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And Cecil County Advertiser.

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MISCELLANY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

UNRECORDED GRAVES.

The tombs of princes, they are found
Almost each where;
With gold and marble gleaming round
The high and trophied walls,
And crowned the sceptre, mail and lance,
Proclaiming proudly who lies there.

They of the red right hand, whose fame
Hath filled the wondering world,
They too sepulchral honors claim,
And sleep with banners furled.
A glorious and triumphant band—
Among the great ones of the land.

And it is well—an empire's lord
Should fill a gorgeous grave;
They of the senate and the sword,
Let them due honors have:
Thrice holy, if a nation's love
Have racked them with a just above.

But where are they, the nameless Dead!
Who, since the birth of time,
Their life blood generously have shed
For Freedom's cause sublime?
Ay, where are they—the trophy waves
Above their unrecorded graves.

And where your martyrs, radiant truth!
Who on the flaming pyre,
In weary age and blooming youth,
Have stood baptised with fire?
Their death songs have gone up to heaven,
Where are their sacred ashes driven?

Ask the winds—the rushing blast
Hath borne them far and wide:
Some in the forest's depths are cast,
Some on the green hill's side.
Oh that meet fruits might crown such seed,
That were a harvest rich indeed!

Your tombs, ye wanderers, who repose
'Neath Afric's burning sky:
Rejoicing even in life's dear close
For Science's sake to die—
Say—who to grace your exiled dust,
Hath reared funereal urn or bust?

Ye sleep amidst the deserts, calm—
Even where you gasping fell,
Beneath the obelisks' palm,
Or nigh the brackish well?
And but the camel's echoing tread
Furrows the light sand o'er your bed.

I gazed upon a field of death
Where kingdoms had been won,
What saw I? The green sod beneath—
Above the golden sun:
While one proud conqueror bore away
The laurels of that blood red day.

Rear, rear, the cenotaph,—but no—
'Twere better time to rest,
Like gems whose hidden glories glow
Deep, deep, in nature's breast,
Than meet the cold and withering sneer
Of envy, asking—"Who lies here?"

CATHARINE G. GORDON.

The following is copied from the Christian Advocate and Journal and published by request of the Managers of the Elkton Sunday School.

THE SABBATH.

A weekly Sabbath is an institution kindly adapted to the condition of man. It provides for the release of all classes of community from the toils of their ordinary vocations, and affords them an opportunity statedly to assemble together, for the purpose of religious worship. The acquaintances & friendships that are thus contracted, immediately in view of the benevolent spirit which glows in the Christian faith, are of the most beneficial kind. Here the truest principles of morality are imbibed, the best affections are cultivated, and the tenderest sympathies are cherished; and, above all this, the spirit of evangelical piety, the safeguard of every community, is extended and strengthened through the influence of the gospel, which is made the power of God unto salvation, to all that believe. In consideration of the vast benefit which so obviously flows to society from a strict observance of the sabbath, the man who will not use his influence to prevent a profanation of such hallowed ground, can hardly be deemed a good citizen, much less a well disposed Christian.

It is, however, an alarming fact, that a profanation of the sabbath is a growing evil. There are those who make it an occasion of wickedness to themselves and others. Trains from habitual neglect of the house of God, in consequence of which they imbibe a settled aversion to it, they become careless under the ministry of the sabbath, and seldom care about, until they form circles of their own, where every thing with which they come in contact has a tendency to vitiate their morals and strengthen the corrupt propensities of their hearts. These are the sources of most of the mischievous and painful evils with which society is daily annoyed. There are few crimes committed, even of the most flagrant kind, which may not be traced to a careless profanation of the holy sabbath, and an aversion to the house of God. Considering the influence which such misconducts must exert to contaminate others, and drive away the unstable souls into their own paths, the subject is one of the deepest interest, to all the friends of piety and good morals. Hence it is, that the conversion of one of this class, by such means as are addressed with great difficulty in their circumstances, is always made matter of more than ordinary rejoicing among the people of God. Shielded, as they are, with the strong habits of vice, and entrenched beyond the reach of regular gospel instruction, their case is very justly considered as almost hopeless; and it is not to be wondered at, that Christians hail the event of the recovery of even one of them: (which alas! too rarely occurs,) with the most fervent acclamations.

In view of the evils which are usually excited by the vices of this kind, and the danger which all good people express on this subject, we cannot decline so favorable an opportunity of inviting the attention of our readers to other means of checking the spread of moral corruption, less grand and imposing, indeed, at first view, but vastly more extensive and effectual:—we mean, by early training over the feelings of the rising generation, to reverence the sabbath, and a respect for the house of God. When we see the old transgressor just recovered from his vicious course, struggling with the propensities which he has contracted, and which peculiarly subject him to dangerous and doubtful conflicts—and when we consider, withal, that the greatest portion of his life has been employed in giving tone and influence to habits of dissipation in others, which he can now neither limit nor control, we are disposed to say how much better it would have been for him, had some friendly hand conducted his steps into the paths of virtue, when he was yet a child. It is not, then, a subject of as much interest to gain over a child to habits of virtue, and secure the influence of his whole life on the side of morality and religion, as to recover a veteran sinner, whose power to do good or evil is already on the wane?

As extraordinary means adapted to the accomplishment of this important object, the institution of sabbath schools is, in our humble opinion, paramount to all others. It may be justly denominated the diadematum of former days. Habits formed in early life, to use a familiar saying, "become second nature." Children left to themselves, are most likely to become sabbath breakers. Naturally fond of company, they will collect together in groups, and gradually degenerate in their feelings and habits, as they learn of each other new arts of mischief, and new expressions of profaneness and folly. And, indeed, what better can be expected from many of those children, whose parents make it their boast that they can take the oversight of them themselves? No doubt they are very sincere in this opinion. But if they barely keep them within doors, (which we fear is not always the case) without a vigorous and systematic course with them calculated to produce a deep and lasting impression of the sacredness of the day, instead of acquiring a due veneration for it, loose and unsettled feelings will gain the ascendancy, and fit them rather to be seduced in after life by the arts and assiduity of others, than prepare them for a strict observance of the moral precept, "remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy."

No observation is more true, than that it requires a steady and persevering course of conduct with children, to overcome their natural inclinations and fix in their minds a permanent and habitual respect for the institutions of religion. Without this, admonitions and instructions are thrown to the wind. Now, when we take into the account the facilities of intercourse among young people, in a country where aristocratical distinctions are unknown, and the easy access they may have to the means of gratifying their sensual propensities and sensations, the corruptions of their hearts what a fearful picture would it present to the imagination by taking a thought upon the probable state of the next generation, on the supposition that no extra exertions were made on the part of Christians, to prevent it.

It is in this view of the subject, that sabbath schools appear to us pre-eminently important. By a comprehensive system of operations, they provide for collecting together multitudes of little wanderers, for teaching them to read and respect the Holy Scriptures, and for conducting them to the house of God, to hear the word of life. It may undoubtedly require much labor and patience, at first, to overcome their natural restlessness under such restraints. But let it be persevered in, and it will gradually yield to the more permanent influence of habit.—When this becomes settled, the return of each sabbath will bring a kind of involuntary veneration for its divine sanctity; and they will be as disconcerted not to attend to public worship, and the reading of the Scriptures, as they were disposed to neglect them before. This is not chimerical. There is truth in the proverb "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." such results may be expected to flow from such means. Admitting all the allowances and deductions which the severest scrutiny can suggest, for the untractable perverseness of some and the occasional defection of others, it must be acknowledged that the universal prevalence of sabbath schools will have a tendency to raise through the mass of community such a quantum of correct moral feeling, as will preponderate in favor of virtue, and oppose an effectual barrier to the progress of vice. At least, the habitual respect for the principles and ordinances of religion and the settled aversion to the profligate practices of the wicked, with which the breasts of thousands are likely to be inspired by means of the institution of sabbath schools, will not turn the scale in favor of a correct and vigorous morality in the generation to come, what is there in the present state of things which promises such a result? The importance of such a preponderance must appear obvious to all. Our best interests as a nation and as individuals, depend upon it.—We know, indeed, that the Gospel is the grand instrument which God has employed, to reform the world. But it is equally certain, that to have men benefited by the Gospel; they must be brought to hear it. For this preparatory work, Providence appears to have designed in a special manner, the institution of sabbath schools. We cannot think this visionary. The views we entertain on the subject, appear to us to be fair and reasonable deductions from given premises. Let the whole community of the rising generation be brought up by a strict attendance upon sabbath schools, habitually to respect the institutions of religion, and it is rational to conclude, that a vast majority will be found in the way of receiving the benefits of the Gospel, and opposing the progress of moral corruption, when they come into active life.

We cannot forbear to remark, here, that we know some and have heard of others, who are foremost in expressing their concern about the prevalence of sabbath breaking and its kindred crimes, and loudest in their exclamations when an old sinner is converted, who at the same time, cast an indifferent and, and in some instances a cold and discouraging look upon sabbath school operations. These, we have every reason to believe, are well meaning people; but they have never weighed this subject in all its bearings. When they do so, we are morally certain of their concurrence, and hearty co-operation in this blessed work.—Although the effect may not appear so grand and imposing as the recovery of a sinner from his gross crimes by an immediate influence; yet when we view its silent though successful progress, to prevent thousands from being led away by the profligate, they will give to this heaven-born institution the encouragement it deserves. From the open enemies of the Gospel, and half-fledged infidels under the guise of the Christian name, we expect opposition. We do not wonder to see their periodicals and pamphlets teeming with reproaches and slanders against such an enterprize. They know its effect to prevent their success in corrupting the young mind with feelings of hostility against the Gospel, which is the highest object of their designs. And this very circumstance is an admonition to the friends of morality and religion, to promote an institution which their avowed enemies look upon with so much dread.

From the Middletown (Con.) Gazette.

A country Doctor, of homely breeding, courted a brisk girl, the daughter of a farmer, who was persuaded by her father to marry him, he having a pretty good estate. Accordingly, the day was appointed. But shortly after, spying a mare on which the old man used to ride, and which for her easy gait was much esteemed, he, the Doctor, desired to have her given in to complete his matrimonial bargain, but being refused, he flung away in a huff, and told the father he might keep his daughter. The girl was delighted with this rupture; but soon after, the Doctor repented of his folly, and came again to see her, when she was at home alone. She pretended to have no knowledge of him. "Why, it is strange," said he, "that you should so soon forget me. I am your old admirer, the Doctor."

"I cry you mercy, sir," replied she, "I do remember me of such a person; you are the gentleman who came wooing my father's gray mare. Your mistress is grazing in the orchard, and you may make your addresses to her if you please."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that this repartee so dashed him, that he never had the face to speak to her afterwards.

Washington's works.—The N. York Daily Advertiser states, that instead of any impediment being thrown in the way of Mr. Sparks' investigations by the new British ministry, he has received permission to examine all documents in the Colonial Department It is said that the work is to be translated into German, by a distinguished professor. Mr. S. was pursuing his researches, at the last accounts, in Paris.

From the American Farmer.

Substitute for ringing Swine.—To prevent swine from digging in the soil the best method is to cut the tendons of their snouts with a sharp knife, about an inch and a half from the nose. This may be done with little pain, and no prejudice to the animal, when about two or three months old. The common practice of restraining them by rings fixed in the snout, is painful and troublesome; they must be replaced as often as they give way and that happens so frequently, that rings afford but little security against the nuisance.

By pressing down the snout, the tendon which gives it flexibility and power is easily discovered, and a single prick with a sharp knife severs it, and leaves the hog without the power of rooting forever after. The experiment is readily made.

A machine has been invented by Mr. Robert E. Hobart, of Montgomery county, by which a ton weight of horse shoes may be made in a day.

The Rev. Nathan Lord, of Amherst, N. H. has been appointed President of Dartmouth College, in place of President Tyler, resigned.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society have appointed Richard Randall, Colonial Agent. He has accepted the office, and intends to proceed to Liberia by the earliest opportunity.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Anthony, dated

Cant. Gibson, Arkansas T.
July 1, 1828.

Gen. Chilly McIntosh and 27 of our Creek Indians have been on a buffalo hunt, and after an absence of 22 days returned with the meat of 24 buffaloes, which they killed. They saw about 600 buffaloes, whose [illegible] bor of days, which cost, and would have killed more, but had not the means of bringing the meat home, every horse having as much as he could carry. A second party will go out next month, when they anticipate much sport. All the Indians are delighted with this country, which is rich and well calculated for our people, who can live well by agriculture and hunting. We have no fears of their suffering, as the crops look well. We shall have roasting ears of corn in two weeks, out of new ground cultivated since March last. We have some good gardens, with cucumbers lettuce, onions, plenty of Irish and sweet potatoes, beans, peas, beet, watermelons, &c. Col. Brearly will raise 1500 bushels of corn, which we have planted since I have been here."

"We have had a deputation of Delaware Indians amongst us, who claim to be the grandfather of all Indian tribes. I went to our Public Square with them, and held a talk. They presented beads and tobacco, which was received in ancient form; and received presents of the same articles in return. All this is right; and we do not anticipate difficulty with any of the Indian tribes. We shall avoid all alliances. This has been my advice to the Indians.—There are, however, a number of Indians who do not respects the rights of any nation, that go upon a war expedition to gain the name and character of warriors, and will take any person's scalps, and run the risk of the consequences."

It is stated in the Fredericksburg Herald, that the commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, closed their business in Washington, on Saturday, 6th inst. The fund received from G. Britain and paid into the treasury of the United States, was $1,204,960

And the amount of awards to different claimants for slaves & other property lost during the war, 1,197,422 18

Leaving a balance of $7,537 82

Which the commissioners have awarded to be divided among the several claimants. The said balance will produce between 62 and 63 cts. for each $100 in addition to the 25 per cent. which had been retained.

Buffalo, Sept. 9.

Important Army Movements.—We understand that Fort Niagara is immediately to be garrisoned by four companies of the second regiment of U. S. Infantry; and report says, that this fort will be made head quarters of the frontier line of posts. By the Detroit papers we are informed of several new arrangements made by the War Department, among which are the re-occupancy of Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) and Fort Gratiot. But the most important measure of the Department, we conceive to be that of establishing a new post, immediately upon the portage between the Fox & Ouistconsin rivers, in the country of the Winnebago Indians. Permission for this was obtained of the natives, at the late treaty at Green Bay. The post will be called Fort Winnebago, and is to be garrisoned by two companies of the first regiment of United States Infantry. This fort will occupy the only intervening land (a portage of but six miles) between the chain of Western lakes and the Mississippi river. The position is about central between Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi, and Green Bay, and upon the extreme northern verge of the mining country. To obtain a cession of this district to the United States, was among the objects to be embraced in the late treaty at Green Bay. The purchase was not effected, but permission was obtained to occupy the mining district, until all the Indians interested in the sale can be collected at a council which will convene the ensuing summer, probably at Galena, when there seems little doubt the arrangement will take place. In the mean time, the Indians propose to inform themselves of the number of the whites, by actual observation; for which purpose, fifteen of their principal men came to Detroit, in the Lady, on their way to Washington. They propose visiting, before their return, the parts of [illegible] many of the [illegible] will [illegible] on their [illegible] past in numbers to [illegible]

there knows and warble. They will soon be convinced of their error, in regard to the numerical strength of the people of the United States, and, of course, less willing to put their bravery to the trial."

Should the proposed treaty, the ensuing summer, result favorably, we trust no time will be lost in rendering perfect the navigation between the Fox and Onneiouxin rivers, and thus opening the way, by the short route of the Erie canal and the lakes, for the flood of emigration which is ready through that channel, to penetrate the forests of the west.

From the Baltimore Courier.

Trade and Manufactures.—A brig was cleared yesterday at our custom house for the North West Coast, having on board 640 bales of domestic cotton, valued at $46,000. A sloop also cleared for Valparaiso, with nearly 500 of the same commodity.

We hope our friends at the South will take notice of these facts. We many bales of our northern manufactured cotton are thus burnt, in consequence of the Columbia resolutions, we have but yet learnt; but we hope when they learn that we can find a market for them elsewhere than in South Carolina, that they will withhold the firebrand, and empty some of the shipping that may be waiting at the wharves, to bringing them back to New England.

Surely, we would not our neighbors at the South be doing an act of generosity and putting money to their pockets, if instead of getting up an opposition to the protecting duties, they would put their shoulders to the wheels of the American System, or, at least, remain neutre while we of the north are willing to take the produce of their soil, and suffer us to manufacture their raw material for the supply of the South American and other markets. The United States may get possession of those markets, before Britain establishes a monopoly over every seaport on the habitable globe.

Mr. Gallatin, one of the commissioners on the Eastern Boundary, is now in this city. Judge Preble, our other commissioner, it is probable, perhaps, that there may be a conference with the British commissioner at this place. It would be a happy result if the affair could be settled without a voyage to Europe, and the submission of the subject to a foreign umpire. If it takes the last course, it is not likely the commissioners can embark till the spring.—*Bost. Pat.*

The annexed, copied from the London Literary Gazette, is a specimen of the manner in which the reading community of Europe are occasionally treated with stories about the U. States.

State of German Literature in America.—In an historic geographical journal, Das Ausland, the first number of which has lately appeared at Stuttgardt, an article from New Cambria, gives the treats at some length of the extent to which the German language is spoken in the United States; and it mentions that in the year 1826, no fewer than 25 German newspapers were in circulation there; and at the last congress of the state of Pennsylvania, the German language had nearly been raised to be the language of the country, (for the courts of law,) as the English language having had a majority of only one voter in virtue of which, however, it maintains its superiority for the present.

A cool Transfer.—Mr. William Branford, in three years and three months past has freighted to and from Boston, for a company in Montpelier, Vermont, and for others in that vicinity, 549 tons, for which he has received upwards of $6,500. This has all been done with one team of six horses, without changing, with the exception of two horses for three months past. The distance from Montpelier to Boston is about 160 miles. Mr. B. has performed all this without drinking a drop of spirits, wine, cider, or strong beer; and he has never moved his team on the Sabbath.

The damages of the flood in the Connecticut, are estimated at from $400,000 to $1,000,000. A gentleman informs us that the Farmington canal is in an almost hopeless state in the vicinity of Farmington. Where it passes along the high bank, near the village, not only the embankments in the side towards the river are swept on, but the bed of the canal is washed away to the depth of thirty feet in many places. The culvert, at Granby, is washed away a second time.

A new cider mill has been invented in Massachusetts, which is thought to supersede those in common use. It crushes the apples, and leaves the

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1828.

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[illegible] Hickory.

[illegible] FOR THE ELKTON PRESS.

[illegible] A FARMER.

[illegible] FOR THE ELKTON PRESS.

[illegible] A FARMER.

[illegible] FOR THE ELKTON PRESS.

[illegible] OLIVER HEARTWELL.

[illegible] J. Q. ADAMS.

[illegible] *From the New York Journal of Commerce.*

Flour.—The prices continue to advance. Sales of Western Canal have been made at 6.25 a 6,30; 200 barrels on Saturday at the latter price, to arrive; Troy, at 6,12 1-2; New York, at 6,25; 250 bbls. Rich mond county, on Saturday, at 8[illegible]; to arrive; Balt. Howard st. 6,50 a 6,62 1-2; Richd. ice flour, at 8,25. The market is ready here, and the demand is equal to the quantity arriving.

Grain.—Sales have been made of 5000 bushels N. River wheat, 1,25; 2000 bushels Genesee, prime, at 1,30; 17,000 bushels Virginia, on Friday, at 1,20 a 1,22. We know of but a few of which now in market. Rye has been sold at 74 cts. Yellow corn, 55 a 56; Jersey White, 50; Oats, 29 a 31 cts.

Cotton Bagging.—The story in the Apprentice of John's dog being cured by the gall of a fish, has been much ridiculed. Prickam thinks it not reconcilable to any [illegible] Dr. Manouvy, a physician of extensive practice in Dinwiddie county, Va., 30 or 40 years ago, left on record, on the margin of Prickam's Connections, the following note:

"That the gall of an eel, laid on with a soft brush, with great care, and occasionally repeated, has successfully removed a film from the eye, is most certain. The writer of this leaves it on record in this place, with an intention that it may be useful to some fellow creature after the writer is no longer an inhabitant of this world. I most solemnly declare I have experienced the good effects of the application in the course of my practice. But it should be used when the disorder is recent.

"C. MANLOVE."

Crops in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 15th of August, says, "That the crops of cotton and sugar in that state promise well—the only dangers to be apprehended to a full harvest, is a hurricane and the rot; the first will ruin the sugar cane, and the latter the cotton. But like good philosophers we hope for the best, and should our planters fortunately escape the dangers alluded to, our state will come in for at least three millions of dollars for their labour of this year. No state to the Union is so fruitful, or makes such rich returns to the planter as Louisiana, and none has so many rich uncultivated lands for sale."

Selling a Wife by Auction.—One of these scenes deservedly recorded as a reproach even to a barbarous age, but doubly disgraceful, whatever the alleged misconduct, in a country with the slightest pretensions to civilization to take place a few days since, in the market of Honiton, where (the town crier having previously given public notice) a wretch in human shape, of the name of Henry Broom, of the parish of Buckerell, after enumerating her various qualifications in the language and style of a jockey, put his wife up at auction.

The woman, fine grown and of handsome person, about 25 years of age, and three years married, stood by his side, and the first bidding was that of a painter, who offered 2s. 6d. upon which she said, "thank you, sir." A carpenter cried 7s. 6d. and a Knight of the Thimble, 2s. more. A barber topped the whole, augmenting the bidding by 8s. at once; upon this, Thomas Tremlett, of Ainscombe, named one pound, and the husband crying, "a lucky bit," let fall his hammer; the money was instantly paid and the transfer of property took place, and the pair moved off together; but the indignation of the spectators, upwards of 1,000 in number, was by this time excited, and Broom was assailed by hisses. The annoyance increasing, he essayed to defend himself, and get rid of the molestation, by the use of brick bats, which were flung about with violence, and several boys struck; nor did the matter end until a lad was hit so severely in the face that it is expected some time will elapse ere he can resume his labour.—*John Bull.*

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff has excited the sensibility of England in a manner that may not be without its use. Complaints of such measures on the part of other nations, come from her, however, with a singularly ill grace. Her whole system has been such, from a period even long anterior to her celebrated Navigation Act; her protections, her prohibitions, her monopolies, have been so numerous and complicated, that before she has any right to complain, she must either admit that she blames us for protecting ourselves, as she had done, or else must fairly acknowledge that her whole course of commercial legislation has been wrong. It is truly amusing to hear the threats of retaliation thrown out in Parliament, which it is perfectly obvious that she has had her retaliation, so to speak, by anticipation, ever since we began to deal with each other as independent powers. It was well observed by Mr. Home, in reply to Mr. Huskisson's remarks on this subject, that it would be as well for England to set the example of liberality, by allowing the free importation of corn. It is the detested Corn Laws, says the Times, that are the source of all English misery, the obstruction of all improvements. But for them, British manufactures, trade and commerce would have taken a direction, one third greater; the revenue would have been more productive, the landed interest in a better condition, and England not only an exporting country, but the great depository and carrier of corn. With such confessions in regard to one part alone of her prohibitory system, one would think that England should be the first to begin in that system of liberality of which she vaunts so much, and in which she does so little.

Mr. Huskisson congratulates himself that the commerce of England, if restricted with America, will go on increasing with Asia, and the immensely populous islands of the Asiatic sea." No doubt, British capital, if excluded from one branch of trade, will find its way into others; but the question is whether with the like profit and advantage to the country. To be turned from a trade established and well known, and of which the returns are speedy, to new ones, in more distant countries, and of which the returns are so much slower, is a disadvantage which is substantial, and cannot be concealed. He congratulates himself too, that the increase of the price of American cotton will have a tendency to increase the consumption of woollens. Perhaps it may be; it may, at any rate, increase their relative consumption. But it will follow as inevitably, that the joint consumption of the two will be diminished by their augmented price, and the income of England be so much decreased. In short, in one way or other, she will reap the fruits of her long continued system, retaliation to which she could hardly fail to expect from us, as she has had it from other nations.

Balt. American.

Terrible effects of the Tariff.

In 1815, when the tariff law of that year was passed, coarse cottons cost 25 cts. per yard; that was their estimated value. Now, in 1828, under the operation of the unjust, oppressive, unconstitutional, and diabolical tariff, the same description of cottons sell at the Patterson (N. J.) factory at six cents per yard! Zounds! how the people of the south are taxed for the support of the northern manufactures! Again, when a duty on cut nails was imposed of 5 cents per pound, these nails were selling at *fifteen* cents the pound. Now, the diabolical tariff has raised the price (after the manner of the *Irish hoist*) to *five cents the pound.* What a tax the consumer pays for the benefit of the manufacturer! What a practical comment on the ruinous effects of the American system.

How shrewd must the calculation of those writers on political economy be, who assert, that a protective duty, on any article invariably raises the price of that article, in exact proportion to the amount of the duty.—*Vide Baltimore Address and Milledgeville Journal.*

A letter from Cape May, dated September 9th, says there is at present lodged in the jail of that county, a person calling himself Harman P. Harman, who is accused of counterfeiting. He has a draft on the Harrisburg bank for 2200 dollars. The counterfeit notes in his possession are principally on the Delaware bank.

The navigation of the Pennsylvania Union canal was suspended about a week ago, on the summit level, the hot and dry weather of the three preceding weeks having cut off the ordinary supplies of water.

A disease known as the "blind staggers" has recently destroyed a great number of valuable horses on Long Island. It is said that on Saturday last, that not less than a hundred died in two townships. It has also prevailed on Staten Island; and when it seizes the animal seems to be uniformly fatal.

Of the whole number of deaths at Marseilles, last year, (775) 139 were by the small pox!—*Ibid.*

At a late term of the Court of Common Pleas in Worcester, Mass. four persons were indicted for selling Lottery Tickets, plead guilty, and were sentenced each to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution.

DIED,

Near Newark, Sept. 12, in the 72d year of her age, ELIZABETH ROBESON, relict of the late Wm. Robeson, of Newport, Delaware. She was a woman of exemplary piety, and an ornament to the Christian church. Nearly forty years since, she embraced the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and attached herself to the Methodist society, at that time in its infancy in this state of Delaware. Her life was adorned with the fruits of the Gospel; she was a woman of fervent piety, much to the advancement of religion, in her life and conversation. The many accounts in which she from her lips will long be remembered by one in whom she was intimately acquainted, and while her friends are sincerely regretting the loss of this servant of Christ, they will rejoice to hear that she died in the full assurance of a blest immortality.

[illegible] Dennis Hill, [illegible] the morning of the 11th inst. at Green Hill, Cecil county, where she had resided for [illegible] years, ANN SHERIDINE. The first symptoms of the disease which carried her off, were not alarming, except to her friends, and she died in about a week, being nearly [illegible] years old. To her however the awful messenger was apparent, but disarmed of his usual terrors. Addressing herself to her surrounding relatives, she said with much composure, "that she had been mercifully spared to them a long time; that the hour of separation and nearly arrived; that she considered it an unspeakable favor her being prepared to go, and they must now be resigned to part with her. After which, her expressions were very soothing, quieting to the pain of mind of her physician and the attentions of her affectionate and sorrowing friends, until her calm and peaceful close, which took place in a very few days. Thus has ended a long life of tarried and extensive usefulness. It was her lot in early life, and for many succeeding years, to be mistress of a family consisting of a great number of slaves as well as of hired persons, and there are still living witnesses of her attention to duty, activity and industry, and of the fact that on all occasions, she was manifestly qualified for the station she was called to fill, and for performing the duties with what fortitude and resignation she possessed her extraordinary talents in allaying the sorrows, and in promoting the comfort and happiness of her relatives and the servants, during the many years of her sedentary form, during which time she was a sufferer of pain. As a striking instance of her philanthropy and Christian fortitude, it may be recorded that although an ardent slavery influence of education and custom, and she yet stronger bias of nature, she, soon after long since, set up to the great mortification of her slaves, which in the course of the few remaining by choice with her, to the folly effected be herein. In a few words she has left to a [illegible] beyond all praise, of living and dying a Christian.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the usual places of holding Elections in Cecil county, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the purpose of electing Four Delegates to represent Cecil county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and Five County Commissioners.

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

sep 20 10—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 Saturday the 11th of October next, at 11 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Daniel Ramsey, the undivided fourth part of the farm now occupied by said Ramsey, containing 21 1 acres, more or less, in the whole tract, adjoining lands with Robert Grier, and others, living and being in N. Bingham, Cecil county. Seized and taken into execution as the property of Samuel Tyson, at the suit of James Shearer and David Shearer, and to be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr. Sheriff.

sep 20 10—ts

NOTICE.—The subscribers Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, will on the 20th day of October next, open Books at Port Deposit for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a Turnpike Road from Port Deposit to Columbia in the state of Pennsylvania, under the title and title of the Port Deposit and Columbia Turnpike Road Company.

Henry S. Stites,
Cornelius Smith,
Lewis Thomas,
Alexander E. Grubb,
James Gerry,
Washington Hall,
John Creswell,
} Commissioners.

Port Deposit, sept 16 10—tm

To Carpenters.

Two or three Journeymen Carpenters who are capable of doing good work may find employment by applying to the Subscriber near Port Deposit.

Wm. ARCHIBALD.

Aug. 30. 7—3ts.

Postponed Sale.

The sale of the property of R. F. Alexander and W. R. Pearce, that was to have taken place on the 6th inst. is postponed until the 1st day of October next, when it will take place at the Court-house, in Elkton, without fail, to the highest bidder, for cash.

R. C. LUSBY,
sept. 13. Late Sheriff.

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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Cecil county court, as a court of chancery, bearing date on the 12th day of September 1828, the Subscriber, as Trustee named in said decree, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of November 1828, all that

Farm or Plantation,

wherein William Stackhouse, late of Cecil county, died seized, containing 110 acres of land, more or less.

The tract so land now offered for sale is a neat little Farm, situate in New-Munster, Cecil county and state of Maryland, about 7 miles north from the town of Elkton; and so near to the Pennsylvania line, that a person residing from that state would hardly be sensible of the change, except from the decreased amount of his taxes. The neighborhood is healthy; the society good; the water excellent; the Land prime; and the improvements thereon, comfortable. This little farm offers an advantageous speculation to an industrious Pennsylvania farmer, with a small capital. With a little money and a good stock of Industry, he may grow rich in a few years; and if he does not, he will at least be sure of good health and independence. The population is such, as may be found in Pennsylvania. The owners of the soil work the land themselves, without slaves.

☞Come and see it.

The terms of sale, agreeably to the decree, are cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the court, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Possession may be had on the 25th day of March next.

James Jackson, *Trustee.*

Elk-Forge, Sept 20, 1828.—ts

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Cecil County court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the 1st day of October 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 "Hiponia," containing 130 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,
aug 13—4t Late Sheriff.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni Exponas issued out of Cecil County Court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the 1st day of October next, at the Court House in Elkton, the following property, to wit: [illegible] R. Pearce, [illegible] one part of Pearce's Neck, [illegible] adjoining and bounding with [illegible] on the north by Rich Neck, and containing five hundred and ninety Acres, more or less; seized and taken as the property of said Pearce, and to be sold for cash by

R. C. Lusby,
Late Sheriff.

A RACE

Will be run at Elkton, over the Old Mill Lane, on Friday the 26th inst. for a Purse of

50 Dollars,

One half mile and repeat, free for any Horse Mare or Gelding carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the Baltimore Association. Three Horses to start or no race—to start precisely at 11 o'clock, A.M. Ten Dollars entrance, the winning Horse entitled to the whole.

On Saturday, the next day, 27th inst for a Saddle, Bridle & Mortingale worth $25, one quarter of a mile and repeat, on the same course, the horse winning the previous day excepted.

JAMES PUGH.

Elkton, Sept 10. 9-tr.

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 M. Taylor,

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 21st day of August 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 18th day of September 1828.

Davidson D. Pearce,
Adm'r.

Apprentice Wanted.

A stout boy, about 16 or 17 yrs. old, of industrious, steady habits, is wanted by the subscriber, as an apprentice to the Blacksmith's business. Good terms will be offered.

Elkton, June 21. Henry Jones.

Candidates for County Commissioner

JONAS PRESTON, who is a decided friend to the present Administration of the general Government, will be supported at the ensuing election, as the County Commissioner of the 4th Election District of Cecil county, by

Many Voters.

Sept. 6 4-tc

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 County Commissioner, and respectfully solicit your votes

John Briscoe.

aug 9 4-tc

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 solicit your support

Jesse Updegraff.

4—tf

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 commissioner 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—tf

Having understood that a report was circulated 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 warm 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

Maryland, cecil county, to wit:

Hereby certify that Robert Alexander of said county, brought before me as a stray trespassing on the enclosure 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 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 1 5—3t.

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 & Vitue, 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

Elkton Bank of Maryland,
July 10th, 1828.

THE Stock-Holders of the Elkton Bank of Maryland are hereby notified and requested to attend a general meeting of the Stockholders, on Monday the 15th of September next, at the Banking house, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the propriety of appointing Trustees to settle and close up the affairs of the Institution.

W. WINGATE, Cash'r.

July 19 3[illegible]—tf

[illegible] the 1st of October next.

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 questions which at present agitate the people, I am free to declare my political creed, and support it, the present Administration of the General Government. In respect to my support I pledge myself, if elected, to use my best exertions to promote your interests.

Thos. S. Thomas.

Aug. 9 4-tc

To the Voters of Cecil County:

HAVING [illegible] Candidate for the next Legislature, I am induced to offer my services as a Candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly. If elected, I promise my best endeavors to promote our interests and the prosperity of the county. I am free to acknowledge of the two candidates for the Presidency, my decided preference for the re-election of our worthy Chief Magistrate, and ask for your confidence and support.

H. B. Pennington.

August 9. 4-tc

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 know my decided preference for John Q. Adams, our present able chief Magistrate

Andrew F. Henderson.

Aug. 4-tc.

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.

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 obt 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.

Families Wanted.

TWO or three families wishing [illegible] are wanted immediately [illegible] Blacksmith's shop [illegible] Furnace. [illegible]

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 10th day of July 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.

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.

BALTIMORE

PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly

Flour, superfine		85 2
Grain, Wheat,		9
Indian Corn		40
Rye,		5
Oats,		25
Flaxseed, bush.		75
Clover Seed,		5 75
Timothy		3
Barley do.		75
ISH—Herrings	Susqu'a per bbl.	3 00
Shad	do. do.	6 25
Trimmed	do. do.	6 50
Mackeral, No. 1,		5 75
Candles.—Mould, per lb.		15
Dipped, do.		11
Tallow—American, do.		10
Steel—Crawly per lb.		15
Blistered do.		14
American, do. do.		6
Cast, do. do.		20
Sa—St. Cubes, per bus.		47
Liverpool, fine, do.		40

BALTIMORE

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE

(Corrected Weekly.)

United States Branch Banks *par*

MARYLAND per ct. dis.	per ct. dis.
ABtimore bks. *par*	Havre-de-race *par*
napolis - *par*	bk of Caroline 1¼
d's Easton *par*	Bonoochesgue bk
Frederick *par*	William sport *par*
gerstown *par*	Westminster bk *par*

DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware (Wil)	Wil. and Brandy (Wil) *par* wise ½
Farmers bk. of Del.	Com ban of Dela & br. *par* ware ½
Laurel bk.	*no sales*

NEW JERSEY.			
ersey bank	1	Cumberland bk	1
Newark Banks	½	*State Bank*	
Bank of N. Brunswick	1	At Camden	*par*
		At Elizabeth'n	1
Trenton Insurance company	½	At New Brunswic	1 ½
		At Morristown	1
Farmers Bank, Mt		At Sussex	1
Holly	½	At Paterson	1

NEW-YORK.			
N. Y. city bks.	*par*	Catskill	1½
Barker's	*no sale*	Bank of Columbia.	
Tiberry banks	1	Hudson	1½
Troy Bank	1½	Mudd e Dist. b.	1½
Mohawk bk.	Schenectedy	Auburn	½
		Geneva	½
Lansingburg	1½	Utica	1½
Newburg	1½	Plattsburg	*no sale*
Newburg branch		at B. of Montreal	5
Ithica	2	Canada bk	5
Orange co. bk.	1½	Chenango	5
Ontario	1½		

CONNECTICUT.			
Middletown bk	1½	Bridgeport bk	*par*
Phœnix bank	1	Gage b. at N.	
Hartford	1½	Green	*broke*
Derby	*no sale*	Hartford	1

MASSACHUSETTS.			
Providence bs	½	Salem bans	1½
Springfield	2	Worcester bs	1½
Hampshire, Northampton	2	And all others	1½

NORTH CAROLINA.			
State bk at Raleigh & branches	5	Cape Fear Newbern	½ ½

PENNSYLVANIA.			
Banks	*par*	New Hope bk. (new emission)	*no sales*
ston			
Germantown		Chambersburg	½
Montgomery co.		Farmers' bank of Reading	*par*
Gater ca. We		Gettysburg	*par*
Gester		Carlisle	*par*
Delaware co. Ch		Swatara at Harrisburg	½
Lancaster	½	Gettysburg	1½
Farmers' bk. Lancaster		Centre	20
	par	Silver Lake	40
Harrisburg	*par*	North. Union	6
Northampton	½	Columbia ban.	Mt
Columbia	*par*	to	15½
Farmers' bank of Greensburg			3
Brownsville	2½		3
York	½	All others	*no sale*

$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Cantwell's Bridge, New castle county, state of Delaware, negro GEORGE ANDERSON, about 21 or 22 years of age, middle size, rather stout built, large eyes, shows the white of them a good deal, large under lip and mouth, and rather light colored for a negro—has been accustomed to the care of horses and driving a carriage, he is also a good farm hand—wears his hair generally combed up on the top of his head and platted—speaks slow—had on a pair of good white corderoy pantaloons, blue domestic stripe roundabout, fur hat, muslin shirt with George in durable ink written on it, and laced boots. A few days before he absconded he attempted to commit a rape upon a young female of his own color, the punishment for which, has caused his running off. One hundred dollars reward will be paid upon delivering him to the subscriber, or lodging him in jail, so that he may be recovered. He has probably gone to Pennsylvania, having been several times in Philadelphia.

JOS B SIMS

July 8 52—tf

To Slave-Holders.

NOTICE is hereby given that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Rocky-hill, in Mr. Dickerson's, and that his parents are dead there. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. He clothing consists of a pair of white cotton trowsers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days after the date hereof, application shall be made for him and all such lawful costs and charges, as have accrued and shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, and advertising him, shall be paid, I will discharge him from prison unless retained back for further continuement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.
Sheriff of C. C.

July 26 3—tf

For Georgetown and Frederick on the Sassafras.

THE elegant Steam Boat PATENT, captain G Weems, will leave the Maryland wharf, Baltimore, on Friday morning next, 6th June, at 10 o'clock, for the above places and returning the next day, leave the above places at 9 o'clock, and continue the same route on the same days every week throughout the season. The Patuxent will land and take off passengers on both sides of the river, and all the usual landing places on the bay, going and returning.

☞ The Chestertown Telegraph, and Elkton Press, will insert the above

June 7. 23—tf.

WOOL CARDING, Cloth Manufacturing, Fulling, Colouring, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he continues to have wool carded into rolls, or manufactured into cloths, casemeres, or blankets, at his MILLS, seven miles above Elkton, with competent workmen to attend to the same. For those whom it is most convenient, wool will be received at the store of Messrs. Wingate and Manly, Elkton,—Benjamin W. Harris, Back Creek,—Alfred C. Nowland, Cecilton,—and returned to the several places, either in rolls or manufactured as directed.

A list of terms and prices will be left at the Store of each of the above named gentlemen, who are authorised to settle for the same.

Persons wishing to Barter or exchange their wool for cloth, &c. can be supplied by calling at the Factory, where there is a considerable quantity ready prepared.

From a long continuance in the business, comment is deemed unnecessary.

WILLIAM GARRETT.

may 31. 22

HOGS & GEESE.

JULY 17, 1828—

RESOLVED by the President and Commissioners of the Town of Elkton, that notice be given in the Elkton Press that from and after the 1st day of August next, all Hogs or Geese going at large within the bounds of the Village shall be taken up by the town Bailiff, and a fine of 50 cents on each hog, and 12½ cents on each goose found going at large, imposed; the Bailiff to give public notice for three days, and if the owner or owners do not pay the fine, he shall sell such hogs or geese, and deduct the fine for his full compensation, and pay the balance, if any, into the treasurer's hands.

GEO. R. HOWARD, Sect'ry.

july 26 4—3t

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 4-3t

To Woollen and Cotton Manufacturers and others.

MILL SEAT & FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers For Sale his Mill-seat and farm, in East-Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, containing

138 Acres,

within three miles of North East, and six miles from Elkton. From both places there is water communication every day to Baltimore, and with the Delaware Canal is finished, which is expected this summer, is water communication is opened to Philadelphia. The fall of water is fifty feet, sufficient at all seasons of the year to drive ten thousand spindles—several churches within a few miles—at a post-office within a short distance. For healthiness not surpassed by any place in the United States. Stone on the place sufficient to erect all the necessary buildings, and a run already made. Forty acres in wood, and at a small expense, thirty or forty acres meadow may be made. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Baltimore, or to Joseph Harlan, on the premises who will show.

Joseph G. Partridge.

Baltimore, June 20. 11amtf

THE Subscriber having been in business for two years, and in the course of that time having accumulated considerable debts, finds that he is under the necessity of closing up his business this season. He therefore requests all persons indebted to him, either on note or book account, to come forward and make payment, as he is very much pressed for money to pay those to whom he is indebted. For the convenience of those whom it will not suit to call on him, he will make it his business to call on them. If the above notice is not complied with, by the first of September next, I will, without respect of persons, place their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection.

William Rochester.

LEN S Fo the purpose of raising money to meet his payments, he will sell the remaining part of his Stock at REDUCED prices, for cash.

July 2. 27.

Canal Packet Boat LADY LINTON.

THE Subscribers tender their respects to the public, and inform them that they have procured and fitted up in a handsome style, a canal Packet Boat, which they design running the ensuing season, to and from Delaware City, St. Georges and Summit Bridge, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, for the accommodation of visitors and others.

This boat will run in connexion with the Elkton Steam Boat Essex—Leave Summit Bridge and St Georges on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at seven and eight o'clock, and arrive at Delaware city, at nine o'clock, where passengers can take the Steam Boat immediately, for Philadelphia.—and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, upon the arrival of the Steam Boat from Philadelphia will leave Delaware City, for St. Georges and Summit Bridge.

Passage from Delaware City, to St. Georges, - - 18¾ cts

From Delaware City, to Summit Bridge, - - 37½

Returning, same price.

H. HUGG, Philadelphia,
T. MULFORD, St. Georges.

April 26 1828. 17—6w.

N. B The boat will be always in readiness to accommodate parties, from 9 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, to two o'clock, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday afternoons; and on Sundays will meet any Steam Boat that may arrive at Delaware city.

Cecil County, ss.

ON application to me, the subscriber, judge of the orphans' court of Cecil county, by petition in writing of Isaiah Cooper, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed November session 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, and the said Isaiah Cooper having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly,—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Isaiah Cooper be discharged from his confinement, and that he give and appear before the judges of Cecil county court to be held in Elkton, on the first Monday of September next, and on the first Saturday of said September term, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Elkton Press and Cecil county Advertiser," once a week for three months before the said first Monday of September next, to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaiah Cooper should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly

Given under my hand, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

FRESBY HENDERSON.

A true copy. Attest
JAMES SEWALL, Rg. of Cecil county court.

Elkton, May 21, 1828. 1aw3m.

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 every gentleman 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 8 July 12 1828-6m

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

Cecil county, ss.

ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the orphans' court for Cecil county, by petition in writing of James Hart, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefits of the act of Assembly of the State of Maryland for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, and the said James Hart having complied with all the requisites of the said acts of Assembly,—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said James Hart be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil county court, on the first Saturday of the next September term of said county court, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be made against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Elkton Press and Cecil county Advertiser," once a week for three months before the said first Saturday of the next September term of Cecil county court, to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said James Hart should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this twenty sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

F. HENDERSON.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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 ballance 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

Notice to Owners and Harbourers of Dogs.

JULY 9th, 1828:

BE it enacted and ordained by the President and Commissioners of the town of Elkton, that a Tax of Fifty CENTS be levied on each and every dog owned or kept in the limits of the village, and a tax of One DOLLAR on each and every bitch so owned or kept, to be collected from the owner or harborer of such dogs or bitches, and every owner or harborer of such dogs or bitches shall put a collar with the initials of their name on the necks of said dogs or bitches, and it shall be the duty of the town Bailiff, or the privilege of any person, on or after the 1st day of August next, to kill any dog or bitch running at large without such collar.

GEO. R. HOWARD, Sec'y.

July 12 52—3t

This is to give Notice.

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

Doctor James Beard,

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 9th day of April 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 14th day of June 1828.

Elisha Kirk,
John Marshall,
Ex'rs of Doctor James Beard, dec

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Cecil county, hath obtained letters testamentary upon the personal estate of

Rachel Ricketts,

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 21st day of August 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 18th day of Sept 1828

John M. Johnston,
Adm'r

This is to give Notice,

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

Theodore Thomas,

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 first day of August 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 18th day of Sept. 1828

Stevens W. Woolford,
Adm'r. C. T. A

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

John Jones,

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 ninth day of June 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 13th day of September, 1828.

Sarah Jones, Adm'rx.

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

Henry M. Hayes,

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 17th day of August 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 13th day of September 1828.

Wm. Reynolds, Adm'r.

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

Eleanor Thomas,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the voucher thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of August 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 18th day of September 1828.

Joseph M'Coy, Adm'r.

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

Henry W. Physick,

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 thirtieth day of May 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.

Edmund Physick,
Executor.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having taken out letters testamentary, on the estate of Joseph England, late of Cecil county, deceased, request those who are in any way indebted to said estate, to make payment; and those who have demands against it, to present them for settlement.

Joseph Townsend,
of the city of Baltimore.
Jeremiah Brown, Slater Brown,
of Little-Britain, Lancaster Co.
EXECUTORS.

Elkton, 6th-Mo: 9th, 1828.

JOB-PRINTING
Neatly Executed at this Office.