declared, over and over again, was better than gold or silver. Thousands of people believed the lie, and have been *humbugged* by a loss of 22 cents on a dollar. This, as Poor Richard would say, is paying dear for the paper whistle.—*Albany Argus.*

FIVE AND TEN CENT PIECES.—It is a fact not generally known in our city, says the New York Sun, that of the five and ten cent pieces, of the new coinage, that are in circulation, about one eighth are counterfeits. They are made of a good quality of German silver, which costs very little in comparison with the genuine article, and can easily be detected by observing that the thirteen stars that should be on all American coins, are omitted. When new they are precisely the color of the genuine pieces but have more the appearance of bad after being worn a short time.

A SON MURDERED BY HIS FATHER.—We learn from Sussex, that a most horrid murder was perpetrated in that county on Wednesday last. William Hearn, 76 years of age, of Little Creek Hundred, murdered his own son, a young man by the name of Joseph Hearn, about 30 years of age. It appears that there had been some misunderstanding between the father and son, when it is said, the son threatened to murder his father and mother, and burn the house. The father it seems was apprehensive that these threats would be executed, and after his son had retired to bed, deliberately took an axe, went to his bed room and committed the unnatural deed, by striking the unfortunate deceased five blows on the head.

We learn that he has been committed to jail, at Georgetown, to await his trial. Del. Republican.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—The Patriot states that Mr. Jarett Thomas, of Havre-de-Grace, was thrown from a buggy wagon, in which he was riding, by the horse taking fright, and was so much injured that he died in a few minutes upon the spot. The accident happened on Sunday evening last. Mr. Thomas was a young man of the fairest promise, and son of A. J. Thomas, Esq.—*Balt. Sun.*

DEATH ON THE HOUSE TOP.—Saturday evening Joseph Howey, of Woodbury, died on the top of his house to which he had gone for the purpose [illegible] fixing a stove pipe. While there he ruptured a blood vessel, and died in a [illegible] minutes.

Every hour seems rife with [illegible] monitions like the above. The sea is made populous by storms and collisions; the heat of summer and the cold of winter stop the current of life in its most rapid course, and Death seems to be gathering in his share of the spoils of life without the ordinary caveat of sickness or heavenly portents. But this is neither new nor strange, for though perhaps the number of sudden deaths increase with the strange inventions of man, yet sudden calamities were foreseen and foretold in elder times, and the dead man of Woodbury might have thought, and perhaps did think, as he ascended the roof of his house, that his life was in the hands of Him who had said, as a monition of sudden calamity, 'Let him that is on the house top not come down.'—*U. S. Gazette.*

It is a novelty to see two women pass each other in the street without one or the other turning round to see what the other had on."

July 10 1841

Cecil Gazette.

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

☞*Uncompromising hostility to a Direct Tax to pay the interest on an unconstitutional debt.*

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.—Owing to a desire to give the whole of Col. BENTON'S speech in one paper, and having some matter in type which could not at present well be laid aside, we are reluctantly compelled to defer its publication till next week.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

The 65th anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with spirit by our citizens. The two military companies—the "Cecil Greys" and "Elkton Guards"—turned out in considerable force—looked well, marched well, maneuvered well, and might in all these things have appeared to much greater advantage but for reasons which we do not consider it worth the while to notice. They paraded through the principal streets of the town, each on its "own hook," until about 12 o'clock, when they marched into the Court House, where the ceremonies of the day were opened by a Prayer from the Rev. Mr. McIntyre; after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. Howard of the "Guards." The Oration, by H. C. Mackall, Esq. next succeeded. We shall not here attempt to do justice to this effort of our young friend. To those who had the pleasure of listening to him we leave the task of judging of its merits. After Mr. Mackall had concluded, the citizens and military separated, and what they did or what became of them the remainder of the day—except that the "Guards" dined at McCullough's Hotel—they will have to speak for themselves, as we have not been furnished officially with any of their proceedings.

We almost forgot to mention that on this as well as on every other patriotic occasion the ladies of our village appeared in great force and beauty.

☞The Land Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 116 to 108. We believe the leading feature of this bill is to rob the General Government of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands and give them to the States.

The Bank Bill.—Mr. Rives' amendment to Mr. Clay's Bank Bill, requiring the assent of the States to establish branches therein, has been rejected by the senate by a vote of 36 to 19.

THE BLESSINGS OF REFORM.—The Extra Session of Congress will cost the country near half a million of dollars. This is Federal economy.

Hon. John Fairfield was nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor of Maine by the State Convention which met at Augusta on Wednesday.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate*, Brigadier General Winfield Scott, Major General by Brevet, to be Major General June 25, vice Major Gen. Alexander Macomb, deceased.

Wilmington Banks.—The Delaware Journal says: The Banks of this city, we understand, do not receive on deposite, the notes of the accepting Banks of Pennsylvania, issued under the Relief law, so called, which was passed at the last session of the legislature of that State.

The brave are always true!—The New York New Era says—In the appointment of a Committee of the House of Representatives to superintend, on the behalf of that body, the arrangements for the funeral of General Macomb, it was determined that it should be composed of officers of the last war. The Committee consisted of three members; and as there was not a single Federalist in the House who was qualified (in that respect) to serve, it had to be formed entirely of Democrats. The members appointed were Gen. John Miller, of Missouri, Col. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, and Gen. Aaron Ward, of this State. They all did good service on the fields of their country's battles during the late war with England, and are now fighting for their country against British bankers instead of her soldiers. As we say, "The brave are always

From the Globe of Saturday.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Just as our paper is going to press the following was put into our hands:

NASHVILLE, June 22, 1841.

DEAR SIR: General Jackson was taken very ill yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. I took up Dr. Robertson by 1 o'clock, and left him a short time ago, much improved, and quite easy—sleeping. It was an attack of cramp cholic, and I have never seen him so far gone, or so much prostrated. He may recover from this attack, but I fear that he will remain very feeble.

P. S.—Mr. Crutcher has just got down, and brings favorable accounts of the General. He is still improving.

THE CROPS.—The papers from all quarters are filled with prognostications in reference to the crops, from which we gather generally that the yield of all descriptions of produce will be fully an average, if not considerably more.

A NATIONAL DEBT.—The whole amount of Government debt proposed to be created by the new administration at Washington, is upwards of 28 millions of dollars, including the amount to be subscribed to the Fiscal Agent in government stocks. Twenty eight millions of debt to be created in the first half year of a retrenchment administration; not one cent of which is necessary, and not one cent of which would have been created had Martin Van Buren been re-elected.—*Pennsylvanian.*

REPEAL! REPEAL! REPEAL!

The federalists having resolved to establish a National Bank, the Democrats have determined, at once, to bring the question of *Repealing the Charter* before the People. Under this flag, which shall always be the star in our van, we will bring the subject before the people, and thus revolutionize the two branches of Congress. The Democracy have pledged themselves to *Repeal the charter!—Lancaster Intelligencer.*

NOT BAD!

The federal papers are now publishing a list of defaulters under Mr. Van Buren, and among the list we observe *Richard K. Call*, lately appointed Governor of Florida, in place of Gov. Reed, by the present federal administration. Was his recommendation his default, or how was it!—*Ib.*

"PROSCRIBING PROSCRIPTION."

It is declared confidently by those who know that ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY REMOVALS, PER WEEK, are made in the way of postmasters! This we presume is the meaning of Mr. Preston's avowal of Proscribing Proscription.—*Ib.*

The story about the recovery of the Frederick county bank money, in another column, has a queer appearance. It will be observed that no persons have had any thing to do with the recovery of it, but bank *officers.—Hartford Times.*

THE POST OFFICE GUILLOTINE.—The Portland (Me.) Gazette publishes a list of fifty eight postmasters removed in the State of Maine, by the present administration.

Supposing the other States in the Union to have felt the Post Office Axe no more severely than Maine, near *fifteen hundred* deputy Post Masters have been removed by Mr. Granger, since the 4th March, and the removals are still going on, with increased rapidity!

Yet from the secresy with which the proscription is carried on, not one in twenty of these changes are known except to those in the immediate neighborhood of each office. How contemptible this skulking appears, when we remember the weekly publicity which was given to such alterations under the administration of Mr. Kendall.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE HARD TIMES, GONE AT LAST.—We perceive the schooner "Hard Times" has been wrecked on the coast of Africa. We are only surprised that so old a navigator, whose voyages have been so frequent, and which has been always most heard of in the midst of storms and strife, should have stood it so long.

The predictions of the Whigs, as to the effect of a change of administration, are at last accomplished. The "Hard Times" IS destroyed, and the Whig papers may now triumph, and boldly pronounce the Democrats to be false prophets.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Seeing through the wool.—The Vermont Spirit of the Age, says:

"Wool is down to about thirty three cents! Gen. Brewster said, at the Oxford Convention, where the "God-like" held forth—'Friend farmers, only vote for Gen. Harrison, and I pledge you sixty five cents for your wool!'"

In this way did the feds pull wool over the eyes of thousands, and secure the election of their Bank candidates. Having gained their objects, they are now as indifferent about the fulfilment of their promises as an insolvent bank.—*ib.*

MORE OMENS.—The Cincinnati Republican says:—we learn that the arch of the vault that had been constructed to receive the remains of General Harrison, near the late residence of the deceased, fell in, badly injuring one of the workmen.

AN AMOROUS MINISTER.—A reverend divine of the olden time, residing in Hamilton, and still remembered there as the famous Dr. S——, had occasion to travel to London frequently. On one of his journeys he arrived at an inn where he had formerly put up, but was informed that the bed rooms were all occupied, and that with the exception of a double-bedded room, there was no accommodation. The reverend gentleman consented to take this bed, and on retiring was admonished by the housekeeper to keep himself very quiet, as a lady occupied the other bed. The doctor nothing daunted, proceeded to the room, and it being late in the night, silence reigned throughout the inn. Suddenly a shout from the worthy divine alarmed the house—landlord, scullions and all, rushed half naked to the scene.—The shouting grew more distinct—"The lady's dead"—"the lady's dead," was distinctly uttered by the divine; which was met by the jeering response of the landlord—"*Who, the d——l would have thought of putting you in the same room with a living one!*"

The editor of the Lafayette Chronicle gives the following as a part of the ladies' fashions for June:

"Neck and shoulders naked. Hair to be brushed on the cheeks, after the style of a man's whiskers. Bustle like a garden roller. Bonnet like a coal scuttle. *Rogue* for the face—two pounds.

Baltimore Market—JULY 8.

FLOUR.—There has been less inquiry for Howard street Flour this week, and the only sales made were of small parcels at $5,75 for good standard brands, which is the rate now demanded by holders. We quote the wagon price at $5,50. The receipts as usual at this season, continue very light.

GRAIN.—Yesterday 6000 bushels of good Pennsylvania red wheats were taken for shipment, at 121 cents per bushel. To-day we have to note a decline of three cents per bushel, with sales of good Penna. reds at 121 cents; for grinding.

We quote Md. white Corn at 68 cents per bushel, and yellow at 65 a 66 cents. Sales of Penna. yellow to-day at 65 cents.

Sales of Penna. Rye at 60 a 62 cents.

We quote Md. Oats at 43 a 44 cts.—scarce.

Married,

On Tuesday the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. W. Maddux, *Mr. Stewart H. Gallaher*, to *Miss ARAMINTA BARNES*, all of Cecil co. Md.

Mechanical Dentistry.

DR. COWAN has on hand an assortment of splendid and natural looking *Artificial Teeth*, which he would respectfully invite those who have lost their natural ones, to call and see. He has the pleasure of stating that out of the large number upon whom he has operated, no one is dissatisfied either with his operations or charges.

Those who have fallen into the hands of unskillful Dentists, and have badly fitted and ill arranged teeth, can have them remodelled and fitted to their mouth at a trifling expense.

Dr. C. wishes it to be distinctly understood that he warrants all his operations.

Enquire at the Washington Hotel (J. Ford's.)

July 10—3t

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber about four weeks since, a Brindle Cow. She has a piece off her right ear, white in both hind flanks, white face, with tip ends of her horns off. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES GIRVIN.

July 10—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Cecil County Court and to me directed at the suit of Wm. McClay, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jesse Simpers, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale on Saturday the 31st inst. at the Court House in the town of Elkton, the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity, of the said Jesse Simpers, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Cecil County, within two miles of Elkton, being described as lot or division No. 1, being part of two tracts of land called Simpers' Choice and Successor, bounded by lands of William Hollingsworth, Nicholas Manly and others, containing sixty eight acres of land, more or less. Sale between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M. and terms cash.

DANIEL McCAULEY, Jr. Sh'ff.

July 10—$2,50

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Elkton, Md. June 30th, 1841.

Saml. C. Atkinson,
Miss Lucretia Anderson
Jacob Anderson,
Rev. R. Atkinson,
Rev. J. Aspril,
Robert Adair,
Wm. W. Austin, 2
Miss Elizabeth Ash,
Joseph Bryan & Son 2
Edward Barry,
Priscilla S. Bolden,
Thomas Beers,
Andrew Berry,
James Benson,
William L. Button,
Rebecca Bryson,
Andrew Barrett,
Joseph Bennett,
Robert Carter,
Sherman Clark,
Miss Elizabeth G. Coleman,
Crothers & Kirk,
Miss Margaret H. Chamberlain,
Cook & Preston,
J. L. Crouch,
William Coryer,
John H. Conkey,
Enoch Crouch,
George Davis,
Peter Davis,
William Denison,
Abraham Evans,
John Evans,
Sarah A. Forsyth,
Miss Agatha R. Fulton,
Perry Frisby,
James Foster,
John Gemil,
William Glenn,
Eliza Ann Gibson,
Susannah Gordon,
James George,
Joseph George, 2
Miss Maria L. Garrett,
Ann E. Hays,
Priscilla Hansel,
Joseph Hughes,
William Hill,
Ellen Jump,
John Janney,
Joseph Johnson,
Abigal Johnson,
Thomas Kelly,
Joseph Lorrett,
W. Letterte,
Washington Milburn,
Andrew McBride,
James McSlay,
Capt. Evans Morgan,
Thomas Morgan, 2
Patrick Mackin,
Wm. McKinsey,
Alexander McDonnald,
Joseph Miller & Son,
Daniel Nugent, 2
James Neal,
Miss Jane Oldham,
James Ogden, 2
Thomas Pearce,
Robert Pennington,
John Poulson,
John Paskel,
Miss Martha Jane Palmer,
Miss Mary E. Ringold 2
Richard Reynolds,
Wm. Ricketts,
John Randel, jr.
Rev. W. Ryder,
Thomas B. Rudolph,
James Salisbury,
James S. Springer,
Jacob W. Sines,
R. M. Sherer, 2
James Spense,
H. W. Smith,
Mark Strong,
James Tweed,
Miss Elizabeth Tagart,
David M. Taylor,
George Ward,
Samuel Wilson,
T. W. Woodland,
Susan A. Yerks,
A French Letter.

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

ADAM WHANN, P. M.

June 30, 1841

THE Commissioners of Cecil County will meet at their room in the Court House on Monday the 26th day of July next. All persons having claims against the County, will please present them at this meeting, they may otherwise be excluded from the Levy list of the present year. By order,

F. A. ELLIS, Clk.

June 26—tdm

NEW STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a well selected stock of Summer Goods (calculated for the season) which he now offers to the public on terms that cannot fail to please. The variety is numerous and selection choice—among which, are bleached and unbleached *Domestic Muslins* at the low price of 5 cts. per yard. Superior *American Nankins*, &c. For a further enumeration of part of the stock, the public are referred to a more extensive advertisement in another column of this paper.

The public's humble servant,

R. F. MAY.

Elkton, July 3, 1841.

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of Henry Johnson of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George R. Howard trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Johnson, 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 Saturday after the third Monday in October next, for the said Henry Johnson 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 Henry Johnson having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Henry Johnson be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of June, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 3—1aw3m.

IN CHANCERY, 18th June, 1841.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Isaac Benjamin against Hugh S. Boyd and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Albert Constable, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 26th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1800 00.

True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

June 26 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of Wm. Scott, Sen., of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John Taylor trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Wm. Scott, Sen., 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 Wm. Scott, Sen. 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 Wm. Scott, Sen. having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Wm. Scott, Sen. be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of March, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—1aw3m

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

CAUTION.

ALL persons or persons are respectfully cautioned against dealing in any way with my servants, as the law will be enforced against such offenders.

JOHN F. CAZIER.

Elk Neck, June 12, 1841.

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.

Mar [illegible]

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Port Deposit, Md. July 1, 1841.

Robert Adams
Jonathan Brown
Bernard Burns 2
Mrs. E. Bromwell
Mr. Bristol
Col. Luke Balcom
Erastus Brooks
James Brink
Sheldon Brewster 2
Franklin Beaty
Miss Elizabeth Courtney
Thomas Corbitt 2
John Cooper
Miss Rachel Cord
Jona. J. Cunningham
Miss Mary E. Corwell
James Clendenen
Cruthers & Kirk
Minor Campbell
John Corbitt
William Dean
Cornelius Davis
Wm. Thomas or Cornelius Davis
Cyrus Eaton
William Ewing
George Farnham
Lewis Fitch
Whitney Farmer
Bart Galbraith
Joseph Grant
Samuel Gay
J. F. Gordon
Jonathan Gillespie
Joseph Hanna
Archibald Hawkins
Robert Hugent
S. H. Hall
Birdsall N. Johnson
James Knight
William H. Kuhn
John Light
Wm. McKenny
Henry Miller or Miss Eliza Ann Miller
J. Miles
Capt. Jonathan Moore
Jacob Marshall
Alfred Mitchell
T. L. Mereerean
David Norris 2
Benjamin Nickerson
Wm. S. Poole
T. Parker
John Patchen
Samuel Parsons
Solomon Richard
James Reed
David Risley 2
H. B. Ricly
Daniel Royer
Charles Royers
Miss Susannah Swain
R. D. Sinoff 2
Capt Robert Spaden
Mrs. Peggy Sapleton
William R. Smith
James Shales
Jonas Spencing 2
Nelson Stuart
Anson Seymour
Mrs. James Small
Mr. Tyler
Abram Tyler
Mrs. Henrietta M. Thomas
Samuel Taylor
William Van Patten
Calvin Wilcox
Thomas C. Watson
Otis Whittenhall
Ogden D. Wilkinson 2

J. W. ABRAHAMS, P. M.

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application of Thomas F. Pearce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George McCullough trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas F. Pearce, 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 Thomas F. Pearce 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 Thomas F. Pearce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas F. Pearce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of May, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—1aw3m

MARYLAND, KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON application to me Richard Ringgold, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, by Henry J. Strandberg, his petition in writing for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry J. Strandberg having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and I the said Richard Ringgold, having appointed Charles T. Loveday trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry J. Strandberg, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the faithful discharge of his trust; and the said Henry J. Strandberg having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of the said Henry J. Strandberg mentioned in the schedule, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry J. Strandberg be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Kent County Court on the first Wednesday of the September term next of said Court to shew cause if any they have why the said Henry J. Strandberg should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed.

RICHARD RINGGOLD, Justice of Orphans' Court of Kent co.

True copy.

Test, J. N. GORDON, Cl'k of Kent co. court, Md.

June 19 3m

Land Surveying.

THE subscriber having accepted the appointment of Surveyor of Cecil County, is now ready to do all kinds of Land Surveying at the shortest notice. His residence is at New Leeds, four miles north of Elkton.

JAMES McCAULEY.

June 26, 1841

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of T. F. & R. Biddle was dissolved the 25th day of March last by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to T. F. Biddle, at Chesapeake City, for settlement—and all those who are indebted to the firm will please to call and settle their accounts with T. F. Biddle, at said place, as this is the only notice that will be given.

T. F. BIDDLE.
R. BIDDLE.

Chesapeake City, June 26th, 1841

Farm For Sale.

PLUMPOINT, the farm of the late Thomas Rotch, on Elk river, in Cecil county, Maryland, five miles from Elkton, containing **282 acres**, 41 of which are woodland, 75 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 farm 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, 2 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 Chesnut street.

SUSAN R. ROTCH.

May 15 6m

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, SCT.

ON application of George H. Joyce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George H. Joyce, 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 George H. Joyce 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 George H. Joyce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George H. Joyce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

June 26.

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Mercer, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Azarias Pennington trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Mercer, 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 W. Mercer 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 W. Mercer having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said John W. Mercer be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of February, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 29—1aw3m

TERMS OF THE

Cecil Gazette.

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

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

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

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

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; 4-4 and 3-4 Tow Linen; Irish, French and Scotch Linen; cotton and linen Table Diaper; Hollands; Grass Cloth; Manchester, oil and Scotch Ginghams; white Saxony Flannel; imported and American Nankin; twilled Summer Cloth; Pittsburg, Hamilton, York and Bath Corde 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 Bobinnett; Victoria Lawns; printed Jackonett; Mourning Lawns; M. de Laines; Gros de Paris; Thread and Bobinnett Edging, Inserting; 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; Spades, 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.

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

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 city and 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 minerals 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 $1 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

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, blue black and fancy colored CLOTHS; 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, Mousleines de Laines and Shally de Seurs, Silks, a large and carefully selected assortment of very superior Silks, Gros de Naples, and black and blue black Lutestrings, etc.; Cashmere, Brosha and Merino Shawls, silk and worsted fancy Hdkfs and Scarfs, a great variety of Capes and Collars, Gauze and Lace Veils, Linen Hdkfs, Cotton and Tread 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 finish, &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 Brush 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

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.
Muslin de Laines, plain and figured.
Lupin'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 Burlap 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

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, Bridles, 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, Midlings 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

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

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 well 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 as to prices. They have just received and offer to the Public

Cloths of all colors, from	$2,00 to 8.50
Calicoes,	6 to 31.
Bleached & Brown Muslins,	6 to 20.
Mouslaines de Laine,	25 to 60.
Pantaloon Stripes,	8 to 50.
Printed Lawns & Cambricks	22 to 40.

Superior Prints, (latest style) figured and plain Gros de Nap; Black Lutestring; Bombazines; figured, plaid, striped and plain Cambricks; Jackonet and Swiss Muslins; Hdkf Linens; Lawns; Linen Cambricks; plain and ribbed Gambroons; Summer and Mill'd Cassimere; Crape Lasting; Silk, Marseilles and Selencia Vesting; Linen Drillings; Pittsburg Cord; Blue Drills; Beaverteens, Mexican mixture; American Nankins; Fancy Shawls and Scarfs; Checks; Domestic Plaids and Stripes; Ticking, Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Books, &c. &c.

A Superior Lot of Tow Linens.

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

The Public 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 of

The Public's Humble Servants,

CHAMBERS & MAFFIT.

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

Elkton, April 16, 1841.

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.

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of George M. Fried, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John E. Brown trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George M. Fried, 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 George M. Fried 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 George M. Fried having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George M. Fried be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

June 26

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,

course or 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—[illegible] stones, $290. Other sizes moderate [illegible] ingly. Bolting Cloths will be furnished [illegible] at his Mill Stone manufactory, at Stafford, Harford co. Md., seven miles above Havre de Grace, cheaper than they can be had of 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[illegible]ARR.

Stafford, Harford co. Md. Oct. [illegible]

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. And as 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

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.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of New Crop New Orleans Sugar, and for sale low, Also, Water, Soda and Boston Crackers.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

Mar 13

GREEN, BLUE AND WHITE SPECTACLES. For sale at Charles W. Parker's Drug and Medicine Store.

March 21

Rapp's Razor Straps.

THE above article is recommended as superior to most straps now in use. For sale at Parker's Drug and Medicine Store.

March 21

DR. BECHTER'S
PULMONARY PRESERVATIVE!

For Coughs, Colds, Influenzas, Asthmas, 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 is there so well known for its efficacy, that they call it "The Life Preserver."

Price 50 cents a Bottle.

—

Easton, November 19th, 1839.

Dr. 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 hope 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, influenzas, &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

Common Sense.

"I care not how I am physicked, so it be not by the adventure of a quack, but advice of a physician, who, I am sure, will prescribe no more for me than may consist with my safety, and need 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 head-ache, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizziness, drowsiness, heartburn, acid eructations, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, colic, jaundice, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, wind spasms, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are acknowledged to be vastly superior to any thing ever before offered to the 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 revolting and disagreeable loathing 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 [illegible] 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 most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient.

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

—

Among those who have felt it their duty to record their testimony to the efficacy of this 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 two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding 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, on 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, in Elkton, who is the duly authorized agent for the sale of the Pills:

Hon. Beverly Tucker, Professor of Law in William and Mary's College, Virginia.

Rev. Diodate Brockway, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Ellington, Ct.

Rev. Abram Marsh, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Tolland, Ct.

Aug. 8.

PETERS' PILLS.

This most popular of modern medicines was discovered by the proprietor many years ago, and used by him with wonderful efficacy 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 miraculous effects upon the *chyle*, 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: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, 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. E. Blackiston and Andrew Kidd. Jan 23 1y

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SHERMAN'S

WORM LOZENGES

1,400,000 BOXES sold last year—Further evidence of their wonderful effects—Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, palid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case one of worms, and recommended his 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 mend at once, and before he had used one box, was entirely cured.

Benjamin F. Goodspeed, 130 Sixth Avenue, has always cured his children of worms, by Sherman's Lozenges. He would not be without them in his house on any account.

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

Jan. 23, 1841.

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. XI.

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

DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS,

A COMPONENT 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 as at other times) will never use any other. Hundreds are already daily procuring, who have heretofore 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 never be persuaded to use any other for several reasons.

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

Second—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE ANTI-MERCURIAL*, being an Antidote against Mercury and Minerals, so well known and dangerous and upon the effects of which Quacks depend, for "killing or curing," and therefore not them with their nostrums.

Third—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE SAFER THAN ANY OTHERS*, as 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 Store 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. C. J. Fischer, Frederick, Md.
Dr. J. T. Sullivan, Havre de Grace.
E. Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.
April 23

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 & MAFFIT'S, Elkton; but all orders to Philadelphia must be addressed to Dr. Swayne, Northeast corner of 11th and Race streets.

May 1—2m

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 [illegible] 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 [illegible], was entirely cured; and he is now [illegible] through divine blessing, permitted to minister [illegible] his loving flock.

James Grant, No. 4, Ann [illegible] a most distressing cough in [illegible] few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

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

Jan. 23, 1841.

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' letter and writing Paper; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Quills; Pencils; Crayons; Ink Powder; red, blue and black Ink, &c.

CHARLES W. PARKER.

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

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, JULY 17, 1841. NO. 10

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. BOSEE.

Agents for the Cecil Gazette.

Allen Anderson, Esq., P. M., Port Deposit.
James E. Blackiston, Esq., "
J. J. Heckart, Esq., P. M., Perryville.
Giles S. Lambert, Esq., P. M., Rising Sun.
Samuel Rowland, Esq., P. M., Rowlandsville.
Wm. R. Gillan, Esq., P. M., Blue Ball.
Wm. M. Townsend, Esq., B. M. House.
Thomas Maffitt, Esq., P. M., North East.
Major John N. Black, P. M., Charlestown.
Benjamin C. Cowan, Esq., Cowantown.
William D. Mercer, Esq., Cecilton.
Richard L. Evans, Esq. P. M., St. Augustine.
J. H. Morton, Esq. P. M., Warwick.

THE CASE OF McLEOD.

Speech of Mr. Benton,

OF MISSOURI.

In Senate, Monday, June 14, 1841.—On the motion of Mr. Rives to refer so much of the President's message as relates to our foreign affairs to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BENTON would take this opportunity to express his opinions on the subject before the Senate, and would take the occasion to say that he would always choose to speak during the usual hours of business in the Senate, but if prevented from speaking in such hours, he must have recourse to those which were unusual, and, at this season of the year, oppressive. He would speak in the night if he could not in the day; refusals to adjourn should not debar him of his right. He had a right to speak, and should exercise that right, not to annoy the Senate or to delay business, but to discharge his duty to the country, and to show that he was able and determined to assert and to vindicate his rights.

Mr. B. believed that the gentleman whose correspondence was the subject of discussion, and who might be considered chiefly interested in it, (the Secretary of State,) would have no objection to this discussion, neither to its character, nor the time it would consume. That gentleman had done, at a former extra session, infinitely more than it was proposed to do now. Mr. B. spoke of the extra session of May, 1813, called by Mr. Madison to provide means of carrying on the war, and so large a proportion of which was consumed in partisan attacks upon the character and measures of the administration. Mr. B. was a young man at that time, a visiter at Washington, and often took his stand among other visiters in the crowded and heated lobby of the House. Standing in that place, he saw a Representative from the State of New Hampshire, now the Secretary of State, [Mr. Webster,] submit his celebrated resolutions against the Administration of Mr. Madison, and during the month which he remained at Washington, he heard these resolutions debated, day in and day out, by the whole phalanx of the Federal party, to the exclusion of the business for which Congress was called together, and to the delay of the supplies which the invaded and bleeding condition of the country so imperiously demanded. He heard the mover of the resolutions deliver his withering denunciations against his own Government; he saw him followed by the solid column of the Federal battalion then in the House; he saw the Democracy, patient and forbearing, giving them all the time they would ask, and all the scope they would take, and no one availed himself more fully of Democratic forbearance than the mover of the resolutions himself. He had time and scope to his heart's content in attacking his own Government, and that in time of war, and at a called session of Congress. The recollection of this must have its effect upon the mind of [illegible] was then the subject of so much forbearance. He must be willing, and even anxious, to extend to others the indulgence of which he has had the benefit. [illegible] must be willing that those who please [illegible] have their time and scope, (at this session of Congress, called in time of peace, to make snap judgments on the American people,) to arraign an act of his, in which, now as near thirty years ago, he has the misfortune to appear on the wrong side of his country's cause.

Mr. B. said the history of our country contained a warning lesson to gentlemen who take the side of a foreign country against their own; he alluded to the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, seized among the Seminole Indians in 1818, and hung as outlaws and pirates by the orders of General Jackson. The news of that execution was heard with joy by the American people, who considered these Englishmen as a thousand times more culpable than the wretched savages whom they stimulated to the murder of women and children, and who had abandoned their own country, and the white race to which they belonged, to join savages against a country with which their own Government was at peace. The country heard the news of the execution with joy; they approved the act of General Jackson. Not so with the politicians—the politicians of the Federal school especially. They condemned it, partisan presses attacked it; and when Congress met, committees of each House of Congress reported against it—loudly condemned it—and were followed by a crowd of speakers. All the phrases now heard in claiming exemption for McLeod, and bewailing his fate, were then heard in deploring the fate of Arbuthnot, and Ambrister. Violation of the laws of nations—inhuman—unworthy of the nineteenth century—shocking to humanity—barbarous—uncivilized—subjecting us to reprisals, and even to war from England—drawing upon us the reproaches of Christendom, and even the wrath of Heaven: such were the holyday phrases with which the two Houses of Congress then resounded. To hear what was said, and it would seem that the British lion would be instantly upon us. We were taught to tremble for the return news from England. Well! it came! and what was it! Not one word from the British Government against the act of Jackson! Not the scrape of a pen from a Minister on the subject! Not a word in Parliament! except the unsupported complaint of some solitary members—just enough to show, by the indifference with which it was received, that the British House of Commons had no condemnation to pronounce upon the conduct of General Jackson. Their silence justified him in England, while committees and orators condemned him here; and this justification from abroad, in a case where two Englishmen were actually hanged, should be a warning to gentlemen how they should commit themselves in a case where an Englishman is merely in the hands of justice, and has nothing to fear from "*God and the country*," if he is as innocent as he now alleges, and as humanity would wish him to be.

Gen. Jackson was right, and the committees and orators who condemned him were wrong. He was right in the law and in the application of the law. He had no musty volumes of national law to refer to in the swamps of Florida; and he needed none. He had the law of nature, and of nations, in his heart. He had an American heart, and that heart never led him wrong, when the rights, the interest, and the honor of his country were at stake. He hung the Englishmen who were exciting savages to the murder of our women and children; and the policy of the measure is no less apparent than its legality. Before that time, Englishmen were eternally in the ranks of the Indians, stimulating them to hostilities upon us; since that time no Englishman has been heard of among them. The example was wholesome—its effect salutary. It has given us twenty-five years of exemption from English interference in our Indian hostilities; and if the assassins of the Caroline shall be hung up in like manner, it will give us exemption from future British outrage along the extended line which divides the Union from the Canadas.

It is mournful, Mr. President, continued Mr. B. to see gentlemen of eminent abilities consulting books to find passages to justify an outrage upon their own country. Better far to throw away the books, and go by the heart. Then, at least, they would always have the consolation of being on their country's side.—Better even to take the rule of the illustrious Commodore whose actions have shed so much lustre upon the American name, Decatur, and go for their country, right or wrong. Then they would always have at least their hearts on their side. Besides, there is no book which fits our case—which was written for the duplicate Governments which we possess. We have State Governments as well as a General Government; and these State authorities have their rights, and are sovereign within them. The protection of the lives, liberty and property of their citizens, is among these rights; the punishment of murder, arson, and burglary, are among the rights of the States. If there was nothing in the law of nations, as written in the books, to recognise these rights, it would be necessary and proper for us to cause a new line to be written in those books. But this is not the case. The law of nations, as they now stand, is sufficient for us. The passage quoted from Vattel by the Senator from Pennsylvania is pointed and conclusive in our favor. It applies to the case of McLeod, and covers it; and if we give up that man, upon the demand of the British Government, we shrink from the defence of right, and suffer the law of nations to be violated in our persons.

This brings me to the case before us.—What is it! The facts of the case are all spread out in official documents, and the evidence of them are clear and undeniable. An American steam ferry boat traverses the Niagara river; she carries passengers and property from one shore to the other. The English believe, and perhaps truly, that she carries men and arms to the insurgents in Canada; and without any appeal to our Governments, either State or Federal—without applying to us to put our own laws in force against her—an English officer, of his own head, without the knowledge of the British Government, determines to do—what? Not to watch the suspected vessel, arrest her in the fact, seize the guilty and spare the innocent, but to steal upon her in the night, board her asleep, and destroy her at the American shore, under the flag of her country. In the evening of the meditated outrage, volunteers are called for—fifty or sixty dashing, daring fellows—ready to follow their leader to the devil, for that was the language used; and it proves the expedition to have been a diabolical one, and worthy to be led as well as followed by demons. The arms were sabres and pistols; the season of attack, midnight; the means of approach, light boats and muffled oars; the progress, slow, silent and stealthy, that no suspicious sound should alarm the sleeping victims. The order was, *death and no quarter*. Thus prepared and led, they approach the boat in the dead of the night—reach her without discovery—rush on board—fly to the berths—cut, slash, stab and shoot all whom they see—pursue the flying, and besides those in the boat, kill one man at least upon the soil of his country, far from the water's edge. Victorious in an attack where there was no resistance, the conquerors drew the vessel into the midst of the current, set her on fire, and with all her contents—the dead, the living, the wounded and the dying—send her in flames over the frightful cataract of the Niagara. McLeod, the man whose release is demanded from us, was (according to his own declarations, made at the time in his own country, repeated since in ours, and according to the sworn testimony of one of the survivors,) an actor in that piratical and cowardly tragedy. According to his own assertions, and the admissions of his comrades, he was one of the foremost in that cruel work, and actually killed one of the "*Damned Yankees*," to use his own words, with his own hands.

All this was in December of the year 1837. It filled the country with indignation. It fired the bosoms of the border settlers on a line of fifteen hundred miles. Retaliation was in every heart, threats in every mouth, and war imminent. Mr. Van Buren was then President. To calm the spirits of the excited, proclamations were issued to them. To prevent acts of retaliation, troops were raised and stationed along the line. To obtain redress for the outrage to our citizens, and the insult to our national character, application was made to the British Government to repair the wrong that was done. That Government delayed its answer to our just demand—avoided the assumption of the criminal act—excused and justified, without assuming it—rewarded the offenders with titles, pensions and praises—and clearly encouraged them to do the like again. Diplomacy was still drawing out its lengthened thread—still weaving its long and dilatory web—still Penelopizing—when the same McLeod, the boaster in Canada of his active share in this triple crime of midnight murder, arson, and robbery, crosses over to the American side and repeats, in the hearing of Americans, and on the spot which had been the scene of his exploit, the audacious boast of his participation in it. Justice then took hold of him. The laws of New York laid their hands upon him; and a grand jury of the vicinage, on an indictment regularly preferred, returned a true bill against him. A trial, of course, was to take place in the courts of the State whose laws had been violated, whose citizens had been murdered and robbed, whose peace had been disturbed, and whose authority had been set at defiance. The news of this proceeding flies to the British Minister here; that Minister addresses a note to the Secretary of State, (Mr. Forsyth,) demanding the release of McLeod; and the Secretary answered, by the direction of the then President, (Mr. Van Buren,) that this man being charged with offences against the laws of New York, the General Government had no right to interfere, and should not do so. This answer was read in the Senate in January last, when most of the present members of the body were then present—when the present Secretary of State and the present Attorney General were both present—when all the old Senators now here were present—and when this response of Mr. Forsyth, refusing to give up McLeod, or to interfere with the courts of New York, received the unanimous approbation of this chamber!

Mr. B. repeated the expression, unanimous approbation! and said that he would pause for correction, if he was mistaken. He paused. Several Senators exclaimed, "yes, yes."

Mr. B. continued: I remember the reading of that letter well, and the feeling of unanimous approbation which pervaded the chamber when it was read. Every Senator that spoke expressed his approbation. No one signified dissent; and the feeling was then universal that the proper answer had been given by Mr. Forsyth—the answer which the law of nations, the dignity of the Union, and the rights of New York required to be given. If I am wrong in my recollection, I repeat the request, let me be corrected now.

(Several voices cried out, "right, right." No one said the contrary.)

Mr. B. resumed: a great point—one vital and conclusive in this inquiry, is now established. It is established, that in the month of January last, when Mr. Forsyth's letter was read in this chamber, we were all of opinion that he had given the correct and proper answer; and among the Senators then present were the present Secretary of State, the present Attorney General, all the old Senators now present, and four-fifths of the whole number now present. In a word, the Senate was constituted as it now is, with the exception of nine members who have gone out, and the same number who have come in.

In January last, as we now see, it was the unanimous sense of the Senate that McLeod should not be given up—that the course of justice in New York should not be interrupted; and this also, I feel justified in saying, was the sense of the House of Representatives. The McLeod correspondence was communicated to that body. Five thousand copies of it were moved to be printed. A reference of the whole was made to the Committee of Foreign Relations; and the judgment of the House appeared to be the same of that of the Senate.

In the month of January last, it may then be asserted, that the two Houses of Congress approved the decision of President Van Buren; and, according to that decision, McLeod was neither to be given up, nor the course of justice in New York interfered with by the Federal Government.

Mr. Fox received the answer of Mr. Forsyth—transmitted it to his Government—and received from that Government precise instructions to avow and assume the attack on the Caroline as a national act—to make a peremptory demand for the release of McLeod—to threaten us with serious consequences in the event of refusal—and, as the British newspapers said, to demand his passports, and leave the country—if his demand was not immediately complied with. It was on the evening of the 4th day of March—the day of the inauguration of the new President: that the news of these instructions arrived in this city, and along with them the war threats and the war speeches of the press and public men of England—the threat of many papers to send admirals and war steamers to batter down our cities—and the diabolical speech of a Peer of the realm, in the House of Lords, [Lord Mountcashel,] to excite our three millions of negroes to insurrection—to raise all the Indians against us—and to destroy our finances by bursting the paper bubbles upon which they floated.

It was on the evening of the 4th day of March that these instructions, this demand, this threat, and all these war annunciations, arrived in this city. The new President had just been inaugurated; his Cabinet had just been indicated; the men who were to compose the Presidential council were fully known; and I undertook at once to tell what would be done. I said to several—some now in this city, if not in this chamber—*McLeod will be given up; not directly, but indirectly. Underhanded springs will be set in motion to release him; and a letter will afterwards be cooked up to show to Congress and the people, and to justify what had been done.* This is what I said; persons are now in this city to whom I said it; and now let us resume the narrative of events—let us follow the current of facts—and see what was done by the new Administration which had just been inducted into office in the midst of triumphal processions, under the fire of cannon, the beating of drums, the display of flags, and with all the glorious pomp and circumstances of war. Let us see what they did.

On the 12th day of March, the new administration having had time to organize, Mr. Fox addresses to Mr. Webster a formal demand, in the name of his Government, for the release of McLeod; and goes on to say:

"The grounds upon which the British Government make this demand upon the Government of the United States are these: that the *transaction* on account of which McLeod has been arrested, and is to be put upon his trial, was a *transaction* of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly empowered by her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any steps and to do any acts which might be necessary for the defence of her Majesty's territories and for the protection of her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of her Majesty who engaged in that *transaction* were performing an act of public duty for which they cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country."

And after enforcing this demand, by argument, contesting the answer given by Mr. Forsyth, and suggesting the innocence of McLeod, the letter proceeds to say:

"But, be that as it may, her Majesty's Government formally demand, upon the grounds already stated, the immediate release of Mr. McLeod; and her Majesty's Government entreat the President of the United States to take into his most deliberate consideration the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand."

This letter to Mr. Webster bears date on the 12th of March, which was Friday, and will be considered as having been delivered on the same day. On the 15th of the same month, which was Monday, Mr. Webster delivers to the Attorney General of the United States, a set of instructions, and delivers a copy of the same to Mr. Fox, in which he yields to the demand of this Minister, and despatches the Attorney General to New York, to effect the discharge of the prisoner. The instructions, among other things say:

"You are well aware that the President has no power to arrest the proceeding in the civil and criminal courts of the State of New York. If this indictment were pending in one of the courts of the United States, I am directed to say that the President, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would have immediately directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered.

"Whether in this case the Governor of New York have that power, or, if he have, whether he would not feel it his duty to exercise it, are points upon which we are not informed.

"It is understood that McLeod is holden also on civil process, sued out against him by the owner of the Caroline. We suppose it very clear that the Executive of the State cannot interfere with such process; and, indeed, if such process were pending in the courts of the United States the President could not arrest it. In such and many analagous cases, the party prosecuted and sued, must avail himself of his exemption or defence, by judicial proceedings, either in the court into which he is called, or in some other court. But whether the process be criminal or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in obedience to the orders of lawful superiors, must be regarded as a valid defence; otherwise, individuals would be holden responsible for injuries resulting from the acts of Government, and even from the operations of public war.

"You will be furnished with a copy of this instruction, for the use of the Executive of New York, and the Attorney General of that State. You will carry with you also authentic evidence of the recognition by the British Government of the destruction of the Caroline, as an act of public force, done by national authority.

"The President is impressed with the propriety of transferring the trial from the scene of the principal excitement to some other and distant county. You will take care that this be suggested to the prisoner's counsel. The President is gratified to learn that the Governor of New York has already directed that the trial take place before the Chief Justice of the State.

"Having consulted with the Governor you will proceed to Lockport, or wherever else the trial may be holden, and furnish the prisoner's counsel with the evidence of which you will be in possession material to his defence. You will see that he have skilful and eminent counsel, if such be not already retained, and although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentleman who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this Government that, in case his defence be overruled by the court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the cause, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The President hopes that you will use such despatch as to make your arrival at the place of trial sure before the trial comes on; and he trusts you will keep him informed of whatever occurs by means of a correspondence through this Department."

A copy of these instructions, as I have said, were delivered to Mr. Fox at the time they were written. At the same moment they were delivered to the new Attorney General, (Mr. Critenden,) who, thus equipt with written directions for his guide, and accompanied by an officer of high rank in the United States army, (Major General Scott,) immediately proceeded in the business of his mission to the State of New York, and to the place of the impending trial, at Lockport. About forty days thereafter, namely, on the 24th day of April, Mr. Webster replies to Mr. Fox's letter of the 12th of March, elaborately reviews the case of McLeod, justifies the instructions; absolves the subject, and demands nothing from the sovereign who had assumed his offence.

Thus, what I had said on the evening of the 4th of March had come to pass.—Underhanded springs had been set in motion to release the man; a letter was afterwards cooked up to justify the act.

This, sir, is the narrative of the case—the history of it down to the point at which it now stands; and upon this case I propose to make some remarks, and, in the first place, to examine into the legality and the propriety of the mission in which our Attorney General was employed. I mean this as a preliminary inquiry, unconnected with the general question, and solely relating to the sending of our Attorney General into any State to interfere in any business in its courts. I believe this mission of Mr. Crittenden to New York was illegal and improper—a violation of our own statutes, and will test it by referring to the law under which the office of Attorney General was created, and the duties of the officer defined. That law was passed in 1789, and is in these words:

"And there shall also be appointed a meet person, learned in the law, to act as Attorney General of the United States, who shall be sworn, or affirmed, to a faithful execution of his office, whose duty it shall be to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law, when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by any of the heads of the Departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments; and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall be by law provided."

Here, said Mr. B. are the duties of the Attorney General. He is subject to no orders whatever from the Secretary of State. That Secretary has nothing to do with him except to request his legal advice on a matter which concerns his department. Advice on a question of municipal law was doubtless what was intended; but no advice of any kind seems to have been asked of the Attorney General. He seems to have been treated as the official subordinate of the Secretary; as his clerk or messenger—and sent off with "*instructions*" which he was to read and to execute. This was certainly an illegal assumption of authority over the Attorney General, an assumption which the statute does not recognise. In the next place, this officer is sent into a State court to assist at the defence of a person on trial in that court for a violation of the State laws, and is directed to employ eminent and skilful counsel for him—to furnish him with evidence—to suggest a change of venue; and to take a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, if the defence of the prisoner be overruled by the State court. If brought to the Supreme Court by this writ of error; a novel application of the writ, it must be admitted; then the Attorney General is to appear in this court for the prisoner, not to prosecute him in the name of the United States, but to dismiss the writ. Now, it is very clear that all this is foreign to the duty of the Attorney General—foreign to his office—disrespectful and injurious to the State of New York—incompatible with her judicial independence—and tending to bring the General Government and the State Government into collision. McLeod, a foreigner, is under prosecution in a State court for the murder of its citizens; the importance of the case has induced the Governor of the State, as he has officially informed its Legislature, to direct the Attorney General of the State to repair to the spot, and to prosecute the prisoner in person; and here is the Attorney General of the United States sent to the same place to defend the same person against the Attorney General of the State! The admonition to Mr. Crittenden, that he was not desired to act as counsel himself, was an admission that he ought not so to act—that all he was doing was illegal and improper—and that he should not carry the impropriety so far as to make it public by making a speech. He was to oppose the State without publicly appearing to do so; and, as for his duty in the Supreme Court of the United States, he was to violate that outright, by acting for the accused, instead of prosecuting for the United States!—From all this I hold it to be clear, that our Attorney General has been illegally and improperly employed in this business; that all that he has done, and all the expense that he has incurred, and the fee he may have promised; are not only without law but against law; and that the rights of the State of New York have not only been invaded and infringed in this interference in a criminal trial, but that the rights and interests of the owners of the Caroline, who have brought a civil action against McLeod for damages for the destruction of their property, have been also gratuitously assailed in that part of the Secretary's instructions in which he declares that such civil suit cannot be maintained. I consider the mistion as illegal in itself, and involving a triple illegality. *First*, as it concerns the Attorney General himself, who was sent to a place where he had no right to go, *next*, as it concerns the State of New York, as interfering with her administration of justice; and, *thirdly*, as it concerns the owners of the Caroline, who have sued McLeod for damages, and whose suit is declared to be unmaintainable.

I now proceed, Mr. President, to the main inquiry in this case, *the correctness and propriety of the answer given by our Secretary of State to Mr. Fox, and its compatibility with the honor, dignity and future welfare of this Republic.*

I look upon the "*instructions*" which were given to Mr. Crittenden, and a copy of which were sent to Mr. Fox, as being *the answer* to that Minister; and I deem the letter entitled an answer, and dated forty days afterwards, as being a mere afterpiece—an article for home consumption—a speech for Buncombe, as we say of our addresses to our constituents—a pleading intended for us, and not for the English, and wholly designed to excuse and defend the real answer so long before and so promptly given. I will give some attention to this, so called letter, before I quit the case; but for the present my business is with the "*instructions*," a copy of which being delivered to Mr. Fox, was THE ANSWER to his DEMAND, and at once was transmitted to the British Government, and quoted in the House of Commons as being entirely satisfactory. This quotation took place on the 6th day of May, several days before the, so called, letter of the 24th of April could possibly have reached London. Lord John Russel, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, referred to these instructions as being satisfactory, and silenced all further inquiry about the affair, by showing that they had all they wanted.

I hold these instructions to have been erroneous, in point of national law, derogatory to us in point of national character, and tending to the future degradation and injury of this Republic.

That the Secretary has mistaken the law of the case in consenting to the release of McLeod is persuasively shown by referring to the opinions of the two Houses of Congress in January last.—Their opinions were then unanimous in favor of Mr. Forsyth's answer; and that answer was a peremptory refusal either to admit that McLeod ought to be released, or to interfere in his behalf with the courts of New York. The reasons urged by Mr. Fox in his letter to Mr. Forsyth for making the demand, were precisely the same with those subsequently given in the letter to Mr. Webster. The only difference in the two demands was in the formality of the latter, being under instructions from his Government, and in the threat which it contained. In other respects the two demands were the same, so that, at the outset of this inquiry, we have the opinions of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the body of their friends in the two Houses of Congress to plead against themselves.

I next refer to the arguments which have been used by my friends who have preceded me, especially the opening speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) and his pertinent and conclusive quotation from Vattel. The whole argument was close and pointed; and the quotation was absolutely irresistible. It was in these words:

"However, as it is impossible for the best regulated State, or for the most vigilant and absolute sovereign to model at his pleasure all the actions of his subjects, and to confine them on every occasion to the most exact obedience, it would be unjust to impute to the nation or the sovereign every fault committed by the citizens. We ought not, then, to say, in general, that we have received an injury from a nation, because we have received it from one of its members.

But if a nation or its chief approves and ratifies the act of the individual, it then becomes a public concern, and the injured party is then to consider the nation as the real author of the injury, of which the citizen was, perhaps, only the instrument.

If the offended State has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may without scruple, bring him to justice, and punish him. If he has escaped, and returned to his own country, she ought to apply to his sovereign to have justice done in the case."

This is the case before us. The malefactor is taken, and is in the hands of justice. His imputed crime is murder, arson and robbery. His Government, by assuming his crime, cannot absolve his guilt, nor defeat our right to try and punish him according to law. The assumption of his act only adds to the number of the culpable, and gives us an additional offender to deal with them, if we choose. We may proceed against one or both; but to give up the individual when we have him, without redress from the nation, which justifies him, is to throw away the advantage which chance or fortune has put into our hands, and to make a virtual, if not actual, surrender, of all claim to redress whatsoever.

The law of nations is clear, and the law of the patriot heart is equally clear. The case needs no book, no more than the hanging of Arbuthnot and Ambrister required the justification of books when General Jackson was in the hammocks and marshes of Florida. A band of foreign volunteers, without knowing what they were going to do, but ready to follow their file-leader to the devil, steal across a boundary river, in the night, attack unarmed people, [illegible] the soil and under the flag of their country, give no quarter—make no prisoners—distinguish not between young and old—innocent or guilty—kill all—add fire to the sword—send the vessel and its contents over the falls in flames—and run back under the cover of the same darkness which has concealed their approach. All this in time of peace. And then to call this an act of war, for which the perpetrators are not amenable, and for which redress must be had by fighting or negotiating with the nation to which they belong. This is absurd. It is futile and ridiculous. Common sense condemns it. The heart condemns it. Jackson's example in Florida condemns it, and we should render ourselves contemptible if we took any such weak and puerile course.

Mr. Fox no where says this act was done by the sovereign's command. He shows, in fact, that it was not so done, and we know that it was not. It was the act of volunteers, unknown to the British Government until it was over, and unassumed by them for three years after it occurred. The act occurred in December, 1837, our minister, Mr. Stevenson, demanded redress for it in the spring of 1838. The British Government did not then assume it, nor did they assume it at all until McLeod was caught. Then, for the first time, they assume and justify, and evidently for the mere purpose of extricating McLeod. The assumption is void. Governments cannot assume the crimes of individuals. It is only as a military enterprise that this offence can be assumed, and we know this affair was no such enterprise, and is not even represented as such by the British minister. He calls it a "*transaction*." Three times in one paragraph he calls it a "*transaction*;" and whoever heard of a fight, or a battle, being characterized as a transaction! We apply the term to an affair of business, but never to a military operation. How can we have a military operation without war? without the knowledge of the sovereign? without the forms and preliminaries which the laws of nations exact? This was no military enterprise in form, or in substance. It was no attack upon a fort, or a ship of war, or a body of troops. It was no attack of soldiers upon soldiers, but of assassins upon the sleeping and the defenceless. Our American defenders of this act go beyond the British in exalting it into a military enterprise. They take different ground, and higher ground, than the British, in setting up that defence, and are just as wrong now as they were in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

Incorrect in point of national law, I hold these instructions to have been derogatory to us in point of national character, and given with most precipitate haste when they should not have been given at all. They were given under a formal, deliberate, official threat from the minister; and a thousand unofficial threats from high and respectable sources. The minister says:

"But, be that as it may, her Majesty's Government *formally demand*, upon the grounds already stated, the *immediate* release of Mr. McLeod; and her Majesty's Government entreat the President of the United States to take into his most *deliberate consideration* the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand."

Nothing could be more precise and formal than this demand—nothing more significant and palpable than this menace. It is such as should have prevented any answer—such as should have suspended diplomatic intercourse—until it was withdrawn. Instead of that, a most sudden and precipitate answer is given; and one that grants all that the British demanded, and more too; and that without asking any thing from them. It is given with a haste which seems to preclude the possibility of regular deliberation, cabinet council, and official form. The letter of Mr. Fox bears date the 12th of March, which was Friday, and may have been delivered in office hours of that day. The instruction to Mr. Crittenden was delivered on the 15th of March, which was Monday, and a copy delivered to Mr. Fox. This was the answer to the demand and the threat; and thus the answer was given in two days; for Sunday, as the lawyers call it, is *dies non*; that is to say, no day for business; and it is hardly to be presumed that an Administration which seems to be returning to the Church and State times of Queen Anne, had the office of the Department of State open, and the clerks at their desks on Sunday, instead of being in their pews at church. The answer, then, was given in two days; and this incontinent haste to comply with a threat contrasts wonderfully with the delay—the forty days' delay—before the letter was written which was intended for home consumption; and which, doubtless, was considered as written in good time, if written in time to be shown to Congress at this extra session.

Sir, I hold it to have been derogatory to our national character to have given any answer at all, much less the one that was given, while a threat was hanging over our heads. What must be the effect of yielding to demands under such circumstances! Certainly degradation—national degradation—and an encouragement to Great Britain to continue her aggressive course upon us. That nation is pressing us in the Northeast and Northwest; she is searching our ships on the coasts of Africa; she gives liberty to our slaves wrecked on her islands in their transit from one of our ports to another; she nurtures in London the societies which produced the San Domingo insurrection, and which are [illegible] a similar insurrection for us; and she is the mistress of subjects who hold immense debts against our States, and for the payment of which the national guarantee, [illegible] the public lands, are wanted. She has many points of aggressive contact upon us; and what is the effect of this tame submission—this abject surrender of McLeod, without a word of redress, for the affair of the Caroline, and under a public threat—what is the effect of this but to encourage her to press us and threaten us on every other point? It must increase her arrogance, and encourage her encroachments, and induce her to go on until submission to further outrage becomes impossible, and war results from the cowardice which courage would have prevented. On this head the history of many nations is full of impressive lessons, and none more so than that of Great Britain. It is a nation of brave people; but they have sometimes had ministers who were not brave, and whose timidity has ended in involving their country in all the calamities of war, after subjecting it to all the disgrace of pusillanimous submission to foreign insult. The administration of Sir Robert Walpole, long, cowardly, and corrupt—tyrannical at home and cringing abroad—was a signal instance of this, and as a warning to ourselves, I will read a passage from English history to show his conduct, and the consequences of it. I read from Smollet, and from his account of the Spanish depredations, and insults upon English subjects, which were continued the whole term of Walpole's administration, and ended in bringing on the universal war which raged throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and cost the English people so much blood and treasure. The historian says:

"The merchants of England loudly complained of these outrages, the nation was fired with resentment, and cried for vengeance, but the minister appeared cold, phlegmatic, and timorous. He knew that a war would involve him in such difficulties as must, of necessity endanger his administration. The treasure which he now employed for domestic purposes must in that case be expended in military armaments; the wheels of that machine on which he had raised his influence would no longer move the opposition would of consequence gain ground, and the imposition of fresh taxes, necessary for the maintenance of the war, would fill up the measure of popular resentment against his person and ministry. Moved by these considerations, he industriously endeavored to avoid a rupture, and to obtain some sort of satisfaction by dint of memorials and negotiations, in which he betrayed his own fears to such a degree as animated the Spaniards to persist in their depredations, and encouraged the court of Madrid to disregard the remonstrances of the British Ambassador."

Such is the picture of Walpole's foreign policy; and how close is the copy we are now presenting of it! Under the scourge of Spanish outrage, he was cold, phlegmatic, and timorous, and such is the conduct of our Secretary under British outrage. He wanted the public treasure for party purposes and neglected the public defences. Our Ministry want the public lands and the public money for douceurs to the States, and leave the Union without forts and ships. Walpole sought some sort of satisfaction by dint of negotiation; our Minister does the same. The British Minister at Madrid was paralyzed by the timidity of the Cabinet at home; so is ours paralyzed at London by our submission to Mr. Fox here. The result of the whole was, accumulated outrage, coalitions against England, universal war, the disgrace of the Minister, and the elevation of the man to the highest place in his country, and to the highest pinnacle of glory, whom Walpole had dismissed from the lowest place in the British army—that of cornet of horse—for the political offence of voting against him. The elder William Pitt—the dismissed cornet—conducted with glory and success, the war which the timidity of Walpole begat; and, that the smallest circumstances might not be wanting to the completeness of the parallel, our prime minister here has commenced his career with issuing an order for treating our military and naval officers as Pitt was treated by Walpole, and for the same identical offence!

Sir, I consider these instructions to Mr. Crittenden as most unfortunate and deplorable. They have sunk the the national character in the eyes of England and of Europe. They have lost us the respect which we gained by the late war, and by the glorious administration of Jackson.—They bring us into contempt, and encourage the haughty British to push us to extremities. We shall feel the effect of this deplorable diplomacy in our impending controversies with that people; and happy and fortunate it will be for us if, by correcting our error, retracing our steps, recovering our manly attitude, discarding our distribution schemes, and preparing for war, we shall be able thereby to prevent war, and to preserve our rights.

I have never believed our English difficulties free from danger. I have not spoken upon the northeastern question; but the Senator from that State who sits on my right (looking at Senator WILLIAMS) knows my opinion. He knows that I have long believed that nothing could save the rights of Maine but the *war countenance of our Government*.—Preparation for war might prevent war, and save the rights of the State. This has been my opinion; and to that point have all my labors tended. I have avoided speeches; I have opposed all distributions of land and money; I have gone for [illegible] forts and cannon—the *ultima ratio* [illegible] Republics as well as of kings. I go for them now, and declare it as my opinion that the only [illegible] to obtain our rights, and to avoid [illegible] war with England, is to abandon all schemes of distribution, and to convert our public [illegible] our surplus revenue, when we have it, into cannon, ships, and forts.

Hard pressed on the instructions to Mr. Crittenden—prostrate and defenceless there—the gentlemen on the other side take refuge under the letter to Mr. Fox, and celebrate the harmony of its periods, and the beauty of its composition. I grant its merit in these particulars. I admit the beauty of the style, though attenuated into gossamer thinness and lilliputian weakness. I agree that the Secretary writes well. I admit his ability, even to compose a prettier letter in less than forty days. But what has all this to do with a question of right and wrong—of honor and shame—of war and peace—with a foreign Government! In a contest of rhetoricians, it would indeed be important, but in the contests of nations it dwindles into insignificance. The statesman wants knowledge, firmness, patriotism, and invincible adherence to the rights, honor and interests of his country. These are the characteristics of the statesman; and tried by these tests, what becomes of this letter, so encomiastically dwelt upon here? Its knowledge is shown by a mistake of the law of nations—its firmness, by yielding to a threat—its patriotism, by taking the part of foreigners—its adherence to the honor, rights and interests of our own country, by surrendering McLeod without receiving or even demanding one word of redress or apology for the outrage upon the Caroline!

The letter, besides its fatal concessions, is deficient in manly tone—in American feeling—in nerve—in force—in resentment of injurious imputations—and in enforcement of our just claims to redress for blood spilt, territory invaded, and flag insulted.

The whole spirit of the letter is feeble and deprecatory. It does not repel, but begs off. It does not recriminate, but defends. It does not resent insult, nor even the audacious threat—which is never once complained of, nor even alluded to.

This letter is every way an unfortunate production. It does not even show the expense and trouble we took to prevent our citizens from crossing the line and joining the Canadian insurgents. It does not show the expense we were at in raising a new regiment of infantry expressly for that service, (several voices said yes, yes, it mentions that.) Good, let it be credited accordingly. But it does not mention the appropriation of $650,000 made at one time for that object; it does not mention the numerous calls upon the military authorities and the civil authorities along the line to assist in restraining our people; it does not mention the arrests of persons, and seizures of arms, which we made; it does not mention the prosecutions which we instituted; it does not show that for two years we were at great expense and trouble to restrain our people; and that this expense and trouble was brought upon us by the excitement produced by the affair of the Caroline.—The British brought upon us an immense expense by that affair, for which they render us no thanks, and the Secretary fails to remind them. The letter does not repel, with the indignant energy which the declaration required, that we had "*permitted*" our citizens to arm and join the insurgents. It repels it, to be sure, but too feebly and gently, and it omits altogether what should never be lost sight of in this case, that the British have taken great vengeance on our people for their rashness in joining this revolt. Great numbers of them were killed in action; many were hanged; and many were transported to the extremities of the world—to Van Dieman's land, under the antarctic circle—where they pine out a miserable existence, far, far, and forever removed from kindred, home and friends.

The faults of the letter are fundamental and radical—such as no beauty of composition, no tropes and figures, no flowers of rhetoric, can balance or gloss over. The objections go to its spirit and substance—to errors of fact and law—to its tameness and timidity—and to its total omission to demand redress from the British Government for the outrage on the Caroline which that Government has now assumed. She has now assumed that outrage for the first time—assumed it after three years of silence; and, in the assumption, offers not one word of apology or of consolation to our wounded feelings. She claps her arms akimbo, and avows the offence; and our Secretary in his long and beautiful letter, finds no place to insert a demand for this assumed outrage. He gives up the subject, and demands nothing of the sovereign. He lets go the servant, and does not lay hold of the master. This is a grievous omission. It is tantamount to a surrender of all claim for any redress, of any kind.—McLeod, the perpetrator, is given up; he is given up without conditions. The English Government assume his offence—demand his release—offer us no satisfaction, and we give him up, and ask no satisfaction! The letter demands nothing—literally nothing; and in that respect degrades us as much as the surrender upon a threat degraded us.

This is a most material point, and I mean to make it clear. I mean to show that the Secretary, in giving up the alleged instrument, has demanded nothing from the assuming superior; and this I will do him the justice to show by reading from his own letter. I have examined it carefully, and can find but two places where the slightest approach is made, not even to a demand for redress, but to the suggestion of an intimation of a wish on our side ever to hear the name of the Caroline mentioned again. These two places are on the two concluding pages of the letter: if there are others, let gentlemen point them out, and they shall be read. The two paragraphs I discover are these:

"The undersigned trusts, that when her Britannic Majesty's Government shall present the grounds, at length, on which they justify the local authorities of Canada, in attacking and destroying the Caroline, they will consider that the laws of the United States are such as the undersigned has now represented them, and that the Government of the United States has always manifested a sincere disposition to see those laws effectually and impartially administered. If there have been cases in which individuals, justly obnoxious to punishment, have escaped, this is no more than happens in regard to other laws."

* * * * * *

"The President instructs the undersigned to say, in conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this, and all other questions of difference between the two Governments, will be treated by both in the full exercise of such a spirit of candor, justice, and mutual respect, as shall give assurance of the long continuance of peace between the two countries."

This is all that I can see that looks to the possible contingency of any future allusion to the case of the Caroline. Certainly nothing could be a more complete abandonment of our claim to redress. The first paragraph goes no further than to "*trust*" that the grounds may be presented which "*justify*"—a strange word in such a case—the local authorities in attacking and destroying the vessel; and the second buries it all up, by deferring it to the general and peaceful settlement of all other questions and differences between the two countries. Certainly this is a farewell salutation to the whole affair. It is the parting word, and is evidently so understood by the British Ministry. They have taken no notice of this beautiful letter; they have returned no answer to it, not even an acknowledgment of receipt. The Ministry, the Parliament, and the press in England, profess themselves satisfied. They cease to speak of the affair; and the miserable Caroline, plunging in flames over the frightful cataract, the living and the dead on board, is treated as a gone-by procession, which has lost its interest forever.

It is in vain for gentlemen to point to the paragraph, so powerfully drawn, which paints the destruction of this vessel and the slaughter of the innocent as well as the guilty asleep on board of her. That paragraph aggravates the demerit of the letter, for, after so well showing the enormity of the wrong, and our just title to redress, it abandons the case without requiring the slightest atonement!

But gentlemen point to a phrase in the letter, and quote it with triumph, as showing courage and fight in the Secretary. They point to the phrase, "*bloody and exasperated war*," and consider this phrase as a cure for every defect. But how did Mr. Fox consider it? as a thing to quicken him, or the British Government? as an incucement, or stimulus, to hasten an atonement for the outrage which they had assumed? Not at all. Far from it. Mr. Fox did not take fright, and answer in two days, nor in forty, nor has he answered yet; nor will he ever answer while such gentle epistles are written to him. The "*bloody and exasperated war*," which is here shadowed forth, is too feebly and pointlessly exhibited to make any impression on the minds of the English or their minister. Besides the capital defect of not stating on what fourth day of July the aforesaid "*bloody and exasperated war*" will chance to begin, it happens, also, to be totally defective in stating the contingency on which it was to happen. It is not said that, if you do not make redress for the outrage you have assumed; if we do not get satisfaction for this wrong; or, if you ever do so again—then and in that case this war of blood and rage will break out. Nothing of this, nor any thing pointed or tangible, is said in the letter, but only a vague intimation that such occurrences may lead to this war. The little effect which it had upon the mind of the minister, and his Government, is shown by the silent contempt with which they have treated it. This famous letter was written on the 24th day of April; this is June, and to this day no answer has been given to it! Its receipt has not even been acknowledged!

Unfortunate as this boasted letter is in so many respects, it has a further sin to answer for, and that is its place, or order—its collocation—in the printed document which is laid before us, and in its assumption to enclose the "*instructions*" to Mr. Fox, which had been enclosed to him forty days before. The letter is printed before the "*instructions*," though written forty days after them, and purports to "*enclose*" what had been so long before delivered. To be sure all the papers are correctly dated, and the close observer may perceive the order they ought to take, and that, in fact, they come wrong end foremost. There may be some scenic contrivance—some stage trick in this; but it is according to the new tactics—the tactics which put the cart before the horse, and repeal one financial system before another is established.

Sir, the case of McLeod is not isolated; it is not a solitary atom, standing by itself but it is a feature in a large picture, a link in a long chain. It connects itself with all the aggressive conduct of England towards this country; her encroachments on the State of Maine—her occupation of our territory on the Oregon—her insolence in searching our vessels on the coast of Africa—the confiscation of our slaves, wrecked on her islands, in their transit from one port of our country to another—her hatching in London for our Southern States what was hatched there above forty years ago for San Domingo, the insurrection of our slaves and the destruction of their owners—and the ominous prophetical intimations that the Union is bound for the debts of the States. The McLeod case mixes itself with the whole of these, and the success which has attended British threats in this case may induce threats in all cases, and blows to back them—such blows as the towns of Syria lately received from the war steamers of Stopford and Napier.

The British are a great people—a wonderful people—and can perform as well as threaten. Occupying an island no larger than one of our principal States, they have taken possession of the commanding points in the four quarters of the globe, and predominate over an extent of land and water compared to which the greatest of empires—that of Alexander—that of the Romans—that of the Caliphs—was nothing but a digit. War is to them a distant occupation, something like piracy on a vast scale, in which their fleets go forth to capture and destroy, and to return loaded with the spoils of plundered nations. Since the time of William the Conqueror, no hostile foot has trod their soil; and, safe thus far from the ravages of war at home, they are the more ready to engage in ravages abroad. To strike—to crush—to plunder—to terrify—and to make peace—is their policy and their practice; and they look upon us, with our rich towns and defenceless coasts, as a fit subject for these compendious tactics. We all deprecate a war with that people, none deprecate it more than I do, but we shall never prevent it by truckling to their threats, and squandering the money in donations to the States, which ought to go to the common defence. The result of our first war with this people, shows what we could do, when only the [illegible] of our present numbers, in a seven years' contest. The result of the second one shows that, at the end of two years, we can learn to fight on our own ground, and learn to conquer; and in the event of a third war, with the statesmen whose [illegible] shall cry for peace at the end of two years! We shall then just be getting ready to conquer, and two or three years more may give us the victories which will secure us peace in all time to come.

The Americans are among the bravest people of the earth, and there is nothing which mortals dare which they will not attempt when bravely led. Their war history is yet in the womb of time. Peace is their policy, but, if much enforced, they shrink not from war. Defence is their first object, but they know how to return visits as well as to receive them. Of all the nations of the earth, the Americans are the people to land on the coasts of England and Ireland. The visits of kindred have sympathies and affections which books and laws cannot control.

As an American citizen, anxious for the peace and prosperity of my country, I exhort this Administration to retrace its step—to change its policy—to give up its plans of distribution, and of a paper money currency, to fail in the first year of a war—and to give us ships, forts, and cannon, and the hard money currency which our Constitution guarantees, and which the history of the world shows to be the only safe currency for individuals, or for nations, in peace or in war.

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of Wm. Scott, Sen., of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 creditors and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath; and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John Taylor trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Wm Scott, Sen., 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 [illegible] the first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next, for the said Wm. Scott [illegible] to appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, at the court house in Elkton, [illegible] such allegations and interrogatories [illegible] then be proposed to him by his [illegible] the said Wm. Scott, Sen., having [illegible] bond in a penalty and with [illegible] scribed and approved so to [illegible] answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order [illegible] direct that the said Wm. Scott, Sen., [illegible] charged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of March, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test, JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—law3m

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, Pale, 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.
May 13—1y

July 17, 1841

Cecil Gazette.

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS THOMAS.

☞*Uncompromising hostility to a Direct Tax to pay the interest on an unconstitutional debt.*

Subscribers in Elkton whose papers may be neglected by the Carrier, will oblige us by leaving information at the office.

MORE WHIG REFORM.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives giving to the President the power of borrowing the small sum of twelve millions of dollars! Go it Whiggery.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH

To the exclusion of almost every thing else, we lay before our readers this morning the powerful speech of Col. Benton on the McLeod question. We hope its length will not deter a single one of them—Whig or Democrat—from giving it an attentive perusal. But as this is a subject which concerns our country's honor, and consequently deeply interesting to every genuine American, and as Col. Benton has here set it forth in so clear and comprehensive a manner that the least gifted in intellect can have no difficulty in grasping it in all its forms and bearings, such a suggestion seems to be altogether unnecessary.

☞It will be seen by extracts from the report published below that the truckling policy of Daniel Webster to give up McLeod to the British Government, without trial, has been condemned by the unanimous opinion of the three judges of the Supreme Court of New York, and the policy of Mr. Van Buren, together with the opinions expressed by Mr. Forsyth, late Secretary of State, in his letter to the British Minister, Mr. Fox, and so ably supported by Col. Benton, have been fully and nobly sustained.

The New York Sun says:—"We understand McLeod's counsel have resolved to carry the motion up to the Court of Errors, and argue it at the session to be held at Buffalo in August. They may as well save themselves the trouble. We are confident the result will be the same.—There is no escape from the positions of the Supreme Court. They are fortified with such bulwarks of authority which cannot be overcome.

The Supreme Court of New York has fearlessly done its duty. It has maintained the honor of the State, and asserted the inviolability of her jurisdiction, regardless of threats without or fears within. It has told the world that persons guilty of murder and arson upon our territory cannot escape the penalty of our laws, merely because their government chooses to become a party to the crime."

DECISION IN THE CASE OF McLEOD

The prisoner not discharged

An extra from the office of the New York American contains the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, sitting at Utica, in the matter of Alexander McLeod, who claimed to be discharged from custody, on the ground that the offence with which he is charged, was a public act, performed in obedience to orders from officers appointed by the British Government, and that the act had since been adopted by that government as its own act.

The Court have decided *against* the discharge of the prisoner without a trial. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Cowen. It fills nearly eight columns in the American. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"When the Grand Jury have charged that a man has committed murder in this State, I can imagine no case, whether the charge relate to the time of open public war or peace, in which he can claim exemption from trial. If he show that he was in truth acting as a soldier in time of public war, the jury will acquit him. The judge will direct them to obey the law of nations, which is undoubtedly a part of the common law. So, if the accused were acting in defence against an individual invader of his country. But above all things, it is important in the latter case for the jury to inquire whether his allegation of defence be not false or colorable.

The law cannot allow as an act of defence, the men pursuing even such an enemy, though [illegible] tated by sovereign authority, into a country at peace with the sovereign of the accused, seeking out that enemy and taking his life. Such indeed, can be nothing but an act of vengeance. It can be nothing but a violation of territory, a violation of the municipal law, the faith of treaties, and the law of nations.

The government of the accused may approve; diplomacy may gloze, but a jury can only inquire whether he was a party to the deed, or to any act of illegal violence which he knew would probably endanger human life. If satisfied that he was not, as I sincerely hope they may be upon the evidence in the case before us, they will then have the pleasant duty to perform of pronouncing him not guilty. But whatever may be their conclusion, we feel the utmost confidence that the prisoner, though a foreigner, will have no just cause to complain that he has suffered wrong at the hands of an American jury.

At our hands the prisoner had a right to require an answer upon the facts presented by his papers, whether in law he can properly be holden to a trial. We have had no declaration but to examine and pronounce upon the legal character of those facts, in order to satisfy ourselves of the bearing they might have on the novel and important question submitted. That examination has led to the conclusion that we have no power to discharge the prisoner.

He must, therefore, be remanded, to take his trial in the ordinary forms of law."

The effect of this decision will be, to cause the prisoner to be tried on the indictment, by a jury, unless the case in its present form should be appealed to the Court of Errors (the State Senate,) as we have understood it would be, in the event of a decision like the present by the Supreme Court of New York, and should the Court of Errors affirm the present decision, that then the case would be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It must be understood that the only question before the Supreme Court was, whether the prisoner should, or should not, be discharged without trial. They decided that he ought not to be so discharged.

☞*Letters from Washington announce that since the decision of the New York Supreme Court has been received there, Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has signified his intention to make a final and peremptory demand for the immediate release of McLeod, a non-compliance with which will be the signal for his departure. We don't believe it. But if he has, why let him go. There's our sentiments.*

A DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Cumberland and York counties, Pennsylvania, were on Monday 5th instant, visited by an extraordinary storm of wind, hail and rain. It entered Cumberland Valley at Dublin Gap, and then took a south eastern direction, passing south of Carlisle, striking Dillsburg in York county, and proceeding onwards towards the borough of York. It was from 3 to 5 miles in width and of a most destructive character. The hail was found in the hollows to the depth of two feet, and was still thick on the ground on Tuesday morning. Nearly all the panes of glass in the village of Dillsburg were broken. It uprooted trees, prostrated fences, and unroofed numerous barns. Its ravages were particularly serious in Dickson and South Middleton townships, Cumberland county, where the grain on numerous farms was utterly destroyed.—This was the case with the farm of Ex-Governor Ritner and also that occupied by his son. The greatest consternation prevailed for a time. The storm commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon, and it is feared that the aggregate loss will prove very extensive.—Phila. Inq.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The beautiful village of Waterford, in Saratoga county, New York, near the confluence of the Hudson and New York rivers, about 10 miles above Albany, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon last. The following particulars are from the Troy Whig of Monday.

We regret to state that a fire broke out on Sunday afternoon in the village of Waterford, which raged with the greatest fury for three hours, and consumed nearly the whole of the business part of the town, including the Saratoga County Bank, Episcopal church, Academy, the Mansion House, formerly Demarests, nearly every store in the place and about fifty dwelling houses—making in all from SEVENTY to EIGHTY buildings, among which were the most valuable in the town.

The fire caught at 1, P. M., in a small building used for storing lime.

The whole loss is not less probably than $150,000, a portion of which is insured, though we have not learned to what amount.

HONOR TARNISHED.—The Pennsylvanian, in speaking of our National Anniversary, says—"Another Fourth of July has come and gone. We have not taken possession of the disputed territory yet; but it is the first Fourth of July, since the glorious 4th of '76, that has ever witnessed our tarnished honor. We have often had difficulties with foreign nations, but never until now have we yielded to threats; never until Websterism was ascendant in our councils. Can it be possible that a Virginian fills the Executive chair—the State that gave birth to Washington!"

LOOK AT THIS.—"So help me God, no man shall be harmed by me for his political opinions."—*Gen. Harrison's speech at Cleveland.*

THE COMMENTARY.—The list of names presented to the Senate for confirmation, to fill appointments occasioned by *removals for opinion's sake,* comprises a greater number of removals within the first three months' administration of the *no-proscription party* than all the removals from office by every President of the United States, since the formation of our government.—*N. Y. Era.*

Married,

At West Chester, July 8th, 1841, by Henry Fleming, Esq., JEREMIAH B. HAINES, of Little Britain, Lancaster county, to SARAH H. THOMAS, of Cecil county, Md.

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

At This Office.

Baltimore Market—July 15.

FLOUR.—We hear of no transactions in Howard st. Flour to-day. Holders are asking $5,62½ for good standard brands. There is but a small stock in the market for sale. We quote the receipt price now at $5,50.

GRAIN.—The first parcels of new Wheat appeared in market yesterday. A lot of 250 bushels new Virginia red was sold at 118 cts. and lots of new Md. red and white sold at 115 a 112 cts.—quality good. There have been no Pennsylvania Wheats at market.

Sales of Pennsylvania Rye at 58 a 60 cts.

There have been no receipts of Md. Corn for a day or two. We quote white at 66 a 67 cts. and yellow at 63 a 64 cts. A cargo of Virginia mixed Corn was sold to-day at 62½ cts.

Sales of Susquehanna Oats at 48 a 50 cts. No Md. at market. We quote them at 43 a 45 cts.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber having purchased the Cabinet Making establishment of the late Mr. Dunbar, respectfully informs the citizens of Elkton and the surrounding country that he is prepared to furnish every description of FURNITURE on the most pleasing terms, and in the most beautiful, durable and workmanlike manner.

He still carries on his shop at Newark,—at both of which places orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

He would also inform the public that he is at all times prepared to attend Funerals as an Undertaker.

S. C. FINLEY.

July 17—6w

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the public house of Thomas Burnsides, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY the 7th day of August next, all the undivided half of that valuable tract of *WOODLAND,* lying and being in Cecil county, a short distance west of Charlestown, called "Hamilton's Lot," containing in the whole *Four hundred and twenty* acres of land.

This land lies within a very short distance of the North East River, which is navigable for vessels, and is covered with young thriving **Timber,** a large proportion of which is chesnut, suitable for making broad rails.

This property presents many advantages to persons wishing to purchase woodland, owing to its proximity to navigable water, and being within a few hundred yards of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine for themselves.

The terms of sale, prescribed by the decree, are that the purchaser or purchasers pay one-third in cash on the day of sale, one-third to be paid in three months, and the balance in six months, the credit payments to be secured by bond with surety or sureties to be approved by the trustee.

Sale to take place between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

H. McCULLOUGH, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of John Cameron, Sen. late of Cecil county, deceased, are hereby notified to file the vouchers of their claims against said deceased, in the Chancery office, within four months from the day of said sale.

H. McCULLOUGH, Trustee.

July 17,—ts

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application of Andrew Crow, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me, the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George W. Oldham Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Andrew Crow, 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 Andrew Crow 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 Andrew Crow having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Andrew Crow be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 17—1aw3m

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber about four weeks since, a Brindle Cow. She has a piece off her right ear, white in both hind flanks, white face, with tip ends of her horns off. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES GIRVIN.

July 10—4t

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application of Isaiah Lawrens, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me, the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Henry Doughty Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Isaiah Lawrens, 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 Isaiah Lawrens 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 Isaiah Lawrens having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Isaiah Lawrens be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of July, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 17—1aw3m

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application of John G. Wingate, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me, the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed James Ogden Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John G. Wingate, 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 Saturday next after the third Monday in October next, for the said John G. Wingate 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 G. Wingate having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said John G. Wingate be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of July 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 17—1aw3m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Cecil County Court and to me directed at the suit of Wm. McClay, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jesse Simpers, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale on Saturday the 31st inst. at the Court House in the town of Elkton, the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity, of the said Jesse Simpers, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Cecil County, within two miles of Elkton, being described as lot or division No. 1, being part of two tracts of land called Simpers' Choice and Successor, bounded by lands of William Hollingsworth, Nicholas Manly and others, containing sixty eight acres of land, more or less. Sale between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M. and [illegible]

[illegible] DANIEL McCAULEY, Jr. Sh'ff.

July 10—$2,50

NEW STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a well selected stock of Summer Goods (calculated for the season) which he now offers to the public on terms that cannot fail to please. The variety is numerous and selection choice—among which, are bleached and unbleached *Domestic Muslins* at the low price of 6 cts per yard. Superior *American Nankins,* &c. For a further enumeration of part of the stock, the public are referred to a more extensive advertisement in another column of this paper.

The public's humble servant,

B. F. MAY.

Elkton, July 3, 1841.

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of Henry Johnson of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George R. Howard trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Johnson, 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 Saturday after the third Monday in October next, for the said Henry Johnson 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 Henry Johnson having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid; I do hereby order and direct that the said Henry Johnson be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of June, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 3—1aw3m

Mechanical Dentistry.

DR. COWAN has on hand an assortment of splendid and natural looking *Artificial Teeth,* which he would respectfully invite those who have lost their natural ones, to call and see. He has the pleasure of stating that out of the large number upon whom he has operated, no one is dissatisfied either with his operations or charges.

Those who have fallen into the hands of unskilful Dentists, and have badly fitted and ill arranged teeth, can have them remodelled and fitted to their mouth at a trifling expense.

Dr. C. wishes it to be distinctly understood that he warrants all his operations.

Enquire at the Washington Hotel (J. Ford's.)

July 10—3t

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Elkton, Md. June 30th, 1841.

Saml. C. Atkinson,
Miss Lucretia Anderson
Jacob Anderson,
Rev. R. Atkinson,
Rev. J. Aspril,
Robert Adair,
Wm. W. Austin, 2
Miss Elizabeth Ash,
Joseph Bryan & Son 2
Edward Barry,
Priscilla S. Bolden,
Thomas Beers,
Andrew Berry,
James Benson,
William L. Batton,
Rebecca Bryson,
Andrew Barrett,
Joseph Bennett,
Robert Carter,
Sherman Clark,
Miss Elizabeth G. Coleman,
Crothers & Kirk,
Miss Margaret H. Chamberlain,
Cook & Preston,
J. L. Crouch,
William Coryer,
John H. Conkey,
Enoch Crouch,
George Davis,
Peter Davis,
William Denison,
Abraham Evans,
John Evans,
Sarah A. Forsyth,
Miss Agatha R. Fulton,
Perry Frisby,
James Foster,
John Gemil,
William Gleam,
Eliza Ann Gibson,
Susannah Gordon,
James George,
Joseph George, 2
Miss Maria L. Garrett,
Ann E. Hays,
Priscilla Hazanel,
Joseph Hughes,
William Hill,
Ellen Jump,
John Janney,
Joseph Johnson,
Abigal Johnson,
Thomas Kelly,
Joseph Lorrett,
W. Letterte,
Washington Milborn,
Andrew McBride,
James McMay,
Capt. Evans Morgan,
Thomas Morgan, 2
Patrick Mackin,
Wm. McKinsey,
Alexander McDonnald,
Joseph Miller & Son,
Daniel Nugent, 2
James Neal,
Miss Jane Oldham,
James Ogden, 2
Thomas Pearce,
Robert Pennington,
John Poulson,
John Paskel,
Miss Martha Jane Palmer,
Miss Mary E. Ringold 2
Richard Reynolds,
Wm. Ricketts,
John Randel, jr.
Rev. W. Ryder,
Thomas B. Rudolph,
James Salisbury,
James S. Springer,
Jacob W. Sines,
R. M. Sherer, 2
James Spense,
H. W. Smith,
Mark Strong,
James Tweed,
Miss Elizabeth Tagart,
David M. Taylor,
George Ward,
Samuel Wilson,
T. W. Woodland,
Susan A. Yerks,
A French Letter.

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

ADAM WHANN, P. M.

June 30, 1841

THE Commissioners of Cecil County will meet at their room in the Court House on Monday the 26th day of July next. All persons having claims against the County, will please present them at this meeting, they may otherwise be excluded from the Levy list of the present year.

By order,

F. A. ELLIS, Clk.

June 26—[illegible]

Ground Plaster.

ORDERS for Ground Plaster [illegible]

[illegible]

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Port Deposit, Md. July 1, 1841.

Robert Adams
Jonathan Brown
Bernard Burns 2
Mrs. L. Fennell 2
Mr. Bristol
Col. Luke Dabson
Erastus Brooke
Jessie Brook
Sheldon Barnsley 2
Franklin Beaty
Miss Elizabeth Court ney
Thomas Corbet 2
John Cooper
Miss Rachel Cord
Jane L. Cunningham
Mrs. Mary L. Crowell
James Clendenon
Crothers & Kirk
Miles Campbell
John Corbett
William Dean
Cornelius Davis
Wm. Thomas or Cornelius Davis
Cyrus Eaton
William Ewing
George Farnham
Lewis Fitch
Whitney Farmer
Bart Galbreath
Joseph Grant
Samuel Gay
J. F. Gordon
Jonathan Gillespie
Joseph Haines
Archibald Hopkins
Robert Hogget
S. H. Hall
Beriah S. Johnson
James Knight
William H. Kirby
John Light
Wm. McKinney
Henry Miller or Miss Eliza Ann Miller
J. Miles
Capt. Jonathan Moss
Joseph Marshall
Mason Mitchell
T. L. [illegible]
[illegible] 2
[illegible]
Wm. [illegible]
T. Parker
John [illegible]
Samuel [illegible]
Solomon Russell
John Reed
[illegible] 2
H. H. [illegible]
Daniel Rogers
Charles Rogers
Miss Susannah [illegible]
R. D. [illegible]
Capt Robert Spaden
Mrs. Peggy [illegible]
William R. Smith
James Stokes
James Sponning 2
Nelson Stuart
Anson Seymour
Mrs. James Sewall
Mr. Tyler
Abram Tyler
Mrs. Henrietta M. [illegible]
Samuel Tuttle
William Van Pelt 2
Calvin Wilson
Thomas C. Watson
Otis Whitten [illegible]
Ogden D. Williams [illegible]

J. W. ABRAHAM, P. M.

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application of Thomas F. Pearce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George McCullough trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas F. Pearce, 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 Thomas F. Pearce 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 Thomas F. Pearce having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas F. Pearce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County [illegible], to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for [illegible] months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of May 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—1aw3m

MARYLAND, KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON application to me Richard Ringgold, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, by Henry J. Strandberg, his petition in writing for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry J. Strandberg having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and I the said Richard Ringgold, having appointed Charles T. Loveday trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry J. Strandberg, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the faithful discharge of his trust; and the said Henry J. Strandberg having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of the said Henry J. Strandberg mentioned in the schedule, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry J. Strandberg be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Kent County Court on the first Wednesday of the September term next of said Court to shew cause if any they have why the said Henry J. Strandberg should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed.

RICHARD RINGGOLD, Justice of Orphans' Court of Kent co.

True copy,

Test, J. N. GORDON, Clk of Kent co. court, Md.

June 19 3m

Land Surveying.

THE subscriber having accepted the appointment of Surveyor of Cecil County, is now ready to do all kinds of Land Surveying at the shortest notice. His residence is at New Leeds, four miles north of Elkton.

JAMES McCAULEY.

June 26, 1841 4t.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of T. F. & R. Biddle was dissolved the 25th day of [illegible] by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to T. F. Biddle, of Chesapeake City, for settlement—and all those [illegible] indebted to the firm will please to call and settle their accounts with T. F. Biddle, at [illegible] [illegible]

T. F. BIDDLE,

R. BIDDLE.

Chesapeake City, June [illegible] 1841.

The absurdities of political life have been very often satirized, but never more happily than by an ex-member of Congress in Michigan. In relating the story of his rise and fall, he says: "I'll tell you how I secured my election in this district several years ago. When I was nominated, the party to which I belonged was in the minority, and there was no hope of succeeding unless something more than ordinary was resorted to. After reflecting some time I came to the conclusion to *steal a hog* from one of my neighbors, which I did, and in the morning the neighbor traced me to my dwelling, and ascertained beyond a doubt that I was the thief, and published me as such, when I immediately appealed to the sympathies of the people, and asked them if they thought I would steal a hog! They swallowed the bait, said it was persecution on the part of the neighbor, who was politically opposed to me; and the consequence was, I was triumphantly elected. But the next time I was a candidate for the same office a Yankee from Vermont was the opposing candidate, who having learned my secret, *stole a sheep and ran me sky high!*"

'THY WILL BE DONE.'

The voice of warning pierces through life's fold hourly almost, with a fearful peal. Do we heed it? It comes upon us, it speaks to us amid pleasure and selfish pursuit and heated contest, and eager striving to guide, to save. Do we obey it? Alas! too often is that voice heard only as the passing wind that sweeps by us! And yet there breathes not the being who does not long to follow it, who does not feel as if he must obey it, who does not resolve to be guided by it. Let it be so. For none of us can there be hope or happiness unless we do it—unless like the true penitent we can say, 'Thy will be done.' The following picture is no fiction, and thoughtless youth, and sober age, may gaze upon it and learn something of the sterner realities of life, and know, too, the only means by which its hard trials may be met, or its seducing lures overcome.

'THY WILL BE DONE.'

A mother was kneeling in the soft light of the dying-day, by the side of her suffering babe, the sweet, low-breathed accents of the father went up in supplication, as if to the very ear of the Eternal: 'O! Thou who didst weep at the grave of Lazarus, and dost note every pulsation of the human heart, look down in thy compassion on our helpless child. O! save him for thy mercy's sake! Whatever else thou withholdest, give us the life of our sweet babe.'

'Amen,' responded the trembling voice of the heartstricken mother, as she wiped away the cold sweat from his pale forehead, 'O! William, I cannot give him up,' she added, 'he is so lovely, and then he is our only one: surely your petition will be granted.'

The unconscious infant lay motionless in its cradle; its little bosom heaved with the faint breath of life; its tiny fingers were half hid beneath its golden hair, 's the sweet smile that played around [illegible] severed lips, seemed to respond to the whispering of angels as if they were already welcoming the freed spirit to the land of light. The father and mother gazed upon it with an intensity that none but a parent's heart can feel. Gradually the smile relaxed—the hand fell down upon its bosom—the throbbing of the heart became more tranquil—a moisture diffused itself over the skin, and a sweet sleep fell upon it clothing it as with a mantle.

Long and quietly it slumbered; and when the eye opened and the lip moved, its cherub face seemed irradiated with unearthly intelligence and purity. Day after day, and night after night, the father and mother watched their boy; as he was slowly restored to health and activity.—God spared him, and he grew up in loveliness, the pride of his parents. Pestilence stalked abroad. Death laid low the young and the beautiful. Still their child, as if by some talismanic spell, was preserved, and the fond mother thanked God in her heart, that he had lived to comfort her.

* * * * * *

Time passed on. Again the mother bent over him, a blighted blasted being. The cherub smile of infantine innocence had given place to the intensity of remorse, and the sternness of despair. The fair boy had grown to manhood. He had gone forth into the world. He had mingled with the giddy throng that pursue the syren pleasure, till they find too late that with her, joy is but a name, and hope a phantom; that she leads to sorrow and death. Her contaminating withering influence overmastered him and he went on till the poisonous mildew of guilt settled on his soul, and wasted his existence.

'Let me curse God and die,' said the wretched sufferer.

'O! that thou hadst died in the calmness and sweetness of thy childhood,' murmured the self accusing mother.

Again the father knelt by the bedside of his son, and his voice once more went up in prayer. Whatsoever thou givest or withholdest, enable us to say sincerely, "*Thy will be done.*"

'Amen,' clearly articulated the mother, and the Angel of Death took the spirit of the hopeless to the bar of God.—*Register.*

Why is a dog, lame of one leg, like a boy ciphering? Because he puts down three (legs) and carries one."

A lady of excessive delicacy and modesty in Richmond, has all the [illegible] in her house caught and pantaloons put on their legs.

TERMS OF THE

Cecil Gazette.

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

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

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

All communications to the Editor must be *post paid.*

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; 4-4 and 3-4 Tow Linen; Irish, French and Scotch Linen; cotton and linen Table Diaper; Hollands; Grass Cloth; Manchester, oil and Scotch Ginghams; white Saxony Flannel; imported and American Nankin; twilled Summer Cloth; Pittsburg, 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 Bobinett; Victoria Lawns; printed Jackonett; Mourning Lawns; M. de Laines; Gros de Paris; Thread and Bobinett Edging; Inserting; 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; Spades, 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.

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—1aw3m $6

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 city and 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 minerals 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 $1 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. G. J. Fischer, Frederick, Md.

Dr. J. T. Sullivan, Havre de Grace.

Dr. Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.

May 15

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, blue black and fancy colored CLOTHS; 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, Mousleines de Laines and Shally de Seurs, Silks, a large and carefully selected assortment of very superior Silks, Gros de Naples, and black and blue black Lutestrings, etc.; Cashmere, Brosha and Merino Shawls, silk and worsted fancy Hdkfs and Scarfs, a great variety of Capes and Collars, Gauze and Lace Veils, Linen Hdkfs, 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 finish, &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 Brush 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 21—1y

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.

Lupin'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 Burlap 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

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, Bridles, 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, Midlings 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

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

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 well 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 as to prices. They have just received and offer to the Public

Cloths of all colors, from	$2,00 to 8.50.
Calicoes,	6 to 31.
Bleached & Brown Muslins,	6 to 20.
Mouslaines de Laine,	25 to 60.
Pantaloon Stripes,	8 to 50.
Printed Lawns & Cambricks	22 to 40.

Superior Prints, (latest style) figured and plain Gros de Nap; Black Lutestring; Bombazines; figured, plaid, striped and plain Cambricks; Jackonet and Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Lawns; Linen Cambricks; plain and ribbed Gambroons; Summer and Mill'd Cassimere; Crape Lasting; Silk, Marseilles and Salencia Vesting; Linen Drillings; Pittsburg Cord; Blue Drills; Beaverteens, Mexican mixture; American Nankins; Fancy Shawls and Scarfs; Checks; Domestic Plaids and Stripes; Ticking, Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Becks, &c. &c.

A Superior Lot of Tow Linens.

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

The Public 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 of

The Public's Humble Servants,

CHAMBERS & MAFFIT.

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

Elkton, April 10, 1841.

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.

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of George M. Fried, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John E. Brown trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George M. Fried, 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 George M. Fried 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 George M. Fried having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George M. Fried be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

June 26

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,

course or 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, $290. 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

Farm For Sale.

PLUMPOINT, the farm of the late Thomas Rotch, 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 ashe, 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 Chesnut street. SUSAN R. ROTCH.

May 15 6m

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of George H. Joyce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George H. Joyce, 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 George H. Joyce 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 George H. Joyce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George H. Joyce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

June 26.

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Mercer, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Azarias Pennington trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Mercer, 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 W. Mercer 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 W. Mercer having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said John W. Mercer be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of February, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—1aw3m

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 who know from actual experience that

DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS,

A COMPONENT 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 as at other times) will never use any other. Hundreds are already daily procuring, who have heretofore 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 never be 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, Coxe, &c.

Second—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE ANTI-MERCURIAL,* being an Antidote against Mercury and Minerals, as deleterious and 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 ANY OTHERS,* as 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 Store 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

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 & MAFFIT'S, Elkton; but all orders to Philadelphia must be addressed to Dr. Swayne, Northeast corner of 11th and Race streets.

May 1—2m

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 a 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 E. Blackiston, Port Deposit.

Jan. 23, 1841.

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' letter and writing Paper; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Quills; Pencils; Crayons; Ink Powder; red, blue and black Ink, &c.

CHARLES W. PARKER.

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

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, JULY 24, 1841. NO. 11

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY H. ROSEE.

Agents for the Cecil Gazette.

Allen Anderson, Esq., P. M., Port Deposit.
James E. Blackiston, Esq.
J. J. Heckart, Esq., P. M., Perryville.
Giles S. Landon, Esq., P. M., Rising Sun.
Samuel Rowland, Esq., P. M., Rowlandsville.
Wm. B. Bills, Esq., P. M., Blue Ball.
Wm. M. Townsend, Esq., B. M. House.
Thomas Maffitt, Esq., P. M., North East.
Major John N. Black, P. M., Charlestown.
Benjamin C. Cowan, Esq., Cowantown.
William D. [illegible], Esq., Cecilton.
Edward I. [illegible], Esq. P. M., St. Augustine.
J. P. Morton, Esq. P. M., Warwick.

POETRY.

From the New Albany Indiana Register.

ON THE DEATH OF MARIA LOUISA HASLETT.

The summer sun is shining on thy grave,
O loved and beautiful! Thy place of rest
Is where the willow and the cypress wave,
And the cold earth lies heavy on thy breast.
Thou dost not waken—tho' the flowers awake,
And bloom as brightly as in days gone by;
Tho' the sweet song-bird's lay, from hill and brake
Floats in glad music on the happy sky!
The melody, the fragrance, and the bloom,
Are all unheard, unheeded in the tomb!

Thou wilt return no more, till Earth restore
The treasures we commit unto her trust,
Not till the pageantries of life are o'er,
And the last trumpet rouse the sleeping dust.
No more, no more! The spring again may come,
Radiant with beauty, garlanded with bloom,
But never more, to thy forsaken home,
Wilt *thou* return, O dweller of the tomb!
Yet hast thou gained a better home on high,
How shall we mourn thee—dweller of the sky!

How shall we mourn thee? In that better land,
Thy soul, enfranchised from its bonds of clay,
And linked forever with an angel band,
Swells the glad song of praise unceasingly!
There are no clouds to gather round thy skies!
There are no tempests o'er thy path to lower!
No sorrow mingling with the melodies;
No mildew stealing on the opening flower;
A crown of glory rests upon thy brow;
And thou art happy, can we mourn thee now!

For thee—O not for thee; but for the home,
The lonely home, where once thy step was heard,
Where never more thy smile of love may come,
Thy name no longer be a household word,
For those true hearts that loved thee, but in vain;
Who saw thee fade, yet could not win thy stay,
Who feel the aching void, the yearning pain,
The mournful memory of the past-away!
For them let tears be shed: theirs is a doom,
More sad than thine, O dweller of the tomb!

Summer and sunshine, o'er the laughing earth
Have come, with fragrance and the song of birds;
They sit beside their desolated hearth,
The memory of unforgotten words
Ever upon the ear; no more—no more
May thy glad smile become that lone hearth's light,
Thy welcome footstep bound the threshold o'er,
Thrilling fond hearts with rapture and delight;
A link is severed from the household band;
A chain *is forming in a better land!*

Thou art *not gone alone*. The spring's first breath,
Had scarcely swept across the forest bowers,
When thou wert summon'd by the voice of Death;
And ere the sunshine had awaked the flowers,
A sister shared thy grave. In life ye loved,
In death are undivided! May your rest
Be calm, as that by slumbering infant proved,
Reposed securely on a mother's breast;
And *they who mourn*—may ye all meet on high,
The household chain *made perfect in the sky.*

VIOLA.

New Albany, Ia. June, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Short Patent Sermon.

BY "DOW, JR."

I have selected the following, by J. E. [illegible]w, a namesake of mine, as a text for this occasion:

"Old Time! old Time! you've passed away,
And men have sadly altered;
The robber walks amid the day,
Unchided and unhaltered.

The Statesman talks away his time,
And leaves the people starving;
The scales of justice lean to crime,
[illegible] doctors cure by carving."

My hearers—Refinement and corruption are [illegible] found to be wedded together. They are so closely allied that it is difficult to distinguish which from which, or 'tother from 'tother. In fact, refinement, such as we boast of at the present day, is nothing but a mass of corruption, coated with a beautiful exterior of hypocritical pretension. Old Time has not wholly passed away, as my text might seem to imply; for he is destined to drive his chariot (the wheels of which are rolling years) into the edge of eternity, before he can be reckoned among the *has beens*; but old *times* have passed away, and present times have fallen into such degeneracy, that I doubt much whether we shall have any times at all by and by. We talk of improvement! What kind of improvement do we make! Man, after having soared on the wings of science to the celestial cities of the stars, and explored the aerial desert of space—having gone up in balloons among the dark billowed clouds, and ascertained by analization, the component parts of thunder and lightning—is, after all, farther off from heaven now than he was five hundred or a thousand years ago. By the aid of telescopes and a kind of delusive fancy, he brings objects from above apparently near, and then foolishly imagines that he at last has arrived at the very doorsteps of Heaven! What folly! what vainness!

Why, my friends—to tell you the plain truth, as we advance scientifically, intellectually, and socially, we digress *morally*. There is no more mistake about it than there is in twice two. Good morals can't exist where fashion and refinement are associated with vice. You might as soon think of catching trout from a putrid pool, or of breeding musquitoes from a living spring. The morals of this and every community have, for a long time been growing downward, like a cow's tail, while vice keeps turning up and curling under like the embelishment of a cur. As the accomplished arts flourish, morality is left in the shade; and it cannot grow while such weeds are sapping it of vitality. While this state of things remains man may grow wiser and wiser with each returning day; but depend upon it he can become no better. We have among us a swarm of tinkers of public morals but while they endeavor to stop one hole, they are sure to make ten more—if they don't even expose their own rottenness. In fact, my friends, morals are like an old shirt; they may look cleaner for washing, but at the same time, they are worse than ever, and more liable to rip in the back. The only way to forward the growth of morality is to cut away and make a bonfire of all such noxious brushwood as avarice, cupidity, venality, fashion, and selfishness, and then it will flourish spontaneously upon the uncultivated soil of the heart, and make man appear as he once was—pure, spotless, and undefiled.

My dear friends—it is a melancholy truth that man has sadly altered. I don't believe that he looks any more like the model which the Creator made as a pattern for us all, than a rib-nosed baboon looks like Prince Albert or the king of the Cannibal Islands. His moral attributes are not the same, and his exterior has lost all its original marks. Oh! how degenerate is man! and oh, how corruption oozes from the sores of society! Not only the professional robber walks unchided and unhaltered in the broad light of day, but you also—yes, you, ye unceremonious robbers—all of you, are permitted to rob one another, "by way of trade," as the saying is, or in other words "just for a lark," with perfect impunity. Yes, you lie, cheat and steal all the week for the sake of mammon, and then go to church and pile up your sins at the foot of the altar, and then hurrah for more money, either by fair or by foul means. You dare not deny it, you sin-seathed sons of avarice, that many of you have been known to drive over dead mendicants' bones, on your unhallowed errands of venality, and I have no doubt that many of you are only free from the charge of picking pennies from a blind beggar's hat, on the ground that no opportunity has yet been afforded. Now, my friends, you must know that you are paying a heavy tax for the privilege of being miserable; and I really wonder that you don't bring about a reform of self-government, and let peace, contentment and happiness once more hang their evergreen wreathes in the blighted bowers of the heart.

Our Congressmen, my friends, what are they? Nothing but bloodsuckers upon the cheek of Uncle Sam. They talk and drink for eight dollars a day and you have to stand the treat. Don't be deceived. While they pretend to be strengthening the pillars which support our temple of liberty, they are often, by their very acts, undermining its base; and you must not be surprised if the whole fabric come down, one of these days, with an awful crash, and upon its ruins, spring up the deadly upas of despotism. The fact need not be concealed that our Senators and Representatives who are now feeding upon Government at the District of Columbia, will gamble at faro banks, play cards, dice, make use of profane language, quarrel, fight duels, and drink gin cocktails. It is true they go to church, but it is for form's sake. They seldom read their bibles, and their bosom is well stuffed with selfish pride and vanity. Instead of walking and watching upon the watch-towers of the nation, they are loafing, idling and blackguarding their time away; therefore, don't be deceived, I repeat, in your estimation of them over such hewers of wood and drawers of water, as we common folks are. They are always ready to sacrifice paltry words for the sake of freedom, but you don't catch them sacrificing any thing of greater value. They ask you to give them a roost in the tree of office! and what do they do!—they eat the apples and then throw the cores at your heads. Such are our statesmen, and such is man at the present day. Our doctors are working hard for death and the devil on shares. There was a time when they could live and let live: but now they cut and slash at poor humanity, as though it were an inanimate lump of clay. They feed the jaws of the sepulchre with all the coldness and *sang froid* that ever a menagerie keeper threw a pluck to a tiger. But I will not dilate upon this uncongenial topic.

My friends—as the good old days are gone forever and never more to return, we must try to prevent the rust, which has now gathered upon the times, from spreading farther, rather than, in useless endeavors, to rub it wholly off. If you have a mind to try, there will be no difficulty in getting smoothly on, until you arrive at that blessed country where the times are first rate, and strict morality prevails forever and ever. So mote it be!

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A Pocket Full of Rocks.

FUN AT THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

Among the thousand and one cant terms and slang expressions used in the west and southwest, there is no one that has obtained a greater celebrity than that which heads this article. It comes in play more frequently, is more significant than any other, and when we hear a man say, "Here I am in town with a pocket full of rocks," we know, to use another common and cant phrase, that he is "on hand for almost any thing." If a man has the money to settle a demand, "his pocket is full of rocks;" if he is willing to undertake a perilous enterprise, his "pocket is full of rocks;" should he express himself well to do in the world, equally ready for business or pleasure, he has a "pocket full of rocks," and the thing is perfectly understood. If to this he adds, "and no poor relations," then his credit is fully established. Having said this much to define the expression, we will now give its origin.

Several summers since there were assembled at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, a large number of gentlemen from the southern and western states. The utmost good fellowship and harmony prevailed among them, until the arrival of two men, opposite to each other in manners and habits, in all save one thing—they both contrived to render themselves extremely annoying and disagreeable to the rest of the visiters.

One of them was a stalwart, rowdyish native of the emerald Isle, whom we shall call O'Whack—a bullying fellow, always bragging of his knowledge in the art and mystery of knocking his fellow men down, according to the latest and most approved methods. He was the sole owner and possessor of a quarter nag named Chain Lightning, and was always ready to make up a match whenever he was sure of winning.

The other individual we shall "hand down" with the cognomen of Major Bluster. So far as the title goes he was "sure enough" Major, who had fought, and gallantly too, in the last war. He was a very small man, but pugnacious in the extreme—always engaged in some fight, and completely out of his element unless he was in a quarrel. He wore a hickory-bark coat—so called from its being colored with a decoction from the bark of that tree—which was very long and had deep pockets in the sides. He was always bragging of his skill in flinging rocks, of which there were plenty in the vicinity of the springs, and he really could throw them with a force and accuracy which was astonishing. He, too, was possessed of a race nag named Pepper.

Strangers to each other, O'Whack and Bluster were not long in forming acquaintance, such as it was, with the gentlemen of the village. By their intrusions they soon got the ill will of every body, until at length a meeting was called and measures taken to rid society of their burden. Bluster was a dangerous character, for he occupied a position which gave him a standing of a gentleman, but O'Whack they cared nothing about—he could be driven off at any time. A committee was finally formed, whose business it was to wait upon the latter. They told him he must do one of two things—either clear out the Major or clear out himself—there was no two ways about it, one or the other he must do. O'Whack chose the former as a matter of course, and immediately set about the business.

Soon meeting with the Major on a beautiful green, where all the visiters resorted, and which was divested of roots, stumps, and rocks, he abruptly accosted him with,

"Look here, my little hop-'o-my thumb, you must lave these diggins."

"Do what!" said the little Major, blustering up to O'Whack who was nearly four times his size.

"You must lave."

"You're joking."

"Am I!" retorted O'Whack. "Now look here my cock-sparrow, you must clear yourself—away wid ye. I niver was any more in airnest in my life. Jist go away pacibly and quiet like a jintleman, and don't put me to any trouble at all."

"You don't mean what you say," said the Major, who, half mad, and at the same time at a loss to know what the fellow meant by such uncommon conduct.

"Don't mane it, do I!" continued O'Whack, "if you aint off wid yourself immediately you'll see whether I mane it."

The Major was now boiling over. "Perhaps you want to get me in a fight," said he.

"Just suit yourself and I'm content," said O'Whack.

"Take that then," said Bluster, as with the quickness of a cat, he gave his adversary a tremendous slap on the side of the face. This was all O'Whack wanted.—Immediately throwing himself into an attitude he squared away, and by a well directed blow sent Bluster some ten feet upon his back. The little man was not in the least frightened, for he was up and at O'Whack in a twinkling. The same result followed a second blow from the latter, and poor Bluster again measured his length upon the ground. He looked around but there were no rocks to be seen, and he pitched at his adversary with his fists. A third, a fourth, and fifth time was he knocked down. Every soul in the vicinity was present, and all admired the game of the Major. After having been laid out some dozen times by the superior science and size of O'Whack, the Major finally came to a conclusion that he would leave, as at first requested. He never cried "enough," however, but instead of "coming up to the scratch" for another round, he silently made his way to a sapling where Pepper was tied, jumped upon her in a twinkling, turned and gave his adversary one grin of defiance, his face looking like a huckleberry pudding all the while, put spurs to his nag, and was soon out of sight.

Sincere were the congratulations which passed among the gentlemen present, at the riddance of the pugnacious Major.—O'Whack was allowed to swagger about by special permission, for that afternoon only; they intended to give him his "walking papers" the next morning. The great fight had taken place early in the afternoon; as the sun gradually sunk in the west, and was winding up its day's work, all thoughts that there was such an individual in existence as Major Bluster, were banished from the minds of those who had seen his defeat and exit—the hero was forgotten. Some were amusing themselves with ball playing, others at pitching quoits, while the invalids were earnestly looking on, when suddenly the veritable Bluster himself, mounted upon Pepper, was seen turning the corner of the road about two hundred yards distant, at a smart gallop. The pockets of his hickory bark coat were noticed to hang plump by the side of Pepper, and nearly reached the ground, and as he gradually neared the party, a fierce determination, mixed with revenge, could be plainly seen upon his bruised and battered face. He suddenly pulled up at the identical sapling, from which he started, threw the bridle over a limb, pulled the right side of his hickory bark coat over Pepper, jumped off himself, and after coolly surveying the spectators of his late terrible defeat, exclaimed with an air of great firmness and decision—

"Well, gentlemen, here I am in town, with a pocket full of rocks. Where is that overgrown bully I had the little skirmage with, a short time since! I want another turn with that chap, as big as he is."

O'Whack was standing some twenty yards distant, relating his exploits to a smaller party, when the sharp eye of Bluster glanced upon him.

"Look here, Mr. O'Whack, you may be great at knocking down on scientific principles, but when it comes to flinging rocks, I'm *that* myself. Now *you* must clear." This was uttered by Bluster with great force and determination.

O'Whack looked at his opponent with contempt. He had not the slighest idea of the force and accuracy with which the Major could throw stones, as the Yankees expressed it, and acting upon this belief he retorted—

"Go to the devil wid yourself, don't be after bothering me wid your nonsense."

"Clear—leave, I tell you," said the now exasperated Major, "or I'll be into you like a thousand of brick *sure*."

O'Whack made no motion towards starting.

"Will you leave the drive!" shouted Bluster.

O'Whack replied with an oath that he would not.

"Then take that!" said the Major, accompanying the words with a rock, which he pulled from his pocket, and which he flung at [illegible] head of O'Whack, with a force that fairly made it hum. The latter stooped and dodged his head down; but Bluster had made his calculation for this movement, and the rock hitting him directly in the back of his thick scull, pitched him directly on his face. Before the stunned and astonished O'Whack could gain his feet, Bluster had planted another directly in the same spot, and the scientific man gave his mother earth another kiss. Every attempt he made at scrambling up the Major would balk by one of his pills applied to the same spot. Finding his game a loosing one, and that he stood no chance of making anything by it, O'Whack finally sung out "enough," was permitted to gain his feet, when he started for his nag. Bluster could not resist the temptation of hitting him once in the side as he was getting upon Chain Lightning; again in the back after he was mounted, and a third rock carried away his hat after he was started. O'Whack never stopped to recover it, but was soon seen turning a corner of the road, going in quarter nag time, and has never made his appearance at the Hot Springs of Arkansas since.

Major Bluster maintained his ground—has since been "big dog of the tanyard" there, and executed all the barking, and even to this day, catch him where you will, he is always "in town with a pocket full of rocks."

MURDER AND LYNCHING AT THE WEST.

We copy from the Chicago American the following particulars respecting the murder of a Mr. Campbell, on Rock River, and we append to it a letter which relates the occurrences that subsequently took place:

The Rock River region has been long molested by a band of horse thieves, who were continually depredating on property and eluding justice by changes of venue, perjury, and juries composed in part of some of their number. A portion of the citizens, among whom was Mr. Campbell, a respectable citizen, at length exasperated, formed themselves into a company to ferret out the thieves and protect their property. In pursuance of this determination they called on several individuals and informed them that they suspected them of harboring thieves, or being in some way concerned in their depredations. One individual in particular, they requested to leave the country in a few days, or they would tear down his house—which, threat, on his refusal, they put in execution. The Driskells were among the suspected number, and were requested to leave. David Driskell was afterwards heard to say that he would not go before leaving his mark on some ten individuals, mentioning Mr. Campbell, the deceased, among the number.

On Sunday, Mr. Campbell told his family of his apprehensions when going to church and throughout the day. In the evening, when going out to look at his premises before retiring, his boy preceding him to the gate, two men rose up from the weeds near by and representing themselves as bewildered strangers, asked the boy the direction to a certain place in the vicinity. While Mr. Campbell was giving the directions, one of the men, probably recognizing his voice, rose up and shot him.

His wife came out and caught him while falling; and the villain, who was not clearly recognized, stood for a moment until he thought his object was securely effected, and then made his escape. The citizens did not get together to make pursuit until next morning. The tracks of the two men were apparently followed to where another individual had been standing with three horses, and thence the people started in pursuit of the suspected individuals.

This occurrence has largely increased the number of the company, by the addition of respectable individuals, who are determined to defend their property and avenge their wrongs. So great and just is the indignation against this crowning and damning act of the horse thieves, that we should not be surprised to hear, that that heretofore peaceable section of country had been the scene where Judge Lynch had held, over many individuals, his summary tribunal.

The following letter, copied from the Chicago American of a later date, states the occurrences which followed the murder and arrests mentioned above:

Belvidere, 30th June, 1841.

"Since Sunday last, the good people have been under a most violent excitement, on account of the repetition of the Belvidere tragedy, rumors of which, doubtless have reached you ere this time. However, that you may know what to rely upon as truth, I will give you a summary of what I have been able to gather from eye witnesses and participators in these most high handed and alarming atrocities.—For let the emergencies be what they may, all lawless violence resulting in bloodshed or death, are alarming in any community, particularly in one comprised of eastern and northern men. The facts in this case are these. The country below this and north of the Illinois river, has been for a long time and is now infested with a gang of black legs, counterfeiters, horse thieves and land pirates, and the good people have found our laws, or at least the administration of them entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently they have been forced to form themselves into "volunteer companies, and anti-horse thieves societies." One was formed about 20 miles below this, at Washington grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night last, two of the Driskells, notorious through this region as ring-leaders and harborers of all sorts of villains—rode up to Campbell's house and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door, when the Driskells shot him dead, and fled. The volunteer companies of De Kalb and Winnebago counties, immediately collected and went in search of the Driskells. On Tuesday they caught the old man and one of his sons—tried them by Lynch law and was convinced that they were the cause if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off, and bid him prepare for death, giving him 5 minutes—when the time was up about 50 balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner—both devils proving game—neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskell killed Campbell. The company are now pursuing this other Driskell, who has cut his stick with a confederate. $500 reward is offered for his head. High handed and revolting as this summary mode of procedure seems to be it is, nevertheless, absolutely necessary, and receives the commendation of every individual who is at all acquainted with the facts, if a man refuses to join these companies, he is put down at once with the horse thieves."

Popular Errors—Farming in the Moon.—The moon has given rise to abundance of superstitious observances, and from the very earliest ages has been supposed to exercise a great influence over the earth and men. Many of the superstitions have been exploded, while others still retain no inconsiderable hold on the public mind, and are pregnant sources of error. On no point is this more perceptible than in farming. That the moon can produce any perceivable influence on crops, or deserves the slightest regard in their sowing or planting, is a notion as false in philosophy, as it is contrary to fact. That the waxing or waning of the moon has any influence on the growth of vegetables or their germination, is a notion belonging to the same age as astrology and witchcraft; and like these beliefs should ere this have ceased to exist. The celebrated Arago collected from various sources all the well authenticated facts relating to the influence of the moon on agriculture and the weather, and came to the conclusion, "that there was no reason whatever to confirm the common notion, that changes of weather attended changes of the moon, or that this luminary has any perceptible effect, or is in the least worthy of notice in conducting the processes of agriculture!" Some of the old superstitions or notions on this subject may, however, be worthy of notice here. Tusser says, in his "500 Points of Husbandry:"—

"Sow peas and beans in the wane of moon,
Who soweth them sooner soweth too soon;
That they with the planet may rise,
And flourish with bearing most plentiful-wise."

But though such was the general feeling, there were some enlightened and intelligent enough to perceive the absurdity of such notions, and expose these errors. Thus Waverfel, in 1748, in an Essay on superstition, says:

"The superstitious man will not commit his seed to the earth when the soil but when the moon requires it. He will not have his hair cut when the moon is in Leo, lest his locks should stare like a lion's mane; or when it is in Aries, lest they should curl like a ram's horn."

I would say to the farmer, don't trouble yourself about the moon. See that your land is in fine tilth, well manured and drained; your seed fresh and free from foul matter; and when you are ready, sow, without consulting the moon or the almanac. If all is right in other respects, the moon, no matter what may be its position, will not hurt you or your crop; and if your land is but half prepared or tilled, rely on the moon as much as you please, and you have no right to expect a crop.

If you see, at the present time, a man's fences buried in briars, his fields overrun with bushes and thistles, and his orchards neither trimmed nor pruned; that man may be set down as a believer in signs, one who governs his farm by the moon, and who will, in all probability, reap such a harvest, and experience such results, as so irrational, unphilosophical a course indicates.—Gen. Farmer.

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

From the New York Evening Post.

A TRUE SKETCH.

A short winter day was just drawing to a close, as a young and poorly clad girl reached the door of a splendid mansion in Bleeker street. The servant ushered her into a large and elegant apartment, where sat Mrs M. the mistress of so much wealth and grandeur, in conversation with a friend. The young girl stood a moment, then courtesied, and presented Mrs M. a small bundle, saying, "I hope the work will suit you ma'am."

"The work is well enough," said Mrs M. examining it carelessly, "but why did you not bring it before? It is at least a week past the time it was promised. Unless you are more punctual and keep your word better, I cannot let you have any more work."

It was growing dark, and the room was not yet lighted, so that the tears that gathered in the girl's eyes could not be seen, but her voice was very tremulous as she answered:

"I did not mean to break my word ma'am, but my mother has been much worse, and my little brother in chopping wood cut his foot; so I have had"———here her voice became inarticulate, and she hastened out of the room.

'That is always the way with these people,' said Mrs. M—'a sick mother, or a sick aunt, or a cut foot—anything for an excuse."

Meantime Mary reached the humble dwelling she called home. Whether her feelings were laboring under the wound so thoughtlessly inflicted, or her mother's illness distressed her, or her heart sickened at the thought of helpless poverty, or it might have been the contrast between the room she had left and the one she had just entered, which forced itself upon her, whatever was the cause, contrary to her usual serenity and care to appear as cheerful as possible before her mother, she covered her face with her hands, and leaning upon the rude table before her, burst into a passion of tears. It was but for a moment, for a faint voice from the bed called, 'Mary.' She started from her posture of grief, and went to her mother's bed side. 'Mary, dear, wipe your eyes and sit down by me here, and read the thirty-fourth Psalm; it will do us both good.' Mary reached down from the shelf the well-worn Bible, and seated at the foot of her mother's bed, in a subdued voice read aloud. She had just finished reading the verse, "Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth them out of them all," when a gentle tap was heard at the door. A little girl, some years younger than Mary, opened it; and a lady entered. "Is this where Mary Morris lives?"

Mary started from her bed, "that is my name, ma'am."

"Ah yes, you are the one I just saw at Mrs. M.'s. I enquired you out, and have come to see if I can be of any service to you; how is your mother?"

The last tallow candle was dimly burning beside the bed where Mary had been reading. The lady went towards it, and took the hand of the emaciated sufferer.

'Have you any physician?'

'No ma'am, my poor husband's sickness cost me so much, that I have now nothing left to pay one. I hope I shall get better in a few days, and then all will go well; but now it is very hard for poor Mary.'

"But you have a high fever and should be attended to; my husband is a physician, he will call and prescribe for you. Here are some provisions for the children, and Mary just open the door, my servant has brought you a wheelbarrow load of wood ready split; give all your attention to your mother, and you shall be provided for."

Their hearts were too full for expression of thanks, but the lady needed them not to convince her that there was no luxury like that of doing good. There were tears shed in that humble room that night, not of bitterness, and there were thanksgivings that would put to shame that feeble gratitude of thousands that are 'increased with good and have need of nothing.'

N. B. Mrs. M. went that night to witness the performance of a popular tragedy, and was so overcome by the distresses of the hero and heroine, as to be unable to attend to anything else for several days!

Going to Texas.—An old gentleman seeing a boy who was travelling with father, mother, sisters and brothers for Texas, crying by the road side, enquired—"What's the matter, my son?"

"Matter! Fire and d———n, stranger! Don't you see mammy there shaking with the ager. Daddy's gone a fishing! —Jim's got every cent of money there is, playing poker at bit antee!—Bob Stokes has gone on head with Nance!—Sal's so consarn she don't know that stick of wood from seven dollars and a half! Every one of the horses is loose! There's no meal in the waggon! The skillet's broke! The baby's in a 'bad fix,' and its a half a mile to the creek! and I don't care a d—n if I never see Texas!"

'Ba!—a—a—a—Ba!—a—a.'

"Why don't you come after cold victuals as usual," said a lady to a boy who had for a long time been a daily visitor for that species of charity. "Father has joined the temperance society, and we have warm victuals now," was the reply.

An exchange paper says that the most dignified, glorious, and lovely work of nature, is woman; next to her is man, and then Berkshire pigs.

POLITICAL.

From the Washington Globe.

PROSCRIPTION PROSCRIBED.

We have received, from a highly respectable gentleman, the following:

My Dear Sir: A case of proscription, of so cruel a character, has just come to my knowledge, that I think it should be brought to the public notice at once, and at a point where those who have influence may possibly exercise it, to stop the ruthless butcher who wields the Treasury axe.

The keeper of the light-house on Smith's Island, in the Chesapeake, John M. White, came up here the other day to make his quarterly return. He had been appointed to the situation of keeper of the Light House during the Administration of Mr. J. Q. Adams, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the former keeper. He himself is the picture of neatness and the light-house kept by him, I am told on good authority, one of the cleanest and best kept in the Bay. I learn that there has never been a word of complaint of him since he was appointed. He lived on an island on which no other person resided, except his old wife. He was seldom on the main land. He there could have interfered but little with politics.—But the truth is, he didn't interfere at all, as I am informed. His little salary was but four hundred dollars. He could have contributed but little therefore to electioneering purposes. It is not pretended he ever gave a cent. Indeed, his politics, if he had any, were so unobtrusive that I, who know him well, never knew what they were. This old man is now seventy-five, but perfectly capable of discharging the duties of his late office. He was in an American privateer in the Revolutionary war. He was with Bainbridge when he was taken in the Retaliation in '97, and was carried prisoner into Guadeloupe, where he was confined in prison for fifty-two days on an allowance of two ounces of meat to the twenty-four hours. He is, or at least has always thought himself, entitled to a pension; but, thinking the appointment to this light-house was a provision for his old age, and that he would be allowed to remain in it as long as he lived, he has never asked for a pension. He had, at his own expense, improved the situation on which he resided, much, by draining and throwing up the ground in wet places, and had made himself as comfortable as he could, and looked on it as his home for the brief remainder of his life. As you may suppose, and as is the fact, he had laid up nothing from his pittance of four hundred dollars a year.—On an island where he could procure the necessaries of life only at a cost much enhanced by the difficulties of communication with the main land; and he is now turned out upon the world, at seventy-five years of age, with the aged partner of his bosom, without a shed to cover them from the peltings of the pitiless storm. He had come, as I said, to make his quarterly return. I saw him as he went to the custom-house, he was cheerful and happy as usual; he knew nothing, I heard nothing of his removal. A few hours after he came to me, and with tears running down his checks, he handed me a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Treasury Department, July 2, 1841.

"Sir your services as keeper of Smith's Island light-house, are no longer required by the Government.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

"Mr. John M. White."

And he said to me; "what am I to do! I am old, I am ruptured and poor. What can I do! Some bad man has done this!" Will there be any use in my going to Washington! I could not advise him.—Mr. Tyler I believe to be a good-hearted man, and I felt sure Mr. Tyler knew nothing of the matter, and in his heart, could not approve of this shameless act of oppression and cruelty, but the thing was done! he was turned out! some fellow young enough perhaps for his grandson, was already in his place! It would be next to impossible to reinstate the poor old man. Unfriended at Washington, he would, most probably, not get an interview with the President, and even if he did, there was the remorseless and false-hearted Ewing to put by his honest plea with hollow professions of regret and cunning insinuations of doing something else for him. As the old man sat and cried, my heart melted within me, and I was on the point of saying to him, "go down and see Mr. Tyler, the President, and just tell him all you have told me, (and I know the old man would cry too, as he was doing them,) and I am sure he will relieve you. He will reinstate you; for your successor has not yet taken possession." But I remembered the case of poor *Shaw*, turned out with his wife and eleven children, and nothing done for him, after Ewing was made aware of the wrong he had done; and I felt that there was no hope for this poor old tar!

From the mouth of our harbor to the Capes, all, all, are swept now, but one old man and two poor women! I do not, I will not believe, that John Tyler knows what the wretches *Ewing and Granger* are doing! He cannot be so changed!

And this heartless letter was written to an old Revolutionary patriot, just two days before the anniversary of American Independence! The brute who wrote it, was licking his vulgar chops in anticipation over the dinner he was to eat in the next forty-eight hours, with an old Federalist, in Maryland! And he said, "I must do something more to please [illegible]-in-law of this old cock, who has invited me to dine with him. It's 'after the election,' now, and I must be redeeming my promises. Besides, Granger's to be there, and he'll have a column of victims to entertain them with. So I'll tip *Twiford*, of Little Watts Island, the affectionate. That'll touch Wise in the rear too, for Twiford comes from his county, though he is in the Maryland district. Let me see! are there no more in Maryland! Yes, three old men and two women. Let McGaw, of Pool's Island, and Courtney, of Concord Point, go the voyage! That old fellow at Cove Point, and the two women, I'll put off a bit. Now, we'll to dinner with the old gray fox, and K. I know, will be glad to learn our morning's work."

Such, we may well conceive, were the musings of the wood-chopper, as he proceeded to throw off his work, preparatory to his fourth of July carouse! Well, we must bide our time. The day will soon wheel round, when this boar of Ardennes will be driven back to his wilds. And I enjoy, in anticipation, the sight of him goaded and hooted down the avenue, and at the end of his journey, fagged and broken down, turned to the husks, which I hope will be all that will be left him of the public crib, and left upon the commons of Gallipolis, with the admonition—"Root, hog, or die!"

From the Frederick Citizen.

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

The question "who will be next Governor of Maryland," is beginning to agitate the minds of the people, as it properly should, in all public places. It forms the topic of general conversation. The whigs seem delighted with their nominee, and argue or seem to affect because they had a majority of near 5000 voters last fall, that therefore there is not the slightest doubt of the election of William Cost Johnson, their nominee. But they forget to recollect that the Presidential election of last year and the gubernatorial canvass this fall, are entirely different things.—Last year they resorted to all manner and means, both "foul and fair," to defeat the democratic party, and proved successful. But to succeed they promised a thousand things they never will be able to perform. They frightened the people about taxing chickens, eggs, butter, &c. But now the scene is changed they are the very party to fasten a tax upon every man in the State worth $200 and upwards. But say the Whigs we do not mean to tax the poor people—the rich only will have to pay it. What nonsense! Does not every man know that in proportion as the taxes are raised upon the farmer the less able the farmer will be to patronize the mechanic and laborer? This forms no relief to the *poor man*. He is taxed in his means of living—in an absolute loss of business. It is a plain case. It will fall heavier upon the poor than the rich. Yet the Whigs profess to be the poor man's friend. What a pitiful effort at demagogism is this cry, viz: we do not mean to tax poor people. They have just about as much respect for the poor man as the hungry wolf has for the innocent lamb. "Oh," said the Whigs last fall, "elect Harrison and times will be better—wages will rise—every man will have his hands full of money!" Well, Harrison was elected. Now where is all the money! Have wages been increased!—are times any better! No—they are worse now than they ever were. "But wait till Congress meets, and then we'll show you boys," was the next shift of the *promising* hopefuls. Well Congress has met and what have they done, or what are they likely to do! It is Adams and Wise—Slade and Stanley—Cushing and Alford—Abolitionists and professed Nullifiers and Wm. C. Johnson too—engaged in the delightful and agreeable task of agitating the Abolition question. The whigs have the majority in Congress: why then do they not vote down at once these few disturbers of their country's repose! Simply because one half of the Whig party are abolitionists out and out, a fact which clearly proves the charge made against the Whigs by the Democratic press of the country. Yes, sir, the great Harrison party having lost their leader, are on the very eve of dissolution—already factions are forming in Congress, and we accordingly hear of the Clay party—the Tyler party—the Abolition party, &c.—What a medley of ingredients.

And where all this time is William C. Johnson the great *"Mountain sprout!"*—Why he is astride the distribution question. Dr. Johnson is now engaged in a new effort to humbug tax ridden Maryland, with his quack receipt, which should be called *"a way to pay old debts by putting money out of one pocket into the other."* He may be aptly termed the "artful dodger." But the people have their eyes upon him; he will have to show his true colors this fall. He will have to justify the *Tax Bill* which his friends have fastened upon the people—this question must be met—it cannot be passed over in silence. There must not be any dodging here.

Now, it seems to me, Mr. Editor, that in view of these things nothing is easier than for the Democratic party to succeed this fall if they but will it. Let not the array of the Whig strength last fall deter them from performing their duty at the next election. The majority of 1840 is not permanent—it was the mere ephemeral triumph of bacchanalian revelries and hard cider frolics. The minds of many honest men were stupified by the incessant and clamorous huzzas of "all the decency" party. It was their great jubilee obtained [illegible] in forty years, and we [illegible] of their own mad efforts upon [illegible] interests of the whole Union, [illegible] is utterly prostrate; will cry of *taxes! taxes!! taxes!!!* staring us in the face. Give ear, good people, to the blessings the Whigs have vouchsafed unto us—will you not bow down and worship the high priest, Mr. Johnson, who is now held up to your vision as the great cure-all for existing abuses, and the flower of Whig encomium! Your orisons are invoked for this mighty chief—but be not deceived again; but down with the party that dare trample upon the rights of FREEMEN.

From the Richmond Whig.

ABOLITION OUTRAGE.

A short time since, a gentleman of this city was induced to visit Old Point for the benefit of the health of his wife—Whilst there he received intelligence of the extreme illness of his wife's father, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He forthwith set out to visit him, accompanied by his wife and a female servant. Soon after his arrival, the sympathies of the Abolitionists were excited for his servant, and by main force, and in spite of her earnest entreaties to the contrary, she was wrested from him, and carried to Boston.

The particulars of the shameful and inhuman proceedings are detailed in the subjoined extract of a letter from the gentleman himself:

"NEW BEDFORD, July 8th.

"We found my wife's father very low; and no one had thought he would survive long enough for us to see him. He has continued in this state ever since our arrival, and has had two physicians attending him night and day, and to the sympathy of a large family circle has been added that of numerous kind friends—who have watched him with the utmost care and attention, and hardly permitted a footstep to be heard in the house. Under these circumstances, judge what our feeling must have been last night to find a mob of negroes, headed by two white men, calling themselves Ministers of the Gospel, collected around the house, and enquiring for one of my servants. I was soon apprized that there was a Sheriff in waiting from Boston, with a writ of *habeas corpus* for the arrest of the servant. I asked him into the house, and examined his papers, and found that he was authorized by the Executive to take the said servant into custody. I told him the situation of the family, and remonstrated against his taking the servant from the premises, pledging my word and offering every security that she should be in Boston on the day appointed for her trial. He then called in two of those emissaries of hell, the ministers mentioned above—and consulted with them. By this time, several of my friends had come in, and amongst them, a relation of my wife's, Harrison G. O. Colby, Esq., a member of the bar, who reiterated the offers that I had made, and appealed to their feelings of humanity. He said, if they could conceive of that attribute of the human heart, that they would not disturb the last moments of a dying man, by causing so much excitement in his family. I represented to them, too, how sick my child was, and how dependent we were on the services of this girl, her nurse, and how essential it was that she should remain with us through the night. To all this, they were deaf, and ordered the officer to do his duty. The poor girl being sent for entreated them not to take her—said that she was perfectly happy with us—that she had brothers and sisters in Richmond, and that she wished to return to them, when Mrs. L. and myself went home. It was a most heart-rending scene, to see her with tears in her eyes, entreating me to save her. She was torn from us, however, at midnight, and escorted by crowds of negroes to the house of this Mr. Knight, where she remained until this morning, persecuted and tormented by a horde of Abolitionists.

She was escorted by this band of scoundrels to the Depot, and left amidst their shouts of *"Freedom," Freedom."* I walked down to Knight's house with her, and actually saw one of these white wretches step up and offer her his arm, which she refused with all the indignity you can imagine.

I understand that she has so far resisted all their persuasions, and insists upon returning to Virginia with us. I would not, for ten times her value, that she should swerve from this determination. I go to Boston to-morrow to await her trial on Saturday. There will of course be great excitement there, and even if the judge clears her, the negroes may attempt to rescue her. Under all this excitement, it was impossible to prevent my father-in-law's learning the cause of it, and the consequence has been a sleepless night and great agitation of mind, which must shorten his life very materially, and add anguish and bitterness to his last moments. The universal sentiment here, with the respectable portion of the community, is horror and disgust at such outrageous proceedings—and not a man amongst them, who does not blush for this stain upon the escutcheon of his State. Before leaving Old Point, I told my servant she would be free as soon as she reached Philadelphia, but hoped she would not listen to the persuasions she would have to leave us. She expressed then the same feelings of attachment she does now, and has, up to last night, behaved herself with the utmost propriety. I should not have ventured to bring a slave into this State however, could I have made other arrangements; but, under the circumstances, it was an act of necessity, and I had hoped no difficulty would have occurred. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

In addition to the above, the New Bedford Mercury says:

Persons who were present represent the scene to have been one of the most distressing they ever witnessed. In the meantime, at a late hour in the night, the feeble mother and the exhausted father, who had wearied themselves with watching the sick, catching such intervals of repose, day or night, as they could, were thus suddenly left destitute of even the ordinary means of assistance for their children—and the girl, who was as free as air to come and go when and where she pleased, has been imprisoned for two days and three nights, under the name of *liberty*. The officer who executed the process, is represented to have conducted himself with perfect courtesy, and whatever blame is attached to any person on account of these proceedings, should fall upon those who could have shown the indulgence asked, but refused.

(The trial referred to, took place in Boston on Saturday last, before Judge Wilde, when the girl was declared free.)

FIGHTING FOR THE SPOILS.

We yesterday alluded to a scene of violence at Vincennes, Indiana. The Louisville Journal furnishes some additional particulars. It seems that the parties, James W. Greenhow and William Davis are both candidates for the Post Office at Vincennes. A report was some time since circulated, that a remonstrance against Greenhow had been sent on to Washington. Upon this Samuel Greenhow, the brother of the applicant, meeting with Davis in the street, demanded a copy of the document; whereupon Davis drew a pistol, and Greenhow struck him with his fist. At this moment James W. Greenhow coming up and seeing a pistol levelled at his brother, who was unarmed, fired a pistol at Davis, but missed him. They were then parted. Davis paraded the streets the next day, armed with two pistols, a knife, and a double barrelled shot gun, in search of the two Greenhows. At the dinner hour Samuel went to his boarding house; when Davis, who was lurking at the door, attempted to shoot him.—Again, as Samuel was coming out from supper, Davis, who had posted himself on the opposite side of the street, advanced four or five steps towards him, cocked and levelled his double barrelled gun at him. Greenhow retreated, prepared himself, and soon re-appeared, when Davis again levelled at him. The other in an instant fired, but without effect. The sheriff immediately took both of them into custody, and they were each compelled to give bonds to keep the peace.—*Inquirer.*

Unexpected Acknowledgment.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says that "the people have been betrayed and insulted by their representatives in Congress." What else had they to expect from the party in power! Were they not warned by the Democracy against betraying themselves into the hands of the Philistines! It will, however, prove a teachful lesson.—Troy Budget.

Fiscal Agent.—This name is destined to live forever, any how. It has come to be regularly called for at the groggeries, and they make it black or white to suit customers. They say that in Massachusetts, Fiscal Agent is in a fair way to supersede Striped Pig entirely.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Small Pox.—The Delaware Gazette of Friday, states, that there is at this time, but a single case of small pox in Wilmington, and, that taking every case mild or otherwise, which has occurred in that city, and which approximated in any of its characteristics, to either small pox or varioloid, they will not exceed eight in number since the commencement of the year.

Dr. *Wm. Jas. McNeven*, the celebrated Irish patriot and friend of Emmet, died in New York on Monday, aged 79. Out of the little band of noble exiles and heroes who fled from Ireland with the generous hearted Emmet, after the fruitless attempt to redeem their country, only one, the Journal of Commerce says, survives.—This patriot is Mr. Thomas Trainer.

Execution.—The five negro murderers were executed at St. Louis, on the 9th inst. for the murder of Baker and Weaver. They walked from the jail to the place of execution, followed by an immense concourse of people. They each made a short address before being launched off. It was estimated that as many as twenty thousand persons witnessed the execution, among whom, were a large number of females. Previous to the execution, they all made confessions, which were published in a pamphlet.

Important diplomatic appointments.—The Baltimore Patriot says:—We learn from Washington on undoubted authority, that the following nominations have been made to the Senate by the President of the United States:

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to England.

Col. C. S. Todd, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia.

Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, Minister to Austria.

Counterfeit notes of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation, being originally notes of the Bank of Millington, with the word Baltimore substituted for that of Millington.

Ex-President Houston, [illegible] Texas, was [illegible] challenged to a [illegible] by [illegible] lent of the T[illegible]

Cecil Gazette.

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS THOMAS.

☞*Uncompromising hostility to a Direct Tax to pay the interest on an unconstitutional debt.*

Democratic Meetings.

The Democratic party of Cecil county, and all who are opposed to taxing the people of Maryland for the benefit of English Bankers, and Stock Jobbers, are requested to hold primary meetings in their respective election districts on *SATURDAY NEXT*, the 31st day of July, for the purpose of electing seven delegates from each district, to meet in General Convention, at Elkton, on Tuesday the 10th of August, to nominate four candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

The 1st district will meet at Warwick.

2d	do	Old Town.
3d	do	McCullough's, Elkton.
4th	do	Cowan Town.
5th	do	Charles Town,
6th	do	Krauss'
7th	do	Reynolds', Port Deposit.

By order of Executive Committee.

☞We have employed a new Carrier to deliver our town papers. Subscribers who may in consequence be neglected will please leave information at the office.

☞An apprentice to the printing business will be taken at this office. A youth possessing a good moral character and who has a respectable English education, is desired. None other in fact need apply. Applications from the country will be received.

☞We went collecting the first of the week—but full of accounts. The result: Plenty of promises, but not a cent of the *pecuniary*. Well, better luck next time. Our friends were harvesting, and when that is over, they will think of the Printer—hope so at least.

☞Our farmers are complaining, and not without cause, of the want of rain. We have seldom seen the earth so parched up at this season of the year. If we do not have a shower shortly, the corn and potato crops will prove an entire failure.

Proscription Proscribed.—Read the article from the Globe in another column under this head. If such conduct as is therein described does not make the blood boil in the heart of every patriot, he should at once undergo the operation of depletion. It unquestionably is the most heartless case of proscription on record.

McLeod.—We learn, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, of Tuesday, from Mr Hillyer, one of the New York Deputy Sheriffs, who arrived from Utica this morning, that McLeod remains for the present in the custody of the Sheriff of Oneida county. What further course of proceedings will be taken is not yet determined. McLeod, it is said, is anxious to go to a jury forthwith; should he determine upon this course, the application for a writ of error on the judgment of the Supreme Court, as intended by his counsel, will of course be abandoned.

DIRECT TAX BILL.

That our readers may not be deceived in reference to the vote on this important measure, we herewith present the yeas and nays, copied from the Journal of Proceedings, and their correctness can be ascertained by a reference to page 43 House proceedings, and page 20 Senate proceedings. It will be seen that every Whig, excepting the Worcester Delegation, voted for, and every Democrat against the Bill. Let the people look to this vote, and for the future mark well the advocates of Direct Taxation.

For the Bill.

Ridgely, Speaker—Heard, Coad, Causin, Welsh of Kent, Edes, Jones of Kent, Gantt, Estep, Dorsey, Dalrymple, Weems, Bowling, Brent, Matthews, Parsons, Rider, Jones of Somerset, Williams, Jacobs, Keene, Frazier, Tall, ☞Morton, ☞Sincoe, ☞Maxwell, Bowie, Tuck, Maccubbin, Sprigg of P. G., George, Ford, Paca, Richardson, Wm. Lynch, E. A. Lynch, Nail, Billingslea, Whiteford, Nichols, Orrel, Sullivan, Nesbit, Weast, Zeigler, Claggett, England, Gaither, Gittings, Gott, Sprigg of Al. Coombs, Thayer, 53.

Against the Bill.

Holmes, Poultney, Orrick, [illegible] of Balt. city, *Hearn, Cathell,* [illegible], Seidenstricker, Le Grand, Graves, Gallagher, Randall, Martin, Lowe, Willis, Prestman, Shower, Boyle, Lecompte, Stull—22.

The names in italics are Whigs.

In the Senate.

For the Tax.

Thomas, prest., Beall, Donoho, Goldsborough, ☞Howard of Cecil, Magruder, Newcomer, Palmer, Potts, Pratt, Ricaud, Turner, Willson—13. All Whigs!

Against the Tax.

Ely, Howard of Baltimore city, Martin, Maulsby, Scott, Townsend—6.

It will be seen from the above vote, that Somerset, Dorchester, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Kent and Cecil voted to lay the Direct Tax, and that Worcester and Talbot voted in opposition to it. What advantages have the people of the Eastern Shore derived from the State Debt, that a majority of her representatives should tamely consent to make her citizens the mere tax payers of foreign capitalists and

July 24, 1841

money shavers! Not a single voice was heard coming from the Eastern Shore representatives, in opposition to this tyrannical measure, save and except that which was fearlessly raised by Democratic Talbot! She warred against fearful odds, and nobly maintained her position until the last.—*Easton Star.*

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?—It has given $25,000 to the family of Gen. Harrison—passed an act appropriating $376,000 to pay the expenses of the session—given away *three millions* annually to the States, which it will require three millions and a half to replace—and created a *national debt* of twelve million dollars, to which six hundred thousand dollars interest is to be added. These are the acts of one branch of the Whig Congress, which promised to *relieve* the people.—*ib.*

Plunder.—There never was before in any country, such a swarm of ravenous destructives, as are now battering at the doors of the National Treasury, crying—*plunder! plunder!! plunder!!!*—let us steal—Congress can *borrow* more!

COMING OVER.—The Richmond Enquirer says, we understand, that the Republican portion of the Whig party in Virginia are coming to the rescue of the Constitution. Many of Mr. Tyler's friends in Williamsburg; many who voted for Gen. Harrison, have openly declared that they cannot go for a National Bank in any form, or for those who go for any such institution.

Philadelphia Morality and Justice.—The New York Herald says: "The grand jury of Philadelphia has found several indictments against the "Times" for libel—that is, for telling too much wholesome *truth!* In this same city, a man who forged and defrauded to the extent of nearly $1,500,000, was allowed to run away—to come back—and to run away again, without a molestation from a grand jury. In the same city, the president and directors of a bank robbed the widow, orphan, and other stockholders of Europe and America, out of nearly $25,000,000, their all; and they are looked upon as respectable citizens, beyond the reach of a grand jury. In the same city, police officers are proved in open court to be confederates of burglars, and they are untouched by a grand jury. In the same city, forgers and murderers are tried, and get off. All this is the justice and morality of Philadelphia. Out upon such hypocrisies!"

A CHANGE.—Before the late election Henry A. Wise was one of the great idols of the whig party; he was spoken of as greatly superior to any one in the Democratic ranks. Now the whig Express of New York, speaks of him in the following terms:

"Mr. Wise is licensed to a childish love of notoriety, and an overweening ambition to roar out blasts of war as long as his lungs shall serve him.

When a man has no higher ambition than to love notoriety for the sake of notoriety, he becomes harmless and ridiculous. Mr. Wise had become so much so, before the present week, that what is now said and done has more of water than of vinegar in it."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia inquirer says, 'the President, I am extremely sorry to say, is seriously indisposed.'

ANOTHER AGGRESSION.—Capt. Lord of the ship Saluda which left Rio Janeiro on the 16th of June, states that the Dutch schooner Argo was on the coast, and had been fired into by a British brig of war. The balls passed through the schooner. No one however was killed. The brig passed on without sending a boat to the schooner.

The National Intelligencer states on authority, that the mission to England was offered to the Hon. John Sergeant of that city, by the President some time ago, and that, after holding the matter under consideration for a short time, Mr. Sergeant has declined it.

[illegible]—A *new Shinplaster.*—As if [illegible] of shinplasters were not sufficient-[illegible], *the Citizens' Savings Institution* [illegible]'s Point has issued a batch additional, payable in Baltimore and Ohio [illegible] stock orders. That the issue [illegible] unnecessary, every person in the [illegible] knows; and they also know the ability of redeeming one shinplaster, by paying out of another. But what [illegible] complained of in regard to this [illegible] the evident design to impose them on the ignorant and unwary as the B. & O. R. R. orders themselves, by making them resemble [illegible] orders in their general appearance.—*Balt. Sun.*

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE highest 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, No. 85, between Sharp and Howard Streets, where myself or my Agent, J. M. WILSON, 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. And as 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 escapes of any kind from my establishment.*

HOPE H. SLATTER.

Baltimore, July 24, 1841—1y

☞The Boston Post gives the following capital conundrum:

"Why was Goliah an intemperate man?" "Because he got SLEWED with a SLING."

Married,

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gildea Mr. *Thomas Beers*, of Elkton, to Mrs. *Mary Walsh*, of Baltimore.

DIED,

On Sunday last, the 18th inst. at Frenchtown, Mrs. BETSEY GIRVIN, wife of Mr. John Girvin.

On the same day, at his residence near New Leeds Factory, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, at an advanced age.

On Monday morning, Miss MARGARET ROACH, of this place.

Baltimore Market—JULY 22.

FLOUR.—There has been but a limited demand for Howard street Flour during the week, and the sales of good standard brands from stores have been uniform at $5,50, which we quote as the store price to-day. The stock, although small, has been fully equal to the demand. We quote the receipt price at $5,37½

GRAIN.—The receipts of new Wheats are yet limited. Small sales of Maryland reds at $1,20 a $1,22, and of a cargo of very prime North Carolina at $1,22.—Sales to-day of old Pennsylvania at $1,18 a $1,20.

A sale of Pennsylvania Rye to-day at 60 cts.

We quote Md. Corn at 67 a 68 for white, and 63 a 64 for yellow—receipts very small. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 63 a 64 cts.

We continue to quote Md. Oats at 45 a 47 cts.

Selling off at Cost.

AS the Season is advancing, we have determined to sell off our stock of Summer Goods at cost, rather than let them lay over to another season. Our present stock consists in part of beautiful Painted Lawns & Muslins, Mousdaines de Laine, Shalleys, English, French and American Prints, Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Linen Drillings, Black, Brown, and Green Summer Cloths, Brown Linens, Cotton Drillings, American Nankeen, Marseilles Vestings, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Ladies' Corsetts and Shirts.—Also Bleached and Brown Muslins at factory prices.

Now is the time to secure bargains, as we are determined the above goods shall be sold at cost, for cash or country produce. Thankful to our friends and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement we have received, we now offer them increased inducements, hoping that by still selling goods cheap, and a proper attention to business, to continue to receive their patronage. Call and see for yourselves, before you purchase elsewhere.

Just received a fresh supply of superior family Groceries, at very reduced prices.

G. PURNELL & SON.

Port Deposit, July 24, 1841.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber having purchased the Cabinet Making establishment of the late Mr. Dunbar, respectfully informs the citizens of Elkton and the surrounding country that he is prepared to furnish every description of FURNITURE on the most pleasing terms, and in the most beautiful, durable and workmanlike manner.

He still carries on his shop at Newark,—at both of which places orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

He would also inform the public that he is at all times prepared to attend Funerals as an Undertaker.

S. C. FINLEY.

July 17—6w

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the public house of Thomas Burnsides, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY the 7th day of August next, all the undivided half of that valuable tract of *WOODLAND*, lying and being in Cecil county, a short distance west of Charlestown, called "Hamilton's Lot," containing in the whole *Four hundred and twenty* acres of land.

This land lies within a very short distance of the North East River, which is navigable for vessels, and is covered with young thriving **Timber**, a large proportion of which is chesnut, suitable for making broad rails.

This property presents many advantages to persons wishing to purchase woodland, owing to its proximity to navigable water, and being within a few hundred yards of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine for themselves.

The terms of sale, prescribed by the decree, are that the purchaser or purchasers pay one-third in cash on the day of sale, one third to be paid in three months, and the balance in six months, the credit payments to be secured by bond with surety or sureties to be approved by the trustee.

Sale to take place between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

H. McCULLOUGH, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of John Cameron, Sen. late of Cecil county, deceased, are hereby notified to file the vouchers of their claims against said deceased, in the Chancery office, within four months from the day of said sale.

H. McCULLOUGH, Trustee.

July 17,—ts

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber about four weeks since, a Brindle Cow. She has a piece off her right ear, white in both hind flanks, white face, with tip ends of her horns off. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES GIRVIN.

July 10—4w

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Set.

ON application of Andrew Crow, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me, the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George W. Oldham Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Andrew Crow, 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 Andrew Crow 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 Andrew Crow having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Andrew Crow be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 17—1aw3m

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Set.

ON application of John Barry, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to Cecil County Court, setting forth that he is in actual confinement 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 lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to the Court by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, the Court appointed John E. Brown Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Barry, who has entered into bond, with security by the Court prescribed and approved, for the faithful performance of his said trust; and the said Trustee having certified to the Court that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered and appointed the first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next, for the said John Barry 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 Barry having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by the Court prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, the Court do hereby order and direct that the said John Barry be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by the 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 Court 1841.

Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

July 17, 1841—3m

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Set.

ON application of Benjamin Miller, of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to Cecil County Court, setting forth that he is in actual confinement 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 lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to the Court by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years, next before his application, the Court appointed *Samuel Miller* Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Benjamin Miller, who has entered into bond with security by the court prescribed and approved, for the faithful performance of his said trust; and the said Trustee having certified to the court 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 Benjamin Miller 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 Benjamin Miller having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by the Court prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, the Court do hereby order and direct that the said Benjamin Miller be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by the 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 Court, 1841.

Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

July 17, 1841—3m

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

At This Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Cecil County Court and to me directed at the suit of Wm. McClay, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jesse Simpers, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale on Saturday the 31st inst. at the Court House in the town of Elkton, the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity, of the said Jesse Simpers, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Cecil County, within two miles of Elkton, being described as lot or division No. 1, being part of two tracts of land called Simpers' Choice and Successor, bounded by lands of William Hollingsworth, Nicholas Manly and others, containing sixty eight acres of land, more or less. Sale between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M. and terms cash.

DANIEL McCAULEY, Jr. Sh'ff.

July 10—$2,50

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, SET.

ON application of John G. Wingate, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me, the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed James Ogden Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John G. Wingate, 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 Saturday next after the third Monday in October next, for the said John G. Wingate 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 G. Wingate having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said John G. Wingate be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of July 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 17—1aw3m

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Set.

ON application of Wm. Scott, Sen., of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John Taylor trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Wm. Scott, Sen., 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 Wm. Scott, Sen. 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 Wm. Scott, Sen. having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Wm. Scott, Sen. be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of March, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—1aw3m

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, W[illegible], Yellow and Brown Soaps, Mould and Dipped Candles all of good quality and at Philadelphia prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Tallow and [illegible]

Mar 13—1y

NEW STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a well selected stock of Summer Goods (calculated for the season) which he now offers to the public on terms that cannot fail to please. The variety is numerous and selection choice—among which, are bleached and unbleached *Domestic Muslins* at the low price of 5 cts per yard. Superior *American Nankins, &c.* For a further enumeration of part of the stock, the public are referred to a more extensive advertisement in another column of this paper.

The public's humble servant,

B. F. MAY.

Elkton, July 3, 1841.

Maryland, Cecil County, Set.

ON application of Henry Johnson of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the *State of Maryland* for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George R. Howard trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Johnson, 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 properte in the said schedule and list of debts contained, have ordered and appointed the first *Saturday* after the third Monday in October next, for the said Henry Johnson 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 Henry Johnson having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Henry Johnson be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first *Saturday* next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of June, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 3—1aw3m.

Mechanical Dentistry.

DR. COWAN has on hand an assortment of splendid and natural looking *Artificial Teeth*, which he would respectfully invite those who have lost their natural ones, to call and see. He has the pleasure of stating that out of the large number upon whom he has operated, no one is dissatisfied either with his operations or charges.

Those who have fallen into the hands of unskilful Dentists, and have badly fitted and illy arranged teeth, can have them remodelled and fitted to their mouth at a trifling expense.

Dr. C. wishes it to be distinctly understood that he warrants all his operations.

Enquire at the Washington Hotel (J. Ford's.)

July 10—3t

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, SET.

ON application of Isaiah Lawrens, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me, the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Henry Doughty Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Isaiah Lawrens, 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 Isaiah Lawrens 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 Isaiah Lawrens having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Isaiah Lawrens be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of July, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 17—1aw3m

Ground Plaster.

O[illegible]

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Port Deposit, Md. July 1, 1841.

Robert Adams
Jonathan Brown
Bernard Barnes 2
Mrs. E. Braswell
Mr. Bristol
Col. Luke Balcom
Erastus Brooks
James Brink
Sheldon Brewster 2
Franklin Baty
Miss Elizabeth Courtney
Thomas Corbitt 2
John Cooper
Miss Rachel Cord
Jona. J. Cunningham
Miss Mary E. Connell
James Clendenen
Cruthers & Kirk
Minor Campbell
John Corbitt
William Dean
Cornelius Davis
Wm. Thomas or Cornelius Davis
Cyrus Eaton
William Ewing
George Farnham
Lewis Fitch
Whitney Farmer
B[illegible] Galbraith
Joseph Grant
Samuel Gay
J. F. Gordon
Jonathan Gillespie
Joseph Harris
Archibald Hawkins
Robert Hugent
S. H. Hall
Birdsell N. Johnson
James Knight
William H. Kuhn
John Light
Wm. McKenny
Henry Miller or Miss Eliza Ann Miller
J. Miles
Capt. Jonathan Moore
Jacob Marshall
Alfred Mitchell
T. L. [illegible]
David Norris 2
Benjamin Nickerson
Wm. S. Pe[illegible]
T. Parker
John Patchen
Samuel Parsons
Solomon Richard
James Reed
David Ripley 2
H. B. Riely
Daniel Royer
Charles Royers
Miss Susannah Swain
E. D. Shaff 2
Capt Robert Spedden
Mrs. Peggy Stapleton
William E. Smith
James Stiles
Jonas Spunning 2
Nelson Stuart
Anson Seymour
Mrs. James Small
Mr. Tyler
Abram Tyler
Mrs. Henrietta M Thomas
Samuel Taylor
William Van Patten
Calvin Wilcox
Thomas C. Watson
Otis Whittenhall
Ogden D. Wilkinson 2

J W ABRAHAMS, P M

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Set.

ON application of Thomas F. Pearce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George McCullough trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas F. Pearce, 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 Thomas F. Pearce 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 Thomas F. Pearce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas F. Pearce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of May, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—1aw3m

MARYLAND, KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON application to me Richard Ringgold, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, by Henry J. Strandberg, his petition in writing for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry J. Strandberg having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and I the said Richard Ringgold, having appointed Charles T. Leveday trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry J. Strandberg, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the faithful discharge of his trust; and the said Henry J. Strandberg having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of the said Henry J. Strandberg mentioned in the schedule, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry J. Strandberg be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Kent County Court on the first Wednesday of the September term next of said Court to shew cause if any they have why the said Henry J. Strandberg should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed.

RICHARD RINGGOLD, Justice of Orphans' Court of Kent co.

True copy.

Test, J. N. GORDON, Cl'k of Kent co. court, Md.

June 19 3m

Land Surveying.

THE subscriber having accepted the appointment of Surveyor of Cecil County, is now ready to do all kinds of Land Surveying at the shortest notice. His residence is at New Leeds, four miles north of Elkton.

JAMES McCAULEY.

June 26, 1841 4t

THE Commissioners of Cecil County will meet at their room in the Court House on Monday the 26th day of July next. All persons having claims against the County, will please present them at this meeting, they may otherwise be excluded from the Levy list of the [illegible]. By order,

F. A. ELLIS, Clk.

TERMS OF THE

Cecil Gazette.

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

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

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

All communications to the Editor must be *post paid.*

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; 4-4 and 3-4 Tow Linen; Irish, French and Scotch Linen; cotton and linen Table Diaper; Hollands; Grass Cloth; Manchester, oil and Scotch Ginghams; white Saxony Flannel; imported and American Nankin; twilled Summer Cloth; Pittsburg, 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 Bobinnett; Victoria Lawns; printed Jackonett; Mourning Lawns; M. de Laines; Gros de Paris; Thread and Bobinnett Edging; Inserting; 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; Spades, 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.

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—1aw3m $6

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 city and 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 minerals 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 $1 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.
Dr. Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.

May 19

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, blue black and fancy colored CLOTHS; 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, Mousleines de Laines and Shally de Seurs, Silks, a large and carefully selected assortment of very superior Silks, Gros de Naples, and black and blue black Lutestrings, etc.; Cashmere, Brosha and Merino Shawls, silk and worsted fancy Hdkfs and Scarfs, a great variety of Capes and Collars, Gauze and Lace Veils, Linen Hdkfs, 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 finish, &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 Brush 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

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 Burlap 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

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, Bridles, 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, Midlings 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

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 executed with the utmost despatch.

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

April 3

CAUTION.

ALL persons or persons are respectfully cautioned against dealing in any way with [illegible] against [illegible] CAZIER.

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 well 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 as to prices. They have just received and offer to the Public

Cloths of all colors, from	$2,00 to 8.50.
Calicoes,	6 to 31.
Bleached & Brown Muslins,	6 to 20.
Mouslaines de Laine,	25 to 60.
Pantaloon Stripes,	8 to 50.
Printed Lawns & Cambricks	22 to 40.

Superior Prints, (latest style) figured and plain Gros de Nap; Black Lutestring; Bombazines; figured, plaid, striped and plain Cambricks; Jackonet and Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Lawns; Linen Cambricks; plain and ribbed Gambroons; Summer and Mill'd Cassimere; Crape Lasting; Silk, Marseilles and Salencia Vesting; Linen Drillings; Pittsburg Cord; Blue Drills; Beaverteens, Mexican mixture; American Nankins; Fancy Shawls and Scarfs; Checks; Domestic Plaids and Stripes; Ticking, Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Bocks, &c. &c.

A Superior Lot of Tow Linens.

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

The Public 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 of

The Public's Humble Servants,
CHAMBERS & MAFFIT.

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

Elkton, April 10, 1841.

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.

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of George M. Fried, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John E. Brown trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George M. Fried, 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 George M. Fried 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 George M. Fried having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George M. Fried be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

June 26

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,

course or 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, $290. 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 O. Wilson, Havre de Grace, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER W. [illegible]

Stafford, Harford co. Md. Oct. 1840—[illegible]

Farm For Sale.

PLUMPOINT, the farm of the late Thomas Rotch, 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 farm 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 sashe, 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 Chesnut street. SUSAN R. ROTCH.

May 15 6m

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of George H. Joyce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Joseph Mahan trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George H. Joyce, 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 George H. Joyce 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 George H. Joyce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George H. Joyce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

June 26.

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Mercer, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Azarias Pennington trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Mercer, 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 W. Mercer 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 W. Mercer having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said John W. Mercer be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of February, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k

June 26—[illegible]

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. And as 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

Common Sense.

"I care not how I am physicked, so it be not by the adventure of a quack, but advice of a physician, who, I am sure, will prescribe on more for me than may consist with my safety, and need 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 head-ache, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizziness, drowsiness, heartburn, acid eructations, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, colic, jaundice, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, wind spasms, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are acknowledged to be vastly superior to any thing ever before offered to the 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 revolting and disagreeable loathing commonly experienced by those who are in the habit of employing other medicines. They may be safelyt aken 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 most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient.

As a Dinner Pill they are invaluable. 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. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Among those who have felt it their duty to record their testimony to the efficacy of this 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 two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding 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, on liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But sice 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, in Elkton, who is the duly authorized agent for the sale of the Pills:

Hon. Beverly Tucker, Professor of Law in William and Mary's College, Virginia.

Rev. Diodate Brockway, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Ellington, Ct.

Rev. Abram Marsh, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Tolland, Ct.

Aug. 8.

PETERS' PILLS.

This most popular of modern medicines was discovered by the proprietor many years ago, and used by him with wonderful efficacy 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 miraculous effects upon the *chyle,* 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: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, 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. E. Blackiston and Andrew Kidd. Jan 23 1y

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GREEN, BLUE AND WHITE SPECTACLES. For sale at Charles W. Parker's Drug and Medicine Store.

March 21

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. xi.

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

DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS,
A COMPONENT 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 as at other times) will never use any other. Hundreds are already daily procuring, who have heretofore 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 never be 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, Coxe, &c.

Second—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE ANTI-MERCURIAL,* being an Antidote against Mercury and Minerals, so deleterious and 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 ANY OTHERS,* as 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 Store 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. Sollivan, Havre de Grace.
E. Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.

April 23

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 & MAFFIT'S, Elkton; but all orders to Philadelphia must be addressed to Dr. Swayne, Northeast corner of 11th and Race streets.

May 1—2m

SHERMAN'S

Cough Lozenges.

ASTONISHING evidences of their virtues. The Rev. James Kant had suffered 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 go home 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 get 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 E. Blackiston, Port Deposit.

Jan. 23, 1841.

GLASS.

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

7 by 9.
8 " 10.
10 " 12.
10 " 14.
12 " 1[illegible].
16 " 20.
18 " [illegible].

Also an assortment of STATIONARY, consisting of American letter and writing paper; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Quills; Pencils; Crayons; Ink Powder; red, blue and black Ink, &c.

CHARLES W. PARKER.

Walter E. Harding,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore,

WILL attend to the sale of Grain and Country Produce generally, and respectfully solicits consignments.

March 27, 1841—tf

THE CECIL GAZETTE,

And Farmers' and Mechanics Advertiser.

"The Blessings of Government, like the Dews of Heaven, should descend alike upon the Rich and the Poor."—*Andrew Jackson.*

VOL. V. ELKTON, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1841. NO. 12

ENOCH PRA

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. BOSEE.

Agents for the Cecil Gazette.

Allen Anderson, Esq., P. M., Port Deposit.
James E. Blackiston, Esq. "
J. J. Heckart, Esq., P. M., Perryville.
Giles S. Langdon, Esq., P. M., Rising Sun.
Samuel Rowland, Esq., P. M. Rowlandville.
Wm. B. Riles, Esq., P. M., Blue Ball.
Wm. M. Townsend, Esq., B. M. House.
Thomas Maffitt, 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. B. Morton, Esq. P. M., Warwick.

POETRY.

From the New York Courier.

The following lines descriptive of fact were sent to the children of the Sunday School at St. Thomas' Church, in this city, by Dr. Hawks, the Rector:

I knew a widow very poor,
Who four small children had;
The eldest was but six years old—
A gentle modest lad.

And very hard this widow toiled
To feed her children four;
And honest pride the woman felt,
Though she was very poor.

To labor, she would leave her home,
For children must be fed,
And glad was she when she could buy
A shilling's worth of bread.

And this was all the children had
On any day to eat;
They drank their water, ate their bread,
But never tasted meat.

One day when snow was falling fast,
And piercing was the air,
I thought that I would go and see
How these poor children were.

Ere long I reached their cheerless home,
'Twas searched by every breeze;
When going in the eldest child
I saw upon his knees.

I paused to listen to the boy—
He never raised his head;
But still went on and said—"Give us
This day our daily bread."

I waited till the child was done,
Still listening as he prayed—
And when he rose I asked him why
The Lord's prayer he had said?

"Why, sir," said he, "this morning when
My mother went away,
She wept because she said she had
No bread for us to-day.

"She said we children now must starve,
Our father being dead;
And then I told her not to cry,
For I could get some bread.

"Our Father,' sir, the prayer begins,
Which makes me think that he,
As we have no kind father here,
Would our kind father be.

"And then you know the prayer, sir, too,
Asks God for bread each day;
So in the corner, sir, I went,
And that's what made me pray."

I quickly left that wretched room,
And went with fleeting feet;
And very soon was back again,
With food enough to eat.

"I thought God heard me,' said the boy;
I answered with a nod—
I could not speak, but much I thought
Of that boy's Faith in God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARISTOCRATIC SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

On the whole perhaps, Saratoga affords the best opportunity that a stranger can enjoy for seeing American society on the largest scale, and embracing the greatest variety of classes at the same time, for except the small shop keeper and mere laborer, every other class has its representatives here. The rich merchants from New Orleans, and the wealthy planter [illegible] Arkansas, Alabama, and Tennessee, [illegible] the more haughty and more polished [illegible]nd-owner from Georgia, the Carolinas, [illegible] Virginia; the successful speculator in [illegible] estate from Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and Michigan; the rich capitalist from Boston and New York; the grave quaker from Providence and Philadelphia, the official functionary from Washington, and the learned professor from New Haven, Cambridge, and Hartford, all mingle together in strange variety, and present such strikingly different, yet truly characteristic features, that the whole Union is thus brought before the eye of the stranger at one view, and he has ample field for observation of their several representatives. Speaking in general terms, my own impression was, that in the company at Congress Hall especially, there were quite as many elegant men, and a great many more beautiful women, than is usually seen among a similar number of persons assembled in any public room at Brighton, Cheltenham, or Bath. Those from the south bore away the palm of superiority in beauty and manners, there being an ease, a grace, and an elegance or polish about the southrons, whether ladies or gentlemen, which those of the north, as far as any observation has yet extended, do not attain. The women are incomparably more beautiful; and we saw here some from Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, especially from Charleston, Norfolk, and Baltimore, that would grace any court in Europe; while from Philadelphia and New York, there were also some lovely countenances, especially among the young.—*Buckingham's America.*

A Bashful Lover.—A Green Mountain boy fell in love with a very pretty girl and determined "to court her." To that end he dressed himself in his "Sunday-go-to-meetings," went to her father's house and found her alone.

"How d'ye du!" says Jonathan.

"I'm nicely—take a chair, Jonathan," says the girl.

Jonathan took a chair and seated himself in the farthest corner of the room, as though the beauty was a thing to be feared rather than loved.

"Aint you cold—had'nt you better sit up to the fire!" says Sally, supposing he would of course, if he was going to make love at all, do it in a proper manner.

"No, I thankee, I reckon I'm comfortable," returns Jonathan.

"How is your marm!" said Sally.

"Well, she's complainin', a little," said Jonathan. Here a pause of ten minutes ensued, during which time he amused himself by whittling a stick.

"There's nothin' new up your way is there!" said Sally, which Jonathan might understand as applying to his present situation, or to his father's domicil.

"Hem! oh—yis, you meant to nuse; well no—that is yis—our spotted cow's got a calf!" said Jonathan.

Sally would undoubtedly have laughed at this queer piece of information only she was too much vexed at the speaker. At length after much protracted silence, Sally got up a very small edition of a scream, and in a loud voice exclaimed, "Let me alone!"

"Why," says Jonathan, dropping his knife and stick in astonishment, "why I aint a touchin' on ye."

"Well," says Sally, in a voice which might be indicative of fear, but sounded very like a request, "Well, aint you goin' to!"

Jonathan thought a moment of this equivocal reply, and then after placing his knife in his pocket and blowing his nose, he drew his chair by the side of pretty Sally, gently encircled her waist and—the next week they were married.

The Ruling Passion.—The friends of a noted gambler, who was lately executed at Darien, Geogia, for using his bowie knife, got up a petition for a pardon, which they, as well as the criminal, were confident of obtaining. When, however, his brother came to the prison to announce that the application had failed, he found the culprit engaged at a game of old sledge with his medical adviser for his body. Upon hearing the fatal tidings, the doctor flung down his hand, and rose to depart much affected. No so the convict. "D—n it, doctor," said he, "that's not fair, when I've got five and the deal to your *love.*" The mediciner then resumed his seat, lost the game and paid the stake.

While this unfortunate victim of his passions was dangling, one of his former companions said to a fellow-artizan of iniquity, 'Well, it's all over with poor George now.' 'May be so,' replied the other, 'but I'll jest bet you an even 5 dollars he kicks again. He's got two minutes life in him yet.' 'Done,' said the first, pulling out his watch, and he had just counted seven seconds, when he found that he had lost the bet.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Not so Bad.—Corporal Streeter, of the Richmond Star, is an incorrigible wag. Like the "fat Knight," he is not only witty himself, but is the cause of wit in others. Such scamps are scarce and they should be preserved without pickling.—Here is the Corporal's last:

'Mother—why does Pa call you *honey?*'

'Because, my dear, he loves me.'

'No, Ma, that is'nt it.'

'It isn't! What is it, then!'

'I know.'

'Well, what is it!'

'Why it's because you have got so much *comb* in your head—that's why.'

'He! he! he!—Tom you're a strange child.'

Heaven's Artillery.—A chap who did not heed a wet jacket, was obliged to fly from a storm of hailstones and take refuge in a tavern.

'I thought you never feared heaven's artillery,' said the landlord.

'Thunder and lightning are well enough,' said he, 'for I dont mind blank cartridges, but when it comes to bullets, it's too much for humans.'

Bachelors' prospects brightening.—The Milwaukie Sentinel rejoices over the arrivals at that place, of an emigrant with nineteen children, of whom fifteen are girls; and of another, who brought seven girls and seven boys. At this rate the dearth of girls at the west will soon 'cease from troubling.'

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN.

In these days of four-columned, voluminous, funeral eulogy—when office-seekers wear weepers as the badge of party, and office-holders as the livery of party service, it is well to show how few, and in what simple words a truly great orator can pay homage to the memory of a truly great man. On the morning after the intelligence of Franklin's death reached Paris, when the Assembly was convened, Mirabeau rose and spoke as follows:

"Franklin is dead! The genius that freed America, and poured a flood of light over Europe, has returned to the bosom of the Divinity. The sage whom two worlds claim as their own, the man for whom the history of science and the history of empires contend with each other, held, without doubt, a high rank in the human race. Too long have political cabinets taken formal note of the death of those who were great only in their funeral panegyrics. Too long has the etiquette of courts prescribed hypocritical mourning! Nations should wear mourning only for their benefactors. The representatives of nations should recommend to their homage none but the heroes of humanity. The Congress has ordained throughout the United States a mourning of one month for the death of Franklin; and, at this moment, America is paying this tribute of veneration and gratitude to one of the fathers of her Constitution. Would it not become us, gentlemen, to join this religious act, to bear a part in this homage, rendered, in the face of the world, both to the rights of man and to the philosopher who has contributed to extend their sway over the whole earth. Antiquity would have raised altars to this mighty genius, who, to the advantage of mankind compassing in his mind the heavens and the earth, was able to restrain alike thunderbolts and tyrants. Europe, enlightened and free, owes at least a token of remembrance and regret to one of the greatest men who have ever been engaged in the service of philosophy and of liberty. I propose that it be decreed, that the National Assembly, during three days, shall wear mourning for Benjamin Franklin."

Another Snake Story.—Nothing flourishes now a days like snake stories; they grow larger every day. We believe the following, from the Mill's Point, (Ky.) Herald, is the greatest out.

"A neighbor of ours, who is a farmer in this county, tells us, that a few nights ago he awoke and felt a cold and slimy body crawling over his hand; he jumped out of bed. The noise awoke his wife, who likewise left her couch. On making a light, they discovered an immense rattlesnake in bed, measuring after it was killed, six feet, and having seven rattles. The alarm and fright this unwelcome visiter occasioned, of course drove away all idea of sleep for the balance of the night. As soon as daylight dawned, the farmer opened the door and discovered another large snake lying on his door steps. He killed the same with the fire-tongs. He then approached the stables to feed his horses; he there again saw another snake; he pursued it and saw it enter a hole near an old stump. He immediately sent his son for some of his neighbors. On their arrival, they dug down near the stump and found a den of snakes all coiled up together—all of which they killed. On counting them, they found that they had destroyed forty-six rattlesnakes of all sizes, from eight inches to five feet long—which, with the two killed in the house, made the enormous number of forty-eight."

A certain pious, peace-loving Quaker was once beset by a pugnacious man who, aware of broad-brim's non resistance principles, administered him a smart blow on his right cheek. The Quaker, in accordance with the command of scripture, forthwith "turned unto him the other also," which being in like manner slapped, and considering the letter of the law fulfilled, he deliberately pulled off his coat and gave the aforesaid pugnacious one a sound thrashing, to his great inconvenience and astonishment.

Luther's opinion of Music.—'Whoever despises music,' said Martin Luther, 'I am displeased with him. Next to theology I give a place to music; for thereby all anger is forgotten, the devil is driven away, and melancholy and many tribulations and evil thoughts are expelled.'

"Come Simon, get up my good boy; its after sun rise." "What of dat, Massa!—What if it be sun yise! 'Spose if sun yise two hours afore day, poor Simon must get up, cause sun yise, eh? Don't come dat game over dis nigger, no how."

"What, am I *maid for*!" as the young girl said, who was impatient to get married.—*N. O. Crescent City.*

THE DEVIL AMONG THE PARSONS.

Case of Seduction.—Among the most interesting civil causes which came on for trial, was that of Patrick McFarland vs John McNulty. It was an action brought by the plaintiff for the seduction of his daughter by the defendant. The character of the parties, the relation in which they stood to each other, and some of the facts and circumstances elicited on the trial, rendered it peculiarly interesting and exciting. The defendant is a Roman Catholic priest, residing at Hogansburg, in this county; his parochial duties have frequently called him to this town, on which occasions he had made the plaintiff's house his home up to last November.

The plaintiff is a respectable farmer, and has resided in the town about fifteen years, and is a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church. Ann McFarland, the daughter of the plaintiff—to recover damages for whose seduction this suit was commenced—is about 19 years of age, and an only child. She is also a member of the same church, and has been in the habit for the last three or four years of frequently visiting Hogansburg, and spending several days, and sometimes weeks at a time in the family of Mr. McNulty. It was during one of these visits that the seduction is charged to have taken place. The jury, after being out about one hour, returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $2500.—*Franklin (N. J.) Palladium.*

The Rev. Mr. Van Zandt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rochester, it is stated in McKenzie's Volunteer, has been held to bail in the sum of $3000, on a charge of having seduced a young girl 16 years of age. The vestry have had their pastor under examination, and stopped his preaching, and it is said that the Bishop had arrived to conduct the spiritual investigation.

The editor of the Exeter News Letter, a worthy and benevolent man, in an article relating to some roguish transactions, which we regret to say, are much too frequent of late, makes use of the following rather strong language:

"There seems to be an association of scoundrels for the commission and compounding of felonies, extending over the country, with its head quarters in the city of New York. It embraces not only pickpockets and burglars, but officers of justice and judges of the courts. The rascals hitherto hang together like brothers, and the sooner they are hanged together, on a gallows as high as Haman's, the better for the country."

The following is a good illustration of a style of disputing, which has not yet wholly gone out of fashion:

A. Supposing I had a ship at sea—

B. But you have no ship at sea.

A. Well, *supposing I had* a ship at sea—

B. (warmly.) I tell you, you have no ship at sea.

A. But supposing I had a ship at sea—

B. (mad as fury.) You lie, you d——d rascal, you have no ship at sea.

Most Wise and Sagacious Captain.—Captain Jones of the Steamboat Daniel Webster, on Lake Erie, gives all editors a free passage on board his board, including the "atin and the dhrinkin," as poor Power would say. He goes farther; he deducts a dollar from the fare of every man who satisfies him that he has paid for his paper in advance! Captain Jones, may you never go to Davy Jones' locker till you have a considerable sum to your credit in the ledger of eternity.—*N. O. Picayune.*

"We should like very much to be informed on what *point* or *points* the late Presidential election turned."—Hartford Courant.

"A *point* of cider."—New Haven Register.

A Hard Hit.—'If I were so unlucky,' said an officer, 'as to have a stupid son, I would certainly make him a parson.' A clergyman who was in company, calmly replied, 'You think differently, sir, from your father.'

The Richmond Star reports the following boarding scene:

'Mr. Squibbs, is your tea strong enough?'

'Not quite ma'am—the butter is, however.'

The N. O. Picayune says that musquitoes are like doctors—they never 'let blood' without 'running up a bill.'

Newspapers of the World.—Spain, 12; Portugal, 17; Switzerland, 30; Belgium, 62; Denmark, 80; Austria, 82; Russia and Poland, 84; Holland, 150; Prussia, 288; Great Britain and Ireland, 480; other Germanic States, 305; Australia, 9; Africa, 12; Asia, 27; United States, newspapers 1555, periodicals 305.—World in a Pocket Book.

From the Baltimore Sun.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY—EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTION.

The Cincinnati papers furnish an account of the lynching of two men in Kentucky, which presents the most extraordinary features that have ever before been witnessed in this or any other civilized country. From the Republican we copy the annexed account of it. Kentucky has received a stain which it will require years to wipe out. Every man connected with this most unwarrantable disregard of law is more guilty than the two murderers who were hung—a more foul, premeditated or cool-blooded murder was never committed, and the actors deserve the gallows infinitely more than their wretched victims. But to the account:

"Maythe and Couch had been confined in the jail at Williamstown in Grant county, Ky., for the last three or four weeks, charged with, and no doubt guilty of, the attempt to murder Mr. Utterback the drover, an account of which we published at the time. Mr. Utterback, it seems, has been lingering in a miserable state—his throat having been horribly mangled—at a tavern some three or four miles beyond Williamstown on a much travelled road, and an object of commiseration with every passer by. He is a citizen of Bourbon, the adjoining county to Grant, and where the excitement has been increasing ever since the attempt to murder him. It being now problematical, however, whether Mr. Utterback might not survive—although in such restored situation as to be neither useful to himself nor fellow men—the uncertainty increased whether the utmost penalty of the law would be visited upon the prisoners, nothing *less* than which, it seemed, would would pacify the people of Bourbon.—Many of the citizens of that county, therefore, deliberately resolved upon the summary execution. They first deputed ten citizens of the county to visit Williamstown, and inform the citizens of the place and the prisoners particularly, that at such a time the prisoners were to be executed. This notice was thirty-six hours previous to the actual execution, and a clergyman was also sent, and actually went to the prison for religious converse with the prisoners.

On Saturday last, in pursuance of the notice, about five hundred citizens of Bourbon, to which were added some from Scott and Harrison counties, came into Williamstown in solemn procession and most perfect order! They had chosen their Sheriffs to act for the occasion, and proceeded to the jail, and demanded the prisoners, Maythe and Couch. The Sheriff of Grant refused to give them up, or the keys of the prison: he offered, however, no other resistance, and the people at once broke open the doors. They then took the prisoners, placed them in an open wagon, their irons on them, took up the line of march without the least noise or confusion, to the spot of ground where the murder was attempted, about four miles distant. By this time the number present was believed to have been at least two thousand. After arriving on the ground Mr. O'Hara, a member of the bar, addressed the people for some time upon the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. He was listened to with the utmost silence and respect, but without apparently altering the determination of a single person present. The preliminaries were then adjusted and the prisoners asked if they had any thing to say previous to the closing of their earthly accounts. One of them, Maythe, addressed a few remarks to the people, admitted the commission of the act for which they were to suffer, denying, however, that it was his wish to commit actual murder. Religious service was then performed by a clergyman present, and Maythe and Couch were hung in their irons upon a tree standing over the same spot where their crime was committed. Rude coffins were constructed and they were buried. The crowd then dispersed in the same perfect order.

When we add that one of the criminals, Maythe, has been long known by many citizens of Ohio and Kentucky as a man of notoriously bad character—having been confined at different times and escaped from the Penitentiaries of both States—we have stated all the facts, and whatever there may be of a palliating nature, in this case.

We have no comments to make at present upon this most extraordinary transaction. We can only say now that, whilst we have no doubt of the great guilt of the sufferers, without a single palliatory circumstance in their behalf, and whilst we cannot use the term mob in this case, in the ordinary sense, yet has there been inflicted upon the majesty of the law a most deadly stab, and the mischievous consequences of which, time alone can calculate. The sacredness of the law has suffered gross violence; and for the stability of our institutions, we sincerely hope that this case may stand isolated in the history of the country.

McLeod.—The impression having gone abroad that McLeod's counsel would appeal, from the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to the Correction of Errors, the Utica Observer states that they entertain no such intention, but in accordance with the request of the prisoner, will proceed to trial immediately.

'The argument of the Supreme Court,' says that paper, 'is deemed to have settled conclusively the legal points in the controversy; and the hope of obtaining a reversal of its decision by an appeal to the Court of Errors is not, we believe, indulged by any body. McLeod is now in charge of the Sheriff of this county, in whose custody he will probably remain until his trial, which we learn he is anxious should take place as soon as possible, being entirely confident, as he asserts, of his ability to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had no participation in the outrage for which he stands indicted.'

On the application of McLeod, the venue of the trial has been changed from Niagara to Oneida county, and the examination will commence in September next.

From the New Era.

BEAR, THE BLACKSMITH.

We find in the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman the following letter from James Taylor, Jr. Esq., of Zanesville, Ohio, one of the most reputable merchants in that place, and whose veracity no one will dispute, in relation to a charge made a few days since, that the above named *worthy* was to receive a farm for his *great* and *influential* services last fall in the Whig cause. Mr. Hinton, from whom we obtained the facts, is a loyal whig, and one of the great Ohio stage company. This Bear, who was publicly drummed out of his native town in Ohio for his frequent misdemeanors, was the intimate associate last fall of the whig gentry, and has since received the appointment of Indian Agent. This creature stated at a hotel, on his way home from his associates in Washington, that "he had received an agency, and intended to swindle the d—d Indians out of money enough to keep him the balance of his life," and yet he is retained in office by the virtuous and moral whig party.

Zanesville, June 30, 1841

Mr. Glessner—I send you the information you request, which is embraced in the following statement made in the presence of A. Wilkins, Esq. and myself, by Mr. Otho Hinton, on the 31st of [illegible] 1841, and which was reduced to writ[illegible] at the time.

Mr. Hinton said that John W. Bear [illegible] to be rewarded, that he was to have [illegible] to buy him a farm, and that G[illegible]des & [illegible]ton were to raise said funds, but they proved to be so much in debt that th[illegible] were not able to do so. He said he heard in Washington that they were mortgaged to the old Bank for a large amount, but that he did not believe it, and went and examined the record and found that the ink, balls, and every thing, were mortgaged to it for sixty thousand dollars. H[illegible] in order to get rid of Bear themselves they had him appointed Indian agent through their influence; which he (Hinton) did not approve. He also stated that Bear had called upon him in Washington to use his influence to get something for him urging his claim, as a matter of right, on the Government. But he could not do any thing for Bear, but told him that the stage company had carried him at least 10,000 miles free of charge, and that was doing a good deal; and that he then put his hand into his pocket, and gave Bear five dollars in gold, and said that that was his part, and that if they would all do as well by him, he would get enough to pay him. He thought he had got rid of Bear on good terms. He also said that the company had spent four thousand dollars last summer, besides carrying all their stump orators and others to their conventions, and that they were rewarded for it by having $24,000 taken off their contracts—by taking off the seventh (or Sunday) trip—and further that Steinman of Lancaster had got up a recommendation for Postmaster at Lancaster, signed by some hundreds, but was refused by Mr. Ewing, for the reason that he (Steinman) lived in the stage company's house, and that they would have too much influence over him. Mr. H. expressed great dissatisfaction at the appointment of Bear, and said they ought to have raised the money by subscription or otherwise, and let him go—that his appointment was a disgrace to the country. He was also dissatisfied at Ewing's course.

J. TAYLOR, Jr.

Money getting Plenty.—An old gentleman from the north part of this State says he can bear testimony that the 'good times,' promised by the federalists have returned, *and no mistake.* "What's the use for you democrats to deny the fact?" says he, "when, up where I live, I can buy as many bills of the Bank of G—— as I please at *four cents on the dollar.*—*N. O. Picayune.*

POLITICAL.

From the Washington Globe.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
23d July, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I ask you to do me the favor to publish in the "Globe" the accompanying "Card." I applied to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, and to the Madisonian, (the organs of the party to which I belong,) to do me that justice, which they refused for reasons which the public may conjecture. I have no claims upon you, either personally or politically, and if you will do me the favor asked, I will not only be grateful to you for it, but I will pay you any charge for the same, which you may think proper to make.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. L. BRENT.

To Messrs. BLAIR and RIVES, Present.

A Card.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with great reluctance that I publish the following correspondence between the honorable Henry Clay and myself. I am compelled to do it by the many unfounded rumors which have reached the public ear, in regard to the origin and termination of the unpleasant difficulty it discloses. I am opposed, in principle, to the practice of making private matters the subject of public remark; but, in the present instance, I have no other alternative left me. In giving publicity to the whole transaction, I leave the decision of the controversy, to those who are most capable of giving to it a calm investigation, and of pronouncing upon it a just judgment. Could I have obtained any other satisfaction, I would not have done it. It will be seen below, that Mr. Clay admits that I had such cause of complaint, as would require of him "explanations" of his "agency" in the matter referred to, yet he has suffered a period of more than four weeks to elapse without offering to me the slightest "explanation," as an atonement for a wrong complained of, or without demanding of me reparation for the INSULTING language I have fastened upon him. If I had been wronged by him, it would have been but sheer justice that he should have atoned for it, in this long period of time, if he had omitted to do so, while the correspondence was passing; and, if I had assailed him with offensive language, without cause, he has had more than sufficient and reasonable time to have sought reparation, at the hands of one whom he has declared in his note of the 22d of June last, worthy of his "friendship," and who must be equally worthy of his *hostility*. In either case it will be for others to say, whether he has exhibited, in this instance, a proper sense of justice, or of that chivalry, which is the last appeal of *honorable* men.

Wm. L. Brent to H. Clay.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
June 19, 1841.

ar SIR: I have just been informed, a source entitled to respect, that you ew the influence of your name in fa of Mr. Fendall's application for the of District Attorney of this District. not but think that there is a mistake statement made to me. Consider our past relations, and *especially two nversations*, which I had with you, upon this subject, during the last session of Congress, I feel myself authorised in inquiring of you, whether this information e true! An early answer will oblige

Yours most respectfully,
WM. L. BRENT.

e Hon. H. CLAY,
U. S. Senator, present.

H. Clay's reply.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1841.

Henry Clay's respects to Col. Brent, and in reply to his note, he informs him, that during the Presidency of General Harrison, he adopted the rule of non-interference in official appointments, to which he has adhered generally since the accession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency. But that about four or five weeks ago, in consequence of his long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Fendall, and in reply to a letter received from him at Ashland, requesting a testimonial or recommendation in his behalf, he (H. Clay) addressed a strong letter of recommendation in his favor to President Tyler for the office of Attorney of this District.

Col. WM. L. BRENT, &c. &c. &c.
Washington.

Wm. L. Brent again to H. Clay.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 20, 1841.

SIR: Your note in reply to mine of the 19th instant, was received this morning. The avowal made by you "that about four or five weeks ago" in reply to a letter of Mr. Fendall, directed to you at "Ashland," you "addressed a *strong* letter of recommendation in his favor, to President Tyler, for the office of Attorney of this District," cannot be reconciled upon any principles to your declarations and language to me, distinctly made in the confidence, as I supposed, of sincere friendship, before you left here for Ashland. You observed to me, that if you had the giving of the office, you would offer it to me, in preference to any other, if Gen. Jones would not accept it; and in a subsequent conversation, when speaking of Mr. Fendall being an applicant, you positively stated to me that you could not and *would not interfere in this matter between Mr. Fendall and myself, as we stood in the same relations towards you, as personal and political friends.*—After holding such language to me, and afterwards taking a part in favor of Mr. Fendall, and of course against me, by which I have lost that office, offered to me by my old friend General Harrison, as has been determined by President Tyler, I can no longer stand or feel towards you as a personal friend; and I conceive it right to say so to you, because I view your conduct as *insincere, inconsistent with the high estimate I have heretofore placed upon your character, and such as no honorable man ought to have pursued.*

When told by General Harrison, in a letter now before me, that from you he had "experienced only ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service," I little thought that I would have occasion, in my own case, to make the same complaint.

That you had the right to prefer Mr. Fendall to me, and to recommend him, I do not question, nor would I complain of it, had you not stated to me that you would not interfere in this matter. My complaint is not against the recommendation, but against the *perfidy of the act*, after saying that you would not interfere. I have always considered you as a friend, and for you I have entertained stronger feelings of personal and political friendship, than for any man living, as my acts and conduct for nearly twenty years of my life have shown, and as is well known to the public.

I will further add, that placing the *conversations* alluded to out of the question, I had supposed you would be the last man to throw your influence into the scale against me, under any circumstances.—I had always thought, that from the warm expressions of regard used by you towards me, and from the sentiments avowed in your letters to me (some of which I have just read over again,) and from our long personal and political associations, and more especially from the zeal and feeling which I have ever shown, in my humble way, to advance your political views and fortunes, and to defend your honor when it has been assailed, a friendship had been formed that no length of time or misfortunes could change. I had believed that, with the evidence of such feelings, and the uniform and undeviating conduct on my part, you could never be prevailed upon to even express a preference for any one else, to my detriment. It cuts me to the heart to be compelled by your course in the present instance, to be satisfied of the sad reverse, and to change my opinion of one, for whom I have so long cherished in my bosom the best of feelings.

Yours, respectfully,
W. L. BRENT.

Honorable H. CLAY,
United States Senator, present.

H. Clay's reply.

WASHINGTON, 22d June, 1841.

DEAR SIR: I received and return your letter, addressed to me on the 20th, and which I read only this morning. It contains language which *you* ought not to employ, and *I* ought not to receive; and I am unwilling that, in a moment when you are disappointed and mortified, intemperate and harsh expressions which escape you, should be allowed by me to break off our friendship.

If, some days hence, when you are disengaged, you will afford me an opportunity, *I* think I can make such explanations, in regard to my agency in the appointment of Mr. Fendall, as ought to satisfy you. In your present temper of mind, I shall offer none.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Col. WM. L. BRENT.

Wm. L. Brent's note, returning the enclosed letter.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
June 22, 1841.

SIR: Under existing circumstances, I cannot consent to withdraw the enclosed letter; I therefore return it to you, for fear my retaining it might be construed into such withdrawal.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. L. BRENT.

The Hon. H. CLAY,
United States Senator, present.

(☞N. B. Mr. Clay received the last note, with the enclosed letter returned to him, upon 23d June, and has kept it ever since, without any further proceeding in the affair, upon his part.

It is proper that I should accompany the publication of the above correspondence with a few remarks, explanatory of the various matters connected with it.

It is, doubtless, well known, in the circles of Washington city and elsewhere, that I have been for many years a warm personal and political friend, both of the lamented late Chief Magistrate (General Harrison) and of Mr. Clay. With both I had served in Congress while a representative from Louisiana, and with both I stood in the most intimate and confidential relations. The feelings of General Harrison towards me, are shown by the following extract of a letter from him to me, dated "North Bend, 1st March, 1838," now in my possession, and which was shown to President Tyler, viz.

"Credit me, my dear sir, when I say to you, that *yourself* and Alfred Powell of Virginia, were the two individuals who, *above all others* that I formed an acquaintance with, during my Congressional services, possessed the *greatest share of my regard and esteem.*"

These friendly sentiments for me (which I will ever prize as the highest honor in a long and checkered life) I know, as do all his family and his nearest personal friends, continued to animate the bosom of this pure and venerable patriot, until the day of his death. As to the estimation in which Mr. Clay held me, I need only refer to his last letter, as published, in which he says, that the insulting language, which I had applied to him, and which he "ought not to receive," shall not be "allowed" by him "to break off our friendship."

Very soon after the arrival of General Harrison in Washington city, during the last winter, he declared, in the presence of Mr. Clay and several other gentlemen, in my hearing, his determination to vacate the office of Attorney of the District of Columbia, by removing the then incumbent, for the open and active part taken by that gentleman, during the Presidential canvass, while he held office under the Government. General Harrison had previously made the same declaration to me; and in the warmth of his friendship, told me that if I would accept the office he would give it to me. Understanding from this high source, publicly made and declared, that this office was certainly to become vacant, and as it was both honorable and in the line of my profession, I felt no hesitation in saying to my old friend, that I would accept the office; and to show him the confidence entertained for me, by my fellow-citizens of the District of Columbia, I presented to him their flattering testimonials, (which are on file in the State Department,) as an evidence that they would be gratified at this mark of his friendship towards me. I did not present myself as a "seeker" for office—I did not ask for the dismissal of the able and accomplished individual, who was then the incumbent of that office, and who has since been removed. That I would have received the appointment had not my warm-hearted friend been so soon removed, by the will of Heaven, from the exalted station in which he had been placed by the voice of his countrymen, I doubt not; because, in addition to his friendly feelings towards me, my testimonials, on file in the State Department, are *equal*, if not superior, to those of any other applicant, and because, immediately after the office was tendered by President Tyler to the gentleman who now fills it, I was told in a note addressed to me from a high quarter that the appointment was tendered to Mr. Fendall, "without expressing a *single doubt* of your (my) ability to fill the office, or saying one word *derogatory* or *disrespectful* to your (my) high character;" and because with equal recommendations, independent of his promise, I believe that General Harrison would have conferred it upon me, in preference to any other, as every one who knew him and his feelings toward me will admit. To say that I do not feel mortified at the result, brought about by Mr. Clay's *covered* and *secret* influence (which, if known, might have been counteracted) and at the decision, made by President Tyler against an old private and political friend of General Harrison, whose popularity had elevated him to the station he now fills, would be to assume for myself a spirit of philosophy which I do not possess, and will not endeavor to obtain.

Mr. Clay greatly errs, if he really supposes, as he insinuates in his note of 22d June last, that my feelings towards him were the result of mortification and disappointment at the loss of an office. If office was all that I desired or cared for, I would not rend asunder, as I have done, and do now, publicly, the "friendship" which Mr. Clay says "should not be allowed" to be broken off, even after my letter of the 20th June last. His voice is, as yet, potential, with those who have in their gift the high offices of Government; and were I to wait his own good pleasure,

> "And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
> Where thrift may follow fawning,"

perhaps I might yet bask in the smiles of power. But I scorn such base submission, and I would reject the gift. I consider no man worthy of the name of friend who offers one hand in friendship, that he may stab in secret with the other.

I never have complained, and I do not complain, of the interference of Mr. Clay in favor of Mr. Fendall, for I admit his right of choice and of recommendation in the fullest extent; but, as I told him in my note of the 20th June, I denounce the *perfidy* of the act in violation of his promise to me. It is against his treachery and his duplicity that I alone complain; and for these alone have I denounced him to the public.

As Mr. Clay has avowed, in his note of the 19th June, that "since the accession" of President Tyler he did interfere in favor of Mr. Fendall for the office of District Attorney, I have nothing more to do, to establish his perfidy and duplicity than to show that, previously to such interference, he had promised me that he could not and would not interfere between Mr. Fendall and myself, "as both were his friends," although he would prefer my having the office, "if Gen. Jones did not want it." The evidence of this pledge to me, is to be found in the admissions of Mr. Clay in reply to my several notes. In my first note, of the 19th June, I base my *right* to make the inquiry as to his alleged interference, "especially" upon "two conversations which I had with you (Clay) upon this subject." By replying to that note, without any denial of my *right*, as stated, he has admitted the existence of those especial facts, viz: the two conversations upon which I had based my right of inquiry. Again, in my letter of the 20th June, I distinctly repeated to him his own language, used to me in those two conversations, viz: that he could not, and would not, interfere in this matter between Mr. Fendall and myself, as we stood in the same relation towards him as personal and political friends," and that if he had the giving of the office, he would offer it to me in preference to any other, if General Jones would not accept it. And in the same letter, I further say, "that you (Clay) had the right to prefer Mr. Fendall to me, and to recommend him, I do not question, nor would I complain of it, had you not stated that you *would not interfere* in this matter. My complaint is not against the recommendation but against the *perfidy* of the act, after saying that you would not interfere." Now, this language, so pointed and explicit, could not fail to bring fully to his notice the *cause* of my complaint and the facts upon which I relied, to establish the charge of *perfidy;* and yet, in his reply to that letter, he does not attempt in any way, or to any extent, to deny the accuracy of my statements, but has admitted the fact of his pledge and the breach of it, by saying he thinks he "can make such explanation in regard to my (his) agency in the appointment of Mr. Fendall as ought to satisfy you" (me.) This is an admission of the correctness of my statements, and an acknowledgment that his agency does require explanation. Whatever explanations he may have, I know not, nor can I conceive. No explanation can justify the *secret* violation of a solemn pledge, made to an old and tried friend.

If Mr. Clay had "explanations" to make why did he not offer them in his reply to my first note, instead of writing his haughty and supercilious note of the 19th June! And why, if his conduct required "explanation" to me, did he tell me, "in your present temper of mind, I shall offer none!" As I can conceive of no mitigating "explanation" of Mr. Clay's conduct to me, I must characterize it *publicly*, as as I have done in *private* to himself, "*as insincere, inconsistent with the high estimate I had heretofore placed upon his character, and such as no honorable man ought to have pursued.*"

This is the individual in whom I believed and trusted, and for whose advancement I have toiled, in my humble sphere, as he well knows. Such is the man, who during six years that I was in Congress, and whilst he saw in me a spirit of friendship that might be useful to him, cherished me, both by words and letters, as one of his most trusted, confidential, personal and political friends, even so early as 1823, '4, when, I am informed, he did not then know Mr. Fendall, notwithstanding he now talks to me of their "long and intimate acquaintance." Such is the man, who, from the same "Ashland" to which he refers in his note of the 19th June, when driven into forced retirement, continued to address me by letters, which I still possess, professing the most sincere friendship, and as it now appears, freely taxing my humble abilities and well known zeal for him, as available resources for his benefit, in his movements towards the great but hitherto unapproachable goal of his sleepless ambition, the *Presidency*, telling me in one of his many letters, dated from the same "Ashland," 11th July, 1829, "that feeling the warmest and most friendly interest in all that concerns you, [me] I (H. CLAY) bear with some regret, that you are not likely to return to Louisiana.

* * * * * *

Wherever you may be [that is, as now shown, "except in the District of Columbia," where you will lose your vote and influence among voters, and with it the friendship of H. Clay] I hope you remain assured of the *affectionate attachment* of your *sincere friend*

H. CLAY."

What a contrast is here presented, between his *professions* to me, whilst I was actively engaged in the political arena of 1829, and his *practice* when I stood a disfranchised citizen of the District of Columbia in 1841, pursuing the humble walks of my profession!

Should any one inquire what could be Mr. Clay's *interested* motive, in preferring Mr. Fendall to me, after what had taken place, since we are both residents of the District of Columbia, I answer, that I charge his sole *motive* to be found in the fact, that Mr. Fendall is known to be an active and able political partisan *writer*, and one, who, if he chooses, would, by his pen, advance Mr. Clay's prospects, whilst, since my residence in the District, I had devoted myself exclusively to my profession, in which I am better known than as a *writer*. I do not mean to intimate that Mr. Fendall's services could be purchased by such a selfish motive in Mr. Clay, or that Mr. Clay had any reason from Mr. Fendall to make this calculation. I believe the latter gentleman would spurn such an overture. But Mr. Clay, who prides himself upon the knowledge of human nature, no doubt, in the desperate game he is now playing for the next Presidency, made his calculation in that way, upon the natural feeling of gratitude for benefits conferred. His logic I do not quarrel with, but his violation of his pledge, with or without an interested motive, I denounce.

Who has ever trusted Mr. Clay that has not been repaid by the same deep and black ingratitude, unless it has chanced that his *self-interest* ordered it otherwise! In making this charge, startling as it may appear, I am ready to furnish *the proof* that there have been others, more distinguished than I am, who have felt the same sting of ingratitude. Yes, I have now in my possession, open to the public examination, the recorded opinion of Mr. Clay's ingratitude, as expressed to me by one whose "lightest word" will far outweigh, in public estimation, the most solemn asseveration of even Henry Clay. I have the *proof* that no less a personage than General William H. Harrison considered Mr. Clay as false to his best friends, repaying their best exertions in his behalf, when it suited him, with ungenerous treatment." The expressions of Gen. Harrison, in a letter, dated North Bend, 1st March, 1838, in reply to a letter of mine, *urging upon him the support of Mr. Clay,* should he be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, are as follows: "*I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay is to be benefited by it, from whom I have experienced only ungenerous treatment, in requital for years of devoted service.*" I know this was his private, well settled opinion; and I doubt not that there are many of his intimate friends who can bear me out in this assertion. As the leader of a great party, General Harrison was compelled to treat Mr. Clay as a political ally, and even, as such, to tender him an high office, and to consult him upon State affairs. But Mr. Clay could never satisfy General Harrison, nor can he satisfy any reflecting man, that the support he gave to General Harrison's election, after the Harrisburg nomination, proceeded from *magnanimity* on his part, as he has been anxious to persuade the world, or that it proceeded from any other motive than that of *self-aggrandizement*. Had he withdrawn from the contest, in favor of his old friend General Harrison, before he was compelled to the act by the nomination made at Harrisburg, he might talk of magnanimity; but after his defeat, what other course could he have pursued to gain strength for the "succession," at which he is still aiming! These recorded feelings of General Harrison towards Mr. Clay were not caused by the legitimate rivalry of Mr. Clay for the nomination. They originated in occurrences which took place years before, and in feelings which continued down to the date of his letter, and which were known to me, and doubtless to many of Gen. Harrison's intimate friends. Gen. Harrison was too magnanimous to have suffered such feelings to be engendered by a fair and honest competition between public men. Even towards his political antagonist, Mr. Van Buren, he never manifested feelings of *personal* displeasure. Those who knew General Harrison best, will appreciate and fully understand the force which is to be given to his expressed opinions respecting men. They were opinions slowly formed, but unalterably fixed.

Thus Mr. Clay stands arraigned upon the charge of one old and tried friend, sustained by documentary evidence, and vouching in, by way of illustration, the opinion of another old and well tried friend, no less credible and unimpeachable than Wm. H. Harrison, late President of the United States, and one whose name will "live in song and story" so long as pure patriotism and disinterested love of country will be estimated by a virtuous and enlightened people.

Mr. Clay has ventured to assert, in his note of the 19th June, "that, during the Presidency of Gen. Harrison, he adopted the rule of *non interference* in official appointments." I am informed by a gentleman of the highest respectability in the country, that he has reasons to know that Mr. Clay did interfere, "during the Presidency of Gen. Harrison," and "in official appointments." That gentleman says to me, in a note of the 6th inst. that he "was informed from a source, which commanded my (his) entire confidence," that Mr. Clay "recommended to Gen. Harrison, or to his cabinet, the appointment of Mr. Fendall to the office of District Attorney, and that Mr. Clay, in particular, had urged it as a particular favor, which he requested to be extended to him." Should Mr. Clay not contradict this, the public will take the fact *as admitted;* and he is here called upon to contradict it, if it be not true. If it be true, as I assert it to be, from the above information, what can be thought of such prevarication and unblushing duplicity?

I ask the public to contrast the haughty, supercilious tone of Mr. Clay's first note to me, written in the pompous third person, without one word of "explanation," or one softening feature to qualify the bold avowal of guilt, with the mild tones used by him in his second one, in the simple first person singular, after my insulting letter to him. Smarting under the lash, which I applied with all my strength, he prates about "explanation," when I should reach "a better temper of mind;" and he artfully seeks to get a withdrawal of my *insulting language* by returning my note, not in contempt, but in extravagant friendship. As he had not offered his explanations—and I could conceive of none which could clear him, after such an avowal—I determined he should not obtain the advantage he sought by returning my letter; and upon the very same day I wrote him my note of the 22d June, enclosing to him again my letter of the 20th June, thus fastening upon him the most opprobrious and insulting language that can pass between honorable men. He received that note, with the enclosure, upon the 23d of June, and from that moment to the present (more than four weeks having elapsed) I have heard nothing from him upon this subject. After his failure to notice my language, as a man of honor should have noticed it; and considering that he has no ground upon which he could have honorably avoided the last alternative left him, I am constrained to say, publicly, that henceforward I must consider him as *out of the pale of honor*—first, because he has avowed himself false to his pledge; and secondly, because he has rested so long under the most injurious imputations. I have said nothing in this publication more offensive than in our private correspondence; and, if goaded by the publicity of the thing, he should seek to retrieve his lost chivalry, I feel constrained, by self-respect, it is too late. I have waited patiently for a summons, which, as an honorable man, I cannot now listen to. I say, *emphatically*, that I can take no other notice of Henry Clay, Senator from Kentucky, than to correct any misrepresentations he may attempt, in his desperation, to make.

Your fellow-citizen,
WM. L. BRENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, 23d July, 1841.

SUPPLEMENTAL CARD.

In my "Card" of the 23d instant, I stated, that after Mr. Clay had "rested so long under the most injurious imputations, without demanding reparation" as "an honorable man," I could not listen to his call, should he make one, after my publication, and that I would take no other notice of him, "than to correct any misrepresentations he may attempt to make." In making this declaration, I proceeded according to the strict rules of the "code of honor" in such matters; and I spoke of myself "as an honorable man" conforming to that "code." It was not my wish that Mr. Clay or the public should understand by those remarks, that I had not the heart to waive the rule. For fear that such construction may be given to my declaration, I say, that whatever others might determine in a similar case, I hold myself open to Mr. Clay's call.

WM. L. BRENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 26, 1841.

Maryland, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of Henry Johnson of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George R. Howard trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Johnson, 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 Saturday after the third Monday in October next, for the said Henry Johnson 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 Henry Johnson having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Henry Johnson be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of June, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.
July 3 -1aw3m.

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of John Barry, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to Cecil County Court, setting forth that he is in actual confinement 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 lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to the Court by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, the Court appointed John E. Brown Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Barry, who has entered into bond, with security by the Court prescribed and approved, for the faithful performance of his said trust; and the said Trustee having certified to the Court that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts conta[illegible] have ordered and appointed the [illegible] Tuesday next after the third Monday [illegible] October next, for the said John Barry [illegible] appear before the Judges of Cecil Cou[illegible] Court, at the Court house in Elkton, [illegible] answer such allegations and interrogatories as may then be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said John Barry having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by the Court prescribed and approved so to appear and answer aforesaid, the Court do hereby order and direct that the said John Barry be discharged from personal confinement, [illegible] that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by the 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 Court 1841.

Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.
July 17, 1841—3m

☞An apprentice to the printing business will be taken at this office. A youth possessing a good moral character and who has a respectable English education, is desired. None other in fact need apply. Applications from the country will be received.

July 31, 1841

Cecil Gazette.

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

☞*Uncompromising hostility to a Direct Tax to pay the interest on an unconstitutional debt.*

Democratic Meetings

The Democratic party of Cecil county, and all who are opposed to taxing the people of Maryland for the benefit of English Bankers, and Stock Jobbers, are requested to hold primary meetings in their respective election districts on *SATURDAY NEXT*, the 31st day of July, for the purpose of electing seven delegates from each district, to meet in General Convention, at Elkton, on Tuesday the 10th of August, to nominate four candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

The 1st district will meet at Warwick.
2d do Old Town.
3d do McCullough's, Elkton.
4th do Cowan Town.
5th do Charles Town,
6th do Krauss'
7th do Reynolds', Port Deposit.

By order of Executive Committee.

☞Some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the place of holding the meeting in the 4th district, we are authorized in saying, that when the call for the meetings was sent in for publication, it was not known that there was a house of public accommodation at Fair Hill. That being the most central point of the district, it would seem to be the proper place for the purpose.

☞After two or three weeks of dry, and some days of scorching heat, we had on Sunday evening a refreshing shower. It was of great benefit to the growing crops.

THE BANK BILL PASSED.

It will be seen by the vote in another column, that Clay's Bank Bill finally passed the Senate on Wednesday, both of the Virginia Senators—Messrs. Archer and Rives—voting in the opposition.—It is generally supposed that these gentlemen represent the views of President Tyler; if so, there is ground to hope, that should this iniquitous measure also pass the House of Representatives, the veto power may be interposed. At all events the course of the Democracy is plain. REPEAL is the word. In the emphatic language of Kendall's Expositor, "More than A MILLION OF FREEMEN look upon it as a CLEAR, A PALPABLE, and a WILFUL usurpation. They believe it to be a question of ULTIMATE LIBERTY OR SLAVERY, and they will never cease their resistance until they are ready to be slaves. The precedent you set today, they will overthrow to-morrow; and they had rather at once meet the usurpation at the polls, than wait until it is strong enough to marshal its fleets and armies.

REPEAL is already their motto; you see the flag already hoisted throughout our broad domain; and if there be any one who is simple enough to believe that the Democracy is not in earnest, LET HIM FOLLOW UP THE USURPATION WHICH CONGRESS HAS BEEN CALLED TO CONSUMMATE. The Democracy will not be bound by the unconstitutional acts of a mutilated Congress; they will treat them as the decrees of a Rump Parliament, originating in fraud and attempting to consolidate power by usurpation and corruption."

☞We would request the attention of our readers to the "Card" of Col. Brent, in this morning's paper. Now that Mr. Dictator Clay has got his favorite project through the Senate, it is to be hoped that he will find sufficient leisure to attend to this most pressing demand of his political but outrageously humbugged brother.

MR. TYLER.

It would seem from the following extract from a letter of the correspondent of the New York Evening Post, that Mr. Tyler begins to feel some compunctions of conscience about the violation of all the promises made before the election, which Clay & Co. are endeavoring to force him into.

Washington, July 19th.

There is more trouble in the Treasury Department. Mr. Ewing has not been at his post for some days, but has retired, in dignified dudgeon, to Baltimore. Some say that he has taken the advice of Mr. Clay and the ultra whigs, and quit the cabinet. A strong rumor of his resignation, actual or intimated, is afloat. Indeed, I do not see how Mr. Ewing, as an honorable man, can remain in the cabinet for one moment, after the events of Saturday, to say nothing of a thousand other sources of complaint on his part.

Mr. Ewing was determined to make a test question as to the further employment of the guillotine. His new head of the land bureau had just gone into office, and on Saturday morning, written notices were sent to thirteen of his clerks informing them that the Secretary of the Treasury had no further need of their services. The true whig succession—some of them all the way from Indiana, Ohio, &c. were present, and ready to receive the appointment to the vacant desks. The matter was brought to the notice of the President, who protested and truly, that he had not been consulted in the matter, and that it was contrary to his policy and his wishes. He sent for Mr. Huntington—Mr. Ewing having succeeded—and made him a speech—setting forth that the proscription doctrine was not the Virginia doctrine—nor his doctrine—nor the doctrine of the whigs before the election. It was not Mr. Webster's doctrine, when he came down to the Virginia platform, under an October sun—and in short, he, John Tyler, could not countenance it, under present circumstances, and as at present advised. So he concluded by moving the previous question—gagging the commissioner—and an order to reinstate ten of the reformed clerks, and to postpone decision on the three remaining cases, was forthwith given, and executed! Now, after so signal a rebuke as this, how can Mr. Ewing remain in the cabinet? Still, it seems strange—passing strange—that Mr. Ewing, who could swallow such a bank as Mr. Tyler dictated to him, contrary to his own taste and judgment, could not swallow any thing.

The Governor of Maryland has offered a reward of $1000 for the discovery of the rogues who robbed the Frederick County Bank; and also a free and entire pardon to any one of the perpetrators or accessaries to the robbery, who will make a full disclosure of the same.

Gen. Jackson.—We are rejoiced to learn from the Nashville Union, of July 15th, that Gen. Jackson's health is rapidly improving. May he live many days, to enjoy the pleasant reflections created by a long life devoted to the real interests of a grateful people.

The bill to borrow twelve millions of dollars has passed the Senate, and received the signature of the President.

Altered Notes.—Rail Road notes of the denomination of twelve and a half cents, altered to fifty cents, are said to be in circulation. The public should be on their guard.

☞President Tyler has entirely recovered from his late indisposition.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The bill offered by Mr. Clay in the Senate, after having undergone considerable amendment, was ordered to be engrossed, on Tuesday evening; the following amendment was proposed by Mr. Clay:

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, the assent of the said State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that when it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

After some discussion it was adopted by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Conn. Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and on Wednesday *passed* by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—20.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young—23.

To the Editor of the Cecil Gazette.

Sir: It is a fact well known to the people of Elkton and its vicinity, that Col. Adam Whann has been removed from the Post Office of that place and Col. Enoch Cloud appointed in his stead.—This was expected by the friends of Col. Whann, knowing as they did that proscription for opinion's sake was the order of the day. Of this they do not complain. But there are reports connected with this removal, which if true afford just ground of complaint, and show that it was effected by *fraud, forgery* and *deceit*. Report says that George R. Howard, Esquire, the representative of Cecil in the Senate of Maryland, while on a visit to Washington, requested to be shown all the correspondence which had taken place in reference to the removal of Col. Whann. Among this correspondence Mr. Howard was shown a paper purporting to be a copy of proceedings of a meeting held by the whigs of Elkton, in which the official conduct of Col. Whann as Postmaster at Elkton was severely arraigned, and in which he was charged with offences against the post office laws, sufficient, if proved to be true, to subject him to prosecution and punishment. This copy was signed by *James T. McCullough*, Secretary, and *William Garrett*, President. Upon his return Mr. Howard mentioned the meeting to some Whigs of the village, who, in common with the whole Whig party, denied that there ever was such a meeting held, such resolutions passed, or such suspicions entertained. Mr. McCullough denies ever having attended such a meeting, seen or signed such a paper. Col. Garrett denies that he ever was the President of a Whig or any other meeting in his life, and the whole Whig party denounce the act of the individual who conceived, forged and forwarded these resolutions, as base, dastard and villainous. The Postmaster General refused, upon the request of General Sewall, to allow the paper to be drawn from the Department, for the purpose of having the matter investigated, the truth brought to light, and the author of the slanderous forgery brought to trial. And to this day Col. Whann stands *recorded a Felon.*

With the part which those implicated in this proceeding are to pursue, I have nothing to say or do. They may vindicate their own characters or allow their names to remain forever upon their country's records as slanderers and traducers, for low and petty ends, of a personal friend, who never did and never wished them harm. But to the Whig party of Cecil, I say, do you intend to do such foul injustice to a foe as to permit charges brought by and filed against him under your alleged authority, false and malicious as you know them to be, to remain forever uncontradicted? You know, every man of you knows them to be false. In the name of justice I demand their immediate and public denial.

From the St. Louis New Era, July 17.

ANOTHER GREAT BANK ROBBERY—NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.—An Express arrived in town this morning, from Jacksonville, Illinois, bringing a handbill, announcing the robbery of the Branch of the State Bank of Illinois, of about 90,000 dollars. We copy it:

Five Thousand Dollars Reward.—The Branch of the State Bank of Illinois at Jacksonville, was robbed last night (Sunday, the 11th inst.) The doors were entered by false keys. The following is the probable amount taken by the robber, to wit: $78,000 of paper; about $47,000 of the above was in Parent Bank paper, the balance mostly in notes of the Branches, and Bank of Illinois. About 8,000 in gold, and 3 or $4,000 in silver. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money and the detection of the robber.

J. P. WILKINSON, President.
Jacksonville, July 12, 1841.

We learn in addition to what is stated, that the Books, papers and evidences of debt, were cut up, mutilated and destroyed by the robbers; there must have been several persons engaged in it, and that part of the Banking house was occupied as a residence, by the Teller.

Baltimore Market—July 29.

FLOUR.—We note sales yesterday from stores of 500 barrels fresh ground Howard street Flour, of good standard brands, at $5 62½.—Holders are asking $5 87½ for the same description manufactured from new Wheat. We quote the wagon price at $5 50.

GRAIN.—New Wheats come in very slowly. Sales of Maryland at $1,18 a $1,25 for good to very prime. Pennsylvania Wheats are scarce and wanted. Sales yesterday at $1,24, and to-day of a very superior parcel at $1,26.

Sales of white Corn at 70 a 72 cts. and of yellow at 68 a 69 cts. A parcel of Pennsylvania yellow was sold at 66.

New Oats are selling at 44 cts. and old at 45 a 46 cts.

The last sales of Maryland Rye at 55 a 56 cts. We quote Pennsylvania at 61 cts.

Married,

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Mr. BENJAMIN F. MAY to Mrs. RACHEL MANLY—all of Elkton.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 25th inst., WM. M. HENRY, Esq., a very worthy and respected citizen of this place, in the 46th year of his age, leaving a wife and three small children to mourn the loss of their best and truest earthly friend.

At Annapolis, on Sunday morning last, 25th inst., in the 50th year of his age, Ramsey Waters, Esq. who for many years has filled the office of Register of the High Court of Chancery in this State.

GREAT TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION
At Port Deposit on Friday and Saturday 6th and 7th of August.

THE procession will form at 10 o'clock in the morning of each day, in the village, and repair to a grove in the immediate vicinity, where the meeting will be addressed by a number of distinguished advocates of the cause—amongst whom there will be several reformed drunkards from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, who will give a relation of their experience. All the Temperance Societies of Cecil and Harford counties, and other places, are requested to attend, or to send as large delegations as possible, with appropriate banners.

The public generally are invited to be present on the occasion.

July 31, 1841

WANTED,

A Blacksmith, a Cart-Wheelwright, and a Miller for another year. Men with families would be preferred, and all of good, moral industrious habits. The shops can be had immediately. Apply to J. S. THOMAS.
Sassafras Neck, Cecil co. Md.
July 31, 1841—3w

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to Cecil County Court, at the next October Term thereof, for a commission to mark and bound the tract or parcel of land, being the Real Estate of the late Samuel Ewing, deceased, which lot, the subscriber, elected to take at the valuation fixed on it by certain Commissioners appointed heretofore by said court to value and divide the same, under the Act of Assembly, entitled an act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents, and being also part of a tract of land called Mount Pleasant. AMOS EWING.
July 31, 1841—2m

Militia Notice.

WHEREAS I have received orders from Col. Henry S. Stites, of the 30th Regiment of Maryland Militia, to make out a full return of the 2d Battalion of said Regiment, according to an act supplementary to the several militia laws of this State:

I therefore give notice to all commissioned and non-commissioned officers attached to said 2d Battalion, that their attendance is expected at a meeting to be held at Battle Swamp Tavern, (now occupied by Mr. Theodore Knight,) on SATURDAY the 21st day of August next. As I will only be able to return the names of those who will appear or report themselves on that day, a full attendance is anxiously expected.

All officers who have heretofore received any arms belonging to this State, are requested to report on that day the number of pieces and the order they are in.

J. J. HECKART, Major
of the 30th Regiment M. M.
July 31—3w

Selling off at Cost.

AS the Season is advancing, we have determined to sell off our stock of Summer Goods at cost, rather than let them lay over to another season. Our present stock consists in part of beautiful Painted Lawns & Muslins, Mousline de Laine, Challeys, English, French and American Prints, Plain and Fancy Gambroons, Linen Drillings, Black, Brown, and Green Summer Cloths, Brown Linens, Cotton Drillings, American Nankeen, Marseilles Vestings, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Ladies' Corsets and Skirts.—Also Bleached and Brown Muslins at factory prices.

Now is the time to secure bargains, as we are determined the above goods shall be sold at cost, for cash or country produce. Thankful to our friends and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement we have received, we now offer them increased inducements, hoping that by still selling goods cheap, and a proper attention to business, to continue to receive their patronage. Call and see for yourselves, before you purchase elsewhere.

Just received a fresh supply of superior family Groceries, at very reduced prices.

G. PURNELL & SON.
Port Deposit, July 24, 1841.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE highest 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, No. 25, between Sharp and Howard Streets, where myself or my Agent, J. M. Wilson, 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. And as 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 escapes of any kind from my establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER.
Baltimore, July 24, 1841—1y

NEW STOCK OF
Summer Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a well selected stock of Summer Goods (calculated for the season) which he now offers to the public on terms that cannot fail to please. The variety is numerous and selection choice—among which, are bleached and unbleached *Domestic Muslins* at the low price of 5 cts. per yard. Superior *American Nankins*, &c. For a further enumeration of part of the stock, the public are referred to a more extensive advertisement in another column of this paper.

The public's humble servant,
B. F. MAY.
Elkton, July 3, 1841.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Cecil County Court and to me directed at the suit of Wm. McClay, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jesse Simpers, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale on Saturday the 31st inst. at the Court House in the town of Elkton, the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity, of the said Jesse Simpers, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Cecil County, within two miles of Elkton, being described as lot or division No. 1, being part of two tracts of land called Simpers' Choice and Successor, bounded by lands of William Hollingsworth, Nicholas Manly and others, containing sixty eight acres of land, more or less. Sale between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M. and terms cash.

DANIEL McCAULEY, Jr. Sh'ff.
July 10—$2,50

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the public house of Thomas Burnsides, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY the 7th day of August next, all the undivided half of that valuable tract of *WOODLAND*, lying and being in Cecil county, a short distance west of Charlestown, called "Hamilton's Lot," containing in the whole *Four hundred and twenty acres* of land.

This land lies within a very short distance of the North East River, which is navigable for vessels, and is covered with young thriving **Timber**, a large proportion of which is chesnut, suitable for making broad rails.

This property presents many advantages to persons wishing to purchase woodland, owing to its proximity to navigable water, and being within a few hundred yards of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine for themselves.

The terms of sale, prescribed by the decree, are that the purchaser or purchasers pay one-third in cash on the day of sale, one-third to be paid in three months, and the balance in six months, the credit payments to be secured by bond with surety or sureties to be approved by the trustee.

Sale to take place between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

H. McCULLOUGH, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of John Cameron, Sen. late of Cecil county, deceased, are hereby notified to file the vouchers of their claims against said deceased, in the Chancery office, within four months from the day of said sale.

H. McCULLOUGH, Trustee.
July 17—ts

CABINET MAKING

THE subscriber having purchased the Cabinet Making establishment of the late Mr. Dunbar, respectfully informs the citizens of Elkton and the surrounding country that he is prepared to furnish every description of FURNITURE on the most pleasing terms, and in the most beautiful, durable and workmanlike manner.

He still carries on his shop at Newark,—at both of which places orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

He would also inform the public that he is at all times prepared to attend Funerals as an Undertaker. S. C. FINLEY.

July 17—6w

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application of Benjamin Miller, of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to Cecil County Court, setting forth that he is in actual confinement 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 lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to the Court by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years, next before his application, the Court appointed *Samuel Miller* Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Benjamin Miller, who has entered into bond with security by the court prescribed and approved, for the faithful performance of his said trust; and the said Trustee having certified to the court 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 Benjamin Miller 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 Benjamin Miller having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by the Court prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, the Court do hereby order and direct that the said Benjamin Miller be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by the 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 Court, 1841.
Test, JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.
July 17, 1841—3m

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Set.

ON application of Wm. Scott, Sen., of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John Taylor trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Wm. Scott, Sen., 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 Wm. Scott, Sen. 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 Wm. Scott, Sen. having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Wm. Scott, Sen. be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of March, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.
True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.
June 26—law3m

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Set.

ON application of Andrew Crow, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me, the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George W. Oldham Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Andrew Crow, 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 Andrew Crow 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 Andrew Crow having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Andrew Crow be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.
True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clk.
July 17—1aw3m

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application of Thomas F. Pearce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed George McCullough trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas F. Pearce, 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 Thomas F. Pearce 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 Thomas F. Pearce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas F. Pearce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me [illegible] his final hearing in Cecil County, [illegible] creditors, by advertisement in [illegible] printed in Cecil County, once [illegible] months, before the said first Tuesday [illegible] the third Monday in October next. [illegible] der my hand and seal this 5th day [illegible] 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.
True copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, C[illegible]
June 26—1aw3m

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit:

ON application to me, Richard Ringgold, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, by Henry J. Strandberg, by petition in writing for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry J. Strandberg having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and I the said Richard Ringgold, having appointed Charles T. Loveday trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry J. Strandberg, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the faithful discharge of his trust; and the said Henry J. Strandberg having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of the said Henry J. Strandberg mentioned in the schedule, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry J. Strandberg be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Kent County Court on the first Wednesday of the September term next of said Court to shew cause if any they have why the said Henry J. Strandberg should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed.

RICHARD RINGGOLD, Justice
of Orphans' Court of Kent co.
True copy.
Test, J. N. GORDON, Cl'k
June 19 3m of Kent co. court, Md.

Mechanical Dentistry.

DR. COWAN has on hand an assortment of splendid and natural looking *Artificial Teeth*, which he would respectfully invite those who have lost their natural ones, to call and see. He has the pleasure of stating that out of the large number upon whom he has operated, no one is dissatisfied either with his operations or charges.

Those who have fallen into the hands of unskilful Dentists, and have badly fitted and illy arranged teeth, can have them remodelled and fitted to their mouth at a trifling expense.

Dr. C. wishes it to be distinctly understood that he warrants all his operations.

Enquire at the Washington Hotel (J. Ford's.)
July 17—3t

TERMS OF THE

Cecil Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS within the year, and if payment be deferred to the end of the year, THREE DOLLARS will be demanded.

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

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

All communications to the Editor must be *post paid.*

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, SCT.

ON application of John G. Wingate, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me, the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed James Ogden Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John G. Wingate, 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 Saturday next after the third Monday in October next, for the said John G. Wingate 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 G. Wingate having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said John G. Wingate be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of July 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

—1aw3m

[illegible] CECIL COUNTY, SCT.

[illegible] on of Isaiah Lawrens, of [illegible] ounty, by petition in writing [illegible] subscriber, (one of the associ[illegible] ges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil [illegible]) setting forth that he is in actual [illegible] ement for debts he is unable to pay, [illegible] offering to deliver up for the benefit [illegible] creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any [illegible] ntitled, a schedule whereof and list [illegible] edits and debts being annexed to [illegible] d petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Henry Doughty Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Isaiah Lawrens, 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 Isaiah Lawrens 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 Isaiah Lawrens having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Isaiah Lawrens be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of July, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

July 17—1aw3m

Ground Plaster.

ORDERS for Ground Plaster, accompanying the Cash, will be thankfully received by

WALTER E. HARDING,

No. 3, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore.

Feb. 20—tf

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.
Mousling de Laines, plain and figured.
Lupin'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 Burlap 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

New Store.

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

All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings.
BOOTS and SHOES.
Collars, Bridles, 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, Midlings 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

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; 4-4 and 3-4 Tow Linen; Irish, French and Scotch Linens; cotton and linen Table Diaper; Hollands; Grass Cloth; Manchester, oil and Scotch Ginghams; white Saxony Flannel; imported and American Nankin; twilled Summer Cloth; Pittsburg, 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, Jackonett, Swiss and India Mull Muslin; Plain and figured Bobinnett; Victoria Lawns; printed Jackonett; Mourning Lawns; M. de Laines; Gros de Paris; Thread and Bobinnett Edging; Inserting; 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; Spades, 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.

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' letter and writing Paper; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Quills; Pencils; Crayons; Ink Powder; red, blue and black Ink, &c.

CHARLES W. PARKER.

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

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 city and 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 minerals 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 $1 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.
Dr. Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.
May 15

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 well 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 as to prices. They have just received and offer to the Public

Cloths of all colors, from	$2,00 to 8.50.
Calicoes,	6 to 31.
Bleached & Brown Muslins,	6 to 20.
Mouslaines de Laine,	25 to 60.
Pantaloon Stripes,	8 to 50.
Printed Lawns & Cambricks	22 to 40.

Superior Prints, (latest style), figured and plain Gros de Nap; Black Lutestring; Bombazines; figured, plaid, striped and plain Cambricks; Jackonet and Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Lawns; Linen Cambricks; plain and ribbed Gambroons; Summer and Mill'd Cassimeres; Crape Lasting; Silk, Marseilles and Salencia Vesting; Linen Drillings; Pittsburg Cord; Blue Drills; Beaverteens, Mexican mixture; American Nankins; Fancy Shawls and Scarfs; Checks; Domestic Plaids and Stripes; Ticking, Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Books, &c. &c.

A Superior Lot of Tow Linens.

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

The Public 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 of

The Public's Humble Servants,

CHAMBERS & MAFFIT.

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

Elkton, April 10, 1841.

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.

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,

coarse or 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, $220. 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

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—1aw3m $6

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. xi.

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

DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS,

A COMPONENT 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 as at other times) will never use any other. Hundreds are already daily procuring, who have heretofore 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 never be 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, Coxe, &c.

Second—*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE ANTI-MERCURIAL*, being an Antidote against Mercury and Minerals, so deleterious and 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 ANY OTHERS*, as 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 Store 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

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, SCT.

ON application of George M. Fried, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John E. Brown trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George M. Fried, 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 George M. Fried 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 George M. Fried having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George M. Fried be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26

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

Rapp's Razor Straps.

THE above article is recommended as superior to most straps now in use. For sale at Parker's Drug and Medicine Store.

March 21

GREEN, BLUE AND WHITE SPECTACLES. For sale at Charles W. Parker's Drug and Medicine Store.

March 21

Farm For Sale.

PLUMPOINT, the farm of the late Thomas Rotch, 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 Chesnut street. SUSAN R. ROTCH.

May 15 6m

MARYLAND, CECIL COUNTY, SCT.

ON application of George H. Joyce, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Joseph Mahan trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said George H. Joyce, 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 George H. Joyce 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 George H. Joyce having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said George H. Joyce be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1841.

SAMUEL B. FOARD.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26.

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Mercer, of Cecil County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts 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 said State of Maryland, for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Azarias Pennington trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Mercer, 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 W. Mercer 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 W. Mercer having entered into bond in a penalty and with security by me prescribed and approved so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said John W. Mercer be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil County, once a week for three months, before the said first Tuesday next after the third Monday in October next. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of February, 1841.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

June 26—1aw3m

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 is there so well known for its efficacy, that they call it "The Life Preserver."

Price 50 cents a Bottle

EASTON, November 13th, 1839.

DR. N. B. LEIDY, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: I should consider it ungrateful if I did not inform you (and with my consent al. low 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 20th, 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 29th, 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, influenzas, &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

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 E. Blackiston, Port Deposit.

Jan. 23, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

This most popular of modern medicines [illegible] discovered by the proprietor [illegible] and used by him with wonderful [illegible] private practice; but it is only [illegible] he claimed and obtained a [illegible] offered it to the public; and [illegible] enthusiasm in its favor [illegible] has been totally unable to [illegible] fast as they have been [illegible]

By their almost miraculous [illegible] the *chyle*, which is the fountain [illegible] health and disease, Dr. Peters' [illegible] sidered a universal [illegible] culiarly beneficial in [illegible] Yellow and Bilious [illegible] Dyspepsia, Croup, [illegible] Headache, Jaundice, [illegible] tism, Enlargement of [illegible] Female Obstructions, [illegible] Tongue, Nausea, [illegible] and Bowels, Incipient [illegible] Habitual Costiveness [illegible] ed or Sallow Complexion [illegible] Torpor of the Bowels [illegible] aperient is needed [illegible] mild in their operation [illegible] sea, griping, [illegible]

**These [illegible] Drug and Medicine [illegible] Elkton. Also at [illegible] ton and Andrew [illegible]