

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD DESCEND ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR.—*Jackson*

ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1834.

**VOL. I.—NO. 2.**

BY HENRY ROSE

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger space in proportion. The price of all advertising reductions made to those who advertise by the year.

Persons sending advertisements will mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor must be **POST PAID.**

From the Penny Magazine.  
TASSO

"Fort! &—" <sup>the fostering breast</sup>  
 Fate docks me in my helpless years,  
 With sighs I look back on her tears  
 Feigning the lips her kisses prest;  
 'Tis her pure and ardent prayers  
 The fugitive breeze now idly bears:  
 No longer breathe we face to face,  
 Gathered in knot-like close embrace  
 Like young Aescanios or Camill, my feet  
 That, like such a wondering sire's retreat."

This unsettled life, however, had never interrupted the useful studies of Tasso; and after they had resided for some time at Venice, his father sent him to the University of Padua, in the intention that he should prepare himself for the profession of the law. But all views of this

pastoral drama the *Aminta*, the next best known and most esteemed of his productions.

tion to flit about from place to place seems to have hung to him like a disease. In this singular mode of existence he met with the strangest vicissitudes of fortune. One day he would be the most conspicuous object at a splendid court, crowned with lavish honours by the prince, and basking in the admiration of all be-

Critics are differed widely in their estimate of the poetical genius of Tasso, some ranking the *Jerusalem Delivered* with the grandest productions of ancient or modern times, and others nearly deny him the title of poet. In that species of composition of which it professes to be an example. Nothing certainly but the most morbid prejudice could have dictated Boileau's peevish allusion to "the rascal of Tasso," as contrasted with "the gold of Virgil;" and the poet's own composition, possessing grace and majesty, the beauty and loftiness both of sentiment and of language by which it is marked are perhaps in a somewhat artificial style, and want the life and spell of power which belong to the creations of the mightier master of epic poetry, Homer. His genius was unquestionably less original and self-sustained than that of any one of these. It is not, however, the triumph of mere art with which he captivates and imposes upon us, but something far more powerful, the power of truth, in speaking of another subject, has called "the pomp of cultivated nature."

Sir—Have you ever witnessed the destruction, the downfall, the death of the *Oak of the Village*? Generations passed away, but the *Oak* was in its place. The village had a new church—new officers—new governors—new proprietors—new manions—new owners—new institutions—new lords—new lords of the manor, but the *Oak* was *ever* in its place, in the centre of the village green, it spread its luxuriant and refreshing branches, and the young exulted and the aged staid beneath its loved shade—  
The *Oak*? Was the scene of many a five-tive hour, many a joyous jubilee, many a happy anniversary? Other oaks had been planted, and had fallen, and others had sprung up, and stood and smiled on the village. There was but one *Oak* to the village—others were oaks, and others were trees, but this was *The Oak*. If ericket-had to be played, it was under the *Oak*; if a wrestling match had to be fought, it was under the *Oak*; if two lovers gave a rendezvous, it was at the *Oak*; if the officers of the parish wished to address the inhabitants, they met under the *Oak*. Where the church was called down, and divine worship was chaunted in the open air, the *Oak* at once sheltered the assembly from the rays of the sun, and from the showers of Heaven.

The candidates for *Seint-rat honors* spoke to the electors of the spot, and the neighborhood, and the village, and the tribe, and were left to play under the *Oak*, and their mothers, or their sisters crowded them with a degree of confidence in his protection—for he was the Father of the village, and the household god of the villagers. In summer time, the minister of the charity school conducted the children to the *Oak*, and the children of the *Oak*, and before they separated till the Monday, from their books and studies they sang the evening hymn beneath its branches: In troublesome and warlike times, when invasion was spoken of, and the foreign foes were feared, the "Lays of the *Oak*" were sung, and the children made the "Oak." And when even winter was most drear and the storms most pitiless, still the *Oak* raised his venerable head, and the Gloom that spring would return and the tree and the green be once more joy and endeavor, softened the severity of the storm, and the blast softened even the roughness of the bark.

The Oak was a constant benefactor and a never failing friend. Other friends might perish or die—the other shades might be destroyed by the interest or the power of the selfish; but the Oak<sup>3</sup> belonged to the village; and the hearts of all the village for all times belonged to him. When the lightning came—even the Oak in the midst of a horrible tempest, which desolated this once happy and once prosperous, but now sad and desponding village, the lightning of the skies descended upon the Oak—tore from its branches—trunk it even to its roots, and the Oak fell and was no more! So there was no more singing and no more dancing—no more carolling and no more meeting; the green became a desert; and a simple, venerable friend of the village and once stout; and it became deserted, lonely and sad.

And the first days of grief were as the days of weeping of an orphan who mourns for the loss of his mother, and as the grief of a widow who is suddenly bereft of her husband, and as the tears of a mother who has lost her first-born child. And no eye waxed dry, and no cheek was rosy for health; for all felt the loss of the Oak to be the greatest of all losses; and the village was in mourning. And to the credit of that village he said, the mourning was as long a morning, and the tears were not shed tears, and the grief was not of short duration, and "the Oak" was engrained on the hearts and hangs up in the form of pictures in the parsonages, in the houses of the village, and in the eaves of the churches, and of the trunk, and of the roots, are handed down as precious relics from father to son, and from generation to generation. For it is still the Oak.

And what that Oak once was to the village, Lafayette has been to the People, and not merely to the People of France, but of the whole world.

From the Oriental Annual.  
AN EAST INDIA EXPLOIT.

moment, but calmly rose, and placed before him, with a large knife which he carried, a shark's head, which he had just slain in his unnumbered plunges beneath the lashing waves. He disappeared for some time, but after a while he occasionally seemed to rise and then to sink into the hollows, as if actually engaged with the sharks. It was a succession of painful suspense to those who were anxiously watching the issue from the boats outside the surf. After a while the white foam was visibly tinged with blood, which was viewed with a sensation of horror by those who could only surmise what was going on under the water. The man was again seen to rise and disappear, so that the work of death was complete. The shark, however, did not move further time had elapsed, to the astonishment of all who were assembled on the beach, for by this time a considerable crowd had collected, the body of a large shark was seen for a few moments above the whitening spray, which immediately crimsoned, and then disappeared; a instant after the man rose and came ashore, and made for the shore. He single-handedly carried his headless shark upon his back, its body and head were no longer visible, and the peaceful conflict which he had been so recently engaged in had scarcely landed when an immense shark was cast upon the beach by the billows.

It was quite dead, and was immediately dragged by the natives beyond the reach of the surge. It presented a most ghastly exhibition of the profoundest horror, and the most revolting proof of the terrific cruelty which had ensued between this ravenous tyrant of the deep and the bereaved father. He had indeed shown a most singular revenge. On the body of the huge creature were several wounds, from one of which the intestines protruded. The knife had been evidently plunged into the belly, and drawn upward with unerring precision, producing an incision wound nearly a yard in length, and extending upwards to the throat about the gills, and below the fins. So short, it is impossible to describe the evident evidences which the monster exhibited of the powers and dexterity of its determined aggressor, who had so boldly risked his life to revenge the death, as was afterwards ascertained, of his only child. As soon as the shark was drawn to a place of security it was opened, when the body of the young girl was taken from its stomach. The body was completely dismembered, and the head severed from it; the different parts however were scarcely at all mutilated. It would seem that, after separation, they had been submitted to the previous process of maceration. The moment the father saw the truncated remains of the little object of his affection, the habitual eddiness of his mind was increased, and he turned to the parent, and he for the moment gave way to the agonies of his heart. He threw himself upon the sand, and mourned his bereavement—

at last recovering his constitutional  
renity, he unrolled his dripping turban,  
and having placed the several remains of  
a child in the ragged depository, bore  
them to his fragile tenement of bamboo  
and palm leaves, in order to prepare them  
for immediate cremation."

Mr. Count also gives a description of little between a Tiger and a Native:—  
"It was signified to us that there was a white Tiger in a nullah (water course) near the town. This was soon confirmed on the appearance of a Native, who was preparing to attack it single handed—  
"The man was short, not robust, but completely made, sinewy and active, having a pair of eyes that shone like stars in the calm determination. He was entirely naked above the hips, below which he wore coarse linen trousers, reaching half way down the thigh. He was armed with a ponderous knife, the blade of which was exceedingly wide and curved, and the handle of which was of wood. On the left arm he bore a small round shield, about eighteen inches in diameter, covered with hide, and studded with brass, having a point of the same metal projecting from the boss—  
"My companion and myself walked with a pretty little Hindoo to the fair of

his shrill cry in order to arouse his ally from his slumbers. Upon seeing the resolute aggressor slowly advance, the animal raised itself upon its fore legs and uttered a terrific howl. Then, with a sudden approach, which he directed, and with his dark eyes fixed upon the face of his formidable foe, the tiger rose to its height, and began to strike its sides furiously with its tail; yet it was evidently apparent to be in a state of embarrassment. Still the man advanced steadily, and with a look of indifference and rage the excited beast increased with every step; at length it crouched, evidently to make its terrific attack. The man suddenly stopped; when the Tiger paused, turned up its head, and, uttering a noise between a roar and a howl, made one step forward, and then another, until it was directly beneath his body. The animal's paws upon his shield, dashed the life into its body, and fell under; but the monster entirely beyond the extremities of wounded enemy. The creature turned upon its back; the little Hinduo reared his feet in an instant, striking the tiger with astounding quickness and precision a desperate blow upon the throat, which completely severed the windpipe; at the same moment springing, with the quickness of thought, beyond the reach of the monster's claws. The tiger died almost immediately. When he secured that it was positively past doing harm, he mischievously descended into the mud. The gash in the animal's body was lifeless. The lower region of the heart had been wounded, and the intestines protruded through. By way of trophy, the victor deliberately skinned his dead enemy, and which he soon accomplished, and with perfect dexterity; and then returned, in triumph, with his spoils, to his two companions his shoulders. He obtained from them three pagodas, which he converted to most liberal reward for his bravery.<sup>23</sup>

**NOBLE SENTIMENTS.**—Lord Erskine is distinguished through life, for independence of principle, for his devotion to his country, and for his scrupulous adherence to truth. He once explained the rule of his conduct, which ought to be generally known and adopted. It ought to be deeply engraven on every heart. He said: "It was the first command and council of my father, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience has cost me any temporal sacrifice. I have found it on occasions to be the road to prosperity and wealth, and shall point it out as such to my children."

—  
SNUFF TAKING.

usually, shakes snuff, head and nose  
together, in a sudden vehemence of con-  
fession. His eyebrows all the while  
lifted up, as if to make the more room  
the onset; and when he has ended,  
draws himself back to his perpendic-  
ular, and generally proclaims the victory  
has won over the insipidity of the  
moment, by a snuff and a great  
puff.

some years ago, a cracked-brained, who was slighted by the female, very moderately asked a young lady, she would not let him spend the evening with her." "No," she angrily replied, "that's what I want." "Why," he asked, "you need not be so fussy, I not mean this evening, but some other one, when I could not go anywhere

**ARTY SPIRIT.**—Those who remember cannot fail to recollect that the late John Wilks was one of the best men imaginable. Once upon a time, Wilks was speaking from the Mid-ex hustings a supporter was so transfixed by his eloquence, as to exclaim 'What a beautiful man he is!' 'Beautiful' exclaimed a bystander, 'why he is not confoundedly.' 'Not a bit more,' replied the other, 'than a gentleman ought to be.'

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RIOTS.

The following remarks, suggested by late riots in New York, are extracted from Aboln's Religious Magazine.—

—y are characterized by a vein of liberty and good sense, which ought to be the standard of all our conduct. Of all men living, Americans have the least reason to rise above the influence of intolerant spirit. Descended from us who were driven from their country political and religious persecution, we are familiar with its disastrous results. It was practiced also in this country by their revered ancestors, who had themselves fled from intolerance, and did not trust but mischiefs followed in its train. They have declared of the world that all men are naturally—free, not in thought only, but in expression of thought,—free in person free in mind. This is the very birth-right which we inherit from our fathers, ought to form our opinions without constraint and to speak and act in conformity with those opinions, with no restraints, and those imposed by no man or thing.

It is our profusion and our boast that we are subject to the will of no man or set of men; but are governed by laws of our own enacting. If this is true, we are a free people, and, in that degree, in which it is not true, we have no right to call it freedom. Under a despotic government violence is to be expected, and that violence renders us passive, docile, and what we call obedient. In our government, where violence is not to be expected, is desecration.

the theory of their government. The nation was ever as free as the American. In practice, however, our freedom ceased at that moment, when we ceased to be governed by laws—all beyond this was despotism, and the rule of the majority. It is not to defect, that we have actually exhibited so many instances, attempting to coerce the opinions or the justice of others, by irregular, and unlawful appeals to intimidation or force. In instances were lamentably common our revolutionary struggle, and we perhaps reaping in recent acts the fruits of past intolerance, which then exhibited in a great cause, and some sanctified by its association with principles and good men.

any evils spring from the spirit, with civil political warfare is conducted in the newspapers of this country. There is a fierce and intolerant spirit commonly manifested there—a disposition to misrepresent the motives and to misrepresent the actions of opponents,—to ascribe little to regard to means, provided they tend to elevate their party, or to oppress that of their opponents. Almost every topic is, in this excited state of political parties, turned to political issues. By such means, the vindictive passions of the masses of the people are kept in constant excitement, and thoughtful men are aware that there may be ground for the aspersions which they cast of characters and motives, they too often yield themselves, along with the vulgar, to the malignant influence.—We may be allowed to take our example from passing events, what sensible politicians really believe of the Colonization Society, as a device for the perpetration of slavery, and that it was not intended to promote the interests of the freed people, both bond and free? And such charges and innuendoes are constantly repeated, and produce their intended effect of rendering the society and its members odious.



On the 31st inst. an impostor, calling himself Horace S. Ellison, was received at a very respectable young lady of Philadelphia, with the consent of her parents. Pleading urgent business in New York, he induced her to set out with him immediately; and after travelling all night they arrived in this city and took lodgings in a respectable boarding house. He remained in a respectable way for two days, returned, and, unknown to any of the family, decamped with his own and his wife's baggage, leaving her among total strangers, without money—that it appears that he had with him between five and six thousand dollars in gold. The virtuous girl soon found that her friends, who assisted her in returning home.—The rascal, under the assumed name of Robert Morris, is now on his passage to Liverpool in the packet ship AJAX, in the



# CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON, AUGUST 30, 1834.

Hon. R. B. TANEY.—Our readers will observe that on Thursday last the Jackson Republicans of this county intend giving a dinner to the Hon. R. B. TANEY, late Secretary of the Treasury, as a tribute of respect for his efficient and patriotic conduct during the late session of Congress, in supporting the measures of our venerable and venerated President, and opposing the usurpation and tyranny of the Bank monster. To this celebration the friends of the administration in this and the adjoining counties and States, and all other persons opposed to Bank monopolies, injustice, and impositions are invited to participate, as arrangements are making for the accommodation of upwards of five hundred persons.

Annexed, we present the correspondence between the Committee and Mr. Taney, from which it will be seen that he has accepted the invitation; and on Thursday next every man that pleases will have an opportunity of taking by the hand, and listening to one of the ablest and most eloquent men of our era or any other country, one of the most amiable and unassuming in private life, and best and noblest of all, one of the most patriotic and self-denying. This is not the language of eulogium, but a statement of undeniable facts. It is true, upon being nominated by the President to the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, he was rejected by the majority of that body; but surely it will be considered by all moral, patriotic, and reflecting men, to be more honorable to be rejected than to be approved by a body of men who could so degrade the office of a general officer as George B. Alexander, for their President.

## LETTER OF INVITATION.

ELKTON, August 30th, 1834.

Sir—At a meeting of the Jackson Republicans of Cecil county, held in Elkton on the 20th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to perform the agreeable office of expressing to you the deep sense entertained by the meeting, of the firmness and independence with which you lent the aid of your talents in support of the measures determined on by our venerable President, in the struggle between the Government and the Bank of the United States, and which issue decide whether the People of these United States are to be free or to be governed by a moneyed aristocracy.

We are fully sensible of the high tribute we can offer, can only be received as the honest expression of the sentiments of the yeomanry of this country. But as of the same State, as men who have known and watched your private and political career, and have for many years placed the most undivided confidence in you both as a man and as a Statesman, we cannot suffer the present occasion to pass without tendering to you our sincere wishes for your welfare and prosperity; and for the purpose of bringing you more immediately acquainted with the Jackson Republicans of our county, we are further requested to invite you to partake of a public dinner at this place, on Thursday, the 11th of September next.

In hopes that it will be in your power to join us at that time, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves  
Your sincere friends  
and obedient servants,  
LEVIN GALE,  
BENEDICT CRADDOCK,  
LAMBERT D. NOWLAND,  
THOMAS WARD,  
WILLIAM C. SCOTT,  
HENRY D. MILLER,  
GEORGE A. THOMAS,  
JOHN OWENS,  
GEORGE McCULLOUGH,  
ROBERT CATHIE,  
WILLIAM McCULLOUGH,  
JOHN W. THOMAS.

## MR. TANEY'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1834.

Gentlemen:  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in behalf of the Jackson Republicans of Cecil county, expressing their approbation of my public conduct, and inviting me to partake of a public dinner at Elkton, on the 11th of September next.

I feel sensibly this mark of esteem and confidence from the citizens of a county long known for their steady attachment to free principles, and for the firmness and independence with which they have always been prepared to maintain them—and I accept, with pleasure, their kind invitation to a public dinner on the day you have mentioned.

You will please to convey to them my grateful acknowledgments for the honor they have done me, and also accept yourselves my thanks for the gratifying terms in which you have made the communication.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect and esteem,  
Your friend and obdt. servt.  
R. B. TANEY.

To Levin Gale, Benedict Craddock, Lambert D. Nowland, Thomas Ward, William C. Scott, Henry D. Miller, George A. Thomas, John Owens, George W. McCullough, Robert Cathie, William McCullough, and John W. Thomas, Esqrs. Elkton, Cecil county.

CURRENCY.—The advocates of the United States Bank tell us it is impossible. Now, for the first time, they must confess that their confidence appears to be bid under a basket. Mr. TANEY will merely call their attention to the fact, that the specie currency of France is, at the present time, according to the recent report of the French Mint, \$37,000,000, more than twice the amount of the currency of the United States, although we have a population nearly half as large as that country. France has exported a still larger amount of her coin than she has in her domestic circulation. She might spare us enough to form a complete substitute for all our paper currency without hardly missing it.

THE EXPERIMENT.—It appears from the Custom-house returns, says the Philadelphia Times, that the imports at New York, for the first six months of 1834, have been about eight millions more than in the first half of 1833; those of Philadelphia have also increased. At Boston, the foreign arrivals are fifty-seven more, and the clearances fifty-eight more, than last year. At Liverpool, the import of American Cotton, for the first six months of this year, is eleven thousand bales more than that of the first half of 1833. Such is the state of things under the President's experiment.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—It does not appear to be generally known, that the terms of the following U. S. Senators expire at the end of the approaching session of Congress:  
Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner.  
New Hampshire, Mr. Mason.  
New York, Mr. Van Buren.  
Rhode Island, Mr. Smith.  
Delaware, Mr. Bayne.  
North Carolina, Mr. Caldwell.  
South Carolina, Mr. Pickens.  
Georgia, Mr. Smith.  
Alabama, Mr. Calhoun.  
Mississippi, Mr. Calhoun.  
Louisiana, Mr. Calhoun.  
Florida, Mr. Calhoun.  
Illinois, Mr. Calhoun.

Besides the above, there are three vacancies by resignations to be filled, viz: from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Wilson; from Georgia, in place of Mr. Forsyth; and from Maryland, in place of Mr. Chambers.  
[\*] Mr. Bell has received permission to stay at home after the 11th of March next. His political creed would not suit the democracy of the Granite State. His successor, Mr. Hubbard, of the House of Representatives, is a firm and unswerving friend of the administration. So we go.—Ed. C. Gaz.

We neglected to mention in our last, that Gen. CHAMBERS has been appointed Chief Judge of the 7th Judicial District of this State, vice Hon. R. T. Earle, resigned.

FATAL EFFECTS OF CHOLERA.—The Hon. M. A. Andrews, late Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., died of the cholera on Monday morning, the 28th inst., at the preceding night. Mr. Andrews had also before his death, lost two children by the same disease. The Advertiser thus adverts to the afflicting scene:  
"Tis midnight! The clock tells twelve—his intentions are melancholy—its reverberations sound like a requiem of the dead. But hark!—The midnight breeze is passing to the tomb, to deposit its victims. Other heart-strings are severed—'tis a lovely daughter—'Who closed her eyes?' Not a father on a mother, for they were on the bed of death! And now is removed the mother to her last and silent abode—then swiftly follows, as if too dear for earth's abode, the little son!—And now the gigantic prop—the father is gone!—The mansion is desolate—and who remains to weep? The mother, with sympathy is close—'Grief drank the offering ere it reached the eye.'—Who could not exclaim 'Would to God I had died for you!' But 'PEACE, BE STILL.'—Murmur not at the dispensation of Omnipotence, for who can resist His mighty mandates?"

Our readers will recollect that a man was sometime since recognized by a traveler, and arrested in one of the Western States, as being the Peter Dean, who, in the year 1832, fled from justice in Washington county, where he was charged with the murder of Jacob Hine. He was claimed by the Executive of Maryland, and is now a prisoner in the jail at Hagerstown.

He alleges that he is not Peter Dean, but that his name is William Clark, and that he resided, at the time of the alleged murder, in Harford county. The judges of Washington county court have received communications, signed by 53 distinguished citizens of Harford county, drawn up with a view of ascertaining, by interrogatories, whether he is the William Clark that resided there at that time. The prisoner underwent an examination, and answered the interrogatories; it is said, satisfactorily. He is to have an examination on Monday, 1st day of September next, under a writ of habeas corpus. More than sixty witnesses have been summoned, from Harford, Cecil and Washington counties. A number of citi-

zens of Washington county, are firm in their belief that the prisoner is Peter Dean.

Clark removed from Harford county, some two or three years ago. His wife was of a respectable family of that county; they had a number of children, three of whom now reside in Indiana, and four in Ohio, the State in which the prisoner was arrested.—Annapolis Republican.

ELECTIONS.—The following Table is published as a matter of reference.

State.	Time of Election.
Louisiana,	1st Monday of July.
Missouri,	1st " August.
Illinois,	1st " "
Indiana,	1st " "
Kentucky,	1st " "
Mississippi,	1st " "
Alabama,	1st " "
Tennessee,	1st Thursday
North Carolina,	In August.
Virginia,	1st Tuesday of Sept.
Maine,	2d Monday "
Maryland,	1st " of October
Delaware,	1st Tuesday "
Pennsylvania,	2d " "
New Jersey,	2d " "
Ohio,	2d " "
Georgia,	2d " "
New York,	2d " of November.
South Carolina,	2d " "
New Hampshire,	2d Tuesday in March
Rhode Island,	1st April and August.
Connecticut,	1st Monday of April.
Virginia,	In April.
South Carolina,	2d Monday of October.

Our worst apprehensions for the safety of the expedition to the Far West, composed of the regiment of dragoons, &c., already begin to be realized. Brigadier General LEAVENWORTH, who commanded it in chief, is no more—he died of bilious fever, at a place called Cross Timbers, on the 22d of last month; and one or two other officers are reported to be ill. The command, by the death of General L., devolved on General Dodge, the Colonel of the Dragoons. The first act of his command, we hope to learn, will have been to cause the expedition to retreat to its starting point. We shall await with anxiety further intelligence of its movements.—Nat. Intell.

DIED.—On last night, Mr. FIELDER PARKER, an aged and respected citizen of this place.

## Boarding School.

The duties of the Misses-Green and Mrs. PETERSON'S school, will resume on Monday next, the 1st of September. YOUNG LADIES are boarded and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes and Maps; History, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. Also, sewing, with the use of an Sewing Machine, and fancy needle work at \$10 per session; the session including twelve weeks.  
Day scholars from \$5 to \$10 per session.  
Music, French, and Drawing, extra charges.  
Calvert street, adjoining North side of City Spring, Baltimore, Aug. 30.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

### For Sale.

The Merchant Mill and Farm known by the name of GILPIN'S MILL, lying on the Big Elk Creek, and about one mile from the town of Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland.

The Mill is in good condition to manufacture Flour, having recently been thoroughly repaired, and within a mile of Elk Landing, where wheat can be brought from any place on the Chesapeake Bay, or flour transported to the Baltimore or Philadelphia markets. Very near the Mill is a good Tenement lately built for the Miller to reside in. The Mansion House is a two story BRICK BUILDING, with four rooms on each story. On the property are two Barns, with Stabling and other out buildings sufficient for the Farm. The Farm contains about Two Hundred and Two Acres—about one hundred and fifty of which is in cultivation, and in a high state of improvement, and about fifty or so acres in Woodland. The soil is naturally good, and grows well all kinds of grain and grass. The title is indisputable; the situation pleasant and healthy, in a good neighborhood, and within four miles of Frenchtown, from whence there is a daily communication to Philadelphia and Baltimore. It would make a very desirable residence for a person disposed to retire occasionally from the city to enjoy a country life.

This property is offered at private sale, and if not sold previous to the 15th of September next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the public house of Mr. William Kinkead, in Elkton, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Any person wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber, near Elkton, who is authorized to make known the terms, and show the limits of the property. If desired, the Mill, with the house for the miller to live in, one of the Barns, and about 40 acres of the cleared land and 314 acres of the woodland, can be sold separate.

FRISBY HENDERSON.  
Aug. 30, 1834.

## NOTICE.

The Jackson Republicans of Cecil County are requested to meet at the following places, on THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. viz: For the first district, at the house of James Ford, in Cecilton; for the 2d district, at the house of William Kinkead, in Elkton; for the third district, at the house of Charles G. Black, in Charlston; and for the fourth district, at the house of Ellis Reynolds, in Rising Sun Village, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Commissioners of the Districts, and electing a Committee of fifteen Delegates from each district, to meet in General Convention, at Wm. Kinkead's tavern in Elkton, on THURSDAY, the 4th of September, to nominate four Candidates, to be supported at the ensuing election, in the next General Assembly of Maryland, on which day and place a Dinner will be given to our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. ROGER B. TANEY, to which all persons in favor of the present National Administration, and opposed to Bank Monopolies and Impositions, are respectfully invited to attend.  
[?] Tickets to the Dinner, at 50 cents each, can be had at Mr. Kinkead's bar.  
Aug. 30, 1834.

## A Card.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Elkton and vicinity, are respectfully informed, that Dr. PARKER, of Baltimore, Dental Surgeon, will visit this place on the 3d day of September, and remain for one week only, to dress and set teeth, and dentistry, &c., on moderate terms. His office at Mr. Kinkead's hotel.

N. B. Ladies will be attended to at their dwellings, if requested.  
Aug. 30.

## 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 NATHANIEL HILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
GREENBERRY PUNELL, Adm'r.  
Aug. 30.

## 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 STARRETT, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
JAMES C. MAGRAW, Adm'r.  
Aug. 30.

## 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 JONATHAN GREENWOOD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
ZEBULON LUSBY, Administrator.  
Feb. 30.

## A VALUABLE

### Mill Seat and Land

FOR SALE.  
The subscribers offer at private sale a Tract of Land of about 150 acres at Gilpin's Bridge, on the main branch of North East Creek, in Cecil county, Maryland, and on the road leading from Elkton to Port Deposit, seven miles from the former, ten from the latter place, and three miles north of North East Village, the head of navigation to the Chesapeake Bay.  
On the premises is a WATER-POWER equal to any that is unimproved in the State of Maryland, which, by reason of the health of the neighborhood, convenience to navigation and a post office, is rendered an eligible site for a manufactory, or other establishment requiring a powerful force.  
Persons desirous of viewing the property, are referred to Mr. HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, of Elkton, and for terms to the subscribers, No. 34, S. Charles street, Baltimore.

JOHN PARTRIDGE,  
HENRY H. PARTRIDGE.  
August 23, 1834.  
[?] The Port Deposit Courant will publish the above till forbid.

## 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 Kyle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
ADAM WHANN, Administrator.  
Aug. 23. 6w

## 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 ANN ALEXANDER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
JOHN W. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.  
Aug. 30. 6w

## 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 MARY McGOWAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
J. F. BUSSEY, Administrator.  
Aug. 30. 6w

## This is to give notice,

That the subscribers, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL HARTMAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
GARRETT COFFEY, Adm'r.  
PETER ASKEW, 6w

## 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 JAMES HILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
WILLIAM MACKAY, Adm'r.  
Aug. 30. 6w

## 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 H. FOARD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
SOPHIA FOARD, Administratrix.  
Aug. 30. 6w

## 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 David Ricketts, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
WILLIAM RICKETTS, Administrator.  
Aug. 30. 6w

## General Meeting.

The subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington, and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evan Morgan,  
Allen Quinn,  
Evan Postleth,  
George Fitzhugh,  
Thomas Postleth,  
Ann Postleth,  
George Riggs,  
John Beards,  
Henry Cline,  
George Freeburger,  
Gavin Harris,  
William Percy,  
Isaac Knight,  
Thomas A. Richards,  
Charles Goddard,  
William D. Bell,  
Josiah Horton,  
William B. Guy,  
John Blunsell,  
Abraham Boyss,  
William Kidner,  
J. A. Jenkins,  
John Rose,  
Francis S. Walter,  
George Meent,  
Richard Donovan,  
Daniel P. Lee,  
William Dawson,  
Sam'l. H. Redgrave,  
John Fallon,  
R. S. Rogers,  
Aug. 30.

By George W. Dobbin, their attorney in fact.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Mervin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
SARAH MERVIN,  
GEORGE EAVESON, Executors.  
Aug. 30.—6w

## 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 Thomas Cochran, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
WILLIAM COCHRAN, Executor.  
Aug. 30.—6w

## 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 James Lindon, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
HENRY MEVEY, Executor.  
Aug. 30.—6w

## 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 Ann Dunbar, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.  
WILLIAM D. PRESTON, Administrator.  
Aug. 23. 6w

## Job Printing.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



