

# The Cecil Gazette.

## And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

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

BY HENRY ROSE.

ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1834.

VOL. I.—NO. 16.

### TERMS.

The *Cecil Gazette & Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser*, is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars, in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within three months from the receipt of the first paper. Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor; and the failure to order a discontinuance previous to the expiration of the time hereby subscribed for, will be considered as a re-engagement.

\*Advertisements not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar, and five times for one dollar and fifty cents. Larger ones in proportion.

\*A reasonable reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

\*Persons wishing advertisements will mark on a separate sheet of paper the number of times they wish them inserted, after which they will be continued till filled, and charged accordingly.

\*All communications to the editor must be post paid.

### Peremptory Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of Baltimore County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday, the 9th day of December next, at the Baltimore Exchange,

### The Cecil Iron Works,

formerly owned and carried on by the late Col. Samuel Hughes, lying in Cecil County, on Principio Creek, immediately on the main road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, a few miles east of the Susquehanna river, to which are attached about

### 4,720 Acres of Land.

Principio Creek empties into the Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Susquehanna; it supplies abundant water for the Iron Works, and presents in its course through the lands now offered for sale, (about four miles) a number of sites for other improvements. The lands are said to afford an inexhaustible supply of wood, among which there is represented to be some fine timber. The improvements were very extensive and costly; their present condition can be ascertained by personal inspection, which, it is presumed and hoped, will be made before the sale, by any one disposed to purchase.

The terms of sale are—one fourth in cash on the day of sale; the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest, in the bonds or notes of the purchaser, with security approved by the trustees.

J. MEREDITH, } Trustees.  
J. PENNINGTON, }

### Rittenhouse's Patent

### Clover Mills,

Now generally in use in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

HAVING obtained the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above celebrated PATENT CLOVER MILLS for the State of Maryland, the subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to make to order the said Mills, varying in price from \$20 to \$50. The above Mills may be worked by hand, horse, or water power, and will hull from two to five bushels of clover seed per day when worked by hand, and one bushel per hour when worked by horse or water power. These Mills will get out from 100 to 500 bushels of seed without requiring the slightest repair.

\*Persons wishing to examine these Mills will please call at the subscriber's shop in Elkton, where orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The Mills will be warranted, and if they do not perform as represented, the money will be returned.

Farmers will save in one season the price of one of those Mills. No farmer, therefore, should be without one who makes any use of clover seed.

JOHN ALDRIDGE.  
Elkton, Nov 22—17

### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES MACKAY, Sen. 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 29th day of June, 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 29th day of November, 1834. JOHN S. MAFFITT, Executor.

### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of MARGARET ROSS, 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 19th day of June, 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 29th day of November, 1834. GEORGE JOHNSTON, 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 ABRAHAM ANDER, 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 4th day of August, 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 29th day of December, 1834. HENRY BAKER, Administrator.

### Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued by L. A. Wilmer, Esquire, one of the justices of the peace of the State of Maryland, for Cecil County, at the suit of Thomas Bond, George Kidd and Jerome S. Darrow, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, all of them to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said William Chamberlain, in and to a

### HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Port Deposit, the lot being designated and marked on the plat of said village as No. 10; subject to be given, that on the 13th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the hotel of Mr. George Davidson, in said village of Port Deposit, I will offer for sale, by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property as seized and taken in execution to pay and satisfy the said writs of fieri facias.

JOHN C. WATERS, Constable.

Port Deposit, Nov. 22—18

### Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued by Samuel Nesbitt and L. A. Wilmer, Esquires, justices of the peace of the State of Maryland for Cecil County, at the suit of John Garner, William McCullough, John Carson & Co. and Andrew Lyon, surviving partner of the late firm of Brown & Lyon, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of WILLIAM NORRIS, all of them to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said William Norris, in and to the following described property: All the lot or parcel of ground and the improvements thereon, lying and being in the village of Port Deposit, designated and marked on the plat of said village as Lot No. 7, being 60 feet in front, and running back 200 feet, on which is erected a large

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, well calculated to accommodate three or four families; subject to a moderate ground rent. And I do hereby give notice, that on the 15th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the hotel of Mr. George Davidson, in the said village of Port Deposit, I will offer for sale by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property as seized and taken in execution to pay and satisfy the said writs of fieri facias.

JOHN C. WATERS, Constable.

Port Deposit, Nov. 22—18

### FOR SALE.

A quantity of HEIRINGS, by the barrel.

Also, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

THOMAS S. WELCH.

November 22

### Magistrates Blanks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### POETRY.

#### I'M NOT A SINGLE MAN.

BY R. HOOD.

Well I confess, I did not guess,  
A simple marriage vow  
Would make me find all womankind  
Such unkind women now:  
They need not, sure, as distant be  
As Japs Japan;  
But every Miss reminds me this—  
I'm not a single man!

Once I used to make choice of my bass voice  
To share in each duet;  
As well I should, I somehow chanced  
To stand in every set;  
They now declare I cannot sing,  
And dare on brass plan,  
My bass voice reminds me any thing!  
I'm not a single man!

One used to stick a collar then,  
Another hummed a fiddle;  
I had some purses laid out,  
Thus I could hope to fill,  
I once could get a button on,  
But now I never can,  
My buttons then were lachetors!  
I'm not a single man!

My wife, how strange it is, the change  
In tender and in fall;  
In part and in all;  
They treat me so, as I—  
To make a woman's call;  
If they had hair in papers now,  
Built up stairs they ran,  
They now sit calm in delectable,  
I'm not a single man!

My spouse is full of homely life,  
And all that sort of thing;  
I go to balls without my wife,  
And never wear a ring;  
And yet each Miss to whom I come,  
As strange as Gipsy Khan,  
Knows by some sign, I can't divine,  
I'm not a single man!

Go where I will, I but intrude;  
I'm left in crowded rooms,  
Like Zimmerman on Solitude,  
Or Henry at his own rooms;  
From head to heel, they make me feel,  
Of quite another class;  
Could I to over, though left alone,  
I'm not a single man!

'Tis hard to see how others fare,  
While I rejected stand;  
Will no one take my arm, because  
They cannot take my hand;  
Miss Parry, that for some would go  
A trip to Hindostan,  
Without, I fear, a single stair—  
I'm not a single man!

I must confess, I did not guess  
A simple marriage vow  
Would make me find all womankind,  
Such unkind women now;  
I might be left to death, or smash'd  
By cart or caravan,  
Without, I fear, a single tear—  
I'm not a single man!

### Miscellaneous.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

#### A SHARK STORY.

From "A week at the Fire Islands," (the unpublished diary of a sportsman), as told by Ned Lucas, in Hayner Rock's fishing hut.

"Well, gentlemen, I'll go ahead, if you say so. Here's the story. It is true, upon my honor, from beginning to end, every word of it. I once crossed over to Faulkner's Island, to fish for tautog, as the north side people call black fish, on the reefs hard by, in the Long Island Sound. Tim Titus, (who died of the drop), down at Sinecock point, but who was a right good fellow, once let me drink rather too much.

It was during the latter part of July, the sharks and the dog fish had just begun to spoil sport. When Tim told me about the sharks, I resolved to go prepared to entertain these aquatic savages with all becoming attention and regard, there should chance to be any interlopers about our fishing ground. So we rigged out a set of extra large hooks, and shipped some ropeyarn and steel chain, in a box, a couple of clumps, and an old tarpoon, in addition to our ordinary equipments, and off we started. We threw out our anchor at half ebb tide, and took some thumping large fish; two of them weighed thirteen pounds—so you may judge. The reef where we lay was about half a mile from the island, and, perhaps, a mile from the Connecticut shore. We floated there, very quietly, throwing out and hauling in, until the breaking of my line, with a sudden and severe jerk, informed us that the sea sat on us in waiting, downstaring, and we accordingly determined to give them a retainer. A salt pork cloak upon one of our magnum hooks, forthwith engaged one of the gentlemen in our service.

We got him along side, and by dint of piercing, and thrusting, and banging, we secured a most exciting and merry murder. We had business enough of the kind to keep us employed until near low water. By this time, the sharks had all cleared out, and the black fish were biting again; the rock began to make its appearance in the water, and in a little while the hard head was entirely dry. Tim now proposed to set me out upon the rock, while he rowed shore to get the jug, which, strange to say, we had left at the house. I assented to this proposition; first, because I began to feel the

effects of the sun upon my tongue, and needed something to take, by way of medicine; and secondly, because the rock was a favorite spot for a rock and reel, and famous for luck; so I took my traps, and a box of bait, and jumped upon my new station. Tim made for the island.

Not many men would willingly have been left upon a little barren reef, that was covered by every flow of the tide, in the midst of a waste of waters, at such a distance from the shore, even with an assurance from a companion more to be depended upon than mine, to return immediately, and be by, to take him off—but somehow or other, the excitement of my sport was so high, and the romance of the situation was so delightful, that I thought of nothing else but the prosecution of my fun and the contemplation of the novelty and beauty of the scene. It was a mild, pleasant afternoon in harvest time. The sky was clear and pure. The deep blue sea, leaving all around me, was studded with craft of all descriptions and dimensions, from the dipping sail boat to the rolling merchantman, sinking and rising like sea birds, snorting with their white wings in the surge. The grain and grass on the neighboring farms were gold and green, and gracefully they bent obedience to a gentle breeze blowing from the north.

The high upland and the distant coast gave a mild relief to the prominent features of the landscape, and seemed the rich but dusky frame of a brilliant fancy picture. Then, how still it was! not a sound could be heard, except the occasional rattling of my own motion and the water beating against the sides, or gurgling in the fissures of the rock, or except now and then the cry of a solitary saucy seagull, who would come out of his way in the firmament, to see what I was doing without a boat, all alone, in the midst of the sound, and who would lower, and cry, and chatter, and make two or three circling swoops and dashes at me, and then, after having satisfied his curiosity, glide away in search of some other fool to torment.

I soon became half indolent, and quite indifferent about fishing; so I stretched myself out, at full length, upon the rock, and gave myself up to the luxury of looking and thinking. The divine exercise soon put me fast asleep. I dreamed away a couple of hours, and longer might have dreamed, but for a tiny fish-bark who chose to make my head his resting place, and who waked and started me to my feet.

"What's I Tim Titus?" I muttered to myself as I strained my eyes over the now darkened water. But none was near me to answer that interesting question, and nothing was to be seen of either Tim or his boat. "He should have been here long ere this," thought I, "and he promised faithfully not to stay long—could he have forgotten? or has he paid too much devotion to the jug?"

I began to feel uneasy, for the tide was rising fast, and soon would cover the top of the rock, and high water mark was at least a foot above my head. I buttoned up my coat, for either the coming coldness of the evening, or else my growing apprehensions, had set me trembling and chattering most painfully. I braced my nerves, and set my teeth, and tried to hum "beyond dull care," keeping time to his fish upon my thighs. But what moved when melancholy merriment! I started and shuddered at the doleful sound of my own voice. I am not naturally a coward, but I should like to know the man who would not, in such a situation, be alarmed. It is a cruel death to die, to be merely drowned and to go through the ordinary common-phases of suffocation; but to see your death gradually rising to your eyes, to feel the water mounting, inch by inch, upon your shivering sides, and to anticipate the certainty coming, choking struggle for your last breath, when, with the grinding sound of an overbearing bulk taking a new direction, the cold brine pours into mouth, ears, and nostrils, smothering the seat and avenues of health and life, and with gradual flow, stifling—smothering—suffocating. It were better to die a thousand common deaths.

This is one of the instances in which, it must be admitted, salt water is not a pleasant subject of contemplation. However, the rock was not yet covered, and hope, blessed hope, stuck faithfully by me. To be sure, if, possibly, the weary time, I put on a bait and threw out for a fish. I was sooner successful than I could have wished to be, for hardly had my line struck the water, before the hook was swallowed, and my rod was bent with the dead, hard pull of a twelve foot shark. I let him run about fifty yards, and then reeled up.

He appeared not at all alarmed, and I could scarcely feel him bear up my fine hair line. He followed the pull gently and unresistingly, came up to the rock, laid his nose upon its side,

and looked up into my face, not as if intimidated, but with a sort of quizzical impudence, as though he perfectly understood the precarious nature of my situation. The conduct of my captive renewed and increased my alarm. And well it might; for the tide was now running over a corner of the rock, behind me, and a small stream rushed through a cleft, or fissure in my rock, and formed a puddle at my feet. I broke my look out of the monster's mouth, and leaped upon my rod for support.

(Concluded next week.)

### [From the Globe of Wednesday.]

#### President's Message.

Follow-citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favored us with general health, with rich harvests in the fields of agriculture and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let us trust that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our foreign relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the north-eastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, we have yet to get undelivered that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the Governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all its fostered and protected by reciprocal good will under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the Queen of Spain has ratified the Convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens, arising since 1819. It is in the course of execution on her part, and a copy of it is now laid before you for such legislation as may be found necessary to enable those interested to derive the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances, and to the wise counsel of time and experience, that power has finally resolved no longer to occupy the monstrous prison in which she stood to the new governments established in this hemisphere. I have the great satisfaction of stating to you that in preparing the way for the restoration of Spain to her independence, those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are united by common interests, profess the same religion, and speak the same language, the United States have been actively instrumental. Our efforts to effect this most worthy, will be perceived in while they are made, useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood. The act of Congress to counteract the discriminating duties, levied to the prejudice of our navigation, in Cuba and Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, to be communicated to the Government of the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has yet reached the Department of State.

If the present condition of the country for the restoration of Spain to her independence, those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are united by common interests, profess the same religion, and speak the same language, the United States have been actively instrumental. Our efforts to effect this most worthy, will be perceived in while they are made, useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood. The act of Congress to counteract the discriminating duties, levied to the prejudice of our navigation, in Cuba and Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, to be communicated to the Government of the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has yet reached the Department of State.

The Florida archives have not yet been selected and delivered. Recent orders have been sent to the agent of the United States at Havana, to return with all that he can obtain, so that they may be in Washington before the session of the Supreme Court, to be used in the legal claims of our citizens. Our diplomatic relations will soon be resumed, and the long subsisting friendship with that Power affords the strongest guarantee that the balance due will receive prompt attention.

The firm intention under the convention of indemnity with the King of the Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—in an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxieties displayed to fulfill at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the Government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recalled that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in the territory, a readiness to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unusual nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the Senate, and the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent change of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally approved by that Government as inconsistent with the powers it negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the ground-work of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly commendable to the instructions given to him. An offer not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general international law.

Our newly established relations with the Sublime Porte promised to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this Government. Our intercourse with the British Powers continues without important change, except that the present political state of Argentina has induced me to terminate the recognition of a salaried consul, and to substitute an ordinary consular, to remain so long as peace continues in the possession of France. On first treaty with one of these powers—the Emperor of Morocco—was formed in 1786, and was valid to fifty years. That period has almost expired. I shall take measures to renew it with the greater satisfaction, as stipulations are just and liberal, and have been, with mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrupulously fulfilled.

Intimate dimensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce, and distract the governments of most of the nations of the hemisphere, which have separated themselves from Spain. When a firm and permanent understanding with that parent country shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence, and the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the freeds of freedom enjoyed that those countries, favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice and their devotion to those peaceful arts, the liberal cultivation of which confers honor upon nations and gives value to human life. In the mean time I confidently expect the apprehensions entertained, that some of the people of these insular regions may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit the too common error of purchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leaders the fatal gift of irresponsible power, will not be realized. With all these Governments, and with that of Brazil, no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year. Frequent causes of just complaint have arisen upon the part of the citizens of the United States, sometimes from the irregular action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maritime regions, and sometimes from the leaders or partisans of those in arms against the established Governments. In all cases, representations have been, or will be made, and as soon as their political affairs are in a settled position, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

The Government of Mexico made known in December last, the appointment of commissioners and a Surveyor, on the part, to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territories and the United States, and excused the delay for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war. The Commissioners and Surveyor not having yet been named, stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and our Charge d'Affaires was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, in Mexico, an article additional to the pre-existing treaty.

The Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—in an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxieties displayed to fulfill at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the Government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recalled that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in the territory, a readiness to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unusual nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

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The Government of Mexico made known in December last, the appointment of commissioners and a Surveyor, on the part, to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territories and the United States, and excused the delay for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war. The Commissioners and Surveyor not having yet been named, stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and our Charge d'Affaires was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, in Mexico, an article additional to the pre-existing treaty.

The Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—in an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxieties displayed to fulfill at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the Government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recalled that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in the territory, a readiness to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unusual nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the Senate, and the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent change of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally approved by that Government as inconsistent with the powers it negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the ground-work of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly commendable to the instructions given to him. An offer not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general international law.

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in payment of the public dues at the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the Government and this faithless corporation. The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this Government, duties the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no elation on the part of any of them, so







## This is to give notice.

THAT the subscriber, of the County of Cecil, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL A. LACEY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly authenticated, on or before the 17th day of July, 1885, then and there otherwise, by law, he 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 November, 1884. THOMAS K. STEPHENS, Nov. 29 Administrator.

## Chancery Sale

OF A VALUABLE FARM AND MILL IN CECIL COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as receiver, letters of administration on the premises, about two miles from the Brick Meeting House, on North Creek, in Cecil County, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, M., the valuable FARM on which the Samuel A. Lacey, deceased, and which was by him bequeathed to Timothy Kirk, by deed, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1855, which said land is duly recorded in the Land Records of Cecil County, in Vol. 3, No. 17, 171, &c. This property, which is the lands of the late James Trumbull and James Gillespie, is a part of one of the best tracts in that section of the country—the quality of the soil being very good and a part heavily timbered. On the premises there are two substantial DWELLING HOUSES, one of which is a brick—two barns and the usual out houses.

There is likewise a Grist Mill, which commands a fine view of the country, and a Saw Mill, which from its being located in a great timber country, will always find employment. The tract contains but a few hundred and seventy acres and two hundred acres of land, but the quantity will be precisely ascertained and mentioned on the day of sale. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to view the property have an opportunity of so doing at any time before the sale.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are, either cash on the day of sale, or at the option of the purchaser, one-half in cash, the balance in six months, to be secured by an endorsed note, and bearing interest from day of sale. Upon payment of the whole purchase money and ratification of the sale, a good and sufficient deed in conformity with the decree under which it was sold, will be made. Refer to ROBERT PURVANCE, Jr. Trustee, At his office, Frederick st., Baltimore, Nov. 29

Nov. 29

## Wanted,

AN Apprentice to the Blacksmithing business. He will be instructed in the Forge, Tool Making, Mill Work, and Smiting in all its various branches. To one who can come well recommended, a desirable situation is offered. One between the ages of 15 and 17 would be preferred. Apply to ROBERT WHITESIDES, Nov. 29

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the undersigned Trustee will offer at public sale, at the tavern of Charles G. Black, in Charleston, in Cecil County, on THURSDAY, the 18th of December next, the following valuable property, situate and being in the county aforesaid, and near the waters of the North East river and the Chesapeake Bay, being part of the real estate of the late Col. William W. Ramsey, and sold for the payment of his debt: All that valuable

## FISHERY,

TOGETHER WITH

783 acres of Cleared Land, three adjoining, known by the name of the "Green Bank Fishery," lying upon the North East river, about one mile above its entrance into the Chesapeake Bay. The excellence and value of this fishery are so generally known, that it might be considered almost unnecessary to enumerate the many advantages it possesses. It will, therefore, for the information of those who may be unacquainted with them, be sufficient to state, that the certainty of catching fish, both shad and herring, and a ready fresh sale for them at the highest prices; the cheapness and economy with which it can be carried on, requiring a very shallow sea, which will last much longer than upon most other shores; and but few hands; the small capital required, as the extensive fresh sales never fail to supply it; and that it has never failed, when properly conducted, to furnish a handsome profit every season, however unfavorable it may have been, are a part of the advantages known to be possessed by this fishery, by those who are best acquainted with it. Notwithstanding the unavailability of the last fishing season, and although carried on with old and imperfect materials, 17,000 shad were caught, all which were

old fresh except 18 barrels. The fresh sales amounted to \$1648.50; in addition to which, a considerable number of barrels of shad were sold, and put upon the market, and the value of the fishery, containing 783 acres, and which will be sold with it, can be easily and advantageously improved with the old fish, scales, pickle, &c. derived from the fishery.

ALSO.—That valuable farm called "POPLAR POINT FARM," lying about a mile from Carpenter's Point, and bounded by the Chesapeake Bay and lands of William Simcoe, Joseph Coulton, and the late Jeremiah Baker, deceased. This farm contains

## 1871 ACRES OF LAND,

about 60 acres of which is WOODLAND of an excellent quality.

The residue is ARABLE LAND, divided into six fields, under good fencing, a great part of which is well cultivated, and a mile from the Chesapeake Bay and lands of William Simcoe, Joseph Coulton, and the late Jeremiah Baker, deceased. This farm contains

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## W. H. Oldham, Jr. D.

HAVING located himself on Bohemia for a few months, will practice in his profession when called upon.

Nov. 22—4w

## IN CHANCERY.

November 4, 1884.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property in the cause of William Sappington against Thomas S. Thomas and Mary and Ann Russell, made and reported by the Trustee, Ohio Scott, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 4th day of January, A. M. on the premises thereof be published, once each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 12th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,500 00.

True copy. Test, HANSAY WATERS, Nov. 22—5t Reg. Ck. Can.

## Public Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises thereof be published, once each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 12th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,500 00.

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## NEW AND SEASONABLE

## GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a large and splendid assortment of Fall Seasonable Goods, which he is willing to dispose of on just and reasonable terms, and at a very moderate advance. His stock consists in part of CLOTHS of various colors and patterns, black, blue, dove and fawn color'd CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, HEAVERTENS, CORDS, &c. PETERSHAM, an excellent article for bang-up coats.

VESTINGS.—A large and handsome assortment, such as Silk, Satin, Velvet, Valencia, Swandown, &c. English and French MERINOES. Circassians, Bombazettes, Bombazines, SHAWLS.—Merino, Cashmere, and Worsted Cottons.

SILKS, for Ladies' dresses. Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric MUSLINS.

Laces and Edges, Thread Laces, and a variety of other fancy articles.

CALICOES, at all prices; new and fashionable style.

Osnaburg, bleached and unbleached Muslin.

SHOES AND BOOTS. Ladies' seal skin, Morocco, leather & lasting Shoes; men's calico & fine Boots and Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS. Britannia and Liverpool Water, Hardware, Tinware, Washboard, Brushes, &c.

## GROCERIES.

The subscriber, thankful for the past liberality of his customers, humbly solicits a continuation of it, and hopes they will not forget the old and well known stand.

Respectfully, WILLIAM TOIBERT, Jr.

N. B. All kinds of country produce, at the market price, will be taken in exchange for goods.

W. T. Jr. Oct. 18—1f

## Hail! All hail!

Glorious news to the purchasers of Cheap Goods!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, far and near, old and young, rich and poor, that he has just received his second addition to his Fall Stock, which renders it by far the largest and most complete now in the town.

Some of our countrymen cried out two years ago, "Cheap Goods! Large Stocks, &c." they surely must have forgotten the ruins of the Old Stone Stable, and directly opposite the Elkton Post Office had not received their Fall ammunition on that account, and were not ready to open her fire. But now we were merely let them know that we too are up and doing, that we are now ready to take hold and pull too, and all we ask is, a heavy blow of good customers, heavy laden with cash for our equivalent, and we will be at hand to oblige.

Blue, black, brown, green, olive, mix, and all other colors, at very low prices. We are ready for action, and are determined to maintain our ground. In spite of all our line of goods, which may open their batteries against us. We now cry out, "Come on, Macduff! and to him who my first cries hold; enough." I have heard said, the pressure of the times are so great that people cannot afford to pay for a small advance in goods; all such are particularly invited to call at the "Junction Mart," you will there be able to buy Blue, black, brown, Adelaide, invisible and other greens, olive, fawn, drab, mix and other fancy colored CLOTHS, at every price, from \$2 to \$5.

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For two years the same complaint myself  
and I have felt for the same time  
"The devil you have" exclaimed the  
other. But there was no use in saying  
word more. How was it? The stran-  
ger really had the disease, while he had  
only feigned it; and for some time after-  
wards, instead of receiving gratis, he  
had something to scratch for.

### Twenty-third Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

(Synopsis of Proceedings.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1854.

#### IN SENATE.

The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the VICE PRESIDENT.

Messrs. Bell, Benton, Clay, Ewing, Fremont, Grady, Hendricks, Hill, Knapp, Kent, King, of Georgia, Knight, of Kansas, Mangum, of North Carolina, P. Alexander, Robinson, Robinson, Sherman, Sibley, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tilden, Tomlinson, Tyler, White, and Wright, being present, and formed a quorum.

Mr. WHITE submitted two resolutions, directing the Secretary of the Senate, to inform the House, and authorizing the members of a Joint Committee, (Messrs. WHITE and SMITH were appointed,) to inform the President, that a quorum of the Senate were present, and ready to proceed to business; which resolutions were severally considered and adopted.

Mr. KNIGHT offered the usual resolution for supplying each Senator with newspapers during the session, to an amount not exceeding the price of three daily papers. The immediate consideration of which resolution having been asked by the mover, requiring unanimous consent, and being objected to by Mr. KING, of Georgia, was laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. GRUNDY offered a resolution, at the unanimous request of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, suspending the 34th rule of the Senate, and continuing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, with all their powers, which resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously adopted.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, Clerk of the House, informing the Senate, that a quorum of that body were present, and that they had appointed their quorum of a Joint Committee, to communicate to the President, that a quorum of both Houses of Congress were assembled, and ready to receive from him such communications as he might think proper to make.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled this morning; and at twelve o'clock, the Hon. Speaker BELL opened the Second Session of the Twenty-third Congress, by calling the House to order.

The roll of the House was called by the Clerk, in the order of the States, upon which it appeared that there were 188 members present.

Mr. WINKLEY, of Alabama, offered the usual resolutions for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President, and on the Secretary of War.

Mr. WARD, of N. Y., offered the resolution regulating the supply of newspapers to members.

Mr. WARD also offered a resolution, fixing the daily hour of meeting at 12 o'clock, until otherwise provided; which resolutions were severally passed.

On motion of Mr. CONNER, the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

#### IN SENATE.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, attended to-day, and took his seat.

Mr. WHITE, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses of Congress had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President would, at 12 o'clock, this day, make a communication to Congress in writing.

The Annual Message of the President of the United States was then handed to the CHAIR, by Mr. DONELSON, his private Secretary; which, after being read, On motion of Mr. WHITE, 5,000 copies of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. KNIGHT, relative to supplying the Senators with the usual number of newspapers, was taken up.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, said, that on inquiry he found resolutions, such as the one before the Senate, had been passed by both Houses of Congress for a number of years past, without any interruption to this constant practice. It seemed, however, that at present, in part, the days of the Republic, this practice was thought improper, and if it was so then, it was equally so now. He hoped, therefore, that some gentleman who was favorable to the resolution would undertake to show what connection there is between the progress of legislation and the purchase of newspapers. He thought it

would be just as easy to show the necessary connection between the purchase of newspapers, for the use of the Members, and the purchase of the last Waverley Novel, or one of Mrs. Huddell's works.

It was perfectly true that the daily newspapers might contain interesting subjects on political subjects. They did, and so did the writings of Voltaire, Hobbins, and other political writers. It was also true that they contained (some of them) the proceedings of Congress, but they did not necessarily contain them. They were perfectly independent of every branch of the Government, and had no possible connection with their operations.

Admitting, said Mr. KING, the power on the part of the Senate to subscribe for these papers, was there no such thing as expediency to be considered? What he wished to impress on the minds of every officer of the Government, was that power ought not to be exercised merely because it was possessed. There was not a more unprofitable expenditure than that for the purchase of newspapers for the members. It had been said that the publications were useful; but how far useful? They were a mere application of that which he understood. Was there a member of this or of the other House, who had made sufficient progress in political knowledge to qualify him for his station, that did not subscribe for more papers than he had time to read? He answered that there was not one. The expenditure, therefore, would be entirely useless one.

You sir, [continued Mr. KING, addressing the presiding officer] occupy a station from which you can observe all that passes. You must have seen every day, at twelve o'clock, when members take out their mail, gentlemen taking out of their covers, the Lady's Book, or the Mirror, or the Albion, or some fashionable periodical, and looking at some new Rondo or fashionable Overture, and then folding the work up again, and putting it back on the shoulders of Mr. Barry, in order that it may be conveyed to their wives, or sweethearts, or friends. And thus it is that the revenue is injured, and that the mail stages are improperly burdened. He could not see any connection between the power of Congress to make appropriations, and that the practice of purchasing these periodical publications. The practice of subscribing for particular books, which had prevailed for many years, was, last session, arrested by the Senate. This was done by a majority, and to that majority the credit was entirely due; for the party with which he was generally in the habit of acting, had no power to do either evil or good.

Mr. K. then moved to lay the resolution on the table; but the motion was rejected.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. POINTDEXTER, submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the 34th Rule of the Senate, so far as respects the Committee on Public Lands, be suspended; and that the present committee be continued, with all the powers vested in them, and subject to all the duties enjoined on them by the several resolutions of the Senate at the last session, relative to frauds in the sale of the public lands.

On motion of Mr. P., The Senate then adjourned.

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the location of other lands in lieu thereof, for the relief of Elijah Simons, a bill for the relief of E. Robinson, a bill for the relief of Samuel Smith, Linn MacGhee, and Lemmoie, Creek Indians, and a bill for the relief of Susan Marlow.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, On Tuesday, the 2d inst., the President's Message as relates to the Post-Office Department, he referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. On motion of Mr. WHITE, The Senate adjourned.

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completing with fidelity my father's last will, and endeavoring to clear the nation of the President of the United States, and his benevolent intention, when I am obliged respectfully and mournfully to address the Senate and Representatives of a whole nation.

Our ever beloved parent possessed a Copperplate, on which was inscribed the first engraved copy of the American Declaration of Independence, and his last intention, in depositing this should be presented to the Congress of the United States, to be deposited in their Library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love and affection, for his adopted country.

Will it be permitted to me, a faithful disciple of that American School, whose principles are so admirably exposed in that immortal declaration, to hope that you, sir, would do the honor to communicate this letter to both Houses of Congress at the same time that, in the name of his afflicted family, you would present to them my venerated father's last will?

In cravering such an important favor, sir, the author of this letter, the adopted Grand-son of Washington, knows, and shall never forget, that he would become unworthy of it, if he was ever to cease to be a French and American patriot.

With the utmost respect, I am, sir, Yours devotedly, GEORGE W. LAFAYETTE.

To the President of the U. States.

Mr. EWING, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave and introduced a bill to settle and establish the Northern Boundary Line of the State of Ohio, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. POINTDEXTER, was considered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. KANE, Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns it adjourns over to Monday next.

On motion of Mr. EWING, The Senate adjourned (to Monday.)

On motion of Mr. GRENNELL, Resolved, That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by Congress, one, by each House, to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly.

On motion of Mr. ELISHA WHITE, LESSY, it was

Ordered, That the several Standing Committees be now appointed, pursuant to the Resolution and Orders of the House.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, of Florida, Ordered, That the Message of the President of the United States, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 8th December, 1854, accompanied by sundry resolutions, the Territory of Florida be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of New York, Ordered, That when this House shall adjourn this day, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the 6th instant.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1854.

Messrs. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, WADSWORTH, of Louisiana, PRENTISS, of Vermont, KING, of Alabama, and CLAYTON, of Delaware, attended to-day and took their seats.

The CHAIR communicated the credentials of the Hon. James Buchanan, elected a Senator by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. William Wilkins.

Mr. WEBSTER gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for spoliation on their commerce committed by the French prior to the year 1850.

The bill to settle and establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. EWING, laid on the table.

Mr. TYLER gave notice that he would to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to authorize the issue of additional script to satisfy Revolutionary claims.

Mr. SOUTHWELL announced the following Resolutions, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Senate will, on Wednesday next proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, The Senate adjourned.

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La., Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Laporte, Hill, of Miss. Schell, of the Territories.

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Chinn, W. B. Shepard, McKennan, Allen, of Va. Hester, Fillmore, Bing, Vanderpool, Steele.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas, of Md., Parks, Pierce, N. H. Robinson, Hamer.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Bates, Standifer, Marshall, Young, Bayler, Turrill, Kinard.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Danforth, Lyon, Page, Clarke, of Pa., Tweedy, McLane, Jackson, of Mass., Hazeltine, Ferris.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn. Martin, Carr, Galbraith, Mann, of N. Y., Bull, Chambers, Davis, of Ky., May.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, of Mass. Deany, Dickerson, of N. J., Martindale, McComas, Oggood, Clowry, Cramer, Jackson, of Conn.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Bockee, Beator, of Va., Hathaway, Barnitz, Tyson, Dunlap, Clowry, Turner, Bayler.

On Territories—Messrs. Allen, of Ky. McCarty, Everett, of N. Y., Graham, Gilmer, of Ohio, Dickinson, of Tenn., Howell, Love, of Ky., Grennell.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky., Vance, Spaight, Ward, Thompson, Coffey, Brink, McKay, Anthony.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. White, of N. Y. Milligan, Wainwright, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Smith, Wise.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Wayne, Everett, of Mass., Hall, of N. C., Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson, Patton, Letche, Peyton.

On Penitentiaries—Messrs. Allen, of Ky. Potts, Johnson, of N. Y., Wilson, Johnson, of Ohio, Ewing, Gamble, Gage, Trumbull.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Wardwell, Barringer, Tompkins, Moore, of V. Les, of Tenn. W. K. Fuller, Fowler, Bell, Lay.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Miller, Beale, Adams, of N. Y., Schenk, Chilton, Chaney, Mitchell, of Ohio, Brown, of N. Y., Jones.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, Union, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson, of Md. Lucas, Pope, Reynolds.

On Revival and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Dickson, Harrison, McVean, Shinn, Taylor, of N. Y.

On Accounts—Messrs. Mann, of Pa. Lee, of N. J., Mitchell, of N. Y., Crockett, Oggood.

The following Standing Committees of the House, as reported at the last session, remain through the Congress:

On Expenditures in the Department of State—Messrs. A. H. Shepard, Day, Beaumont, Bodle, Patterson.

On Expenditures in Department of Treasury—Messrs. of V. P. C. Fuller, Harper, of Pennsylvania, Spangler, Clarke, of New York.

On Expenditures in the Department of War—Messrs. Whitley, of New York, Deberry, Chambers, Webster, Halley.

On Expenditures in Department of Navy—Messrs. Hall, of Maine, Huntington, of New York, Ramsay, Stowe, Van Houten.

On Expenditures in Department of Post Office—Messrs. Hawes, Fulton, Burns, Wagner, Lay.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Whallon, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, Hard.

RICHARD J. MANNING, elected a Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. James Blair, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

FRANCIS W. PICKENS, elected a Representative from the State of South Carolina, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. George M. Duffie, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the mint in some central position of what is denominated the gold region, lying between the States of Virginia and Alabama, and so report to the bill for coinage.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the publication semi-annually of the names of the Revolutionary States, which from their locality may be best calculated to give information, and which shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War for the time being, the names and the residences of all those persons represented in the Revolutionary States, who are on the rolls of the invalid and Revolutionary pensioners, and assistants under the several acts of Congress.

Mr. BEATTY moved the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table for one day.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to send to this House the aggregate amount of revenue collected on imported merchandise, tonnage, &c. in each State of this Union, for the year 1853.

The bill (reported at the last session) to regulate the Navy of the United States was taken up, on motion of Mr. WATTHOUGH, made the special order of the day for this day week.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Mr. HAYES, of Ky. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed, with power to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New York, or whether it would not comport with the public interest to abolish the said institution.

Mr. HAYES asked the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution, and there were yeas 18, nays 37.

On motion of Mr. WAYNE, by leave, the House ordered the printing of 5,000 copies of the document.

A communication from the same officers in reference to the Potomac Bridge, and two communications from the Comptroller of the Treasury, in reference to outstanding balances, due more than three years ago, were also received; but on the table and ordered to be printed.

A motion of Mr. CONNOR to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was suspended by a motion, of Mr. BRIGGS that the House adjourn; And the House thereupon adjourned.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

A joint resolution was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. FRANKLIN, their Clerk, for the appointment of Chaplains of different denominations, to officiate during the session; which was considered.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, was concurred in.

Mr. WEBSTER, in pursuance of notice, and on leave given yesterday, introduced a bill to provide satisfaction for certain American citizens for spoliation on their commerce, prior to September 30, 1850.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the bill received its first reading, for the purpose of reference to a Select Committee.

On balloting for the committee, it appeared that Mr. Webster, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Preston, Mr. Shepard, and Mr. Grundy, were chosen.

Mr. SILSIEE presented a memorial praying compensation for spoliation upon American commerce prior to 1850, which was referred to the Select Committee chosen on that subject.

Mr. TYLER, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill authorizing a further issuing of scrip to holders of military bounty land warrants; which was read the first time and ordered to a second reading.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement relative to the Bank of the United States and the deposits banks for the past year; which, on motion of Mr. GRUNDY, was ordered to be printed, together with the accompanying documents.

Mr. SILSIEE gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to exempt certain merchandise from the operation of duties imposed by the tariff of 1848.

Mr. BENSON submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any correspondence with the Bank of the United States on the subject of the branch drafts, and dividends withheld, not heretofore communicated. Also, to inform the Senate whether the Directors on the part of the Government have been refused access to the books and accounts of the institution.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the petitions and memorials had been disposed of, and

Mr. CHILTON rose and said, it would be recollected that at the last session, a resolution had been adopted, on his motion, after a protracted discussion, directing an inquiry into the propriety of compensating the reason of that band of revolutionary patriots, who were engaged in protecting the frontiers from the year 1783 to the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.

The committee, under the resolution, had reported a bill, which remains unacted upon. His present object was to move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill referred to, and that it be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. If these venerable worthies were to receive any thing for their services and toils, if their last moments were to be smoothed by any substantial token of their country's gratitude, ready action was necessary to effect a desirable end.

Mr. WARDWELL moved to amend the motion by adding to it the bill extending the provisions of the act supplementary to the act making appropriation for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Mr. CHILTON accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion, and thus amended, the motion prevailed.—Yeas 81, nays 74.

The following resolution offered by Mr. JARVIS, was ordered to lie on the table for one day.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any correspondence with the Bank of the United States on the subject of the branch drafts, and dividends withheld, not heretofore communicated. Also, to inform the Senate whether the Directors on the part of the Government have been refused access to the books and accounts of the institution.

The Senate then adjourned.

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After the petitions and memorials had been disposed of, and

Mr. CHILTON rose and said, it would be recollected that at the last session, a resolution had been adopted, on his motion, after a protracted discussion, directing an inquiry into the propriety of compensating the reason of that band of revolutionary patriots, who were engaged in protecting the frontiers from the year 1783 to the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.

The committee, under the resolution, had reported a bill, which remains unacted upon. His present object was to move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill referred to, and that it be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. If these venerable worthies were to receive any thing for their services and toils, if their last moments were to be smoothed by any substantial token of their country's gratitude, ready action was necessary to effect a desirable end.

Mr. WARDWELL moved to amend the motion by adding to it the bill extending the provisions of the act supplementary to the act making appropriation for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Mr. CHILTON accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion, and thus amended, the motion prevailed.—Yeas 81, nays 74.

The following resolution offered by Mr. JARVIS, was ordered to lie on the table for one day.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any correspondence with the Bank of the United States on the subject of the branch drafts, and dividends withheld, not heretofore communicated. Also, to inform the Senate whether the Directors on the part of the Government have been refused access to the books and accounts of the institution.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



cate to this House, any information he may possess respecting the burning of the building occupied by the Treasury Department in the year 1812.

**On motion of Mr. HUBBARD.**  
**Resolved,** That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Act of Congress, approved February 13, 1835, in addition to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed June 7th, 1812, so that all persons entitled to pensions for disabilities incurred in the war of the revolution, shall have the right to claim and receive the same in addition to any pension or annuity to which they may be entitled under an act of Congress for revolutionary services.

The resolution offered by Mr. BEATTY, yesterday, was read, considered, and agreed to.

**On motion of Mr. CONNOR,** the House resolved itself in a Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Message of the President of the United States.

Mr. CONNOR submitted the following report of the Committee:

**Resolved:** That so much of the President's Message relating to the political relations of the United States with foreign nations, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee then rose, the Chairman reported the resolutions to the House, and they were then adopted.

**On motion of Mr. HUBBARD,**  
The House adjourned.

## CECIL G. ZETTS

ELKTON: DECEMBER 15, 1854.

**THE SOW-HILL SUFFERERS.**—The meetings have been held in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and other places, for the purpose of adopting measures of relief to the unfortunate citizens of all fated Sow Hill. The object is a noble, a glorious one. And while the citizens of this, and even other States are lending a helping hand in behalf of suffering humanity, we hope and trust that the people of the Eastern Shore, and more particularly Cecil County, will not be backward in bestowing charity where it is so greatly needed. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We have received the first two numbers of a valuable periodical published in Boston, entitled the "African Magazine of useful and entertaining knowledge." The prospectus may be found in our advertising columns. Persons wishing to subscribe can have the privilege of examining the work by calling at this office, where subscriptions will be received.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, met in Convention at Harrisburg, on Saturday last, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. WILKINS. On the 4th ballot, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN was duly elected. The vote stood:

James Buchanan,	66
Amos Ellmaker,	31
James Clarke,	26
Joseph Lawrence,	6
J. B. Sutherland,	1

**GEORGIA.**—ALFRED CUTHBERT has been elected by the Legislature of Georgia, Senator of the U. S. to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Forsyth, appointed Secretary of State. JOHN P. KING was also re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next.

**ALABAMA.**—The Hon. W. A. KING has been re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the fourth of March next, at which time his present term of service expires.

The re-election of Mr. King, says the Flag, will be hailed with joy by a vast majority of the people of Alabama. The fact that there was no opposition to the re-election of Mr. King, affords high evidence that his course in the Senate has been cordially approved by his constituents.

**MISSOURI.**—DR. LANK, who was appointed by the Governor of Missouri to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, has been triumphantly elected by the Legislature as Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. He received 73 votes; 19 scattering.

**VIRGINIA.**—A letter from Richmond dated 1st inst., says that Banks, (Administration), has just been Parker, (Anti-Slavery), for the Speaker's Chair, two votes. It was a warm contest. Leigh's prospect darkens. The vote stood—

Banks,	62
Parker,	66

The Baltimore Patriot says, that the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, has given notice that he intends to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States early in January next.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Resolutions have been introduced to the House of Commons of North Carolina, instructing Mr. Rogers to vote for expelling from the records of the Senate the resolution adopted at the last session, declaring "that the President in the late Executive proceedings (touching the deposits) in assumption upon his authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both."

**THE PIRATES.**—The Jury, who have been sitting since the trial of the 12th inst. on the case of Piracy, came into Court this morning, with their verdict. They pronounced 7 Guilty, and 2 Not Guilty. The names of the seven are Pedro Gihbert, (Captain), Bernado de Soto, Mate Francisco Ruiz, (Carpenter), Manuel Reyes, Jose Builo de Castro, (Ship Juan Montenegro), Angelo Garcia, and Manuel Castillo.

The names of the five found Not Guilty, are Nicoli Costa, (the boy), Antonio Forrier, (the black), Jose Velasquez, Antonio Portant, and Domingo de Guzman.

De Soto, the mate, was recommended to mercy. The prisoners who were pronounced guilty, were thrown into a prison, and for aught that the parties knew to the contrary, so far from any vessel.

The American crew were driven below, beaten, manacled with instant death by fearful odds, armed at all points, against them, compelled to give up \$20,000, and finally locked down below. A band of desperadoes ransacked the vessel, seized upon the nautical instruments, wrenched out the sails and rigging; broke the binnacle; destroyed the compass; collected the most combustible materials at hand; applied the torch; leave the vessel in this deplorable condition; repair to the shore, and, taking the boat of the American vessel, which they did not want; scuttled it in sight of the captain, looking from his own cabin window, and then sailing away, with the manifest intention of burning the vessel and crew while locked below. This is the price of piracy.

It is a sad condition, Providence interposed for their protection! By mere chance, a small vessel is left by the pirates unsecured. One of the men gets out and releases all his companions from the most horrible of all men's prisons, and, for aught that the parties knew to the contrary, so far from any vessel.

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## DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

We had barely room, yesterday, to announce the fact that the French Ministry, with two exceptions, (Admiral Jacob and M. Perail), had tendered their resignations to the King, and that they had been accepted. M. Perail was absent when his colleagues called upon him on their way to the Tuilleries; but it was supposed he would resign in the course of the following day, and Admiral Jacob, specially held over as a matter of form, as one Minister is required to countenance the appointment of new ones. Some light, however, is thrown upon the subject by the following extract of a letter from Paris, of November 8. Speaking of the formation of a new ministry composed of the names given last evening the writer says:—

Such a Ministry, which would be but a caricature of the one which has just retired, could not meet the Chambers—having to face, not only the Opposition of the left but the Tiers-Parti, and the right, led by M. Guizot. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Guizot possesses a greater influence than any body. When he entered the Ministry, on the 11th of October, "it was he and his friends who rallied the majority which divided itself into so many various shades." It was he who caused the Ministry of the Left to resign, in order to establish that of M. Perier, and it is he also who will overturn the shadow of a Government which we are about to have. For the last four years, he has been the representative of French policy—that is to say, since the Revolution of 1830. That policy has saved our revolution from the violence of its imprudent friends. It has maintained tranquility at home and peace abroad. It was that policy which drew close our connexion with England—an alliance which has already tended so much to the increase of civilization and the progress of liberal ideas.

**ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.**—On Wednesday, the House of Representatives, pursuant to order, proceeded to the election of Chairman.

Mr. Wardwell nominated the Rev. Mr. Smith.

Mr. Polk nominated the Rev. Mr. Coan.

Mr. Chinn nominated the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

Mr. Thomas, of La, nominated the Rev. Mr. Unger.

Mr. Deberry nominated the Rev. Mr. McKeever.

Messrs. Wardwell, Polk, Chinn, Thomas, of La., and Deberry, were appointed Tellers, who, after counting the votes, announced the following result:

Mr. Coan, 55; Smith, 48; Smith, 32; Unger, 27; McKeever, 25; Polk, 5; Stockton, 4; Harrison, 1; Sergeant, 1; Mrs. Royal, 2; Blanks, 5.

There being no choice, the House proceeded to ballot a second time, previous to which Mr. Harper of New Hampshire nominated the Rev. Mr. Stockton. The following was the result:

Mr. Coan, 55; Smith, 39; Slicer, 30; Unger, 28; McKeever, 22; Stockton, 9; Polk, 4; Post, 1; Blank, 1.

No person having a majority, the House proceeded to ballot a third time, when the vote stood as follows:

Mr. Coan, 59; Smith, 39; Slicer, 26; Unger, 14; McKeever, 14; Stockton, 4; Polk, 4; Blanks, 3.

There still being no choice—Mr. Davenport moved an adjournment which was lost.

The House then proceeded to ballot a fourth time, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Coan, 59; Slicer, 30; Slicer, 9; Polk, 4; Unger, 1; McKeever, 1; Blanks, 3.

Mr. Smith, of Washington City, having a majority of votes, was declared by the Speaker, duly elected Chaplain for the session.

**BISHOP STONE.**—We learn, with regret, from the Baltimore Gazette of December 1st, that a serious accident occurred to the venerable Bishop Stone, yesterday morning, near the Depot of the Susquehanna Railroad. In walking near one of the embankments, the Bishop trod upon a stone, which caused him to slip, and he fell down the embankment and broke his leg. Several of the clergy, and many of the Bishop's friends were present, and aided in giving every attention which his situation required.

**THE NAVY.**—The Boston Gazette truly observes—"There is no part of the President's Message that will meet with a heartier, or more unanimous response, than his expressions of good will towards the Navy. We have every reason to believe that indications in the public press, as well as from many private sources, that this right arm of our safety and defence is every day becoming more and more a favorite throughout this vast republic."

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed, will be sold at Cecil, on FRIDAY, January 20, 1855, the following property, to wit: One HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Cecil, in Cecil county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joshua Hymon, and sold for Cash to satisfy a debt due James Phillips.

NOBLE PENNINGTON,  
Dec. 15.

**Despatches from the American Minister at France** have just reached New York by the packet ship Havre.

**SEIZES.**—Between the 24th and 29th ultimo, there was entered at the Custom House in New York, imported from abroad, \$260,149 in gold and silver; \$77,000 of the latter was from London.

## BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[Corrected from the Farmer of Tuesday.]  
Wheat, white, per bushel, \$1.23 a 1.09  
" red " " " 85 a 1.00  
Corn, yellow, " " " 60 a 52  
Corn, white, " " " 60 a 52  
Flour, best white wheat, per bbl. 6.00 a 6.30  
Do. do. baker's, " " " 5.50 a 5.80  
Do. do. superior, " " " 4.75 a 5.00  
Do. super flower 1st. wag. price, 4.75 a —  
Do. Superfine, " " " 6.25 a —  
Oats, " " " 30 a 32  
Rye, " " " 64 a 65  
Beef, on hoof, per 100 lbs., 5.00 a 5.50

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Spay, Mr. GEORGE BOUTIN, of New Castle county, Delaware, to Miss LOUISA ANN BIDDLE, of this county.

On Thursday the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Groves Wilson, Mr. JAMES McCALLISTER, to Miss SARAH, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Beard, Esq.; all of this county.

## (Communicated.)

**DIED.**—On Monday, December 1st, after a distressing and protracted illness, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of the Rev. James Magraw, D. D., of Cecil county, Maryland, in the 55th year of her age.

It is not intended in this notice to give in detail the history of her life, but merely a brief memorial of some of the doings of divine grace, as they were strikingly manifested in her walk and conversation. It is not known to the writer of this, at what period in life she gave up the world for Christ. It is probable, however, that it was in her youth.

For many years she was a consistent and exemplary member of the visible church, and deeply concerned for the general prosperity of Zion. In all the benevolent efforts of the day, she manifested a deep and increasing interest to the last.

And if any one christian enterprise shared in her affections more largely than another, it was the raising up of young men for the gospel ministry. And some of them now in distant fields of labor, should they read this little memorial, will find indeed that they have lost a mother, and the tear of gratitude will fall, as memory brings up the kind attentions and untiring efforts to help them forward to the sacred office.

As a wife, she was yielding, affectionate and kind;—as a mother, a rare example of devotedness to the best interests of her children;—and as a friend, decided and ardent in her attachments. The meek and peaceful spirit of the gospel drew a moral charm over her whole deportment. Her example was soulless, but impressive. It distilled, like the dew of Hermon, its refreshing influence upon the circle in which she moved. The calm and peaceful view of eternity, as she gradually approached its brink; her expressions of confidence in the pardoning blood of Christ, were sure and comfortable evidences that the departing spirit was fitted for its flight. On being asked as her end drew near, if Christ was precious—"precious!" she exclaimed, "as if surprised at the question—"he is my whole dependence." Death, when he came, excited no alarm. She felt the gentle intimation that her hour was come, and clasping her hands upon her breast, and raising her eyes to heaven in a fixed and ardent gaze, resigned her spirit unto God who gave it.

"So sets the morning star  
Which goes not down behind the darkness west,  
Nor hides, obscured, behind the aspects of the sky,  
But melts away into the light of heaven."

EDWARD A. SCOTT,  
December 15, 1854.

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

### American Magazine

Of useful and entertaining knowledge.  
To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Engraving Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietor to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of forty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty important, original, and beautiful articles.

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification. Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial Resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Engraving Company, 47 Court St.

Boston, December 15, 1854.

**SLAVE RAIDS.**—Captain Sloan, of the brig Ann, 105 days from Mocha, reports that all the ports on the Arabian side of the Red Sea, were blockaded by the Egyptian Squadron, and an expedition was about setting out from Jeddah, under direction of the Europeans, for the purpose of conquering the country of Yemen—all business at a stand.

## New and Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has just received a new and complete assortment of staple & fancy goods, consisting in part of Woolens, Worsted, Silk, Cotton and Linens, which he offers at reduced prices, and which he invites the public and his friends to examine.

**WOOLLENS.**—Super blue, bl'k, olive, green, brown, mutton and mixed Cloties, coarse ditto, at various prices; fancy Cassimere and Cambric; white, red and scarlet Flannels; Persian; Devonshire and country Kersey; Linsey Padding.

**WORSTED.**—Double & single width Merinoes; Circassian; Bombazine; Bombazine Valencia; Seaweed; Vesting; SILKS.—Matisol, and 6-4 Italian Laces; black and blue black and fancy Gros de Naples; white and colored Florence; colored Satins; black Mude; Sand; Laventine; Florentine; Popeline; bandanna; pongee and flag silk Handkerchiefs; Silk Velvet; Silk Vesting and taily Velvet.

**LINENS.**—10-4 table and bird-eye Diaper; Russia do; Irish Linen; brown and white Holland; coarse Linens; Russia Sheetings; Canvas; damask Table Cloths. BOBBINETS, 3-4; 4-4; 5-4; 6-4; 7-4; 8-4; 9-4; 10-4; 11-4; 12-4; 13-4; 14-4; 15-4; 16-4; 17-4; 18-4; 19-4; 20-4; 21-4; 22-4; 23-4; 24-4; 25-4; 26-4; 27-4; 28-4; 29-4; 30-4; 31-4; 32-4; 33-4; 34-4; 35-4; 36-4; 37-4; 38-4; 39-4; 40-4; 41-4; 42-4; 43-4; 44-4; 45-4; 46-4; 47-4; 48-4; 49-4; 50-4; 51-4; 52-4; 53-4; 54-4; 55-4; 56-4; 57-4; 58-4; 59-4; 60-4; 61-4; 62-4; 63-4; 64-4; 65-4; 66-4; 67-4; 68-4; 69-4; 70-4; 71-4; 72-4; 73-4; 74-4; 75-4; 76-4; 77-4; 78-4; 79-4; 80-4; 81-4; 82-4; 83-4; 84-4; 85-4; 86-4; 87-4; 88-4; 89-4; 90-4; 91-4; 92-4; 93-4; 94-4; 95-4; 96-4; 97-4; 98-4; 99-4; 100-4.

**COTTONS & CAMBRICS.**—Dark and fancy Calicoes, for 63 cents; twilled Cashmere Calicoes, (a new article); Furniture do; French Chintz; 4-4 ditto Ginghams; Cambrics; colored do; plaid Jacoets; plain do; plain and figured Swiss; Wall Muslin; Dimity; bleached and unbleached Muslin; Check; Furniture do; Plaid; Bed Tickings for 121 cents; white, red and brown Canton Flannels; flag and Madras Handkerchiefs; Sewing Cotton; Silks; Patent Thread; 3-4 Cotton Diaper; Cotton Claret; 3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Laces; Fancy Shawls; 6-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Thibet Wool Shawls; Chelly do; Silk do; long Cashmere do; Imitation do; 6-4 and 4-4 Prussian do; 3-4 French do; small Cotton do. Hosiery—white, black, and colored cotton, worsted, white and mix'd; last; wool and ladine merino hose.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**—Ladies' gaiter boots; prunelle, kid, monroes, and gum elastic shoes; lace boots and shoes; men's fine and coarse boots; water proof do; men's lace boots and shoes; boy's ditto.

**HATS AND CAPS.**—Fine fur and wool hats for men and small caps. Earthen, queens, tin, hard and cedar WARE.

**GROCERIES.**—Coffee for 10 cents; brown & loaf sugar; tea; molasses; coarse and fine salt.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to obtain bargains to call. He is determined to sell his GOODS upon the lowest terms. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Goods, and the highest prices given.

EDWARD A. SCOTT,  
December 15, 1854.

## Notice.

THE Commissioners of Cecil County, will meet at their Office in the Court House, on MONDAY the 18th day of January next, to settle with Collectors and Superintendents, hear appeals, and make transfers, and any other business that may come before them. By order,  
WILLIAM HEWITT, Clerk.  
Dec. 15—4m

## 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 Gutthry, 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 17th day of July, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

DAVID JENNESS,  
Administrator.

## 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 Gutthry, 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 4th day of August, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

BENJAMIN W. HARRIS,  
Administrator.

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JOHN FORD,  
Administrator.

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MARY BAKER,  
Administrator.

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THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gutthry, 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 4th day of August, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,  
Administrator.



## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of SAMUEL ALLEN, 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 17th day of July, 1855; 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 20th day of November, 1854. THOMAS K. STEPHENS, Executor.

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ABRAHAM ARNOLD, 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 17th day of August, 1855; 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 20th day of November, 1854. HENRY BAKER, Executor.

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of MARGARET BELL, 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 10th day of June, 1855; 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 20th day of November, 1854. GEORGE JOHNSON, Executor.

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ESTHER GIBSON, 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 4th day of August, 1855; 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 20th day of November, 1854. SAMUEL GARRETT, Executor.

## FOR SALE,

A quantity of BEVERINGS, by the barrel. ALSO.—BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. THOMAS S. WELCH, November 22.

## Public Sale,

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the undersigned Trustee will offer at public sale, at the town of Charles C. Black, in Charles County, in Cecil county, on THURSDAY, the 18th of December next, the following valuable property, situate and being in the county of Cecil, to wit: land and water, and the waters of the North River, and the Chesapeake Bay, being part of the real estate of the late Col. William W. Ramsey, and sold for the payment of his debts. All that valuable

## FISHERY,

TOGETHER WITH

20 acres of Cleared Land

there adjoining, known by the name of the "Green Fishery," lying upon the North River, about one mile above its entrance into the Chesapeake Bay. The excellence and value of this fishery are so generally known, that it might be considered almost unnecessary to commend the many advantages it possesses. It will, therefore, be the expectation of those who may be unacquainted with them, be sufficient to state, that in certainty of catching fish, both sand herrings, and a ready fresh sale for them at the highest prices; the cheapness and economy with which it can be carried on; requiring a very inferior stock, and will last much longer than upon most other shores, and but few hands; the small capital required, as the extensive fishery never fails to supply it; and that it has never failed, when properly conducted, to furnish a handsome profit every season, however unfavorable it may have been, are a part of the advantages known to be possessed by this fishery, by those who are best acquainted with it. Notwithstanding the unfavorable season of the fishing season, and although carried on with inferior stock, upwards of 17,000 shad were caught, all which were

sold fresh except 13 barrels. The fresh shad amounted to \$1648.50, in addition to which, a considerable number of barrels of salted herrings were put up. The cleared land adjoining the said fishery, containing 20 acres, and which will be sold with it, can be easily and advantageously improved with the oil fish, scales, pickle, &c. derived from the fishery.

ALSO.—This valuable farm called "POPLAR POINT FARM," lying about a mile from Carpenter's Point, and bounded by the Chesapeake Bay and lands of William Smeece, Joseph Condon, and the late Jeremiah Baker, deceased. This farm contains

287 1/2 ACRES OF LAND,

about 60 acres of which is WOODLAND of an excellent quality.

The residue is ARABLE LAND, divided into six fields, under good fencing; a great part of which is post and rail, constructed with six clearest rails and iron posts. The natural fertility of this land is first rate, and it has been long reduced from its original fertility; the late Col. Ramsey was offered and refused \$4,000 for this farm a few years ago.

The improvements are a convenient TWO STORY HOUSE, newly new, and a kitchen adjoining, all in good repair, a FRAME BARN, Corn House, Meat House, Poultry House, a paled garden, well of excellent water at the door, &c. An ample supply of fish and ducks can be had at all times in season. There is a FISHERY situated on this farm, which some years ago was carried on with advantage, but has been discontinued for several years past. It is believed by those who are best acquainted with the grounds, that the channel running from Bell's Mountain and the White Bluffs to the mouth of the Susquehanna river could be failed from this place.

ALSO.—The following valuable tracts of WOODLAND: One piece or parcel of WOODLAND, being part of "Seneca," bounded by Sand Town Folly, and belonging to the late Samuel Hogg, deceased, the main road leading to Carpenter's Point, and land of James Hession. This piece contains 39 1/2 acres, well timbered, and the remotest part is within 400 yards of navigable water of North River. Our other piece of WOODLAND, also part of "Seneca," bounded by the main road leading to Carpenter's Point, land belonging to the town of Charles-town, the post road leading from Charles-town to the Susquehanna River, and belonging to Col. John Cooper and James Hession. This piece contains 127 acres, well timbered, and is within half a mile of navigable water of North River.

ALSO.—All that land belonging to the said deceased, lying upon the right side of the post road leading from Charles-town to the Susquehanna River, containing

388 Acres of Land,

about 100 acres of which is cleared, upon which there is a Dwelling House, Stable, Corn House, a number of Fruit Trees, &c. and is divided into three fields and a meadow. The residue is entirely WOODLAND, well timbered, a great part of which is thriving chestnut; and being situated only about two miles from navigable water, upon North River, offers advantages to speculators that seldom occur. Should purchasers wish to be the trustees of land will be divided into parcels.

ALSO.—An improved Lot in the town of Havre-de-Grace, containing a front half an acre, lying at the corner of Union and Congress streets, opposite the church, and advantageously situated for improvement. To those persons who may wish to view any of the above said property, they are referred to Mr. Henry Baker, living upon the Poplar Point Farm, who will show them that farm; Mr. John Gathaler, residing upon the land on the right side of the road leading from Charles-town to the Susquehanna River, who will show that property; and Mr. Francis Owens, living at Carpenter's Point, or Mr. Adam Little, living upon Green Bank, will show them the same.

The Terms of Sale as prescribed by the decree are:—That the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor, and the other three fourths in equal instalments, at six, nine, and twelve months payment of the purchase money to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, to be approved by the trustee. And on the ratification of the said sale or sales by the Chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before), the undersigned, by a good and sufficient deed, executed and acknowledged agreeably to law, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers of said property, and to his, her, or their heirs, the property to him, her, or them sold, free, clear, and discharged of all claim of the parties to the said cause, and of any person or persons claiming by, from, or under them.

All persons having claims against the said William W. Ramsey are hereby notified, under the said decree, to file their claims in the Chancery Office, properly verified, within four months from the date of the said sale.

HENRY D. MILLER, Trustee.

## Constable's Sale,

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued by Samuel Nesbitt and L. A. Wilmer, Esquires, justices of the peace of the State of Maryland for Cecil county, at the suit of John Garrett, William McCullough, John Carson & Co. and Andrew Lyon, surviving partner of the late firm of Brown & Lyon, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of William Norris, all of them to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said William Norris, in and to the following described property: All the lot or parcel of ground and the improvements thereon, lying and being in the village of Port Deposit, designated and marked on the plot of said village as Lot No. 7, being 60 feet in front, and running back 200 feet, on which is erected a large

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE.

well calculated to accommodate three or four families; subject to moderate ground rent. And I do hereby give notice, that on the 15th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the hotel of Mr. George Davidson, in the said village of Port Deposit, I will offer for sale by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the said writ of fieri facias.

JOHN C. WATERS, Constable.

Port Deposit, Nov. 22—15

## Constable's Sale,

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued by L. A. Wilmer, Esquire, one of the justices of the peace of the State of Maryland, for Cecil county, at the suit of Thomas Bond, George Kidd, John Jones & Darrow, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, all of them to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said William Chamberlain, in and to a

HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Port Deposit; the lot being designated and marked on the plot of said village as No. 10; subject to a small ground rent. And notice is hereby given, that on the 13th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the hotel of Mr. George Davidson, in said village of Port Deposit, I will offer for sale, by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the said writ of fieri facias.

JOHN C. WATERS, Constable.

Port Deposit, Nov. 22—15

## W. H. Oldham, ... D.

HAVING located himself on Bohemia for a few months, will practice in his profession when called upon.

Nov. 22—4w

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES MACKAY, Sen. 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 29th day of June, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854. JOHN S. MAFITTY, Executor.

## Land for sale,

The Subscriber offers for sale a small Farm of about SIXTY ACRES, now or late lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining lands of George Jamison, Solomon Pennock, William Reynolds, and others. The corner of this land is where the public road leading from New Ark, Del. towards Port Deposit, about 2 and a half miles from Elkton, convenient to mills, meeting and market.

The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, labeled & plastered on the outside.

A well of good water near the house, with a good pump in the same; a milk house close to the pump, so as to convey the water from the pump into it; a smoke house near the pump; a corn house, hog shed, and a large garden, planted in a hundred feet square; a young apple orchard, now just beginning to bear, of the choicest and best assorted fruit; the land naturally of a good quality. Further description is thought unnecessary, as it is likely that those wishing to purchase will call on the premises and see for themselves, where they can see with the naked eye the excellence of the Delaware, North East and Back Creek, which makes it one of the best and healthiest situations in the county. Persons wishing to purchase, will please to call on William Reynolds, near the premises, who will give every information necessary.

HENRY H. REYNOLDS, Nov. 11, 1854—4

## Unusual Attractions!

AT THE CENTRE STORE, Directly Opposite the Court House.

The Subscriber thankful to his patrons for past favors, takes the pleasure of announcing to them his arrival from the city with a Splendid Assortment of

## Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest fashions, amongst which may be found the following articles: Blue, black, brown, green, olive, mixt, drab, and fawn colored CLOTHS, striped and mixt CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS, PETERSHAW, (a genuine article for bang-up coats.) Woolen and Canton FLANNELS, CALICOES, of every description and price.

CHERRIES, double and single width, CIRCASSIANS and BOMBAZETTS, Rose and Daffodil HANKETS, Linen and cotton DIAPER, Genoa CORDS, Beaverreen, Checks, Tickings,

Reinforced and brown MUSLINS, Striped, Valencia, and S-and-a-n-d-a-n VESTING, Ladies' embroidered Colonnades, Russian and Plaid Swiss SHAWLS, Black and colored dress SILKS, Sax, Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Cambric MUSLINS, Bishop Lawn, Pongee, Colored Florence, Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted HOSE, Men's, ladies' and country knit HOSE, Children's footed Stockings and Socks, Ladies' hosiery, hosiery, and kid Gloves, Men's buckskin, hosiery, and kid Gloves—Silk Bag, handkerchiefs, and scarlet pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Italian and Fancy Cuffs, Bosoms, Collars, and Socks, Thread and Bobbinet, Inserting, Lace, Edging, and Quilling, Grecian net, Cotton Wadding and Laps, Steel Pens, Bead Purses, Shot Bags and Powder Flasks, with great variety of other articles.

Silk and fur HATS, Seal and Otter CAPS, the best ever offered in this place, men's hosiery and cloth CAPS, Children's hosiery do.

SHOES & BOOTS of all kinds, Gun Elastic SHOES, Also China, Glass, Queens, Lord, Hol low, Cedar, Tin and Earthen WARE, Always on hand a good stock of GROCERIES.

Which, in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment now complete.

Of which he is disposed to sell on the most favorable terms. He therefore hopes by keeping up his assortment, and selling goods cheap, to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage, and from them he respectfully solicits a call.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. JOYCE.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Elkton, Oct. 4.

## NEW AND SEASONABLE

GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a large and splendid assortment of Fall Seasonable Goods, which he is willing to dispose of on just and reasonable terms, and at a very moderate advance. His stock consists in a great variety of goods, such as: CLOTHS of various colors and prices; black, blue, dove and fawn colored CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, HEAVERTREES, CORDS, S. VALERIAN, an excellent article for bang-up coats.

VESTINGS.—A large and handsome assortment, such as Silk, Satin, Velvet, Valencia, Swandown, &c. English and French MERINOES, Grossgrains, Bombazettes, Bombazines, SHAWLS Merino, Cashmere, and Woolen CLOTHS.

SILKS, for ladies' dresses, Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric MUSLINS.

Laces and Edges, Thread Laces, and a variety of other fancy articles.

CALICOES, at all prices, new and fashionable style.

Osnaburg, bleached and unbleached Muslin.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

Ladies' real skin, Morocco, leather & hosiery Shoes, men's coarse & fine Boots and Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS.

Britannia and Liverpool Ware; Hardware, Tinware, Woodware, Brushes, &c.

GROCERIES.

Always a supply on hand.

The subscriber is thankful for the past liberality of his customers, and humbly solicits a continuation of it, and hopes they will not forget the old and well known stand.

Respectfully,

N. B. WILLIAM THORNTON, Jr.

All kinds of country produce, at the market price, will be taken in exchange for goods.

W. T. J.

Oct. 18—4

## Hail! All hail!

Gentlemen, stand to the purchasers of

Chapp Goods!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has just received the second addition to his Fall Stock, which renders it by far the largest and most complete now in this town.

Some of our new arrivals are:—

Chapp Goods! Large Stock!

—they surely must have forgotten

that the Auction Mart (founded on the ruins of the Old Stone Stable, and directly opposite the Elkton Post Office) had not received Fall ammunition on hand, and of course was not ready to open her fire. But now we would merely let them know that we too are up and doing, that we are now ready to take hold and pull too, and all we ask is a heavy blow of good customers, heavy blows with cash or its equivalent, and we shall bid all blows of industry, all Unusual Attractions, a long adieu; we shall leave them far in the distance, for our post holes are open, our yard sticks are ready, our cursors are sharpened, we are ready for action, and are determined to maintain our ground, in spite of all manner of line ships which may upon their batteries against us. We now cry out: "Come on, Macduff! and we to him who first cries hold, enough!" I have heard it said, the pressure of the times are so great that people cannot afford to pay even a small advance on goods, and I am particularly invited to call at the Auction Mart; you will there be able to buy: Blue, black, brown, Ad-hite, iris-hite, and other fancy colored CLOTHS, at every price, from \$2 to \$5.

Blue, black, brown, Ad-hite, iris-hite, and other fancy colored CLOTHS, at every price, from \$2 to \$5.

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# The Cecil Gazette,

## And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

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

BY HENRY ROSE.

ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1834.

VOL. I. NO. 18.

### TERMS.

The Cecil Gazette and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser, is published every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars, in advance, or Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within three months from the receipt of the first paper. Subscribers will not be taken for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor; and the failure to order a continuance previously to the expiration of the time after it is subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

A reasonable reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Persons who desire 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 paid for.

### New and Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has just received a new and complete assortment of staple & fancy goods, consisting in part of Woolens, Worsted, Silk, Cotton and Linens, which he offers at reduced prices, and which he invites the public and his friends to examine.

**WOOLLENS**—Super blue, blk, olive, green, brown, maroon and mixed Colors; coarse ditto, at various prices; fancy Cassimere and Cassimere, white, red and scarlet Flannels; Peterborough; Downshire and country Kersey; Linings Paddings.

**WOOLLENS**—Double & single with Merinos, Cassimere; Bombazine; Bombazine; Valencia and Swansdown Vesting.

**SILKS**—National, and 4-4 Italian Laces; black and blue black and fancy Gros de Naples; white and colored Florines; colored Satins; black Mode; Satin; Lavender; Florentine; Poplins; bandanas; orange and fig silk Handkerchiefs; Silk Velvets, Silk Vesting and taily Velvets.

**LINENS**—10-4 table and bird-eye; Dancer Russia; do; Irish Linen; brown and white; Holland; coarse Linens; Russia; Sheetings; Canvas; damask Table Cloths.

**ROBINNETTS**, &c.—Plain and figured; Bobbinet; bobbinet and thread Laces & Edgings; Footings; Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handkerchiefs, (large and small); gentlemen's and ladies' English; Kid Gloves; black and white; Linen Veil; plain and figured Ribbons; Piques; Hooks and Eyes; Bruffs; Cord; Stocks; Tapes; Baitings; Combs; Penknives, &c.

**COTTONS & CAMBRICS**—Dark and fancy Calicoes, for 6 cents; twilled Calicoes (for shirts); Fustians; Fustians; do; French Chintz; 4-4 ditto; Ginghams; Cambrics; colored; do; plain; Cambric; plain; do; plain and figured Swiss; Mull Muslin; Dimity; bleached and unbleached Muslins; Checks; Furniture; do; Flannels; Bed Tickings for 11 cents; white, and all brown; do; French; do; and Cottons; do. Hosiery—white, black, and colored cotton, worsted, wool and mix'd; lambs wool and ladies merino hose.

**BOOTS & SHOES**—Ladies' gaiter boots; prunelle, kid, monroes, and gum elastic shoes; lace boots and shoes; men's fine and coarse boots; do; water proof; do; men's lace boots and shoes; boy's ditto.

**HATS AND CAPS**—Fine fur and wool hats; fur and seal skin caps. Everthen, queens, tin, hard and cedar WARE.

**GROCERIES**—Coffee for 10 cents; brown and loaf sugar; tea; molasses; coarse and fine salt.

The Subscriber invites all who wish to obtain bargains to call. He is determined to sell his GOODS upon the best terms. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Goods, and the highest prices given for the same.

EDWARD A. SCOTT.  
December 13, 1834.

**This is to give notice.**  
THAT the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Smith Baker, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly authenticated, on or before the 4th day of August, 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 November, 1834.

MARY BAKER,  
Administrator.

### POETRY.

#### THE HISTORY OF A LIFE.

Day dawned. Within a curtained room,  
Filled, to faintness, with perfume,  
A lady lay, at point of doom.

Day closed. A child had seen the light;  
But for the lady, fair and bright,  
Sins rested in undreaming night.

Spring came. The lady's grave was green;  
A gentle boy, with thoughtful mien,  
And near it, oftentimes was seen.

Years fled. He wore a manly face,  
And struggled in the world's rough race,  
And won at last a lofty place.

And then he died—Behold, before ye,  
Humanity's poor sum and story;  
Life—Death—and (all that is of) Glory.

#### OLD WINTER'S COMING.

[An winter's coming—ah!]  
Old Winter is coming—ah!]  
How icy and cold he is!

He carries a pin for a shivering back—  
He's a saucy old chap to white and black—  
He whistles his chips with a wonderful knack.

For he comes from a cold countess!  
A witty old fellow this winter is—  
A mighty old fellow for the frost!

He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet Miss—  
The arched old maiden, unfit to live—  
And freezes a dew on the lips for his kiss.

Is the way with old fellows like that?  
Old Winter's a frolicsome blade, I wot—  
He is wild in his humor, and free!

He'll whistle along for "want of his thought,"  
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught,  
And ruffles the laces by pretty girls bought.

For a frolicsome fellow he is!  
Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,  
And merrily shaking the trees!

From morning to night he will sing his song—  
Now moaning and howling, now holding and long—  
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—  
A merry old fellow he is!

Old Winter's a wicked old chap, I wot—  
As wicked as ever you see!  
He withers the flowers, so fresh and green—  
And bites the pert nose of the Miss of sixteen,  
As she trippily laces in maidens about!

A wicked old fellow he is!  
Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,  
As tough as ever you see!

He will trip up your trousers and rend our clothes,  
And stiffen our limbs, from our fingers to toes—  
He makes not the cries of his friends or his foes—  
A cruel old fellow he is!

A cunning old fellow he is! Winter, they say,  
A cunning old fellow he is!  
He peeps in the crevices day by day,  
To spy how we're plying our time away,  
And mark all our doings, from grave to gay—  
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

I positively never knew a man in the country who was poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three can read a newspaper. If it is true, the greater the necessity to speak out. Every one is able conveniently to take a weekly newspaper. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, pay as much daily for DRINK. Miserable men! those poor indeed.

Dr. Franklin.

Sir Isaac Newton standing by the side of a quarry, saw a stone fall from the top of it to the ground—Why should this stone, when loosened from its bed, rather descend, than rise, or fly across?—Either of these directions must have been indifferent to the stone itself.

Such was his philosophy; and this is the first philosophical notion he ever made. This led him first into considering the nature of gravity, &c.—So that to mere accident we owe all those deep researches, and useful discoveries, with which his name has enriched the sciences.—Stevens.

Friends may be compared to wine—the new more pure, and every drop is potable—the old more rich—but there are apt to subside some drops of age.—ib.

A regard to decency, and the common punctilions of life, has been often serviceable in human society. It has kept many a married couple unseparated, and frequently preserves a neighborly intercourse, where love and friendship both have been wanting.—ib.

All young animals are merry, and all old ones grave. An old woman is the only ancient animal that ever is frisky.

Great nature hath generally but dull intellects. The drowsy is said to have four stomachs.—ib.

It is surprising that there should be persons on the face of the earth, who love themselves so little, as to let every thing, to be constantly out of humor, and set the whole world against them.—ib.

### "Shut that door, good John."

Pope never wrote a more important line than the above, nor one which, at this season of the year, should receive more close and undivided attention. Every body, young and old, halt and blind, deaf and dumb, male and female, gentle and simple, should pay attention to the precept. No one is so simple but what he can understand it; and no one is so gentle that he should think of neglecting it.

It is a coal-saving, wood-preserving, comfort-bringing, temper-bringing precept. Warmth depends upon observing it; comfort depends upon warmth; and good temper depends upon comfort. For six months of every year this precept should be borne in constant remembrance.—When

"Kiss blows the wind, and piercing is the cold," it should never for a single moment be forgotten.

Are you a servant, John, or Betty, or whatever your name be, and wish to keep your place either in the house or the good graces of your master or mistress, be careful to shut the door. Whether you come in or whether you go out, whether you stay two hours, two minutes, or two seconds, shut the door after you. Never think it an excuse for leaving the door open because you are not going to stay forever. Consider—if you have any consideration about you—that more heat will escape in a minute, from an open door in a cold day, than the warmest of stoves, not excepting Dr. Nott himself, can supply in ten.

Are you a friend or neighbor, Mrs. Smith, or Mr. Brown, or whatever else your cognomen may be, and you wish to keep the peace, and not stir up quarrels, never think of entering their houses, as long as the cold weather lasts, without shutting the door after you. Do not stand poking your head in, and holding the door in your hand. Walk in, like a person of sense—ay, and of sensibility, too—shut the door after you, and shut the door of the door-post and the door. If you have no feelings yourself, consider that other persons may have; and that if you are not amenable to a cold or a rheumatism, that is no reason why other persons should escape.

Leaving the door open, in a cold winter's day, is, and should be, held good and sufficient reason for cutting one's acquaintance. Better get rid of people who take the liberty of making you uncomfortable, than by retaining their acquaintance, perpetuate your discomfort.

So for servants, who leave the door open, whether man or maid, he or she should soon be made aware. We know not, indeed whether an incorrigible habit of leaving the door open, should not be considered sufficient ground, in men or women, for obtaining a divorce.

"Now is the season of our discontent," and until it is "made glorious summer" by the sun returning northward again, we say to all our readers, and we beg them to say to all their hearers—

Shut, shut the door, good friends,  
Exclude the winter blast,  
This receipt at your fingers' ends,  
Keep till the cold is past!

Shut, shut the door—to each of you  
The regulation's put:  
Good friends! sweet friends! shut, shut the door,  
And then the door's to shut.

[New York Transcript.]

MAN AND WOMAN.

There is moral depravity, a coarse licentiousness, in the nature of man, that is wholly foreign from the female character; and of which, nothing is a stronger proof, than the unvarying constancy with which woman will adhere to the objects of their early attachment, even after they excite nothing but disgust in every other bosom. Man, on the contrary, is seldom so permanently attached, but he can turn aside and daily, through mere wantonness, with any wandering wife who may cross his path; and the world only smiles at his folly.—Woman shrinks with instinctive dread from the libertine glances, and is only from him, never from her own heart, that she earns to become, at once, the object of his eager pursuit and his scorn! And no sooner does she lose that "immediate jewel of her soul," self-respect, than she surrenders the reins of her nature, she plunges into the profoundest depths of love. A man is differently effected. A cloud may darken for a period his mental vision, but the first ray that gleams from the sun of prosperity, or ambition, or any other lust, will drive the cloud away, and he proceeds in his career of business or pleasure, as if nothing had occurred to darken his moral horizon. A crushed heart, on which he has laid a veil of iron, may be sobbing away its last breath in an atmosphere of pollution, and he heeds not. Why did she not respect herself? he triumphantly asks, "and then I would have respected her also." The world

echoes the sentiment; and the self-condemned, self-accused wretch, sinks away from the cold snare of untutored virtue, to the oblivion of infancy; while her murderer proudly stands in the hall of legislation, or the temple of justice, and his sycophants point him out as a godlike man.—Mrs. P. W. Bill.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—"In our country, the highest man is not above the people. If the rich be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families.—Those who are wealthy to day pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus is divided as fast as the wind, and the poor man, who sits on its own exertions, stand erect for a long time, under our statute of decent distributions, and only true and legitimate law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise, breaks and dies gently on the daily changing like the waves of the sea, one wave rises, and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss, and is soon no more. Another arises, and having reached its destined limit, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which in its turn, breaks and dies gently on the shore. The richest man among us may be brought down to the humblest level, and the child with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office of our Government, and the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation that, if he possesses talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition."

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1834.

I suppose you have read the Message long since, and begin to think the time has not far off when you shall all be called on to give the Frenchman a stirrup for not paying us that just debt they owe us.

I wish I could write French as good as I can American, for then I'd sit down and give Louis Phillip my notions about the business for him to say what he likes. His folks don't know as much about the nature of this country as they ought to know.—If they or any other nation think that because we differ in opinion here among ourselves on home matters, we are going to carry our differences into foreign matters, they are amazingly mistaken.

The Frenchmen owe us five millions of dollars, and they must pay it, or we must try and get it out on 'em if it costs five times the sum. The mode of doing this for Congress to say. If Congress says "well a war!" I for one will agree. If Congress says "they shall pay the debt," I say I agree; and then if the Frenchmen do any thing in that looks like war, and Congress says, "go at 'em now boys," for one I will be ready. I for one will say, "he can do more at the head of a Brigade of Missouri than I can, he is welcome to my sword and cocked hat, and I'll take his place in the ranks. I don't want a better place for me to do my duty by my country than that."

I think it is the duty of every man on this point to drop all politics. Every man, to be sure, has a right to give his own opinion in Congress or out of Congress, as to the best mode of settling his business; but when once Congress has ordered what is to be done, then my notion is for all parties to shake hands and stand by the Government, and if it comes at last to the point, and WAR IS THE WORD, out of coat and go at it, and have no disputing among ourselves till we have thrashed the enemy.

If Congress should agree with the General that the best course, in case the Frenchmen don't pay us, is to take the Frenchmen on the ocean, I suppose the Frenchmen who lose their property will think it mighty hard in us: well! if they will they will understand exactly how our merchants felt some 36 years ago, when their property was taken by the French, and it is a good tested dish any way.

Howsoever, I have a notion that the best way after all to bring the Frenchmen to their senses is to stop all trade with 'em, till they settle all old accounts. This is a peaceable mode, and they'll soon learn that we mean to keep their ribs open, and rattle a little better than they can give up our Cotton and Tobacco.—His sample to see how many silly articles go from this country to France, and paid for in fashions and trash, that sink worth, when you get to look close into 'em, the value of being sent.

Some will say that our Cotton and Tobacco will go to France through other countries.—well, let 'em go so. The

French can't do without 'em, and will have to pay so much the more for 'em.—And then again some will say that French silk and ribbons and gew gaws will come to us thro' other Countries, and if needs be will be called "English," or "Italian," or "Swiss," or "Spanish," but there is a rod in pickle for all that—if I and the general come out with a proclamation to our women and galls, and ask 'em to drop all use of French goods, the jig will be up with the Frenchmen at once—they may desire our Councils and Collectors, but they can't deceive our galls, for they can tell a French hat and French ribbons and French flummery as far as you can throw a club.

If any one think our galls ain't got patriotic with, and that was true enough, so he brought in his alms and began to blaze away, but as soon as our galls come to hear on't, they turn'd to and after 12 o'clock there wasn't a flannel petticoat left in all St. John's. Commodore Hardy got the hint on 'em about his ears in cartridges about the quickest I tell you.

"And after that when any one would tell him such and such a place had no flannel to make cartridges with, he'd scratch his head and say, but I'm afraid they have got galls and flannel petticoats, and that's about the same."

I don't mean to say anything about home politics now till this French business is settled. My spunk is getting up a little about it—and I don't know but I shall brush up what little I once knewed of that lingo, and tell the "parley voo" in their Congress "sup Chabbert" a thing or two perhaps they have forgotten about this country.

Your old friend,

J. DOWNING, Major.

Downingville Mills, 2d Brigade.

FESTIVAL IN PUERTO RICO.

On St. John's eve and many days previously hundreds of persons bring their horses to the city and its neighborhood to run on that festival and succeeding days. All the best horses in the land are kept up constantly for this day, on which some is acquired for swiftness in the horse and dexterity in the rider. The speed that runs on this day is considered a superior horse and the aviator who has the good fortune to beat the rest, gains the hearts of a thousand fair ones, who admire and applaud him from every balcony. At two o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June,—that day which the native of Puerto hails with tumultuous joy,—which equalizes society—a procession on horseback of men, women and children with flags waving preceded and followed by a multitude of boys shouting, and persons of all classes proceeded to the Government House where the chief of the procession who is called the king, reads a burlesque proclamation which is composed for the occasion, and which is in terms highly applauded. The more nonsense it contains. This ceremony is the prelude to racing and masking. A proclamation of police is published inculcating order, which is only a matter of form, for no abuses take place.

From that day, morning and evening, ladies and gentlemen run like fury through the streets in their best finery dresses, and all the inhabitants, with countenances which indicate the pleasure they enjoy fill the balconies of the houses. At night bonfires are made at the corners of the streets, to see and to be seen by those on horseback. Every body now takes a seat at the street doors. Every man on horseback carries a female behind him, and he who rides alone is hunted and jeered by the bystanders, as a person who has been jilted by his sweetheart. It is one of the most ludicrous scenes imaginable.—old men of eighty, and young girls of fifteen,—the lawyer with his wig,—the officers of the garrison,—soldier,—black,—mulattoes,—with their mothers, wives, merchants, seamen, relations, and friends, run through the streets screaming all on a perfect equality, without any one taking advantage of it to offer an insult. Those on horseback make jocular remarks, and sometimes throw out taunts and jests on those who are seated at the doors, which are answered in perfect good humor. During three days all the houses are thrown open; lemonade, wine, and cooling drinks are offered to those who wish to partake of them; and although the people of colour enter the houses, masked and without reserve, not a single robbery takes place.

After St. Peter's day, also every consecutive Sunday, masked balls are given; and all classes of the people, dressed in a thousand fantastic ways go from

house to house, with music playing in every part of the town. In some places fifteen to twenty persons, dressed in character, make their appearance. Those ladies whose beauty is faded by age, are sure to put on very handsome masks on these days. Neither sex is free from the contagion. Men dressed like women, and vice versa, parade in every direction. The black, dressed in a thousand odd ways, and making a thousand contortions with their bodies; preambulate the streets, until nature, exhausted by running and bawling, and by the heat of the season at this period, sinks to short repose. The next day the same scenes are renewed, and continue till they become tiresome and fatiguing. A severe censor would undoubtedly be disappointed to warm father and mother against the danger of allowing their daughters to ride alone at night,—"tho' men not callous to the charms of the fair sex." It is said that love affairs are concerted and arranged on these occasions, but my object is not to attempt to reform manners, but to portray them exactly in the light in which they have appeared to me.—Colonel Flint's Account.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Dec. 5.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—Having a perfectly clear sky last Sunday, we, at Milledgeville, in common with all others we presume in the track of the total obscuration, had the full enjoyment of that sublime phenomenon. Nor was the rare occasion lost to science. Mr. Nicollet, a distinguished Astronomer from Paris, now on a scientific tour through the United States, took this place on his way to West, and was assisted by Drs. Deane and Ford, of the Medical College of Georgia. Being well provided with appropriate instruments, we doubt not, their observations were accurate and satisfactory, and will probably tend to advance several branches of scientific astronomy.

We were prepared for a magnificent spectacle, but the event outwent our anticipations. With thousands of others, we watched the instant when the last beam was shut out, rendering the planetary motion visible. This ensued an interval of more than a minute of incredibly awful grandeur. A pall of funeral black drawn over the sun, whose effulgence still broke off around it, and then the first glint of light as it opened but to us for that little instant, while the naked eye, not yet overpowered, could still be fixed on the white disk of the morning moon. The universal wailing, the appearance of the stars, the rosy hue like morning, all around the horizon, the sudden chill of temperature, showed for the only time in most lives, how it would be, if the sun should be stricken out in mid-day. It was a spectacle that terrified the savage, and astonished the vulgar eye. It elevated and strengthened all human conception of omnipotent power, and showed forth, in the wonderful accuracy, even to a second, of the astronomical predictions of that grandest and most exact of the sciences.

The line of total occultation, seventy miles wide or more, coming from the Pacific and crossing our western wilds, and the back parts of Mississippi and Alabama, took through the central region of Georgia, and thence to the Atlantic Ocean. Being visible in no part of Europe; Georgia and a small corner of South Carolina, was the only part of the globe at all favorable to observation; and we are rejoiced to learn that the opportunity has not been neglected. We hear of gentlemen from distant places, at Beaufort and at Ebenezer, near Savannah, and probably at other points, whose simultaneous labors will tend to correct or to corroborate each other.

P. S. Having called on Mr. Nicollet, he kindly furnished us with such of the results, interesting to this section of the country, as could be made out, without detailed and protracted calculation. They will be found below.

Mr. N. took occasion to remark on the great merit of Paine's American Almanac; the astronomical records of which he says are not surpassed in accuracy by the celebrated Ephemerides of England, of France, or of Germany.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the Total Eclipse of the Sun, made the 5th Dec. 1834, at the State House, Milledgeville, Geo.

Beginning of Eclipse,	0 15 25	Mean time
Beginning of total dark-	1 23 35	State
End of total darkness,	1 44 08	State
End of Eclipse,	2 5 45	Mean.

Beginning of Eclipse, 0 15 25

Beginning of total dark-

End of total darkness,

End of Eclipse,

Mean time

State

Mean.



A difference will be perceived between these calculations, and those set down in Paine's American Almanack; but the latitude and longitude of the capital of Georgia, now ascertained, could not be a variety known to that gentleman. The Almanack is correct according to the best data then extant.—Journal.

## REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November, 1834.

To the President of the U. States: Sir: The Report which I had the honor to make on the 30th of November, 1833, exhibited a balance due from this Department on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the whole amount of its available funds of \$195,508 40.

The expenses for the transportation of the mail necessarily continued undiminished till the close of the year 1833, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that Report would not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the Department continued to augment to that period.

As no account of postage was from July 1 to December 31, 1833, \$1,315,437 28 Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices during the year, amounted to \$1,628 89

Incidental expenses of the same time, amounted to \$17,797 29

The expenses for transportation of the mail from July 1 to December 31, 1833, were \$1,012,192 68 Making the total expenses of the Department for that year \$1,655,425 85

This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postage for that year, leaves a deficit for the six months ending 31st December, 1833, of \$1,391,201 34

To this was added the deficit existing on the 1st July, 1833, 195,508 40 And the balance of the debt against the Department, after deducting the amount of its available funds was, on the 1st January, 1834, \$1,586,709 74

From the 1st of January, 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail, stated in the report of the year, began to take effect, and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of postage was, from January 1 to June 30, 1834, \$1,418,420 69 Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices, within the same period, amounted to \$1,611,433 64

Incidental expenses of the Department for the same time, amounted to \$30,309 35

The transportation of the mail from January 1 to June 30, 1834, amounted to 909,028 43 Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1834, \$1,440,762 43

This sum deducted from the gross amount of postage from that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1834, of 47,507 24

This sum added to the deficit existing January 1, 1834, \$1,586,709 74

Reduces the balance of debt which existed against the Department on the 1st July, 1834, to \$268,092 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July, 1834, the balance of the accounts with Banks was \$398,618 99 against the Department, consisting of loans, \$275,000 00, and over checks to the amount of \$123,618 99.

In this statement, the difference between loans and over-checks is rather nominal in amount.

When over-checks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans; but when they vary indefinitely as to time and amount, they are called over-checks. In either case they are debts due from the Department to Banks.

This amount of balance against the Department has been considerably reduced since the first of July last.

On the 1st day of the present month it stood as follows:

Amount due from loans \$275,000 00 Amount of over-checks, November 1, 1834, \$5,969 09

Making together the sum of \$280,969 09

On the same day the balance of Bank deposits in favor of the Department, constituting the amount of cash on hand, amounted to \$1,051,734 75

Making the actual balance of the accounts with Banks, against the Department, on the 1st of Nov. 1834, \$229,234 34

The contracts for the southern section, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, which will expire with the current year, have been renewed, to take effect from the 1st of January next, on such terms as will effect an annual saving from the amount now paid for transportation in that section, of about \$140,000.

Additional retrenchments have also been made in the expense of transportation subsequent to my last report, to the annual amount of about \$59,000. Making together an annual saving from the 1st of January next, of \$199,000.

From the saving thus effected, together with the current excess of revenue in favor of the Department, it may be safely calculated, that without any reliance upon an increase in the gross amount of postage, the revenues of the Department will exceed its expenditures, during the ensuing calendar year, to the amount of \$270,000.

From a careful estimate, it may be anticipated, with entire confidence, that before the close of the year 1835, the whole balance of debt against the Department will be extinguished. No part of this debt was contracted upon the credit of the Treasury, nor upon any other credit or authority than that of the Department alone.

It was never regarded by either of the parties in the character of a debt of the Government, but a mere expedient to anticipate the resources of the Department, based upon the credit of those resources alone.

The means of this liquidation within a reasonable time were always within the legal control of the head of the Department, and no other means have at any time been sought or desired by the Department.

In my Report of November, 1833, the expense for transporting the mail, and for incidentals, from July 1 to December 31, 1833, was estimated at \$1,661,611 71 The actual expense for that period, was \$1,661,199 97

Varying from the estimate only \$414 74 The net proceeds of postage for the year ending 30th June, 1834, were then estimated at \$2,037,410 81

The actual net proceeds of postage for that year were \$1,937,644 11

Falling below the estimate by the sum of \$109,766 37

Thus it appears that the expenses of the Department have not essentially varied from the estimates; but the net revenue arising from postage has fallen short of the estimates then made, more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is believed to be, in a very considerable degree, attributable to the great increase of free letters. The progressive increase of population naturally brings with it an accumulation of business in the Executive offices, which tends in some measure, to increase their correspondence; and in 1833, extending to members of Congress the privilege of franking during the whole recess. Every other year, the session of Congress is protracted to a much greater length than in the alternate year, when a Congress terminates.

The expense for the delivery of free letters, at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum, during the year when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus the allowance to Postmasters for the delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, 1832, (before the extension) was \$40,556 89

For the two years ending July 1, 1834, (after the extension) was \$4,158 88

Making since the extension an increase of \$13,601 99

Or payment for the delivery of 680,000 free letters more than were delivered the two preceding years. But no allowance is made for the delivery of free letters at post offices where the Postmasters' commissions exceed \$500 a quarter.

If the same proportion of free letters is delivered at offices where no allowance for them is made to Postmasters, as to the smaller offices, then the increase since the franking privilege was extended, is equal to 960,000 free letters more than what were delivered within the same period of time prior to that extension. The postage on each of these letters, if not free, would be from six cents to two dollars. The average, it is believed, would not be less than twenty-five cents each, exclusive of the Postmasters' commissions. If estimated at this average, they would amount to \$240,000

To this add the allowances actually made for their delivery, 13,601 99

And the increase of free Letters within the last two years has actually cost the Department \$253,601 99 which is more than equal to the balance of debt at this time existing against the Department.

Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices, of the amount of the correspondence conducted on through the Post Office establishment under the franking privilege of the officers by whom it is conducted; and it appears that from the Department of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, including the sub-offices of the Treasury and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 2,655,335 single free letters in a year, and that by the greater proportion of them are sent the full distance for which the highest rate of postage would be chargeable. The average postage on those letters, if not free, is believed would be not less than 15 cents each, which would amount to \$398,301 25

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General, Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent Office, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress, amounts to 8000 a day during the session.

If the correspondence of the offices above-mentioned, which are not embraced in the estimate, and the postage fairly estimated which would be chargeable on the correspondence of members of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed that the annual value of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself.

This is an annual contribution by the Department to the Government.

Though the amount of revenue arising from postage, for the year ending June 30, 1834, did not equal the estimate yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postage for the year ending June 30, 1835 was \$2,316,538 27

For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was \$2,315,766 97 Making an increase in the gross amount of \$771,771 30

The net amount of postage, after deducting commissions to the postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was, for the year ending June 30, 1835, \$1,790,251 65 For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was \$1,927,611 41

Making an increase in the net proceeds of \$137,389 79

The finances of the Department continue to be in an improving condition, and the economy which has been shown to obtain Mail contracts, the reduced rates at which they have been taken for the Southern Section, and the zeal with which contractors generally persevere in their services to the Department, furnish ample demonstrations that its credit is unimpaired.

The number of post offices in the United States, was, on the 1st of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about 16,990,000 miles a year, and on horseback, and in sailboats, about 8,600,000 miles; making together about 25,590,000 miles a year.

The velocity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveler, and that which shortens the time of communication, and facilitates the intercourse between distant places, is like bringing them nearer together. While it affords convenience to meet of business, it tends to contract local prejudices, by enlarging the sphere of acquaintance.

It perpetuates existing friendships, and creates new ones, by which the bonds of Union are strengthened, and the happiness of society promoted. These considerations have always had their full weight upon my mind in making improvements in mail operations.

The multiplication of rail-roads in different parts of the country, promises, within a few years, to give great rapidity to a subject worthy of inquiry, whether measures may not be taken to secure the transportation of the mail upon them. Already have the rail-roads between Frenchtown, in Maryland, and New Castle, in Delaware, and between Camden and Annapolis, in New Jersey, afforded great facilities to the transmission of the mail, and the great Eastern mail will soon be completed, and the distance from the post office in this place to that of Baltimore, will be materially varied from the present route, 28 miles.

From Baltimore by Port Deposit, in Maryland, to Coatesville, in Pennsylvania, the line for a rail-road is located, and the stock subscribed for its completion, and from Coatesville to Philadelphia a rail-road is made and in operation.

The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on this road will be 117 miles, about 18 miles greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge, about 25 miles, the rail-road is nearly completed, and from Trenton bridge to New Brunswick, New Jersey, the rail-road is in a state of progress. When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick,

about 26 miles, to complete an entire rail-road between these place and the City of New York, and it cannot be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her largest and most flourishing towns. When this shall be done, the whole distance between this City and New York, on a continuous rail-road, will not exceed 240 miles, and the journey may be performed at all times with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road, in 16 hours, and ordinarily in a shorter period.

If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon this, and upon other rail-roads which are constructing, and in some instances already finished, it will be of great utility to the public; otherwise these corporations may become exorbitant in their demands, and prove eventually to be dangerous monopolies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully your humble servant.

W. T. BARRY.

EXTINCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Treasury Report, which we publish to-day, announces the important fact that the National Debt of the United States, which at one time amounted to more than \$12,000,000, will be totally extinguished on the first of next month. The fact is not only gratifying in itself, but affords a practical illustration of the immense resources of the country. For it is to be observed that these \$12,000,000 have been paid off in the course of 19 years, by the regular operation of our financial and revenue system, without the imposition of direct taxes, (except for a very short period.)

Year. Amount. 1st January 1791 it was \$75,165,176 57

" 1792 72,127,924 66 " 1793 80,352,634 01

" 1794 78,427,404 77 " 1795 80,747,587 39

" 1796 83,762,172 07 " 1797 82,164,479 33

" 1798 82,315,150 59 " 1799 78,408,669 79

" 1800 82,076,294 55 " 1801 83,048,050 80

" 1802 80,712,632 25 " 1803 77,054,986 30

" 1804 86,417,130 89 " 1805 82,315,150 59

" 1806 75,733,270 66 " 1807 69,218,398 61

" 1808 65,196,817 97 " 1809 57,023,192 09

" 1810 53,173,517 59 " 1811 47,005,587 76

" 1812 45,309,737 99 " 1813 45,962,827 57

" 1814 41,847,846 24 " 1815 39,333,060 15

" 1816 37,351,958 71 " 1817 32,191,065 16

" 1818 30,466,848 83 " 1819 29,248,648 39

" 1820 31,035,500 15 " 1821 29,947,427 60

" 1822 35,546,076 02 " 1823 30,875,577 23

" 1824 30,469,777 77 " 1825 28,349,737 99

" 1826 31,054,050 99 " 1827 29,957,257 20

" 1828 27,475,015 87 " 1829 28,511,413 67

" 1830 28,540,534 22 " 1831 29,085,461 88

" 1832 24,242,870 24 " 1833 7,001,698 83

" 1834 4,732,363 29 " 1835 0,000,000 00

Only nine years ago, our National Debt was \$81,000,000. In 1816 the interest alone amounted to \$7,157,500 00, or about one-fifth of the whole.

Since the beginning of this year, we have paid off, including interest, very nearly a hundred millions of dollars, and above our current expenses, almost without feeling it.—N. Y. Journal.

U. S. NAVY.—The following extract from the last report of the Secretary of the navy, will show the strength of the U. S. Navy.

Our naval force consists of six ships of the line and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of \$1,527,640 will be required; of five ships of the line, two frigates, and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost \$1,362,000 in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose, and of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners in commission,—in all, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract for the great increase of the navy, and other materials on hand, will afford the means for bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced, on launching our vessels now upon the stocks.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

The Georgetown (Ohio) Estimator of the 14th ult. says:—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at this place, by a number of our citizens, at about half past one o'clock, P. M. on last Thursday.

The first appearance was that of a loud rumbling noise, succeeded by a tremor,

which shaking. The same was felt at Mayfield, Ky. at about the same hour of the day.

Twenty-third Congress.

IN SENATE. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1834.

The Hon. WM. C. PIERCE, of S. Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. BENTON, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any correspondence with the Bank of the United States on the subject of the branch drafts, and dividends withheld, not heretofore communicated. Also, to inform the Senate whether any Directors on the part of the Government have been refused access to the books and accounts of the institution.

Mr. TYLER presumed that no gentleman could have any objection to the passage of the resolution—it was obtained that the information should be desired. But he felt that it was due to the Committee on Finance to say that if the honorable gentleman who offered the resolution had waited a few days, the necessity of submitting it would have been obviated. The subject of it had attracted the attention of the Committee. It was of considerable importance, and in a few days a full report would be made on the subject by the committee.

Mr. BENTON observed, that under the circumstances, he had no objection that the resolution lie on the table, and made a motion to that effect, which prevailed.

The bill to authorize an issue of scrip to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Revolutionary war, was taken up as in Committee of the Whole, and read.

On motion of Mr. TYLER, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to make compensation for spoliation upon American Commerce prior to 1800.

On motion of Mr. KING, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

When the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1834.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. JARVIS, was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, any information he may possess respecting the burning of the building occupied by the Treasury Department in the year 1833.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. HUBBARD, was ordered to lie on the table for one day.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House of Representatives, as soon as practicable, copies of the correspondence not heretofore communicated, which has taken place between him and the President of the Bank of the United States, on the subject of the Branch Drafts, and in relation to the claim made by the Bank for damages, and the course pursued by that institution on account of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government by the Bank of the United States.

Mr. FOSTER moved the following resolution, which lies on the table one day: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest,) any correspondence or correspondence which may have taken place between our Minister at Paris, and the French Government, or between the Minister from France to this Government, and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the treaty concluded between the United States and France on the 4th of July, 1831.

IN SENATE. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1834.

The Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being the election of the Standing Committee, when it appeared the following gentlemen were chosen:

For the Committee on Foreign Relations, Messrs. Clay, (Chairman), King of Georgia, Mangum, Sprague, and Tallmadge.

For the Committee on Finance, Messrs. Webster, (Chairman), Wright, Mangum, Tyler, and Ewing.

For the Committee on Commerce, Messrs. Slabee, (Chairman), King of Alabama, Sprague, Wright, and Wagsman.

For the Committee on Manufactures, Messrs. Frelinghuysen, (Chairman), Tyler, Knight, Morris, and Prentiss.

For the Committee on Agriculture, Messrs. Brown, (Chairman), Kent, Robinson, Morris, and Swift.

For the Committee on Military Affairs, Messrs. Benton, (Chairman), Tipton, Clayton, King of Alabama, and Fremont.

For the Committee on the Militia, Messrs. Robinson, (Chairman), Hendricks, Wagsman, McKean, and Swift.

For the Committee on Naval Affairs, Messrs. Southern, (Chairman), Bibb, Robbins, Tallmadge, and Black.

For the Committee on Private Land Claims, Messrs. Black, (Chairman), Naudain, Kane, Porter, and Shepley.

For the Committee on Indian Affairs,

Morris, White, (Chairman), Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Smith, and Smith.

For the Committee on Claims, Messrs. Bell, (Chairman), Naudain, Brown, Tipton, and Shepley.

For the Committee on the Judiciary, Messrs. Clayton, (Chairman), Leigh, Preston, Smith, and Bell.

For the Committee on Roads and Canals, Messrs. Hendricks, (Chairman), Kent, Bibb, Robinson, and McKean.

For the Committee on Pensions, Messrs. Tomlinson, (Chairman), Tallmadge, McKean, Prentiss, and Preston.

For the Committee on the District of Columbia, Messrs. Tyler, (Chairman), Kent, Bibb, Tomlinson, and Southern.

For the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, Messrs. Moore, (Chairman), Smith, White, Leigh, and Frelinghuysen.

For the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Messrs. Knight, (Chairman), Tomlinson, and Morris.

For the Committee on Engrossed Bills, Messrs. Shepley, (Chairman), Robinson, and Morris.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, so much of the President's Message, as relates to Foreign Affairs, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that on Monday next, he would introduce a proposition to alter the Constitution of the United States, as respects the election of President and Vice President, of the United States.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1834.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. HUBBARD was considered and agreed to.

The resolution of Mr. FOSTER, was taken up.

Mr. FOSTER said that he understood the Committee on Foreign Affairs had recently received a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject contained in the resolution, and that additional information was expected by that Committee. He would, therefore, move to lay the resolution on the table for the present, which was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The House adjourned to Monday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1834. The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the burning of the Treasury buildings. A great number of resolutions of inquiry were offered and adopted. Several times were disposed of, and among others, one for the relief of Com. Linn, which was rejected. The House adjourned to Monday.

IN SENATE. MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1834.

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, senator elect from Pennsylvania, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Messrs. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, Bibb, of Mississippi, Porter, of Louisiana, Bibb, of Kentucky, also appeared and took their seats.

The Hon. LEWIS F. LINS of Missouri, also appeared, and after reading the certificate of his re-election was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the Senate agreed to proceed to the election of a Chaplain, on their part, to-morrow.

Mr. BENTON, on leave given, introduced a joint resolution for an amendment of the constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. TYLER, on leave given introduced a bill to remit the duties on locomotive steam engines; which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CLAY, on leave given, introduced a bill to provide for the distribution, for a limited time, of the sales of the public lands among the several States, &c., which was read the first time.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Doxey, his Private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States: The joint resolutions of Congress, unanimously expressing their sympathy for the intelligence of the death of General Lafayette, were communicated, in compliance with their will, to George Washington Lafayette, and other members of the family of that illustrious man. By their request, I now present the heartfelt acknowledgments of the surviving descendants of our beloved friend, for that highly valued proof of the sympathy of the United States.







# Ricketts' Rose of Industry

OUT again in the open field, in spite of the officer of the "Stone Stable" and all his thundering artillery. We believe he does not load his artillery with the same ammunition that we do. We believe he loads with envy, with intrigue, with malice, with treachery, and with monopoly. We load our artillery with goods, and it down with bank notes, and it down with good friends, and fire it off with good will to all men. Those persons who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. It begins at the "Stone Stable," where, you know, there is always dirt about stables. It reminds me of a tale of George Buchanan: it begins in dirt, and dirt I hope it will end. We are sorry to think the officer of the "Stone Stable," what name he had, is it down where he came from, and had to get one of his clerks to write his advertisement; and then he takes up the paper and extends it out the full length of his arms, saying something less than a ten foot pole, and says to some of our friends, "What a thundering advertisement! don't you think this will put Ricketts' Row down?" We cry out not—not the Welch, nor all the Madells that he is concerned with. This answer to the officer of the "Stone Stable" would not have been put in print if he had not made a personal attack on Ricketts' Row of Industry. If he had come out in a different light, it would not have been taken notice of; but in justice to ourselves we have to do it, and how the gentleman of the "Stone Stable" will, for the future, be on full how he makes personal attacks on the Row of Industry. If the officer of the "Stone Stable" thinks that Ricketts' Row has done any injury to him unfairly, the officers and crew of Ricketts' Row feel themselves satisfied to see him personally, and have a fair understanding, as we wish well to all our brother seamen and the officer of the "Stone Stable" flesh, but not his conduct by a good deal, and that he will find by us, and also the public, after a while. We are determined not to answer any thing that the officer of the "Stone Stable" has put out, if he possibly helps, from the Row of Industry. ROACH & BENNETT. Dec. 6

# 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 Samuel Jones, 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 17th day of July, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

DAVID JENNENS, Administrator.

# 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 John Guthrie, 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 4th day of August, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

BENJAMIN W. HARRIS, Administrator.

# 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 Patterson, 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 10th day of July, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

SAMUEL GAY, ANN PATTERSON, Administrators.

# 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 Charles T. Ford, 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 4th day of August, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

JOHN FORD, Administrator.

# Pork Wanted!

GEO. H. DUTTON & Co. will give the highest CASH price for twenty thousand pounds heavy corn fed PORK. Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 19-51

# 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 EXETER GREENBANK, 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 4th day of August, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

SAMUEL GARRETT, 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 ABRAHAM ADAMS, 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 4th day of August, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

HENRY BAKER, Administrator.

# 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 SAMUEL ALLEN, 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 17th day of July, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

THOMAS K. STEPHENS, Administrator.

# 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 LAWRENCE ADAMS, 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 4th day of August, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

HENRY BAKER, Administrator.

# THE GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

*American Magazine*

Useful and entertaining knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Engraving Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will co-operate with the *Illustrated American*, and be published by the same publishers.

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Engraving Company, 47 Court st.

Boston, December 19.

# GEORGE PEACOCK,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

# "AMERICAN HOTEL,"

No. 56, Pratt st., Baltimore.

Returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment since his commencement in this city. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up his house to promote their comfort and convenience, and in rendering it as comfortable as any in this city, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, as he will spare no pains to merit it.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms, and Families travelling, with private parlors and bed-rooms, with the best of beds and furnished in the neatest and most modern style. His house is situated in the most pleasant part of the city, the Hall Road cars pass his door; it is contiguous to the Steam Heats, Public Offices, &c. &c. December 15, 1854.

# Rutenhouse's Patent

# Clower Mills,

Now generally in use in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

HAVING obtained the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above celebrated PATENT CLOVER MILLS for the State of Maryland, the subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to make to order the said Mills, varying in price from \$10 to \$50. The above Mills may be worked by horse, hand, or water power, and will hull from two to five bushels of clover seed per day when worked by hand, and one bushel per hour, when worked by horse or water power. These mills will get out from 100 to 500 bushels of seed without requiring the slightest repair.

Persons wishing to examine these Mills will please call at the subscriber's place in Elkton, where orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. The Mills will be warranted, and if they do not perform as represented, the money will be returned.

Farmers will save in one season the price of one of these Mills. No farmer, therefore, should be without one who makes any use of clover seed. JOHN A. ALDRIDGE, Elkton, Nov. 25-54

# Hail! All hail!

Glorious news to the purchasers of Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, far and near, old and young, rich and poor, that he has just received his second addition to his Fall Stock, which renders by far the largest and most complete now in this town.

Some of my contemporaries cried out, "Too soon, Cheap Goods! Large Stocks, &c." they surely must have forgotten that the *American* Mill (founded on the ruins of the old Stone Stable, and directed opposite to the old Elkton Post Office) had and has the Fall ammunition on board, and of course was not ready to open her fire. But now we would merely let them know that we too are up and doing, that we are now ready to take hold and pull too, and all we ask is a heavy blow of good customers, heavily laden with cash or its equivalent, and we shall bid all Raws of Industry, all Unusual Attractions, a long adieu; we shall leave them open in the distance, for our port holes are open, our yard sticks are ready, our scales are sharpened, we are ready for action, and are determined to maintain our ground, in spite of all manner of line ships which may open their batteries against us. We now cry out, "Come on, Marauder! and we to him who first cries hold, enough!" I have heard it said, the prospect of the future is so great that people cannot afford to pay even a small advance on goods; all such we particularly invite to call at the *American* Mill; you will then be able to buy:

Blue, black, brown, drab, and fancy colored CASSIMERES; (Farnham's premium SATINETTS; very superior); Suitings of every color and at every price; the largest assortment ever opened in Elkton.

# MERINOES.

A most beautiful assortment of French, German and English Merinoes, 3-4 and 6-4, of every color and at every price.

# FLANNELS,

Cotton and woolen, every quality. Batiste, Regatta, Friesse Cloth, Keweenaw, Ratine, Bombazine, & Bombazine.

# BLANKETS,

every size, quality and kind. Beaversette, Genoa Croch, Bed Ticking, Cheeks, Russia Diaper, Russia Shoving, Cotton and Irish Table Diaper, Irish Linen, Long Towels, &c.

# CIRCASSIANS,

every size and every price.

# VESTINGS,

Silk, Valencia, Swansdown, Toilet, Sup. and heavy Merino; Merino Vesting, a new and beautiful article.

# PONGEES,

most beautiful quality. Sup. Scarlet Chintz Prints, Curtain Calico, Furniture Check.

# CALICOES,

Out of the abundance I am constrained to cry, but call and see them; count them; feel them; and, going off like hot rolls on a frosty morning.

# SILKS,

A few pieces of real National Italian

Leaving; the only pieces of real National Italian in this town. Also, French and Italian Lustrings at every price. Colored Silks, such as Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, &c.

# LACES,

Super thread, bobbinet and cotton Laces, Edgings, and Footings; super thread, bobbinet and muslin Insertings, Footings, &c.

# FINE MUSLINS,

Cambric, plain and plaid; Jacquett, figured and plain; Mull and Swiss, figured and plain; Nanook, Bobbinet Grecian, etc. Pattenet, Bishop's Lawn, Book and Laid Muslins; children's Capes, Caps, and Collars.

# GLOVES,

Men's buckskin, beaver, woolen and hockin Glove; ladies' kid, beaver, York-tan silk and cotton Glove; men's buckskin Mitts and ladies' kid Mitts.

# HOSIERY,

Ladies black worsted mohair, merino, silk and cotton Hosiery; white, Merino, silk and cotton Hosiery; men's worsted, silk, lambs' wool and cotton half hose; with almost every article in the dry goods line.

# SUPER SILK & FUR HATS,

WATER PROOF BOOTS. Men's, boys', ladies', misses and children's Hosiery, Hosiery, Slippers of every kind, quality and description.

# GROCERIES,

of all kinds and qualities. HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, STONWARE, TINWARE, & CEDARWARE.

Oh! stop! stop! stop!—you have every thing, we will admit we have a little of almost every thing; therefore we will stop enumerating.

New friends, acquaintances, and buyers in general, you are well aware the world was not made in a day; you must be convinced that every thing cannot be done in a moment; at the same time, the abundance of goods now in Elkton cannot be sold in a minute; therefore, when you come to our town you may expect to find an assortment far superior to any ever offered in this market heretofore.

Enough. I must close, and in so doing, I return my grateful acknowledgments to my numerous countrymen, as well as to my patrons, who have thus far supported me, I now invite you all to the grand Jubilee of Cheap Goods, and whoever registers his name, or his bargain, at home or abroad, shall not labor long under such uneasy feelings as the good women have been (without any reward) and the money returned to the purchaser.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS S. WELCH.

Elkton, October 18-54

N. B. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. T. S. Welch.

# NEW AND SEASONABLE

# GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a large and splendid assortment of Fall Seasonable Goods, which he is willing to dispose of on just and reasonable terms, and at a very moderate advance. His stock consists in part of CLOTHS of various colors and prices; black, blue, dove and fawn colored CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, FLANNELS, BEAVERTINS, CORDS, &c. PETERSHAM, an excellent article for button coats.

VESTINGS.—A large and handsome assortment, such as Silk, Satin, Velvet, Valencia, Swansdown, &c. English and French MERINOES, Circassians, Bombazines, Bombazine, SHAWLS.—Merino, Cashmere, and Worsted Cotton.

SILKS, for ladies' dresses.

Swiss, Book, Mull, Jacquett and Cambric MUSLINS.

Laces and Edgings, Thread Laces, and a variety of other fancy articles. CALICOES, at all prices; new and fashionable style.

Osnaburg, bleached and unbleached linen.

# SHOES AND BOOTS,

Ladies' real skin, Morocco, leather & lasting Shoes; men's coarse & fine Boots and Shoes.

Britannia and Liverpool Ware; Hardware, Tinware, Woodware; Brushes, &c.

# GROCERIES.

Always a supply on hand. The subscriber, thankful for the past liberality of his customers, humbly solicits a continuation of it, and hopes they will not forget the old and well known stand.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM TORRENT, Jr.

N. B. All kinds of country produce, at the market price, will be taken in exchange for goods. W. T. Jr. Oct. 18-54

# Wanted,

AN Apprentice to the Blacksmithing business. He will be instructed in the Edge Tool Making, Mill Work, and Smithing in all its various branches. One who can cook well is recommended. A desirable situation is offered. One between the ages of 15 and 17 would be preferred. Apply to ROBERT WHITESIDES.

Nov. 28.

# 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 MARGARET RUSSELL, 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 10th day of June, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Executor.

# W. B. Oldham, D.D.

HAVING located himself on Bohemia for a few months, will practice in his profession when called upon. Nov. 25-54

# Unusual Attractions!

AT THE CENTRE STORE, Directly Opposite the Court House.

THE Subscriber thankful to his patrons for past favors, takes the pleasure of announcing to them his arrival from the city with a splendid Assortment of Seasonable Goods, of the latest fashions, amongst which may be found the following articles: Blue, black, brown, green, olive, mist, red, and fawn colored CLOTHS. Striped and mixed CASSIMERES and CASSINETS.

PETERSHAM, (a genuine article for bang-up coats).

Woolen and Canton FLANNELS.

CALICOES, of every description and price.

MERINOES, double and single width. CIRCASSIANS and BOMBAZETTES. Rose and Duffield BLANKETS. Linen and cotton DIAPERS.

Genoa CORDS, Beaversette, Checks, Tickings.

Bleached and brown MUSLINS.

Silk, Valencia, and Swansdown VESTING.

Ladies' "embroidered Cashmere, Russian and Plaid Swiss SHAWLS."

Black and colored dress SILKS. Swiss, Mull, Jacquett, and Cambric MUSLINS.

Bishop Lawn, Pongee, Colored Florence, Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted HOSE. Men's lambs' wool and country knit HOSE. Children's spotted Stockings and Socks. Ladies' ever, hockin, and kid Glove. Men's buckskin, leather, hockin, and fur Glove. Sacking Bottoms and Crash. Silk Buglandians, and scarlet pongee Handkerchiefs. Black Italian and fancy Cravats. Booms, Collars, and Stocks. Thread and Bobbinet Inserting. Laces, Edging and Quilling. Grecian Mull, Cotton Wadding and Laps. Steel Pencils, Bed Purses, Shot Bags and Powder Flasks with a great variety of other articles.

Silk and fur HATS. Seal and Otter CAPS, the best ever offered in this place; men and boys' hat and cloth CAPS. Children's Merino do.

# SHOES & BOOTS of all kinds.

Gum Elastic SHOES.

Also China, Glass, Queens, Hairs, Hol low, Cedar, Tin and Earthen WARE.

Always on hand a good stock of GROCERIES.

Which, in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment now complete.

All of which he is disposed to sell on the most favorable terms. He therefore hopes by keeping up his assortment, and selling goods cheap, to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage, and from them be respectfully solicited a call.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. JOYCE.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods. G. H. J. Elkton, Oct. 4.

# Land for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Farm of about SIXTY ACRES, more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining lands of George Jamison, Solomon Penock, William Reynolds, and others. The corner of this land is where the public road leading from Elkton towards New London Cross Roads crosses the public road leading from New Ark. Del. towards Port Deposit, about 5 and a half miles from Elkton, convenient to mills, meeting and market.

The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, lathed & plastered on the outside.

A well of good water near the house, with a good pump in the same; a milk house close to the pump; so as to convey the water from the pump into it; a smoke house over the same; a corn house, hog and hen house, garden paved in, a hundred feet square; a young apple orchard, now just beginning to bear; of the choicest and best assorted fruit; the land naturally of a good quality. Further description is therefore unnecessary, as it is like the best of the land and healthiest situations in the county. Persons wishing to purchase, will please to call on William Reynolds, near the premises, who will give every information necessary.

HENRY R. REYNOLDS.

October 11, 1854-5

# 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 MACKY, Sen. 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 29th day of June, 1855; 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 29th day of November, 1854.

JOHN S. MAFFITT, Executor.

# For Rent,

And possession given on the 26th day of March next, all that

# FARM,

belonging to the heirs of Benjamin Mandin, deceased, situated in Elk Neck, and for several years past occupied by Thomas Crouch. To a good tenant the rent will be made low. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, near the above JOHN MAFFITT.

Nov. 15-54

# Personal Discharge.

KENT COUNTY, Md.

On the application of Charles T. Loveday, of Kent county, by petition in writing to the Justices of Kent County Court, stating that he was in confinement for debts which he was unable to pay, and praying said Court to grant to him the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Charles T. Loveday having satisfied the said Court, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the State of Maryland; and the said Court having appointed Carl L. Strandberg a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles T. Loveday; and the said trustee having given bond, with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors.—And the said Court do hereby grant a personal discharge to the said Charles T. Loveday, and do hereby appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next March term of Kent County Court, for the appearance of the said Charles T. Loveday, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded by any of his creditors. And do also appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next March term of said County Court for the final hearing of the said application, and do also order that the said Charles T. Loveday, by causing a copy of this notice and order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Kent County Court, on the first Wednesday in the next March term to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles T. Loveday should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed.

Test, J. N. GORDON, Ck.

Sep. Term, 1854.

Test, JOS. N. GORDON, Ck.

Nov. 8 of Kl. Cy. Ct. Md.

# Personal Discharge.

ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, by petition in writing of James Williams, of Cecil county, for more than two years before the date of said petition a citizen of the State of Maryland, stating that he owes debts which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Acts 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 Williams having complied with all the requisites of the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Williams be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court on the first Saturday of next April term of said Court, and at such other times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to or against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for three months previous to the said first Saturday of next April term of the said County Court, to stand and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Williams should not have the full benefit of such Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand, this 26th day of September, in the year 1854.

SAML. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A true copy. Attest, JAMES SWALL, Ck.



# The Cecil Gazette.

## And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

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

BY HENRY ROSE.

ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1834.

VOL. I—NO. 1.

### TERMS.

The Cecil Gazette and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser, is published every Saturday morning, at Five Dollars, in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within three months from the receipt of the first paper. Subscribers will not be taken for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless the editor is notified to the contrary, and the future number of the paper will be continued until paid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor must be in plain English, and not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar, and five for one cent, for every subsequent insertion. Letters are in promotion.

Advertisements will mark the number of lines, and the future number of the paper will be continued until paid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor must be in plain English, and not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar, and five for one cent, for every subsequent insertion. Letters are in promotion.

### Rittenhouse's Patent Clover Mills.

Now generally in use in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Having obtained the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this above described RITTENHOUSE'S PATENT CLOVER MILLS for the State of Maryland, the subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to make to order the said Mills, varying in price from \$30 to \$50. The above Mills may be worked by hand, horse, or water power, and will kill from two to five bushels of clover per day, when worked by hand, and one bushel per hour, when worked by horse or water power. These mills will get out from 100 to 500 bushels of seed without requiring the slightest repair.

Persons wishing to examine these Mills will please call at the subscriber's shop in Elkton, where orders will be promptly received and punctually attended to. The Mills will be warranted, and if they do not perform as represented, the money will be returned.

Farmers will save in one season the price of one of these Mills. No farmer who grows clover should be without one who makes any use of clover seed.

JOHN ALDRIDGE, Elkton, Nov. 22—1834.

### Unusual Attractions!

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### Seasonable Goods,

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Striped and most CASSIMERES and CASCINETS.

PETERSHAM, (a genuine article for boys' wear.)

Woolen and Canton FLANNELS.

CALICOES, of every description and price.

MIRACUNES, double and single width CHICASSANS and BOWMAZETTS Blue and Dunford BLANKETS.

Linen and Cotton DIAPERS.

Genoa CORDS, Beaver-ton, Checks, Ties, etc.

Bleached and brown MUSLINS. Silk, Valencia, and Swastika VESTING, Ladies' embroidered Collarettes, Ties and Paisley SHAWLS.

Black and colored dress SILKS. Sars, Black, Mull, Jaconet, and Cambric MUSLINS. Bishop Lawn, Pique, Colored Florence, Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted HOSIERY. Men's hands' wool and country knit HOSIERY. Children's spotted Stockings and Socks. Ladies' beaver, hosiery, and kid Gloves. Men's beaver, hosiery, and kid Gloves. Men's beaver, hosiery, and kid Gloves.

Silk and fur HATS. Seal and Otter CAPS, the best ever offered in this place, men's and boys' hair and cloth CAPS. Children's Merino do.

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All of which he is disposed to sell on the most favorable terms. He therefore hopes by keeping up his assortment, and selling goods cheap, to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage, and from them be respectfully solicited a call.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. JOYCE.

Elkton, Oct. 4.

### POETRY.

[From the Atlantic Messenger.]

#### THE QUELLING.

The following is descriptive of a scene in which I lately participated with a circle of my friends in this city. If you publish it, you will have the appreciation of NANCY.

The day is wet, the ladies met, And all the friends are seated.

In order placed, they work in haste, To get the quilt completed.

While fingers fly, their tongues they ply, And aid each other's labors.

By counting boxes, denouncing clothes, Or taking of their neighbors.

"Dear, what a pretty frock you've on!" "I am very glad you like it."

"I am told that Miss Micommon Don't speak to Mr. Micommon."

"I saw Miss Bell the other day Young Brown's new gig admiring!"

"What keeps your sister Ann away?" "She went to try this morning."

"To town to roll my needle's work!" "So father's work is sewing."

"A lady's wedding gown is a beauty!" "Lead us your sister's gown!"

"That match will never come about!" "Now don't say it is a question."

"Covers, they say, are going out!" "Yes, looks are all the fashion."

The quilt is done, the tea is gone— The ladies are all eddying.

The ladies are all eddying, The partner each selecting.

The merry hand, in order stand, The dance begins with vigor—

And rapid feet the measures beat, And try the dizzy figure.

Unheeded by the moments fly, Old time himself seems dazing.

Till sudden stops the eye to spy The steps of men advancing.

Then slowly stroll to each side, The carriage goes rolling.

And many a dream has for its theme The pleasures of the quelling.

### EFFECTS OF DUELLING.

Extract of a letter from Washington to the Boston Commercial Gazette.

The adjournment of both Houses of Congress for three days, has afforded me an ample opportunity to examine myself with the surrounding country, and to gather here and there a speck of its history. Today, as I was passing over Potomac Bridge, a single gentleman passed me, whose air and manner attracted my attention.

He was evidently a "man of the world," and I was tempted to ask his name of the negro who followed in attendance. From him I learned the gentleman was named McCarthy, and instantly the recollection of one of the most ferocious duels in the annals of the history of honor, flashed upon my memory. It was, if my memory does not betray me, in the month of June or July, 1813, that McCarthy and Mason met in mortal combat. Mason was the pride of Virginia, was young, brave, and talented—popular, and what was more than all else beside, he had a most lovely wife, and was the father of five or six good and beautiful children. Virginia had honored him with her confidence, and her love; she had elevated him to the highest office in her gift, and beheld in him the champion of her greatness. A noble being that Mason never existed. All was fair and bright before him. McCarthy was a popular man in the old Dominion, was wealthy, and had married the sister or cousin of the wife of his antagonist. The path to fame is ever rude and uneven, and in tracing it McCarthy saw, or fancied he saw, that Mason crossed his destiny.

A quarrel, open and unadvised, ensued—hard words and blows followed, and a challenge to mortal combat was the consequence.

It was some eight or ten months before any terms could be agreed upon; but it so happened, that Doctor Brough, the surgeon of General Jackson's staff, at an inn near the city, arrived at Richmond, flushed with the glories of the Seminole campaign. This gentleman, a professional duelist, soon arranged matters, and procured all difficulties at a distance. It was agreed that the parties should meet at the distance of eight feet, with muskets loaded with one ball and twenty buckshot. They met at the time appointed, and such was the shortness of the distance that the muskets of the combatants came within a few inches of the breasts of the belligerents. At the word, both fired, and Mason fell dead upon the spot, literally blown to pieces. McCarthy escaped uninjured. Public opinion was deeply excited by the issue—and when all the horrors of the tale of blood were told, and the virtues and follies of poor Mason were remembered, the Ancient Dominion demanded the life of McCarthy. Finding the execution of the public mind to be irrepressible, he fled immediately to England, where he remained till the storm had subsided, and about five years ago returned to Virginia. In the interim, his estate had gone to decay—his friends had abandoned him, and finding his prospects rather gloomy, he came to Washington, and opened a public Hotel. Success would not at-

tempt him. His education and early habits had suited him for the duties of a host, and the recollection of the duel withheld from him the patronage of the public. Dispirited and tired of the world, he returned to Virginia, and as I am informed, resides on a small paternal estate in the county of Fairfax. Those who know him best, speak highly of the better qualities of his heart, of his education and sentiments, and regret that a man of so many good qualities should become the victim of a single error.

### THE BANK.

The following Report was made to the House of Representatives on Friday the 19th inst.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } December 11th, 1834.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 11th instant,

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House of Representatives, as soon as practicable, copies of the correspondence, not heretofore communicated, which has taken place between him and the President of the Bank of the United States, on the subject of the Branch Drifts, and in relation to the claim made by the Bank for Damages, and the course pursued by that institution on account of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government by the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to report, that the only correspondence on those subjects not heretofore communicated to Congress, which has taken place between the President of the Bank of the United States and this Department, consists of his part of two letters, one received from the 25th, and the other on the 30th ult.

That which relates to the damages and the course pursued by the Bank on account of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government, being deemed of most public importance, has been answered, and copies of his letter, and the reply of this Department, are herewith communicated.

The other letter related to the late Circular from the Treasury, declining to receive the branch drafts in payment of the public dues after the close of the present year—and as it related the Department has justly to understand it is not at all against the measure itself, but only the reasons assigned for it, that any objection is made, there did not seem to be much public necessity for a lengthy reply. But soon as the great pressure of the current business in this office, may permit, one will be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODRURY, Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. JOHN B. CALHOUN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, } Nov. 25th, 1834.

SIR: Your favor of the 13th of July last reached the Bank during my absence, and finding on my return that my letters addressed to you at Washington, had been published in the Newspapers of Nashville, it seemed useless to prolong a discussion which could only inflame the passions of the country in the midst of its elections. I have, therefore, forbore to answer your letter until the time had passed for the petition of a similar appeal from the laws.

The whole case appears to be exceedingly simple. There is a difference of opinion between the Treasury and the Bank about the damages on a bill of exchange. This is a matter of account which depends on the existing laws, and the acts of Congress provided specifically before what tribunal and in what manner, the question must be tried. Thus by the act of the 3d of March, 1797, it is provided that if any person, accountable for public money, fails to pay it, "it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, and he is hereby required to institute suit for the recovery of the same," and in such a suit "no claim for a credit shall be admitted upon trial, but such as shall appear to have been presented to the Accounting officers of the Treasury for their examination, and by them disallowed in whole or in part." The Bank has accordingly presented its account for damages, which has been disallowed. It has then retained a sufficient amount of public money for the purpose, and invited a suit by the Treasury so as to bring the subject before the court. It did this and so stated it was the best of the case made for settling the question. But as the money itself was an object of indifference to the Bank, which sought only to vindicate its own rights, and the retaining it was a mere form, to comply with the act of Congress, the Bank at the same time

requested from the Secretary to know, whether there was "any other mode of submitting the rights of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals more acceptable" to him—and would instantly have released the money on any arrangement with the Treasury to bring the case before the courts.

There is still a more summary process of obtaining decision. By the act of Congress of May 15th, 1820, if the public money be withheld, the first Comptroller of the Treasury can issue a warrant of distress against the party in default, who may then appeal to the Courts of the United States.

Either of these courses is open to the Executive. If it chooses neither, the Bank, having done its duty, is content. Before the proper tribunal, the Bank will always be ready to prove,

1. That the bill of exchange on the French Government was drawn without the slightest authority whatever from the Government to draw it.

2. That the bill proposed to the Treasury to collect the money as its agent and not to pay it until it was received from France, thus avoiding the very embarrassment which has occurred; but that the Treasury declined, and requested the immediate payment by the Bank as a purchaser.

3. That of the money so paid by the Bank, the whole was immediately appropriated by the Treasury, and a part used in the current expenses of the Government.

4. That when the bill was protested in Paris, as was inevitable, and the money paid by the agents of the Bank, to save the credit of the Treasury, the claim of damages by the Bank was an indispensable act of duty, as that alone would enable the Treasury to claim damages from the French Government, which, if the Treasury had any right to draw at all, was as much due as the principal.

5. That the universal and inflexible rule of the Treasury is to make every one pay damages; and as it had required of the Stockholders of the Bank to pay damages, when their bills add to the Treasury, have been protested, so should it now pay damages to those Stockholders, when they in turn have bought a bill from the Treasury which has been protested.

All this will be made manifest whenever the Treasury resorts to the proper tribunal. Until then, the Treasury will not prejudice the question, and quite needless to discuss it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) N. BIDDLE, President.

Hon. LEVI WOODRURY, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } December 11th, 1834.

SIR: Your communication of the 25th ult. acknowledging the receipt of my letter of the 13th of July last, relative to the detention of the public dividends by the Bank of the United States, was duly received.

After a silence of more than four months, coupled with the hostile position the Bank had assumed, it was supposed that you did not contemplate entering into further correspondence in respect to this subject, and especially as it supposed, that a correspondence would not be resumed, with an avowed view to any explanations or new arrangements, at so late a period, that your communication could not reach this Department till the day previous to that session of Congress to which you had been early apprized a report would be made on the whole of the proceedings of the Bank in this extraordinary transaction.

Presuming, therefore, that the Bank ought to have felt all the reluctance expressed in your letter, "to prolong a discussion" on the transaction, which cannot but admit, from its unprecedented and unjustifiable character, was well calculated to inflame the passions of the country, and that the circumstances might have led to the postponement of a reply till after "the election," yet no reason is assigned in your explanation, whatever may be the reason conjectured by others, for the failure to forward that reply immediately after the popular elections had terminated, and in season for a suitable examination of its contents before Congress convened.

But it would be unjust to the Bank to return thanks for the very considerate sentiment expressed in your apology for the first delay—a wish not to prolong a discussion which would only inflame the passions of the country in the midst of the elections." This Department regrets that so powerful a corporation—though perhaps unable to restrain, and therefore not so responsible for the harangues of its officers, or its advocates, on whatever days, places, or occasions—had not, in its own resolutions, reports of committees, and ca-

uses and pamphlets, published by its President, under a veto to cause to be prepared and circulated such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank—ever used a little more effort to practice the same forbearance from attempting to influence the passions of the country." How fully the Bank can now tolerate the censor of the President of this Department, for also communicating to the people information on the nature and operations of the Bank, and that information consisting only of official correspondence on both sides—must be left to others to decide.

Your last letter having at length been received, and having, as appears, been already sent to "the newspapers" by the Bank, without waiting for a reply, and before one, in the great pressure of business on them, could be expected, its contents are in some particulars found to be so very extraordinary in their tone, in their allusions, and assertions, that unpleasant as the task is, this Department has, under all the circumstances, felt constrained to submit such remarks in relation to them as seem deemed appropriate, and as seem imperative to be required. The Bank may therefore, as it is stated, that though your letter arrived so late as to prevent the submission of it to the President before preparing his annual message, or to the Attorney General before his opinion was requested on the same, and as soon as it was received, in his report to Congress concerning this subject, yet, in relation to the affairs of the Bank, it treats, as "an appeal from the laws," has never, as you appear to intimate, been made by this Department, nor is one in contemplation. Any such "appeal" is left to those who, without the sanction of an appropriation by Congress, or without a legal precept, seize upon the public property, and convert it to their private emolument. But, after a violation of the rights of the United States, and a diversion of its revenue from the Treasury to the public service, into the vaults of the Bank, if the latter expects that the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Union, or a Secretary of the Treasury will be silent, and not communicate early and full information concerning the outrage, to the people and the Representatives of the people, that those public officers are to be deterred from this discharge of a solemn duty, because the Bank entertains an opinion, that such a course is an "appeal from the laws," you have yet to learn, that both the character of that Chief Magistrate, and the obligations of his duty, as Secretary of the Treasury, have been greatly misapprehended.

In proceeding to the other contents of your letter, it is conceded with you, that "the whole case appears exceedingly simple." The Bank sets up a claim against the Treasury, to have the dividends and disallowed by the accounting officers, because considered in itself entirely equitable nor legal; because it had never received the sanction of the U. States by an appropriation; and because, if just, no branch of the Government, except Congress, had any constitutional power to authorize its payment.

Therefore, the Bank, instead of resorting to Congress for that sanction, proceeded without it, and without any legal precept, to seize on the dividends belonging to the United States, and to convert them to its private use. The vital error of the Bank in this suit, appears to have been in supposing that the Treasury and its accounting officers were any thing but mere agents of Congress to superintend the settlement of what has been appropriated. If, on the solicitation of the Bank, or any individual, however powerful, they allowed or settled any thing else than what had been sanctioned by an appropriation, it would manifestly be conniving at peculation, or a misapplication of the public money. It must be well known to the Bank, that the first and proper inquiry at the Treasury to every appropriation of public money, is, where is the appropriation? And next, where is the evidence of its correctness, under the appropriation? It seems rather unreasonable to insist, that the Treasury possesses almost unlimited power when the Bank wants favors; but to deny to the Bank all power when apprehending damage from them.

Beside all the decisive reasons against the reprehensible conduct of the Bank in this transaction, which are contained in the late Message of the President, and in the opinion of the Attorney General, the Bank, if it possesses, as has been intimated, a more powerful claim against the United States, for the removal of the public deposits, might, on this principle, in order to discharge it, or atone for any other pretended wrong, not only refuse to pay over dividends, but refuse to pay a cent claimed, the payment of its notes or bills received by the Treasury for the

public revenue; and when this consideration is weighed, it will readily be seen that the whole operations of the Government, in war and in peace, would, by its notes of the Bank must be recovered for the public revenue, are liable, at the pleasure of the Bank, to be paralyzed, and the public faith thereby violated.

After the foregoing, and when the revenue, the equitable and constitutional tribunal of Congress was, and still is, for the Bank, as for all other claimants against the Government, similarly situated, open for a resort to obtain damages—it is lamented, that the Bank was so inconsiderately advised as to appeal to its own course, as noted, dangerous, and unnecessary, of waiting upon the public revenue, as being in your opinion, "the best, if not the only course of settling the question." You state further, that this has been done by the Bank only to vindicate its own rights," when no case is believed to exist, where a person not receiving money as an officer or contractor of the Government, or money not previously granted by Congress under some special or general appropriation, in which mode the Bank did not receive those dividends, has ever been able to "vindicate" his "supposed rights," by retaining the money to atone for any error, however well founded, against the Government; and when application by the Bank for relief in this case, had never been presented to Congress, and refused, so as to furnish the slightest apology for being obliged, in order to procure redress, to resort to this unusual remedy.

But if the views of the Department on this proceeding be erroneous, much gratification would be derived from having the particular act and cause quoted by the Bank, on which it relies in making the assertion, that "the retaining of this money was a mere form to comply with the act of Congress." This Department has not been so fortunate as to discover any statute, and much less the one cited of March 3d, 1797, which requires of a claimant against the Government, that he should, in a contested case, sue in property in order to comply with the act of Congress; nor any statute which authorizes, recognizes, or validates such a seizure, in order to force the Government into a law suit, and thus, through the agency of the judiciary, attempt to effect the payment of a doubtful claim, when no money has been appropriated, nor legislative sanction given. The proposition of the Bank to make some arrangement to have the question brought "before the Courts," and the assurance now given, that in such event, "it would immediately have decreed much more attention and stronger confidence, had this assurance been more promptly given, and that amiable disposition, now manifested, been earlier evinced by the Bank, in having at least requested such an arrangement before the dividends were withheld. Before committing that aggression, the Bank was not pleased even to notify the Treasury that it wished the question of damages settled by litigation, and it communicated not the slightest intimation of a desire to make any arrangement with the Treasury to bring the case before the Courts." But the Bank, having, on these points, preserved perfect silence, and the Department and Congress having thus been lulled into security till after the adjournment of the latter, then suddenly, and without previous notice, a portion of the accounting revenue was estimated and expected to aid in meeting the large appropriations which had just been made, and to pay the residue of the public debt, was withheld by the Bank, and was not offered to be restored till after the termination of a suit, probably protracted for many years. After committing that aggression, and still withholding in its possession, the money of the United States, the Bank then, and not till then, "invited" this Department to bring the subject of the damages in some way before the courts, and thus indirectly to sanction the seizure of the public money, and to acquiesce, until adjusted by litigation, in the Bank's unprecedented and ruinous course as to the public revenue—a course involving a principle which, under all the circumstances of this case, if once adopted, might disseminate our whole collection, by the seizure of them, without legal pretence, under one pretence or another, and, as previously explained, place even our disbursements, so far as the public funds consist of United States Bank notes, at the sole mercy of an irritated and unscrupulous corporation.

But this Department could not acquiesce, however urgently "invited," without proving faithless to every principle of public duty and public safety. Late as even that invitation, it is remarkable that your letters expressed nothing about it, money itself being an object of indifference to the Bank, and that it would not have released the money in any



In laying down the first position which the Bank asserts it "will always be ready to prove," viz. "that the Bill of Exchange on the French Government, was drawn by the French Government, and not by the Bank from that Government," it is feared that the zeal of the Bank to vindicate a former Government, has led you to overlook the treaty, in which that Government expressly stipulates to pay "the sum of twenty-five millions of francs, at Paris, in five equal payments, of five millions each, on the first, second, third, fourth and sixth, of the month of January, next, and six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty-six centimes, each into the hand of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it." This, you observe, moreover, "is the language of the treaty between the United States, which accompanied the bill, and empowered the holder, as the person designated under the treaty and in pursuance of it, to receive the money, which had then become honorably due from the French Government." In thus understanding your apology, we have been promptly paid, according to every principle of national good faith, by furnishing, as early as practicable, the evidence to prove the point just mentioned; and, since, if such evidence is furnished, not only the aggravated damages are relinquished, but the conduct of the Government, in this matter, in that particular, be duly appreciated.

In that event, they of course, do not pay the money for "the credit of the Treasury" for the purpose of exacting from it, an account of the professed fraud of a large class of delinquents. If, for example, the delinquents are estimated at 100,000, and the sum paid is \$100,000, they paid it with a view to save the Treasury from exposure to such a claim by some foreigner who might by hostile or sordid; and upon pecuniary principle alone being so concerned, might be so deluged with claims, that the Government, as to permit the bill not only to be protested abroad, and the "credit of the Treasury" to suffer, so as to have it returned home protested, but who might thereupon immediately make a demand on the Treasury beyond the actual damages sustained, and thus, in the end, the Government it may be properly added, penal damages, and to pursue this demand in no ineffectual manner.

Drink never changes but only shows  
our natures.

cessity of taking an immediate vote, time was precious, and further delay feared, would jeopardize the bill, many

the others, taking a swallow when the cough is troublesome."

We lay before our readers this number

for a future meeting.

1917







### New and Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received a new and complete assortment of staple & fancy goods, consisting in part of Wool, Wools, Worsted, Silk, Cotton and Linens, which he offers at reduced prices, and which he invites the public and his friends to examine.

**WOOLLENS**—Super blue, blue, olive, green, brown, maroon and mixed Colours; coarse ditto, at various prices; fancy Cassimere and Cassimere, white, red and black Flannels, Peterborough, Devonshire and country Kersey, Linsey, Padding.

**WORSTEDS**—Double & single with Merinoes, Croissants; Bombazines; Bombazines; Valenciennes and Swansdown Vesting.

**SILKS**—Matisse, and 6 Italian Lustre; black and blue black and fancy Gros de Naples; white and colored Fines; colored Satins; black Mode; Satin; Laventine; Flourentine; Popeline; bandanas; pongee and flag silk; double-velvet; Silk Velvets; Silk Vesting and taily velvet.

**LINENS**—10-4 table and bed-eye Diaper; Russia; do; Irish Linen; brown and white Holland; coarse Linens; Brown Sheet; Canvas; damask Table Cloths.

**BOBBINETTES**, &c.—Plain and fig'd Bobbinet; bobbinet and thread Laces & Edgings; Cambric; Linen Cambric and linen cambric; Handkerchiefs; small size; gentlemen's and ladies' English Kid Gloves; black and white-Lace Veils; plain and figured Ribbons; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Buttons; Cord; Stocks; Tapes; Buttons; Combs; Penknives, &c.

**COTTONS & CAMBRICS**—Dark and fancy Calicoes, for 6½ cents; and Cambric Calicoes, a new article; Furniture do; French Chintz; 4-4 ditto Ginghams; Cambrics; colored do; plain Jacquets; plain do; plain and figured Swiss; Mill Muslin; Dimity; bleached and unbleached Muslins; Checks; Furniture do; Flannelette; do; King's for 12 cents; white, red and brown Cottons; Flannelette; and Ladies' Handkerchiefs; Sewing Cotton; Silks; Patent Thread; 3-4 Cotton Diaper; Carpet Cloth; Cotton Yarn and Cotton Laces; Fancy Shawls; 6-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Thelvet Wool Shawls; Chelly do; Silk do; Long Cashmere do; Imitation do; 6-4 and 4-4 French do; French do; small size; Cotton do. Hosiery—white, black, and colored cotton, worsted, white and mixed; ladies' wool and ladies' merino hose.

**BOOTS & SHOES**—Ladies' gaiter boots; prunelle, kid, monroes, and gum elastic shoes; lace boots and shoes; men's fine and coarse boots; extra proof do; men's lace boots and shoes; boys' ditto.

**HATS AND CAPS**—Fine fur and wool hats; for and seal skin caps. Furthen, queens, tin, hard and cedar WARE.

**GROCERIES**—Coffee for 10 cents; Brown & loaf sugar; tea; molasses; coarse and fine sugar.

The Subscriber invites all who wish to obtain bargains to call. He is determined to sell his GOODS upon the lowest terms. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Goods, and the highest prices given.

EDWARD A. SCOTT.

December 15, 1834.

### Ricketts' Row of Industry

OUT again in the open field, in spite of the office of the "Stone Stable" and all his thundering artillery. We believe he does not lose his artillery with the same ammunition that he will. We believe he loads with envy, with intrigue, with down with corruption, and fire with monopoly. We load our artillery with goods, and it down with bank notes; it down with good friends, and fire it off with good will to all men. Those persons who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. It began at the "Stone Stable," where, you know, there is always dirt about stable. It reminds me of a tale of George Buchanan; it began in dirt, and dirt I hope it will end. We are sorry to think the office of the "Stone Stable," that sense he had, left it down where he came from, and had to get one of his clerks to write his advertisement; and then he takes up the paper and extends it out the full length of his arms, say something less than a ten foot pole—and says to some of our friends, "aint this a thundering advertisement?" don't you think this will put Ricketts' Row down? We cry out no—not at all. We think, no, not at all. We think that he is concerned with this. This answer to the office of the "Stone Stable" would not have been put in print if he had not made a personal attack on Ricketts' Row of Industry. If he had come out in a different light, it would not have been taken notice of, but in the manner in which he has to do it, and hope the gentleman of the "Stone Stable" will, for the future, be careful how he makes personal attacks on the Row of Industry. If the office of the "Stone Stable" thinks that Ricketts' Row has done any injury to him unfairly, the officers and crew of Ricketts' Row feel themselves satisfied to see him personally, and have a fair understanding as we wish well to all our brother seamen and the officers of the "Stone Stable" flesh, but not his conduct by a good deal, and that he will find by us, and also the public, after a while. We are determined not to answer any thing that the office of the "Stone Stable" may put out, if we can possibly reach, from the Row of Industry. ROACH & BENNETT. Dec 6

**Job Printing,**  
Neatly executed at this Office.

### 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 Samuel Jenness, 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 17th day of July, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

DAVID JENNESS, Administrator.

### 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 John Guthrie, 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 4th day of August, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

BENJAMIN W. HARRIS, Administrator.

### 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 Patterson, 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 10th day of July, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

SAUEL GAY, ANN PATTERSON, Administrators.

### 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 Charles T. Ford, 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 4th day of August, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

JOHN FORD, Administrator.

### 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 Mackey, Sen. 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 29th day of June, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

MARY BAKER, Administratrix.

### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Deviney, 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 13th day of July, 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 27th day of November, 1834.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Administrator.

### For Rent,

And possession given on the 25th day of March next, all that

### FARM,

belonging to the heirs of Benjamin Mauldin, deceased, situated in Elk Neck, and for several years past occupied by Thomas Crouch. To a good tenant the rent will be made low. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, near the above farm. JOHN MAULDIN, Nov. 15—cwt

### 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 EZEKIEL GIBBERSON, 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 4th day of August, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

SAMUEL GARRET, 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 ABRAHAM ADAMS, 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 4th day of August, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

HENRY BAKER, Administrator.

### 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 SAMUEL ALLEN, 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 17th day of July, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

THOMAS K. STEPHENS, Administrator.

### 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 LEWIS ADAMS, 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 4th day of August, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

HENRY BAKER, Administrator.

### 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 MACKAY, Sen. 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 29th day of June, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

JOHN S. MAFFITT, 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 MARGARET RUSSELL, 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 10th day of June, 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 29th day of November, 1834.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Executor.

### Pork Wanted!

GEORGE H. DUTTON & Co. will give the highest CASH price for twenty thousand select heavy corn fed PORK.

Harve-de-Grace, Nov. 29—21

### Wanted,

AN Apprentice to the Blacksmithing Business. He will be instructed in the Edge Tool, Mill Work, and Smithing in all its various branches. To one who can come well recommended, a desirable situation is offered. One between the ages of 15 and 17 would be preferred. Apply to ROBERT WHITESIDES. Nov. 25

### GEORGE PEACOCK,

PROPRIETOR OF THE "AMERICAN HOTEL,"

No. 56, Pratt-st., Baltimore. Returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment since his commencement in this city. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up his house to promote their comfort and convenience; and in rendering it as comfortable as any in this city, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, as he will spare no pains to merit it.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms, and Families travelling with private parlors and bed-rooms, with the best of beds and furnished in the neatest and most modern style. His house is situated in the most pleasant part of the city, the Rail Road cars pass his door; it is contiguous to the Steam Boats, Public Stage Offices, &c. &c. December 13, 1834.

### NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a large and splendid assortment of Fall Seasonable Goods, which he is willing to dispose of on just and reasonable terms, and at a very moderate advance. His stock consists in part of CLOTHS of various colors and prices; also, a large quantity of CASSIMERES, CASSIMERS, FLANNELS, HEAVYWEAVERS, CORDS, &c. PETERSHAM, an excellent article for lamp coats.

**VESTINGS**—A large and handsome assortment, such as Silk, Satin, Velvet, Valenciennes, Swansdown, &c. English and French MERINOS, Cassimeres, Bombazines, Bombazines, SHAWLS—Merino, Cashmere, and Worsted Cotton.

**SILKS**, for ladies' dresses. Swiss, Beak, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric MUSLINS.

Laces and Edgings, Thread Laces, and a variety of other fancy articles.

**CALICOES**, at all prices, new and fashionable style.

Omaburg, bleached and unbleached muslin.

### SHOES AND BOOTS.

Ladies' seal skin, Morocco, leather & lacing Shoes; men's coarse & fine Boots and Shoes.

### HATS AND CAPS.

Britannia and Liverpool Ware; Hardware, Tinware, Woodware; Brushes, &c.

### GROCERIES.

Always a supply on hand. The subscriber, thankful for the past liberality of his customers, humbly solicits a continuance of it, and hopes they will not forget the old and well known stand.

WILLIAM TOURETTE, Jr. N. B. All kinds of country produce, at the market price, will be taken in exchange for goods. W. T. Jr. Oct. 18—1f

### GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

"American Magazine" Of useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Engraving Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into to secure to authors, and to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portrait and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Book Company, 47 Court St.

Boston, December 15. Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

### FOR SALE.

A quantity of HEERRINGS, by the barrel. Also—BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. THOMAS S. WELCH. November 25

### Hail! All hail!

Glorious news to the purchasers of Cheap Goods!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, far and near, old and young, rich and poor, that he has just received his second addition to his Fall Stock, which renders it by far the largest and most complete now in this town.

Some of its contemporaries cried out too soon, Cheap Goods! Large Stocks, &c.—they surely must have forgotten that the *Julien-Mon* (founded on the ruins of the Old Stone Stable, and directly opposite the Elkton Post Office) had not received her Fall ammunition on board, and of course was not ready to open her fire. But now we must surely let them know that we too are up and doing, that we are now ready to take hold and pull too, and all we ask is a heavy load of good customers, heavy laden with cash or its equivalent, and we shall bid all those of industry, all the usual Attractions, a long adieu; we shall have them far in the distance, for our port holes are open, our yard sticks are ready, our scissors are sharpened, we are ready for action, and are determined to maintain our ground, in spite of all manner of line ships which may open their hostilities against us. We now repeat, "Come on, Marauder! and we to him who first cries hold, enough!" I have heard it said, the pressure of the times are so great that people cannot afford to pay even a small advance on goods; all such we particularly invite to call at the *Julien-Mon*; you will there be able to buy Blue, black, brown, Adirondack, and other goods, olive, fawn, drab, mix and other fancy colored CLOTHS; at every price, from \$2 to \$9.

Blue, black, brown, drab, and fancy colored CASSIMERES; Fannish's premium SATINETTES; (very superior); Satinets, Bombazines, &c. at every price; the largest assortment ever opened in Elkton.

**MERINOS.** A most beautiful assortment of French, German and English Merinos, 3-4 and 6-4, of every colour and at every price.

**FLANNELS.** Cotton and woolen, every quality. Buzes, Supers, Fines, Cloths, Kerseys, Ratinetts, Bombazines, &c. Bombazines.

**BLANKETS,** every size, quality and kind.

Beaverettes, Genoa Cord, Red Ticking, Checks, Russia Diaper, Russia Sheet, Cotton and Irish Table Diaper, Irish Linen, Long, &c.

**CIRCASSIANS,** every colour and every price.

**VESTINGS.** Silk, Valenciennes, Swansdown, Toilette, Sup. white Mareilles; Merino Vesting, a new and beautiful article.

**POURCEES,** Sup. Scarlet Chintz Prints, Curtain Calico, Furniture Check.

Out of the abundance I am constrained to cry, just call and see them; counters piled, shelves full, and going off like hot rolls on a fine morning.

**SILKS.** A few pieces of real Mattioni Italian Lustre, the only pieces of real Mattioni in this town. Also, French and Italian Lustre at every price. Colored Silks, such as Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, &c.

**LACES.** Super thread, bobbinet and cotton Laces, Edgings, and Footings; super thread, bobbinet and muslin Insertings, Footings, &c.

**FINE MUSLINS.** Cambric, plain and plaid; Jaconet figured and plain; Mull and Swiss, figured and plain; Nankeoke, Bobbinet Green, etc. Patternet, Bishop's Lawn, Bobbinet and Collars.

**GLOVES.** Men's buckskin, beaver, woolen and hosiery Gloves; ladies' kid, beaver, Torkan plain and cotton Gloves; men's buckskin Mitts and ladies' kid Mitts.

**HOSIERY.** Ladies black worsted mohair, merino, silk and cotton Hosiery; ladies' white, merino, silk and cotton Hosiery; misses' worsted and cotton Hosiery; men's worsted, silk, hamba's wool and cotton half hose; and almost every article in the dry goods line.

**SUPER SILK & FUR HATS.** WATER PROOF BOOTS.

Men's, boys', ladies', misses and children's Boots, Monroes, Shoes; Slippers of every kind, quality and description.

**GROCERIES.** of all kinds and qualities.

**HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, STONWARE, TINWARE, & CEDARWARE.**

Oh! stop! stop!—you have every thing. Well, we will admit we have a little of almost every thing; therefore we will stop enumerating.

New friends, acquaintances, and buyers in general, you are well aware the world was not made in a day; you must be convinced that every thing cannot be done in a moment; at the same rate, the abundance of goods now in Elkton cannot be in a moment exhausted, when you come to our town you may expect to find an assortment far superior to any ever offered in this market heretofore. But enough. I must close, and in so doing, I return my grateful acknowledgments to my numerous country, as well

as my town friends, and relying on that generous patronage which has thus far supported me, I now invite you all to the grand Jubilee of Cheap Goods, and whoever regains his, her, or their bargains, at home or abroad, shall not labor long under such uneasy feelings, as the goods will be taken back (without any reserve) and the money returned to the purchaser.

Yours, very respectfully, THOMAS S. WELCH.

Elkton, October 18—1f N. B. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. T. S. Welch.

### STRAY BULL.

Came to the subscriber's farm, in Elk Neck, about 3 months ago, a dun-colored Bull, having a white on the forehead, a full shoulder, belly, and hind legs, and having lost the tip of the right horn. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. RICH'D. C. DOWNE.

Nov. 29. W. B. Odham, Jr. D. Having located himself on Bohemia for a few months, will practice in his profession when called upon. Nov. 21—4w

### Personal Discharge.

ON the application of Charles T. Lovey, day, of Kent county, by petition in writing to the Justices of Kent County Court, stating that he was in confinement for debt which he was unable to pay, and praying said Court to grant to him the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles T. Lovey having satisfied the said Court, and every present testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the State of Maryland; and the said Court having appointed Carl L. Strandberg a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles T. Lovey, and the said trustee having given bond, with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors—And the said Court do hereby grant a personal discharge to the said Charles T. Lovey, and do hereby appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next March term of Kent County Court, for the appearance of the said Charles T. Lovey, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded by any of his creditors, and do also appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next March term of said County Court for the final hearing of the said application, and do also order that the said Charles T. Lovey, by causing a copy of this notice and order to be inserted in *one* of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Kent County Court on the first Wednesday in the next March term to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles T. Lovey should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed. Test, J. N. GORDON, Clk. Sep. Term, 1831.

True copy. Test, JOS. N. GORDON, Clk. Nov. 8 of Kt. Co. Ct. Md.

### Personal Discharge.

ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, by petition in writing of James Williams, of Cecil county, for more than two years before the date of his said petition, a citizen of the State of Maryland, stating that he was indebted which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Acts 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 Williams having complied with all the requisites of the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Williams be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court on the first Saturday of next April term of said Court, and at such other times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to or against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for three successive months previous to the said first Saturday of next April term of the said County Court, to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Williams should not have the full benefit of such Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand, this 25th day of September, in the year 1834.

SAM'L BOLLINGSWORTH. A true copy. Attest, JAMES SEWELL, Clk. Cecil County Court. Oct. 11—3m

### Magistrates Blanks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.