THE ELKTON PRESS,

And Cecil County Advertiser.

VOLUME [illegible]. ELKTON, (Md.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1828. [illegible]

VOL. I. NEW SERIES. No. [illegible]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GRIFFIN & CARTER.

TERMS.—The Elkton Press, Cecil County Advertiser, is issued Saturday morning, at Two Dollars annum, [illegible] No subscription will be taken for less than six months, nor any discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times, for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of more than a square, in proportion. Where the number of times they are to be inserted, is not specified, they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following beautiful lines were addressed to the daughter of Gen. Brown, a distinguished gentleman.

Ladye! thy wish shall have its way,
I wake the slumbering harp again,
And [illegible] commanded—and to the lay
Breathe grave—in no unkindly strain,
Would that its notes, tho' rude and wild,
Might soothe a hero's orphan child!

Thy morn of life, has been o'ercast,
Was sorrow's cloud, & by young hear
Must weep, in the memory of the past,
Of thy loved sire, whose moral part,
Vie an of death's relentless doom,
Sleeps in the silence of the tomb.

In memory [illegible] of visions gone,
Of hopes [illegible] to deceive,
Dome [illegible] ever flown,
With [illegible] this time to grieve;
Commingle tears with [illegible] share,
Tho' agony [illegible] not [illegible],

[illegible]
Even [illegible] tomb.
[illegible]
The [illegible]
Pervades [illegible] the grave.

To him [illegible] said,
Let thy [illegible] prayer,
A gallant [illegible]
Since [illegible] in vain for [illegible] here.
Peace to the bosom, [illegible] prove
The [illegible]

The [illegible] sire,
A [illegible]
His [illegible] fire,
W[illegible] fame:
T[illegible] parent to shall [illegible]
That [illegible] strikes, [illegible] shall.
Now [illegible] Thy [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible] to Heaven:
A [illegible]
Of [illegible] name.

[illegible]

[From the Cecil County Examiner.]

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

O [illegible] where brow
[illegible] seed,
O[illegible] early flowers
In [illegible] poured
Around that golden light,
And [illegible] buds of hope
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] spring.

Thou [illegible] joyous
Upon [illegible]
[illegible] spread for thee,
Ten thousand [illegible] sorrows.
A dark and [illegible] band
Upon thy path they lower—
Trust not thy own unaided strength,
To save thee from their power.
Cling, cling to Him, whose mighty arm
Alone can shield thy soul from harm.

Thou, whose yet bright and joyous eye
Must soon be dimmed with tears,
To whom the hour of happiness
Must come in [illegible] years—
To [illegible] early the [illegible] eye
To pierce the [illegible] seen,
To where, above the storms of life,
Eternally serene,
A father's love [illegible] bright,
A father's smile [illegible] light.

O born to [illegible] path of flowers
Thou [illegible] waiting treat,
Le[illegible] memories,
The [illegible]
But it from [illegible] love
Hath [illegible] given,
Death's [illegible] for thee
The [illegible]
There, [illegible]
Transcendant, [illegible]

If the following [illegible] from the Cecil County Courier be a true [illegible] of the business of his Dominion, we think good reason to bless our stars, that we are not born in its latitude.

THE DANGUE.

Take Gou[illegible]
A [illegible]
Combine [illegible]
You've something like the Dangue.

[illegible] money and papers are [illegible] hands of William Baird, one of the Justices of the peace in this borough, who will take charge of them and deliver them to any of the friends of the deceased who shall [illegible] them, the expenses of the inquest, [illegible] being first discharged. [illegible] A list of his effects was taken in the presence of the editor of [illegible] and another gentleman of this place. The deceased had in his pocket book the names of a number of the clergymen of the Presbyterian Churches in Ohio, also the name of the Rev. Mr. Dadfield of Carlisle. He appears from his papers and his conversation to have been a member of some church at one time, and to have been led astray by some means from following the course of conduct that is becoming a profession of piety.—*Aurora.*

Late London papers gives the following account of the sale of the American Walnut Tree:—

A large assemblage of respectable [illegible] was assembled on Tuesday, [illegible] the Exhibition room in Regent [illegible] where the celebrated black [illegible] was put up to sale by Mr. Robins, of Covent [illegible]. It had been on view several [illegible] and had excited [illegible] of public curiosity. [illegible] search of the American [illegible] years ago [illegible] Walnut [illegible] When it was [illegible] feet in circumference [illegible] meter; its height [illegible] the evening 80 feet, the entire height [illegible] feet. From its being irregularly [illegible] near the ground it was said [illegible] but 10 feet from its base, and being excavated, converted into [illegible] room of a tavern situated near the spot where it grew. The part that has been preserved consists of the [illegible] portion of its trunk, nine feet [illegible] high—its outer [illegible] and bitter [illegible] great [illegible] several [illegible] a business institution [illegible]. With [illegible] room in [illegible] persons have been at one time seated, and 15 have sat round its exterior circle. On a band that encircles it is inscribed, "O Lord how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all, the earth is full of my riches." About two years since it was transported to Baltimore, and there for several months occupied as a grocery store; thence it was taking by the canal to Rochester and converted into a bar room. In October, 1826, it was forwarded by the canal to Albany, and from Albany to New York where it was exhibited in its present state to hundreds of persons. It was put up at £100 and eventually sold for £250 to Mr. Hamilet, the proprietor of the British Diorama, where it is probable, it will be exhibited.

An absent man.—A professor of Oxford, having invited a party for the evening at his rooms, busied himself in putting them in order, and after having arranged every thing to his mind, rang for candles. He placed them on the table, and to finish his business he lighted them. Having nothing more to keep his mind employed, he sat down and fell asleep. He was aroused by his servant hastily entering—Sir, Sir, don't you smell fire?—Fire, fire, good heavens! I do; where can it come from! They ran about the room prying into every corner. Sir, Sir, it comes from you; you're all of a smoke. Me, where, where?—your coat pocket Sir! My coat pocket you fool, you fool!—Yes Sir, see, see!—The servant caught hold of the tail of his coat and held it up, when in despair, the professor put his hand into the pocket, and, on pulling out his handkerchief, discovered it nearly consumed, with great part of the lining. On considering how this could have happened, he found that, instead of throwing the paper, he had lit the candles with into the fire, he put it into his coat pocket.

A few mornings ago an up country Cracker, "half horse, half alligator, and a little touch of the snapping turtle," went into one of our stores under the Bluff, and called for a glass of *Anti-Fog*, which he had no sooner dispatched, than he retired into the back part of the store. Some time afterwards, the storekeeper wondering what business he could have there went in search of him, and on looking [illegible] Oliver B. [illegible]—Oliver was a French man's [illegible]. A little barber some time since erected his sign of office in our neighborhood, it was our barber's fond work: and he forthwith ingratiated himself with the unsuspecting mob, by patronizing him. One day Monsieur, who could not read a word of English, requested him to write him a notice, that he might stick it on his window, and thereby attract the attention of the bearded community. Dear [illegible] the following, which the crawl French man, with many thanks, posted on the window [illegible]:

Monsieur Mamaiette, from Paris—spikes English; a barber—shaver—cuts throats, and [illegible] shave cheap. Deals in Bear's grease—makes soap of dull razors, blockheads—and sells perfumery. Monsieur M. has [illegible] at the ne plus ultra of barbarism; and take any gentleman by the nose that chooses to drag in a [illegible].

For several days the fated Mamalette marked with what interest and [illegible] the people crowded at one [illegible] window—laughed heartily—and [illegible] Not [illegible] entered into his breast [illegible] he resented a boy [illegible] was known, more [illegible] that it was known, more [illegible] would have convinced his [illegible] of his [illegible].

Oliver not being aware of the discovery, entered the shop, [illegible] and [illegible] darted forward [illegible] for a fencing attitude, while he brandished a keen edged razor, exclaimed—

Sare!—you have consult me, and I [illegible] in your nose. For my [illegible] have made you contradiction in my advertisement?—for my [illegible] I am [illegible] you say I am barbarian?—I have arrive at [illegible] like that you mention as Ne[illegible] in this [illegible] I never cut de throat of my custo[illegible]—by heaven! I shall be revenge—I will put my list in your eye—I shall knock my foot on your [illegible] coxcomb!—small dog!

This [illegible] result discomfitted the [illegible] but with his usual presence of mind, he placed himself in a stage attitude, and thus addressed the [illegible] who he ejected the Barber, and converted the powder puff into the pow[illegible]—

Avaunt and quit my sight! thy razor [illegible]
This [illegible] are cold—thou hast no souls or [illegible]
In that at list that thou dost lather with—Hence, barbarous shave! hence.

It is almost needless to state that at the word "hence"—the Frenchman made a precipitate leap through the back door, while Oliver escaped thro' the front.—*Emerald.*

PETTSTOWN, Pa. Aug. 6.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Saturday last a person stopped at a public house in this borough, about 12 o'clock at noon, he appeared to be labouring under deep distress of mind, the account he gave of himself was that he had worked a short time with Mr. [illegible] eager in reading, at the tailoring business and had a mother and sister in York, Pa. After having remained a short time, he left the place and crossed the bridge over the Susquehanna.—On Sunday morning he was found suspended from a tree near the road leading from the bridge to the Philadelphia road in Chester county. A jury of inquest was held over the body and in the evening his remains were interred as decently as circumstances would permit, in a burial ground in the neighborhood. From the memorandums found in his pocket book, his name appeared to be Solomon May, and to have once lived in Manheim, Lancaster county. There was also found on him a letter from his brother dated January 20, 1826; from Hagers[illegible] signed Daniel May,—forty nine dollars and twenty eight cents in money, checks on bank notes, several bills of receipts and other loose papers, containing the following lines,

"Let me not when far away,
[illegible] time you will find as long as I [illegible] unacquainted with you, a [illegible] will always remember his master's command, to do to [illegible] what which you would like to have them do to you." His clothes, [illegible]

[illegible] Elkton [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Black Snake which [illegible] measured some [illegible] feet [illegible] Our morning [illegible] snakes, six or [illegible] were taken out [illegible] Chester, and [illegible] those was the snake with two heads. The body of this snake was formed like the common snake up to the junction of the heads, which parted from the body much as the limbs of a tree diverge from the trunk, when two limbs only spring from it. The head on the right side was little [illegible] than the one on the [illegible] which appeared to be perfectly formed and capable of performing the same offices.

The above from the Boston Patriot, will serve among other instances of two headed snakes to disprove the theory of some naturalists, that the double headed snake is a distinct species.

From the Savannah Georgian, Hero Oak Neck, July 5th.—On the 4th July was dug up by my father's cotton field, the following articles:—Large pots, 2 large chains, 10 grub hoes, 15 axes, 12 spades, 140 spikes, 10 or 12 small nails, 12 [illegible] boxes, 1 [illegible] lock, 1 cock lock, 1 large [illegible], 1 [illegible], 1 [illegible], 17 chisels, 1 [illegible] lock, 1 [illegible] tool, 1 [illegible] of lead, [illegible] cakes of tin, 2 [illegible] balls, 1 [illegible] 6 [illegible] 12 [illegible] when out there, were and were [illegible] and gone. The corks were all [illegible] except two, and they were [illegible] pased. Some of the irons were [illegible] with the rust. We suppose these things were put under the ground in the revolutionary war.

Adam S. G[illegible] Gazette.

Tostop Bleeding.—Sir Astley Cooper says," in bleeding from small vessels on wounded surfaces, very fine wool dipped and confined by bandages, is one of the best styptics. The wool may be dipped in fluids to add to its efficacy."

There is a cold piece in [illegible] for the same purpose, in St. Thomas Hospital. Take powdered Cascarilla, and Armenian Bole, each two ounces; Alum one ounce, and Laudanum enough to make a paste. This will stop the troublesome bleeding from leech bites.

Peaches.—of fine size and quality were in the Lexington market, this morning at one dollar the peck. The editor of the Philadelphia Aurora informs his readers on the authority of a New Jersey correspondent, from whom he received a basket of superb Peaches, that of peaches are abundant in most parts of New Jersey, and in the vicinity of Philadelphia there will be the usual supply. A week or two will make the article abundant and cheap."

Balt. Gaz.

Before the Revolution, the streets of the capital (Mexico) were infested with a race of naked lazzaroni, whose numbers were supposed to amount to nearly 20,000, and who were at once the disgrace and bane of all the public places. This class has now almost totally disappeared; clothing has become so common that none appear without it. In the mining districts a similar change has occurred; and as the resources of the country develope themselves, there is little doubt but it will generally spread into the more remote provinces.—*Ward's Mexico in 1827.*

A London Hatter advertises Patent Ventilating Hats. He says the Water proof Hats have been complained of, as preventing the escape of perspiration and causing headache, and he has therefore invented a *porous* Hat.

White Chocolate.—The article of white chocolate, is among other novelties offered for sale in Paris.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1828.

FOR THE FRIENDS TRIBE.

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

In a former number I endeavored to show that these men were illegally called into service by Gen. Blount, were tried by Gen. Jackson in violation of the President's order to discharge them, and finally shot for an attempt to assert their rights. The attempts of the friends of Gen. Jackson to give a colouring of right to this wanton sacrifice of life, by alleging that they were tendered into the service and paid for six months, and exhibiting the pay rolls as evidence of the fact, can only arise from a wish to draw the public attention from the real state of the case. If they were held in service for six months, whether legal or illegal, it is nothing but an act of justice to pay them for the time, and is no evidence at all of their being rightfully held. If further evidence was wanted that it was the intention of the Secretary of War, in his letter to Gen. Jackson of the 24th May and 25th of June, 1814, to discharge all the militia then in service under his command, it will be found in the letter of the 4th July following to Gov. Blount, directing him to hold in readiness for immediate service 2500 men, being his quota of 30,000. It is clear that if such was not the opinion of the Secretary of War, he was requiring an act of injustice of the Gov. of Tennessee, by demanding more troops in the state than his proportion authorized; for it, according to the opinion of the friends of Gen. Jackson, the militia then in service were legally so, the latter added to the former would greatly exceed the State's just proportion; the whole number being in the opinion of the Secretary only 2500. Gov. Blount, under the last requisition of the Secretary of War, in the place of organizing and holding in readiness only for immediate service as directed, chose to construe his orders into mere active service, and directed his detachment to rendezvous on the 20th June. This act is mentioned to shew the opinion of Gov. Blount, as to the length of service of the detachment so ordered out on the 20th May, as upon an examination of dates it will be found that this last detachment was to rendezvous on the very day that the militia of the previous detachment contended the time would expire. Take the several laws referred to, the orders issued under them, the facts in the case, and there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any man of candor to decide impartially that these unfortunate men suffered unjustly and illegally.

I shall now turn my attention to the proceedings of the Court Martial, examine the charges and specifications, the evidence adduced on the occasion, and endeavour to shew that, admitting the facts to be true as alleged by the friends of the General, the punishment inflicted was neither warranted by precedent nor justified by the circumstances of the case. In doing this I shall survey the trials in one or two cases only. The case of John Harris, an aged man, a Minister of the Gospel, with a wife and nine children, all depending on his exertions alone for their comfort and support, is the first that presents itself for consideration. This man from necessity to relieve himself and family from the pressing claims of some creditors, entered the public service as a substitute for a drafted militia man for three months only; during the whole of this time, it is in evidence before the court martial, that he conducted himself with propriety, and soldier-like conduct up to the 20th or 30th of September, when believing his time of service had expired, he left the Camp and returned home. This act, however, sometimes after he left the court, that he probably might have acted wrong, he prepared to return, and did on his return to the camp and surrender himself. He was immediately seized, ironed and thrown into the guard-house, where he remained until the 5th day of December following. On this day the court convened according to the orders of General Jackson for the trial of near two hundred men, who left camp under the same circumstances that Harris did. The charges against Harris were, 1st. Mutiny and 2d, combining at mutiny, these are all the charges specified by the court martial against this man. The charge is defined thus: "That between the 10th and 20th September he went thro the camp to get signers to go home on the 20th Sept. 1814, late on the morning of the 19th Sept. he received his part of the beef and flour that was to be taken, cooked it and on the morning of the 20th of Sept. 1814 at the end of the reveille beat marched off, yelling and firing his gun." The second specification of the charge is thus described. "Not respecting those who were of the mutinous party as required by the rules and articles of war." To these charges and specifications Harris pleaded not guilty;—three witnesses were produced and sworn in support of the prosecution, the first an officer who saw the prisoner on the 19th Sept. with a paper containing a good many men's names, and the prisoner stated that he only sat down such names as directed him to do, it was a list to draw provisions, that he was one of the party who marched off, that he was under his immediate command, and behaved himself as a good soldier until the evening he saw him with the party." The testimony of the second witness proves very much the same, and the third witness stated he heard the prisoner say there was no use to compel the men to stay in service longer than three months, that he was a man of spirit, and would not stay longer, and that a considerable number of men would go, &c. &c." Six witnesses were then produced on the part of the accused, who testified, "That they saw him with the paper described, setting down such men's names as intended going home, and directed them to do so, that he did not appear to use any persuasion, that he stated it was right some should remain at the Fort, that the company elected he did not succumb the list he had of the men's names, that no money was to be handed to the Colonel, that the prisoner gave up his gun and Capt. Kimbrough, one the witnesses, stated that he gave it up, which he understood was for the purpose of allowing the men not to go home, that Gen. Washington of Tennessee told the members of the court martial he did not know whether the men were ordered out for a tour of three or six months, and that he generally behaved himself well, and was obedient to orders." Harris stated in his defence before the court, that he was totally unacquainted with the nature of military service, that he had frequently heard his officers say they knew of no law compelling men to remain in service longer than three months, and from the opinion of others of respectability, he conceived his term of service had expired. Here closed the testimony and defence of the prisoner, and the judgment of the court is in the following words: "The court after mature consideration of the evidence adduced, find the prisoner Guilty as charged, with the exception of yelling and firing his gun, and saying he would take those who had been taken by Capt. Blackmore, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting." On the 23d of January, 1815, Gen. Jackson approved the sentence and directed, "with respect to those sentenced to the punishment of death, their sentence will be carried into execution four days after the promulgation of this order at Mobile." Who can read the proceedings in this case with out feelings of horror at the bloody tragedy, and of hatred for those who caused it; can one be found so lost to the feelings of humanity and a sense of justice, after an attentive perusal of the testimony in the case, as to say that the offence merited so severe a punishment; if any offence was committed, (and I think it has been clearly shewn in a previous number that none was) if was committed ignorantly and upon the first impression of it, like one who disdains to commit offence knowingly, returns to his duty, and if permitted would have attoned for his crime, if one it could be called, by increased zeal and fidelity to the public service, but Gen. Jackson ordered otherwise, his vengeance had not been satisfied with the blood of his fellow citizens, and Harris was made to expiate his ignorance with his life. Not content with having deprived this man of his life, and a wife and nine children of their only consolation and support, but he must pursue his memory with a malignancy of reproach that would have disgraced the most hardened offender.

Being charged with the wanton execution of this man, one of his advocates addressed a letter to him, and enquired into the circumstance of the case, (no doubt with a view to exculpation) and in his reply, dated the 4th of Sept. 1826, he has the audacity to use the following language: "Truth is mighty and shall prevail." knowing at the same time that what he was about to communicate was grossly false; this may seem uncandid language to the very sensitive feeling of his admirers, but it is nevertheless true; the facts in the case, when compared with Gen. Jackson's statement, will shew it to be a mere common falsehood; consequence of the enormity of his conduct, and fearful of the consequences, he endeavored to avoid the responsibility by placing the odium on the shoulders of the President; and this he was willing to do, at the sacrifice of truth. Again he says, "But as you ask for a statement of facts, (mark the expression) I send you them in a concise form. "In the year 1814, Col. Pipkin at the head of the drafted militia was charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, in the heart of the Creek Nation, and within my Military District, whilst there in command, part of his Regiment mutined. At the head of this mutiny was a Mr Harris, a preacher, and as my memory serves me, of the Baptist profession, he broke open the Commissary Stores, knocked out the head of flour barrels, taking what he wanted and destroyed what he pleased; proceeded thence to the bake house and set it on fire, and marched off in open defiance of the Colonel, leaving the garrison without provisions, and so weakened by desertion, that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians." In this single paragraph there is no less than five gross falsehoods; if there is any truth in the proceedings of the court martial. Those who have read the pursuit of Harris's relentless persecutor will have little difficulty in bringing their minds to the conclusion, that if the charges alleged by Gen. Jackson were true, or possessed even the glimmerings of truth, he would have been charged with them on his trial. Turn your attention again to the charges preferred by the court against him, and see whether he is charged with breaking open the commissary stores, knocking out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted, destroying what he pleased, and whether he sat fire to the bake house; not one word will be found of this foul slander; and yet the pure and immaculate General "who never uttered a falsehood," who has no "resentment" or motives for it, and who has declared "truth is mighty and shall prevail," has stated all those things.

With regard to that part of the paragraph which states, "The garrison was so weakened by desertion that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians," it is only necessary to repeat, that the Creek War was long before at an end, and a treaty already signed by the parties. Again he say, "I had left there for New Orleans, and had charged Gen. Winchester with the command of that section of the country, they were tried by a court martial and condemned to die, "five were shot and the balance pardoned."

Here is another contemptible effort to shift the responsibility of his measures from himself to Gen. Winchester, in endeavoring to induce a belief that it occurred after he left Mobile for N. Orleans, and had charged Gen. Winchester with the command, and of course the execution of these men was the act of Gen. Winchester and not Gen. Jackson; but he has added falsehood to prevarication, six were shot and ten pardoned, in the place of five he has shot and "balance pardoned." There was included in this court martial near two hundred persons, and in the place of the "balance were pardoned, the sentence of the court martial is thus recorded: "The Court find them guilty and have sentenced them to make good the time lost when absent from duty, that the one third of their pay be stopped, and that at the end of their respective service, they shall have one half of the hair of their head shaved close off, and then drummed out of camp." On the 23d Jan. 1815, Gen. Jackson issued the following order in relation to these men, he says were pardoned:

"The Major General approves the proceedings and sentence of the court, orders them to be carried into effect."

What confidence can be placed in a man who will thus wantonly sacrifice truth; for General Jackson could not be ignorant of these facts, he had but a short time before issued the blood and disgraceful mandate and his orderly book was always at command, but he well knew that it would unfold a tale, not to be told in open day, and therefore choose to pervert the facts. I have not yet however done with the general; again he says, "Harris when condemned to die, acknowledged the justice of his condemnation, and stated he had no hope of pardon here, but that he had of forgiveness hereafter." Upon what authority does General Jackson make this assertion; he has given to the world no proof of the fact; nine years has long ago, and repeatedly, been called upon for the evidence; he himself, cannot be believed, after having been convicted of so many gross and palpable falsehoods. And can any man believe that Harris would acknowledge himself guilty of offences which he had never perpetrated, or ever been charged with; the assertion is so destitute of probability that it cannot be believed. General Jackson and his friends would have the world believe that the execution of these men was justified by precedent, the necessity of example, and the "public good," called loudly for it.

I challange the most skillful perverter of facts in the Hero's ranks to produce a single parallel case or a precedent, either in the Revolutionary War or the late war, and I doubt if so despotic a case ever before occurred. Upon the score of example, if these executions were necessary, the army should have had the immediate of them, but in the place of so desirable a corrector, these men were suffered to remain in irons from Sept. till the last of January, without, in the opinion of the General and his friends the adoption of this salutary measure to the country; as regards the public good, it is much of the same character as the other justifications of illegal and tyrannical conduct. At the very time the Gen. said his friends say the country was in such imminent danger for want of troops to defend New Orleans, Col. Pipkin with a regiment of about 300 regulars was stationed at Mobile to guard the 200 militia, who were then under trial. Here were 500 men detached from the public service, at a time when it was believed, without the immediate and additional troops New Orleans must fall, and who could have been called to its defence in twoor three days notice; yet Gen. Jackson with all his skill as Military Chieftain and zeal for the public good, could, to gratify some passion, suffer these men to remain where they were, the country to be jeopardized, and abuse heaped upon the government, for not furnishing greater and better supplies. If he had called Col. Pipkin to his side he would have had an efficient force of 300 men more, and if he choose to liberate those in confinement, 200 additional, these latter were certainly, with all their mutinous disposition, as patriotic as pirates and murderers whom he discharged from the prisons of New Orleans, to defend the city; they would have willingly exchanged their chains for an opportunity of defending their country, and risk the chance of British bullets for a Jacksonbiter. But murderers & pirates were prefered to gallant Tennessee hero were reserved for a more ignominious death. I shall again pursue this subject at some leisure moment.

PHILALETHIES.

ERRATA.—In the communication signed "Philalethes," in our last, in the 20th line read two years instead of 'six,' and in the signature read Philalethes instead of 'Philalethis.'

JACKSON MEETING

In Little Britain Township.

At a meeting of the friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson, held at the public house of William James, in Little Britain township Lancaster county, on Saturday evening, July 12th, 1828, GARDNER FURNESS, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. John K. Sappington, and Jacob Jos. Esq. were appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, a committee of the following persons, viz: James A. Caldwell, James Kilpatrick, Maj. John Hannah, and Jacob Job, Esq. was appointed to draught an address and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee, after retiring for a short time, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The time will shortly arrive, when you will be called upon to select a Chief Magistrate of the Union. This subject has heretofore excited but little feeling among the people. Members of Congress, by an assumed authority, have hitherto made the nomination, and untill the contest of 1824, it was acceded to by the people. Nomination untill then was literally, and in fact, election; and from recent developements we plainly discover, that if corruption had not mingled in their deliberations it was at the threshold; for certainly a most gross and palpable attempt was made at the last presidential election, to barter one office for another. The rights, the opinions, the people had no weight in the scale; the sole object in those who made the president, was to secure places for themselves and favourites,—And we now state our honest conviction, strengthened and matured by a close observance of passing events, that a coalition of the most unnatural, alarming and dangerous kind, was formed between Adams and Clay. We all know that there existed not two men in the Union, more hostile to each other in political feeling than J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay. They were open, avowed, and determined enemies, the latter, with more honest frankness than the former, hesitated not to declare so on all occasions. Shortly before the election of 1824, he threatened political destruction to his competitor. He refused to accept an appointment in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, because it had "the apostate federalist," to use his own language, "fit on his head."—This hostile feeling was cherished until the very eve of the election. Mark the sequel! General Jackson was returned to Congress with 99 electoral votes, including the majorities in 11 states, J. Q. Adams also appeared with 84 votes, including the majorities in only 7 states! Thus was Gen. Jackson fairly before the House of Representatives as the choice of the people. His election had their solemn election, by a a majority of 17,628 votes over his competitor in violation of the whole spirit of the constitution, and the known will of the people—J. Q. Adams received the votes of 13 states and Andrew Jackson of only 7! thus electing the former President of the United States on the first ballot!!! Can the citizens of this free country confide in a man who would thus trample on their sacred privileges, who has boldly set their will at defiance to place himself in the President-ial chair? We trust not.—We are convinced they will hurl him from his usurped dignity, on the earliest opportunity.

We are out, Fellow Citizens, dealing in vague assertion; we state facts which can not be repudiated.—When the choice devolved on the House of Representatives, Henry Clay, under the constitution, became an elector—The states which gave him their votes in the electoral college, were then under his control. He held the preponderance in his own hand, and he at once placed himself in market, ready to be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Clay at once becomes cautious and reserved. His convenient friends "played his hand" for him. Overtures were forthwith made to the opposing candidates. Gen. Jackson was cautiously approached, "Clay's friends would prefer him to Adams, provided Clay's claims to the office of Secretary of State would be duly appreciated." Adams friends had already promised, that if "he were elected, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State." The reply of the veteran patriot is worthy of everylasting remembrance. "Tell Mr. Clay," said the Gen. "that sooner go into the Presidential chair by intrigue, I would see the earth open and swallow me."—The sentence had scarcely passed his lips, when the course of H. Clay was decided. He came out boldly for the man for whom he had so frequently expressed the utmost contempt and abhorrence: and elevated "the apostate federalist" to the highest office in the world, and Mr. Adams completed the bargain, by taking his former villifier to his bosom as Secretary of State. Let any one, however, this shameful, criminal traffic out of view a moment, we cannot as any other opinion, we cannot as Americans, support Mr Adams. His every act, and whole course of conduct is at war with the simplicity of our institutions. He has been educated in a foreign country, where he imbibed notions of the pomp and licentiousness of corrupt courts, which have governed him through life. He has in all his public acts advocated the doctrine of distinctions between the rich and the poor! Voting in the Senate of the United States that, "no man should be eligible to a seat in the legislative body, or to the right of suffrage, who did not own (in fee) 100 acres of land!!!" He has never been chosen by the people to any office; they always judged him unworthy.—Yet by low cunningand management, he has contrived to keep himself, for well nigh forty years, in the most lucrative situations in the government, and has received more money from the United States, than any man now living: and much of it for constructive services. He has, whilst a minister of the United States denounced our government as "feeble and penurious." Witness his treasonable letter to Levitt Harris, wherin he declared that the "nation was half sold to the enemy," and that "the colossal power of Great Britain would crush us at a blow."

Fellow Citizens, think seriously upon it; ponder carefully over it—Did the sun ever shine upon such base ingratitude? Did he ever witness such unjustifiable conduct in a public functionary? To make these declarations at that peculiar time was in effect, telling them, with whom he was about to treat, that his country was unable to contend against them, and it must, therefore, agree to any terms of amity they might prescribe. "It is feeble and penurious—the people divided among themselves, and half sold to the enemy, with not more than five frigates for a navy, & scarcely five regiments of an army!"

(To be Continued.)

DR. J. H. SCOTT

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Charlestown and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Samuel Hogg's, except when absent on professional duty.

july 26 4—tf

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Vendi Exponas issued out of Cecil County Court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the Court House in Elkton, the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and demand of Leonard Kruss, in, to and out of one certain tract or part of a tract of land, situated, lying and being in West Nottingham Cecil county, adjoining lands of Charles Harris and others, containing thirty seven acres, more or less: seized and taken, in execution as the Property of said Kruss and to be sold for cash to satisfy a debt due to the president and directors of the Elkton Bank of Maryland.

R. C. Lusby,
Late Sheriff.

aug 16—5-ts

W. D. Jenks,

DENTIST, will reside a few weeks in Elkton. He may be found at the Franklin House.

July 5 tf

JUSTUS DUNBAR,
Cabinet Maker,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the old stand in the Town of Elkton, formerly occupied by Dunbar & Vir tue, where he intends keeping on hand a constant supply of finished work of all descriptions in his line, as good and as cheap as can be bought in any of the cities, which he will sell for cash or country produce.

N. B As he intends purchasing the best materials and employing good and approved workmen, he can warrant his work, and thereby hopes to gain a part of the public custom

aug 16 5—3t

CABINET MAKING.

ROBERT VIRTUE, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making business, in the shop opposite the office of J. Partridge, Esq. where he will execute all orders in his line, neatly and with expedition His charges will be moderate.

aug 16 5-3w

A RACE

Will be run at Havre de Grace on Friday the 29th inst. for a purse of

50 Dollars,

Six hundred yards and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding, carrying weight according to the rules of racing; three horses to start, or no race—the horses to start precisely at 11 o'clock.

On the next day (Saturday) will be run for, a purse of Twenty Dollars, one quarter of a mile and repeat, on the same course, free for any horse as above; the horse winning the previous day excepted.

HALL & HUGGINS.

aug. 16 5—ts

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendi Exponas issued out of Cecil County Court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the 6th day of September next at the Court house in Elkton, one certain tract or part of a tract of land, situate lying and being in Back Creek Neck Cecil county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Pearce the heirs of Jeremiah Taylor and others, known by the name of "Hisponilla," contains 80 acres more or less, seized and taken as the property of Richard F. Alexander, and to be sold for cash to satisfy a debt due to Mary Nowland, surviving Executrix of Edward Ford.

R. C. Lusby,
Late Sheriff.

aug 16 5—ts

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of vendi Exponas issued out of Cecil County Court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court house in Elkton, on the 10th day of September next, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, one farm containing apart of two tracts of land by the name of "Abraham Choice," and "New Garden," situate, lying and being in Sassafras Neck, adjoining lands of Samuel Ruly, Col. Veazey and others, formely owned by the late Joseph Stockton, deceased, containing three hundred acres more or less; seized and taken as the property of Sarah and Eliza Davis, and to be sold for cash to satisfy debts due to William Wingate, Adm'r of Edw. Wingate, and Isaac Price.

R. C. Lusby,
Late Sheriff.

aug 16—5-ts

Maryland, Cecil county, to wit:

I Hereby certify that Robert Alexander of said county, brought before me as a stray trespassing on the enclosures of Thomas & William Cochran, a Brown Mare COLT, supposed to be one year old last spring, black legs, mane and tail.

Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 11th day of August, 1828.

Wm. Mackey.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take the Colt away.

Robert Alexander,
Living with
Thos. & Wm. Cochran.

aug. 12 5—3t.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vendi Exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 6th day of September next, at the Court House in Elkton, the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and estate of William R. Pearce, in, to and out of one farm a part of Pearce's Neck, or tract of land situate lying and being in Sassafras Neck, bounded on the north by Elk River, and containing five hundred and ninety Acres, more or less: seized and taking as the property of said Pearce, and to be sold for cash by

R. C. Lusby,
Late Sheriff.

aug 16—5-ts

Camp Meeting.

WE are requested to give notice that there will be a Camp Meeting on Cecil Circuit, commencing on the 21st inst. in Mrs. Sewall's woods, about two and a half miles from this place.

aug 9 4tm

Regimental Orders.

Officers Commanding Companies in the 49th Regt. M. M. will muster their Companies on the Old Field opposite Wm. Polk's stone store house near the canal on the 16th September next at 10 o'clock A. M. for Parade and Inspection.

By order of the Lieut. Col. Com'g.
EDW. WILSON, Adjt.

aug 16. 5—3t.

Trustee's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of Cecil county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at Mr. Rowland Ellis's Tavern in Elkton, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest (the undivided third part) of James B. Wallace, deceased, (as one of the devisees of his late father, Dr. George Wallace,) in and to several Tracts or parts of Tracts of LAND, called "Wallace's Good Design," "Nine Hall, "Addition to New Hall," "Ricketts' Triangle," and Zebulon's Fancy." The property embraces a small FARM without improvements, lying at the mouth of Perch creek, on Elk River, within three miles of the town of Elkton, containing about 40 acres of land: and the farm, whereon Andrew Stalcup now resides, within two and a half miles of Elkton, and of navigable water, containing about 300 acres of land—part of it fine meadow, and a very large proportion well supplied with excellent timber. Little Elk creek runs through the lower farm, and there is a fall of water of not less than 15 feet, which should make it an object of interest to manufacturers. The improvements consist of a good Log Dwelling House, stables, &c.

The Terms are, the payment of the whole purchase money in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification of the sale by the Judges of Cecil county court.

Further particulars at the time of sale.

JOHN C. GROOME, *Trustee.*

Elkton Aug. 2, 3—ts.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court the subscriber will offer at public sale on Saturday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, at CHARLES STANLEY'S Tavern in Chester Town, the property whereon Oliver Smith resided at the time of his death. This Farm adjoins New Market; it contains about 260 acres, of which a fair proportion is in wood; the soil is of a very superior quality, and the situation as healthy as any in Kent county.

The improvements are a Brick Dwelling House, two story Barn, and other buildings, a well of good water and a valuable Orchard.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, for six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the date.

Any person wishing to see the property will be shewn it by the subscriber.

Wm. Welch, *Trustee.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September next, at the court house in Elkton, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, one farm containing apart of two tracts of land by the name of "Abraham Choice," and "New Garden," situate, lying and being in Sassafras Neck, adjoining lands of Samuel Ruly, Col. Veazey and others, formely owned by the late Joseph Stockton, deceased, containing three hundred acres more or less; seized and taken as the property of Sarah and Eliza Davis, and to be sold for cash to satisfy debts due to William Wingate, Adm'r of Edw. Wingate, and Isaac Price.

R. C. Lusby,
Late Sheriff.

aug 16—5-ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 8th inst. at the House of Hozea Terry, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the rite, title, interest and claim of said Terry, in and to a tract, piece or parcel of Land, containing thirty acres, more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, adjoining lands with Abel Mearns, John C. Cameron and others; seized and taken into execution as the property of said Terry, at the suit of the state of Maryland, and to be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

aug. 9 4—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 29th inst. at the Inn of Cornelius Smith, in Port Deposit, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M all the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Gilmore, in, and to a House and Lot, situate lying and being in the town of Port Deposit, Cecil county Maryland, and taken into execution as the property of said Gilmore at the suit of John Edmonson, and to be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

aug 9 4—ts

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 29th inst, at the Inn of Cornelius Smith in Port Deposit, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M all the right, title, interest and claim of James Hamilton, in, and to a tract, piece or parcel of land containing 160 acres more or less, known by the name of "Montgomery," adjoining lands of Stephen Woodrow and others. Also, all said Hamilton's interest in a fishery on the Susquehanna River adjoining lands with Urban Holiday and others; the above property lying and being in cecil county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Hamilton, at the suit of Samuel Graham, use of James Gerry, an will be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

aug 9 4—ts

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of property at the sale made by us on the 28th inst of the Real estate of the late Mrs. S. M. Thomas, are hereby notified that the subscribers will meet at the house of C. Smith in Port Deposit, on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of taking bonds with security for the balance of the purchase money, agreeable to the terms of sale. They are hereby requested to attend accordingly.

Washington Hall,
Henry Chamberlaine,
Thomas White,
} Com'rs.

aug 9 4—tdm

Candidates for County Commissioner.

To the Voters of the Fourth Election District of Cecil County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to you as a Candidate for the office of ounty ommissioner, and respectfully solicit your votes.

John Briscoe.

aug 9 4-te

To the Free and Independent Voters of the Second Election District of Cecil County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for County Commissioner for the Second Election District, and Respectfully ask your support.

Jesse Updegrove.

aug 9, 4—t3.

To the Free and Independent Voters of the Second Election District of Cecil County:

IN compliance with the solicitations of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for County ommissioner for the Second Election District, and respectfully solicit your support

Should I be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties to the best of my judgment.

ALEXANDER SCOTT.

July 16 1—tE

Having understood that a report is in circulation in the upper part of the Elkton District, that I am friendly to the present Administration, I hereby give notice that I never had any friendship or partiality for John Q. Adams or any of the breed.—I am now, and always have been a worm friend of old Hickory.

ALEX. SCOTT.

To the Voters of Cecil County:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens—

At the solicitations of a number of my friends, I respectfully offer myself as a Candidate for County Commissioner for the Second Election District, and shall be thankful for your suffrages at the next ensuing election

If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

ROBT. JOHNSTON

july 26 2—tE

NOTICE.

JOHN MACKEY, Esq. will be supported as Levy Court Commissioner for the Elkton Election District of Cecil County at the general Election in October next, by the

Jackson Republicans

July 12 52—tE

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 8th inst. at the House of Hozea Terry, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the rite, title, interest and claim of said Terry, in and to a tract, piece or parcel of Land, containing thirty acres, more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, adjoining lands with Abel Mearns, John C. Cameron and others; seized and taken into execution as the property of said Terry, at the suit of the state of Maryland, and to be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

aug. 9 4—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 29th inst. at the Inn of Cornelius Smith, in Port Deposit, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M all the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Gilmore, in, and to a House and Lot, situate lying and being in the town of Port Deposit, Cecil county Maryland, and taken into execution as the property of said Gilmore at the suit of John Edmonson, and to be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

aug 9 4—ts

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 29th inst, at the Inn of Cornelius Smith in Port Deposit, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M all the right, title, interest and claim of James Hamilton, in, and to a tract, piece or parcel of land containing 160 acres more or less, known by the name of "Montgomery," adjoining lands of Stephen Woodrow and others. Also, all said Hamilton's interest in a fishery on the Susquehanna River adjoining lands with Urban Holiday and others; the above property lying and being in cecil county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Hamilton, at the suit of Samuel Graham, use of James Gerry, an will be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

aug 9 4—ts

BE it enacted and ordained by the President & Commissioners of the town of Elkton, that a fine of Three Dollars be imposed on any person or persons firing guns, pistols, or other fire arms, squibs or cracker in the houses, streets, lanes, alleys, yards; or gardens within the town of Elkton.

George R. Howard, Sec.

aug 9 3-tt

Candidates For the Assembly.

To the Voters of Cecil County:

AT the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the next Assembly. To those who desire to know my opinion upon the great question which at present so much divides the people, I am free to declare my preference for, and support of, the present Administration of the General Government. In request to your support I pledge myself, if elected, to use my best exertions to promote your interests.

Thos: S. Thomas.

Aug. 9 4-te

To the Voters of Cecil County:

HAVING been repeatedly solicited by my fellow citizens to become a Candidate for the next Legislature, I am induced to offer my services, and if elected, promise my best exertions to promote your interests. I am friendly to the re election of that distinguished patriot and statesman John Q. Adams, and respectfully ask your support.

Edmund Physick.

August 9 4—te.

To the Voters of Cecil County:

BEING encouraged by the promise of a large support from my fellow citizens, I offer my services as a Candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly. If elected, I promise my best endeavors to promote your interests and the prosperity of the county. I am free to declare, of the two candidates for the President, my decided preference for the re election of our worthy Cecil Magistrate, and ask for your confidence and support.

H. B. Pennington.

August 9. 4-te

To the Voters of Cecil County:

Friends and Fellow Citizens—

At the solicitation of a large number of my political and personal friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully ask your suffrages. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of the trust with fidelity. Upon the great and engrossing question, who shall be the next President of the United States, I am free to avow my decided preference for John Q. Adams, our present able chief Magistrate.

Andrew F. Henderson.

Aug 9 4-te.

To the Voters of Cecil County.

Fellow-Citizens:

Encouraged by the flattering support received at the last election, and at the repeated solicitations of many individuals, in different parts of the county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the General Assembly, for the Fourth Election District and respectfully solicit your support. As the sentiments of the different candidates are expected to be known, with regard to the Presidential Question, I am free to declare my decided preference for General Jackson. Yours &c.

GRANVILLE S. TOWNSEND.

July 7, 52—tE.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

At the earnest solicitation of my personal and political friends of the 1st election district, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to the next Legislature of the State of Maryland.—For the information of my fellow-citizens of Cecil county, I therefore announce myself as a true Jacksonian Republican, and shall be thankful to them for their suffrages.

WM. D. MERCER.

May 24, 1828.

For Assembly.

I am induced by the solicitation of several of my friends, to offer myself as a Candidate, to represent the third Election district of Cecil county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland. If elected, I pledge myself to fulfil the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and ability.

William Moffit.

July 5, 1828.

To the Voters of Cecil county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

At the earnest solicitations of my friends I am induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the next general assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. For the information of those with whom I am not personally acquainted I have to state that I am decidedly in favour of the Election of General Andrew Jackson as President of the United States.

GEORGE GALE.

July 4, 1828

To the Independent Voters of Cecil County:

Gentlemen,

Through the repeated solicitations of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

The public's ob't humble serv't.

Alphonso Cosden.

july 26 2—tE.

In compliance with the repeated solicitations of my friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature. Being a cultivator of the soil, myself, I wish it expressly understood, I am in favour of the *Farmer of Tennessee.*

JOHN-EVANS.

July 3, 1828.

JOB-PRINTING

Nearly Executed at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued by Wm Hewitt and James Purnell, Justices of the Peace in and for Cecil county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 9th inst. at the house of Barney Mullen and Elizabeth his wife, in, to, and out of, one House and two Lots, adjoining, supposed to be one acre of land, more or less, lying and being in the Town of Elkton, Cecil county, seized and taken into execution as the property of Barney Mullen and Elizabeth his wife, at the suits of Robt. John and William Wingate, and to be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

aug 6 4—ts

FOUNTAIN INN,
LIGHT-STREET, BALTIMORE.
M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and Long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the house and the public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired and fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous to Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost everygentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it has been; and he feels confident (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

☞Terms of board $1 per day.

Baltimore, May 3 (July 12) 1828-6m

☞The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, July 29th, a number of valuable LOTS in the Village of Port Deposit.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by the subscriber.

JOHN CRESWELL.

July 12 52—ts

☞The Chronicle, Baltimore; Bond of Union, Belle Air, and Gazette, Wilmington, will insert the above once a week till day of sale, and send their bills to this office, immediately.

☞The sale of the above Lots is postponed until Tuesday the 9th inst. when it will positively take place.

J. C.

Poor School Fund.

THE Teachers of Cecil county who have claims upon the Poor School Fund of said county, are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at the Court-house in Elkton, on the 14th day of August next, for the purpose of settling said claims.

Elkton, July 26 3—tm

Dissolution of Partner ship

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those who have unsettled accounts are requested to call and balance them without delay. Persons indebted to the subscribers will save cost by attending to the above request.

Justus Dunbar,
Robert Virtue.

August 2 3—tf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county hath obtained from the orphans' court of

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

JACOB EGNER,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 7th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under our hand this 2d day of August, 1828.

Edward Wilson,
Executor

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

Richard Boulden,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 2d day of August 1828.

Jesse Boulden,
Executor.

CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly

Flour, City Mills	8 50
Gr. Wheat,	90
Indian Corn	40
Rye,	5
Oats,	
Flaxseed, Rush,	75
Cloverseed,	5 75
Timothy	3
Beef, do	8
PISH Herrings Susq'a per bbl.	3 00
Shad do	6
Trimmed do.	6
Mackerel, No 1,	5 75
Cod, do.	
Herring, do.	11
Herring, American, do.	10
Shad, Chawles do.	15
Herring, do.	14
Herring, American, do.	6
Cod, do.	4
Salmon Nubs, per bus.	37
Liverpool	

BALTIMORE BANK NOTE EXCHANGE

(Corrected Weekly.)

United States Bank	Banks	per ct.
MARYLAND		
Allegany bk	par	
Bank of Baltimore	par	
Bank of Chesapeake	par	
Bank of Commerce	par	
Bank of Easton	par	
Bank of Westminster	par	
DELAWARE		
Bank of Delaware	par	
Farmers bk of Del	par	
Bank of Wilmington & Brandywine	par	
Farmers bk of Del	par	
Farmers bk of Del	par	
Farmers bk of Del