

At This Office.

WILLIAM GAZETTE

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

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

VOL. 2.

ELKTON, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

NO. 39.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY H. BOSE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the *Willam Gazette*, by whom all subscriptions will be received, receipts given, and orders for the execution of work duly forwarded to me.

ALEX. ANDERSON, Esq., P. M., Port Deposit.
J. H. HARRIS, Esq., P. M., Perryville.
MATTHEW WEAVER, Esq., P. M., Rising Sun.
SAMUEL H. BROWN, Esq., P. M., Rockville.
W. B. HALL, Esq., P. M., Blue Bell.
W. M. TOWNSEND, Esq., P. M., Haverhill.
W. M. MARY, Esq., P. M., Falmouth.
THOMAS MARY, Esq., P. M., North East.
Major JOHN N. BRADY, P. M., Charleston.
BENJAMIN C. CHASE, Esq., P. M., Conowingo.
WILLIAM D. MASON, Esq., P. M., Elkton.
RICHARD I. FORD, Esq., P. M., St. Augustine.
J. B. MORTON, Esq., P. M., Warwick.

Notice.

THE subscriber having a mind to remove his business which he has long conducted to, he has here to give notice to the public, that he will open a school for teaching the classical languages in this village, and on sufficient encouragement will be given to any of the pupils.

WM. DUKIE.

Elkton, Jan. 15, 1839—11

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the stock of Hats which Mr. Wm. H. Clark had on hand when he left Elkton, and is now ready to supply his customers, by wholesale and retail, with silk, beaver, fur and Russia Hats, cheap and as fashionable as they can be obtained in any of the cities.

He also has on hand a number of Ladies' Fur Bonnets made after the latest fashion, and will always be ready to make Hats and Bonnets to order, at the shortest notice.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the same.

The factory has been removed next door to the Post Office.

JAMES T. BROWN.

Dec 13—1y

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between G. W. Moore and G. W. Griffin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by G. W. Moore, who being the active partner in the late firm, feels it his duty to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage patron extended, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of cutting, to merit a still farther share of public patronage.

The London, Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions, equal to hand, and garments of any cut or style can be made to order at the shortest notice, and always to any from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Dec 11—Jan 12 if

Notice.

THE undersigned, Commissioner appointed by Cecil County Court to value and divide the Real Estate of Benjamin Mandlin, deceased, late of Cecil county, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that we shall meet on the said Real Estate in 1839, at 12 o'clock, in the said county, on Monday the 11th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

THOMAS S. THOMAS,
ANDREW BARRETT,
ROBERT THACKARA,
Dec. 8—11P Commissioners.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Elisha Hitchcock, late an imprisoned debtor of Cecil county, that the said Hitchcock hath made application to Enoch Clark, Esq., chief judge of the Orphans' Court of said county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and that the said judge has granted the said insolvent a release from imprisonment, and appointed the first Saturday after the first Monday of April next for his personal appearance before Cecil County Court, to answer such allegations or interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors.

Dec 22—2m

WOOL CARDBING, MANUFACTURING, &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is ready to receive Wool to manufacture into Cloth, Blanketing, Satinets, &c. at the North East Factory, where every attention will be paid to the business. Wool will be carded into rool, &c. cents per lb. cash. The Machine powered with new Cards, and in complete order.

JETHRO JOHNSON.

July 14—1f

Fresh Flour.

20 Barrels first rate CUMBER COUNTY Flour just received for sale by
Z. RUDOLPH.

Elkton, Jan. 5, 1839.

An Highly Important Caution to the Public.

"Case not titles"—Beware of falling.
DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham st., takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients afflicted with the various forms of disease incident to humanity, who have consulted themselves to his care, and who have the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved of their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. His distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning the source of his enjoyment, and leading to many instances to the various of confused hypercondition. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors it remains involved in much obscurity. Dr. Evans has been engaged in the study of this disease, and has been successful in its treatment, by the remedies of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience, and success, throughout the whole of the delicate diseases, all of which are the most part aggravated by, and result in the various forms of disease, as follows:—MEDICAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED, and UNPRACTICED. In any case that attempts to lose the credit of the name of Dr. Evans, or to supply him with the choice of remedies from foreign markets, and composed on the most scientific principles. A physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

DR. W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP.

For Children's Coughs.
Prepared by himself.
TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that the great irritation to the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and violent fits of crying, and the child is seized with convulsions, the child's fingers into its mouth. If the mother's sympathy is not speedily alleviated, convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with the fatal malady, convulsions.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. Robert Monroe, Newburgh, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great labors, dyspnoea, distorted neck, severe headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, distressing nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, diarrhoea, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. M. gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his restoration or happiness. He fell accidently notified in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in complete relief, removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say in public that this declaration is, that he suffered with the same or any other symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same medicinal benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of John Browne, North Sixth st. near Second st. Williamsburg, has been afflicted with the above complaint, resulting from the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, distorted neck, diarrhoea, flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side, without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicines. All Mr. Browne procured from Dr. William Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to detail.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York.

The facts above, of Williamsburg, Long Island, and being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of Jan. 1837.

PETER FINKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

THE above Medicine is for sale by the subscriber.

WM. TORBERT, Jr.

Elkton, Dec. 22—1y

\$15 Reward.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber on or about the 1st day of November last, three COWS, two of which were giving milk. The cows are both red, one a muley, the other with a white face and horns, turned in at the point of the other a black, with a white face and short tail. Fifteen dollars will be given for the return of said cows, or information to the subscriber, or George M. Perryville, Jan. 15, 1839.

POETRY.

HINTS TO POETRY EDITORS.

One reader cries "Your strain's too grave,
Too much morality you have,
Too much about religion,
Give me some wit and rizzard tales,
Thy ship-shod ghosts with fins and scales,
And Rattlers like a pigeon."

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fables—like—
In other words, those myths,
Composed of kings, and priests and lords,
Of border wars, and Gothic legends
That need to live in fables.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded lies and stuff
To raise the fair creature,
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks, the Poles, or Jews,
Or any other nation.

The son of dull scholastic lore
Would like to see a little more
Of first rate science of Latin;
The great brain would have the price
Of wax and sugar, fruit and rice;
The dialect, skill and satire.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote, a pun,
A riddle or a conundrum,
Some such for parliamentary news,
And some, perhaps, of wiser views,
Would rather hear a fable.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip his pen in Greek or Latin,
And scold against the poets
Of all the literary folk.
He calls the greatest epic.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled-up variety,
A miscellaneous bag of tricks,
Comprising all that's good and bad,
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says one,
Or some of the latest of the times,
To hear of wedding parties,
For in a time of general rain,
Some suffer from the drought, some plain,
At least not in society.

I want to hear of death, says one,
Of people totally untrue,
By losses, loss, or fever,
Another answers, full as seven,
I don't want the fall and rise
Of rascals' sins and levers.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a favorite dish
Of politics to suit them,
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they ever the subject were chosen,
We never should confute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lobby or low, 'tis all the same,
Too highly or too lowly;
So, brother editors, pursue,
Till you have reached the last to you,
And let the grumblers grumble.

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tened by a tear, (for she was too intensely engaged to weep) aroused in my breast the liveliest emotions; and unrestrained by the pride of youth and manhood, a tear fell upon the couch of my languishing friend—*Alban.*

HOW UNIVERSAL IT IS.

We never yet knew the man who would say, "I am contented." (Go where you will, among the rich and poor, the man of competence, or the man who curbs his greed by the sweat of his brow, you hear the sound of murmuring and the voice of complaint.)

The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune with his saw, around a cask. "What," cried he, "mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round and round like a dog, driving away at a hoop."

"Heigho!" sighed a blacksmith, in one of the late hot days, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow, while the red hot iron sizzled by "It is a hard life with a vengeance!" melting and frying one's self over a burning surface."

"This is a bad trade," ejaculated a shoe-maker, as he bent over a lapidary—there am I, day after day wearing my soul away in making soles for others, cooled upon this little?" by "I could tell you a tale."

"I am sick of this outdoor work," exclaims the carpenter, "standing under a sweating sun, or exposed to the inclemencies of the weather—if I was only a tailor!"

"This is too bad!" perpetually cries the tailor, "to be compelled to sit perched up here, plying the needle all the time—would that mine was a more active life!"

"Last day of grace!" snarls every discontented customer who pips; what shall I do?" grumbles the merchant; "I had rather be a hawk than a dove—any thing."

"Happy fellows!" grows the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pines over some dry, rusty record; "happy fellows! I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brains on this tedious, vexatious question."

And on through all the ramifications of their society, all are complaining of their condition—each in his own particular calling. "If I were only this, or the other, I should be content," is the universal cry—any thing but what I am."

So goes the world; so it has gone, and so it will go.

A MATHEMATICIAN.

A boy about fifteen years old once said to me with an important air, "I went through Dabell's arithmetic three times last winter, sir, and I can do any sum in the hardest cyphering book you can bring."

I did not dispute his vanity, but what he could mechanically do, I was not the answer of almost any sum found in a book under a rule. But I thought he had, like many others, made figures without thinking, and I asked him the following question:

"What will twenty pounds of beef come to at twelve cents a pound, provided the beef is two-thirds fat?"

He hesitated a while, and then said, "If you will tell me what the fat comes to, I'll do the sum."

I laughed heartily, for I could not restrain myself. He soon said to me with considerable pride:

"If you will tell me the rule it comes under, I will tell you what it comes to."

I still said nothing, for his ludicrous embarrassment prevented my speaking at the instant, when he with great vehemence said:

"It is an unfair sum—I never saw such a sum in the book in my life!"

He considered me an impertinent school master, and I put him down as a fair specimen of most of the children taught in our common schools. They make no application of their lessons to the practical business of life. They do not think. They are not taught that thinking has any thing to do in obtaining an education. This unfortunate had never brought the business of the world on the slate into the school-room. No; that two-thirds fat he could not understand—he could not put the fat under any rule—he had never seen a sum that had any fat in it before."

Satirical hints on the People's Education.

JAMES SHERRIDAN KNOWLES might make a good story of this of his namesake:

James Knowles, of Point Judith, (Rhode Island) in the last war, lived in an exposed station, near the ocean, and never went to bed without having his gun charged by his side. One night, there was a violent thunder gust, which shook the house to the foundation, and awoke his wife from a sound sleep; in affright she screamed:

"Husband, husband, the British have landed or the day of judgment has come, I don't know which!"

"By goosh," said Knowles, springing up and seizing his gun, "I'm ready for either."

COMFORT TO BACHELORS.—The New Orleans Sun contains the following sensible advice:

MARRIAGE BECAUSE THE WEATHER IS COLD.—The Philadelphia Ledger advises bachelors to get married, because the winter is upon us. How does he know that they will be bettered by the change? There is no certainty of getting a warm wife.

Don't be further on the other side! You'll have one of best."

"Henry! get up you lazy dog. It's day break."

"Richard! turn out and put on the kettle!" &c. &c. There we are in our little cell, which is just big enough for one, with its clean white sheets spread over our person, tucked comfortably in about the sides, and our head raised to a dignified height, by having our cushions stuffed under the pillow. We wish we were there now, instead of here. When we go to bed we never have to exclude, with the virtuous, yet upbraiding Roman—"We have had a day!" on the contrary, we stretch out our weary body to its full length, (we don't cut ourselves up in bed, as vulgar folks do), and say, in a tone of self-satisfaction, "Well, here lies a single contentment, and an honest editor, type set for and dried, after a hard day's work."

We then say our prayers, turn over on our left side, and go to sleep.

THE FARMERS.

It is a glory to a man to honor his occupation. If he be a lawful one and well followed it should be his pride to avow and defend it—such an one is that of the farmer. He is the lord of the land, and on it should walk erect, conscious of his own dignity. Call in house-paint, with sun-drawn complexion and beaming eyes, he need not feel diminished in the presence of any one, nor envy the white glove and the broad cloth, nor once desire to exchange the farm whip for the walking stick. These symbols of utility he might have if he chose, but they would only hide what should have been his greatest glory, the sign of his occupation, his industry, his usefulness. We would by no means recommend to the unassuming class of which we are speaking to obtain their object, would be to bring the importance of railroads before the whole people of our commonwealth. Its importance to our worldly prosperity we point out by an addresser dated throughout the state. But we are desirous to spread far and wide the moral effects of the railroads on our wide spread country. This, we think, can best be done from the pulpit. In this belief, we take leave, most respectfully, but earnestly, to ask you to take an early opportunity to deliver a discourse before your congregation, on the moral effect of railroads in our wide extended country.

THE CHURCH AND RAILROADS.—Massachusetts is deeply interested in the construction of a railroad to extend from Boston to the western line of the state, and efforts are being made to enlist public feeling, and ensure private contribution in its favor. The object would be to bring the importance of railroads before the whole people of our commonwealth. Its importance to our worldly prosperity we point out by an addresser dated throughout the state. But we are desirous to spread far and wide the moral effects of the railroads on our wide spread country. This, we think, can best be done from the pulpit. In this belief, we take leave, most respectfully, but earnestly, to ask you to take an early opportunity to deliver a discourse before your congregation, on the moral effect of railroads in our wide extended country.

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Maryland Legislature.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Imprisonment for Debt.

The committee to whom was referred the bill for the purpose of abolishing imprisonment for debt, knowing the great anxiety which is felt in relation to that matter, now give notice that they will lay such a bill before this house, in the course of next week. It has been thought advisable not to proceed hastily, but to take time for due deliberation on a measure of so much importance, and to afford an opportunity for consultation and union among its friends.

The committee do not imagine that they are capable of presenting any new views on a subject which has heretofore been so ably discussed; nor do they aspire to do more than to reproduce the strong points which have been urged elsewhere. They take this occasion to report some of the considerations which have influenced the committee in arriving at the conclusions to which they have arrived. It is believed that the consideration of the subject ought to be abolished as expunged from the Statute Book of Maryland. They are unanimously of opinion, that it is unjust, impolitic and unjust, in its operation, and that it is a curse to posterity.

It is an abominable and disgusting relic of that atrocious policy of ancient and superstitious Rome, which authorized the subjecting of the debtor's person to chains, stripes and ignominy, which sanctioned the dismembering of his body, the cutting of it up into pieces, and the parceling of them out, to his creditors, in shares proportioned to the amount of debt; or which permitted his wife and children to be sold and exiled to perpetual servitude.

It subjects to a humiliating and an estimable citizen, or a helpless fellow being, because he is not endowed with the super-human faculty of controlling the destinies of fortune, or of performing that which is an utter impossibility.

It inflicts upon its victim a rigorous punishment for the doing of that which, in calumnious circumstances has disabled him from doing, and which it wantonly and absolutely takes away from him the only possible means of performing.

It is not less unfair and unequal in its operation, than was its kindred measure, the law which made the debtor liable to those who had the least moral claim to exemption from punishment, whilst it treated with the utmost severity the great mass of individuals, whose misfortune it was not to have been blessed with the advantages of having been instructed to read and write, and whose poverty had better enabled to understand the law, so as to abstain from committing infractions of its quirk and ambiguities.

It treats the innocent as a culprit; it incarcerates him as if he were a felon; and it often visits him with greater severity and more prolonged sufferings, thereby confounding virtue with vice, indirection with fraud, and misfortune with crime.

There is no necessity for it; and there is no reason in it, other than that which is found in fallacious arguments based upon erroneous premises, and derived from the worst of ancient prejudices, no longer suited to the times, the progress of age, or to the state and circumstances of the country.

It is inimical to the American republican form of government; for wherever, in other countries the creditor has been authorized to exercise a control over the person, as well as the property of his debtor, or, it has invariably been found that liberty could not exist there long; or that it was a mere name for a despotism in reality—or for a corrupt government of patrians and plebeians.

It is an abuse of the power of the State by the encouragement which it holds out for oppression; and by the virtual withdrawing from the weak and unfriended, that protection which the state owes to the humblest of its citizens.

It is inconsistent with that fundamental article of our declared rights, which guarantees to every American citizen, not charged with any criminal offense, the uninterrupted pursuit of happiness and the unmolested enjoyment of personal liberty.

It reverses the established principle of law and justice which always presumes innocence until guilt be made to appear. It is its utmost modification a harsh and humiliating restraint upon personal liberty—the very requiring of bail is nothing less than a presumption of guilt, a direct insinuation of fraud, or an imputation of dishonesty.

It is a palpable violation of that Christian precept, which inculcates us to love our common faith in the Redeemer, that it is far better that ninety-nine guilty be spared, than that one who is innocent should suffer.

It is calculated to blunt and impair that moral sense of obligation, those lofty feelings and pride of character, which would operate upon the honest debtor, if he were once assured that the party with whom he contracts relied upon his integrity above every thing else, and upon that guarantee, instead of upon the power which the law permits any sordid and heartless creditor to have over the body of the debtor.

The vilest criminal, the common thief, or the midnight plunderer, cannot be imprisoned, arrested or even held to bail, but upon an accusation by testimony, or a declaration of suspicion under oath; whilst the poor and friendless debtor is

daily seized and dragged away from the hearth of his family and the ties of his home, and held captive, for a time at least not in pursuance of the sentence of a court, or of a trial by a jury of his peers, but upon the bare suggestion of any vindictive creditor or his attorney.

The power of imprisonment for debt, creates a trespass wilfully committed, where none was even intended.

It supposes an outrage against the peace and dignity of the State, where none has been attempted or meditated.

No person is compelled to become a creditor of another, whenever that creditor exists, it has been voluntarily entered into by the creditor. If he incurs any risk by contracting it, it is with his own consent, and he may first satisfy himself as to the property, ability and integrity of the party he is about to trust. If, however, he neglects to take such precaution, or to deal for ready money, rather than forego the additional gain which time may chance to give him, the fault is his own, a fault not unfrequently more injurious to the debtor than to the creditor, for, to the latter, the aggregate of additional gains under his system of crediting at higher prices, derived from the whole number of those who punctually meet their engagements, serves as an insurance fund to compensate him for what he occasionally loses by others.

The power of imprisoning the debtor, holds out an inducement to the tradesman or speculator to trust more to the law than to his own prudence and sagacity; when, by a due exertion of these, he would be more effectually secured than by the law, which is a less cautious ruler in his inquiries as to the character and means of the purchaser, to whom, as a temptation to deceive him more deeply in debt, the creditor proffers a long credit and pleasing terms, carefully avoiding to intimate that a right to imprison shall be implied as a part of the agreement.

It is questionable whether fraud is less frequent on the part of the creditor than on the part of the debtor.

Imprisonment for debt operates only, or almost exclusively, on the really necessitous, and truly unfortunate portion of the community; it has, therefore, a tendency to divide people into classes, and to array the affluent against the needy, and the fortunate against the unfortunate.

It is a power which, as long as it shall be tolerated by law, will ultimately bid defiance to the power of the legislature, which will never be able to penetrate to those who feel the feelings that predominate in those who spring from covetousness or revenge.

Its efficacy to deter individuals from running into debt, like the sleeping force of the law, is a power which is continually contradicted by the experience of ages, as well as of every day's observation. It is no check upon the honest, prudent debtor, because he doubts not of his ability to comply with his engagements; and the fraudulent one will never be deterred from his plans to default, or have taken timely measures to evade.

The truth of the maxim, *corrupt non solvit*, has become so manifest, that creditors themselves can no longer controvert it, with any shadow of plausibility. The dangers which they have alleged are chimerical, the fears which they have entertained are imaginary, and the allegations which they have expressed, may be set down as the suggestions of cupidity, rather than the convictions of reason.

The pretended necessity which is urged in favor of the policy of imprisonment for debt, is but the repetition of the same old story, which has been told in every country, have always made an excuse for the arbitrary power they would exercise.

Experience has fully shown that the advantages supposed to result from the practice of imprisoning debtors, have been greatly overbalanced by the aggregate of evils which have thereby ensued, and by creditors themselves, in costs, jail fees and other charges, and by the injury done to the community at large by the withdrawing of the services of thousands of individuals from active and useful employment; by withholding the hand of industry, by paralyzing the shew of enterprise, and by diminishing, to the same extent, the amount of the productive labor upon which the prosperity of the country depends.

The statements exhibited herewith, sufficiently demonstrate that fact.

As a necessary consequence, then, imprisonment for debt is calculated to foster idleness, produce beggary, and promote crime.

It drives multitudes of our citizens into exile, compelling them to seek elsewhere a new home, and a refuge from the persecution of relentless creditors, for "free citizens own no country in which they are not permitted to enjoy their freedom."

It not only deprives the country of able and patriotic defenders, but it strips whole families of their peace and comfort; it robs mothers, wives and children of their right bread; and bereaves them of their rightful guardians and natural protectors.

It is not only at war with the best interests of society, but it is incompatible with the essence of liberty, derogatory to the character of liberal institutions, repugnant to the noblest feelings of humanity, repulsive to the just pride and manly spirit which should animate every citizen of an independent Republic, degrading to a people professing to be a nation of freemen, and a disgrace to the enlightened age and country in which we live and legislate.

JAMES W. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

February 2.
Mr. Foard obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act to authorize the commissioners of Cecil county to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Back Creek, at or near Bohemia village.

Ordered, That Messrs. Foard, Gillespie and Conneys report the same.

February 5.
Mr. Gillespie presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for the passage of a law requiring the commissioners of said county to levy a sum of money for the rebuilding of a bridge over Uctarara creek;

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Gillespie, Foard and Conneys.

February 6.
Mr. Hope asked the following leave: Leave to bring in a bill entitled an act to alter and amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of County Clerks and Registers of Wills, immediately by the people.

On the question being put "will the house grant the leave?"

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Hope called for the yeas and nays.

On motion of Mr. Baer,

The house was called and the door-keeper sent for the absent members.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

The house resolved to proceed with the ordinary business of the session during the absence of the doorkeeper.

The doorkeeper having returned and reported in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The yeas and nays were then taken, on the leave asked by Mr. Hope, to bring in a bill entitled, an act to alter and amend the constitution, so as to provide for the election of county clerks and registers of wills immediately by the people, and appeared as follows:

Affirmative 28—Negative 22.

So the house granted the leave.

Mr. Turner moved that said leave be referred to a select committee of five to be appointed by the chair.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The speaker thereupon appointed Messrs. Hope, Pitts, Handy, Thomas and Turner, to compose said committee.

On motion of Mr. Baer,

Said committee was enlarged to seven, by adding thereto Messrs. Baer and Seidley.

February 7.

Mr. Conneys presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying a change in the license laws of this State, which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Gillespie presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying the passage of a law requiring the commissioners of said county to levy a sum of money for the repair of a bridge over the Uctarara creek, in said county, near Back Creek.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Gillespie, Conneys and Foard.

Mr. Gillespie also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for the passage of a law requiring the commissioners of said county to levy a sum of money for the rebuilding of a bridge over the Uctarara creek, in said county, at Porter's Ford.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Gillespie, Conneys and Foard.

Mr. Conneys presented two petitions of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying the passage of a law to compel the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad Company to pay damages for injuries done to stock on said road;

Which were read and referred to Messrs. Conneys, Foard and Hook.

Mr. Conneys presented a petition, signed by 95 citizens of Cecil county, praying the repeal of the law establishing magistrates' courts in this State, so far as the same relates to said county;

Which was read and referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

February 8.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Cecil county court, relative to the attendance of the judges;

Which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Conneys reported a bill entitled, an act to repeal an act entitled, an act to establish magistrates' courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, passed at December session, 1835, chapter 201, together with all the supplements thereto, so far as relates to Cecil county;

The bill from the Senate, entitled, an act authorizing and empowering the commissioners of Charlestown, in Cecil county, to sell and convey a tract of land, and for other purposes; was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9, 1839.

To the Editor of the Republican:

Dear Sir: The Whigs were a good deal confused in the House to-day, in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Spencer, for a resolution authorizing the issuing of a commission to W. D. Merrick as U. S. Senator, for 6 years, from the 4th of March next. Mr. Spencer took the ground that Mr. Merrick had not been constitutionally elected—that it was required that the person elected should receive a majority of the whole number of votes of members in attendance; that the Journal declared there were 97 members present on the day of election, of which number Mr. Merrick received only 48; being one

less than a majority. A good deal of debate was expected on the motion to be offered, but it was disposed of for the present almost *sans ceremony*, save and except the alarm it gave to certain gentlemen of the Whig party. I would not be surprised if the result would vacate the seat of the minority Senator from Maryland.

The case of Mr. Lassel from Kent, will be taken up on Thursday next.

Respectfully yours, P.

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

The appointments for this county have not yet come to hand. When they shall be received by us we will lay them before our readers.

The commission signed "One of the People," reached us this morning for immediate action. It shall be attended to next week.

The writer, whoever he may be, writes an able, and the exposition given by him of matters touching the Eastern Shore Rail Road, and the conduct of certain officers connected therewith, shows that he is familiar with the subject about which he writes.

The Baltimore papers of Wednesday announce the death of Col. William Stewart of that city, one of the gallant defenders of Fort Mifflin, and in other respects a distinguished officer.

We give in another column the Report made by James W. Williams, Esq., of the House of Delegates of this State, on the subject of reducing the law authorizing imprisonment for debt, and claim for it an attentive perusal by our readers.

We learn from the Metropolitan, a new Democratic party recently established at Washington, and by the way a very ably conducted journal, and one that occasionally gives Mr. Van Buren some wholesome advice in relation to appointments, that the Investigating Committee have returned to that city, and have taken a room in the Treasury building, where they are prosecuting their inquiries. It is said their investigations at New York have furnished them with very little food to feed the voracious appetite of their slanderous orators and printers, and it is not apprehended that they will find anything in Washington of an "astounding character." If this shall fail in unmasking any villain, which he has so fariously charged upon the Secretary of the Treasury's official management, the moral sense of the country should hold him and his party responsible for foul slanders. The denunciations are at hand.

The Nashville Banner of the 31st ult. says: "We saw Ex-President Jackson in this city, this week attending the trial of three of his negroes charged with killing a negro man belonging to Stokely Donelson, Esq. We saw the Ex-President at the Court House, yesterday, very busy in giving directions to his counsel in an over-zealous manner. He looks as well as he did five years ago."

In the House of Delegates of this State, on the 11th inst., Mr. Wilcox of Harford, submitted the following order, which was adopted:

Ordered, That a committee of 7 be appointed by the Speaker to inquire whether a union or connection in some way has not been formed between the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company, and the New Castle, and French Town Turnpike and Rail Road Company; and whether, if such union or connection has taken place, it has not been formed without authority therefor under their charters, and in violation of their chartered privileges; and whether the said Companies have the consequence, forfeited their charters; or whether either of said charters has thereby become void.

Also, to inquire whether the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company have not lately increased their rates for the transportation of merchandise and for the conveyance of passengers on their road; and whether they have exacted rates or charges greater than they are allowed by law to demand.

And whether of the same made and received such over charge, they have not violated their charter? And it is further ordered that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

NEWARK COLLEGE.

Feb. 13th, 1839.

To the Editor of the "Cecil Gazette."

Sir: As Corresponding Committee of the Delta Phi Literary Society, we have been instructed to request of you that you would publish the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Society on Saturday morning last. By so doing you will much oblige your most humble and obedient servants,

WM. W. FERRIS,

JOHN H. CHEW,

JOHN H. POTTERING,

Com. of Cor.

COPY.

Delta Phi Society of Newark College, Del.

Feb. 9th, 1839.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this Society have heard with unfeigned sorrow of the decease of the Rev. Amos A. Russell, an honorary member of their association; and whereas, it is becoming on the present occasion to pay some tribute to the memory of one so justly esteemed and respected by us all—therefore

Resolved, That in his death the community have lost a valuable member, the cause of religion and education a zealous and devoted advocate, and this association a constant and faithful friend.

Resolved further, That this Society will attend his funeral on his late residence, to day at eleven o'clock, and there agreeably to the request of the Faculty of this Institution, and as a testimonial of our respect for the memory of our deceased father and friend, we will wear sash on our left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved further, That the corresponding committee be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and in the name of the Society express their sincere condolence with them in this their great and irreparable loss.

Resolved further, That the foregoing resolutions be published.

(An extract from the minutes.)

A TRAITOR UNMASKED.

Mr. Boon.—As we promised last week we now proceed to specify the pledge which this gentleman made, previous to his election, to the leading members of the Democratic party of Caroline. On this occasion we shall do no more than present such facts as are in our possession, derived from sources entitled to the highest credit, and from gentlemen who feel a deep interest in the subject. We think it unnecessary to parade affidavits before the public at this stage of the subject, for no one better knows our ability to produce *avowed evidence* of the correctness of the statements we shall present than Mr. Boon himself. Our zeal in this matter is prompted by no other feeling than that common to every member of the Republican party who understands the nature of the case; and if it were not for the hope of placing Mr. Boon's conduct in its proper light before his senatorial colleagues and the people of the State, for us, he might "go unwilted of justice," forgiven and forgotten. But to his pledge.

When asked by a leading member of the Republican party from Caroline "if he would go with the Van Buren party, if elected, in all matters of importance, particularly the election of a United States Senator," he declined answering at the time the question was propounded, and intimated his intention of withdrawing immediately from the canvass if such were the regulations resolved of him. He was given plainly to understand that nothing short of such a pledge could secure him the vote of the Democratic party. After the lapse of a few days, and after he had taken a second thought, he assented to what was required of him, only exacting the promise of his friends, that if he was elected, he should not be bound by his former political principles, and his expressed intention of so doing, should be held secret until after the election. These assurances were satisfactory to those to whom they were communicated, and they consented, with that understanding, to support him in the event of his being elected.

It is now a question, if Mr. Boon's pledge is to be held sacred, and if he will produce such testimony as he can neither evade nor gainsay. We challenge him to a denial of the facts stated, and should he undertake to disprove them, we will meet his presumption by adducing evidence of the truth of our charge in a different and more enlarged form than that we use to-day.

[Eastern Shore Whig.]

From the Baltimore American.

Very late from England.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

The packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Bursley, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th of January. She brings London papers to the evening of the 8th, and Liverpool to the 10th of January, both inclusive. We copy the following intelligence principally from the Commercial Advertiser.

VIOLENT STORM—THREE PACKETS LOST.

Our late storm seems to have been far exceeded in severity and extent of disaster by one which swept over the West of England on the 6th of January. No less than thirteen columns of the Liverpool Mail are filled with details of its ravages. In that town the damage was so general that not one street entirely escaped. Great numbers of chimneys were blown down, crushing the houses in their fall—roofs were carried away—garden walls prostrated, &c.—and in some instances entire houses were reduced to heaps of ruin. Several lives were lost, but in a very extraordinary number of cases, persons who were buried by the fall of bricks and ruins, were subsequently extricated alive, and for the most part little injured.

The disasters among the shipping were terrible. No less than three of the New York packets were lost, the OXFORD, ST. ANDREW and PENNSYLVANIA. The Oxford was seen on shore in Boole Bay on the night of the 6th, with all her masts standing. The next morning the passengers, 13 in number, with the captain and crew, landed in safety, with their luggage. The masts fell in the course of the night.

Near to the same spot the steamer Redwing was seen, and was wrecked on shore. So violent was the hurricane, that although the Redwing had three anchors out, and her full power of steam on, one of the cables snapped and the other two anchors dragged, the vessel going bodily on shore, till at last the captain was obliged to slip his cable, to avoid running ashore. The vessel was driven on shore, and the vessel on her beam ends, and being unable to get her head to windward, she went on shore sideways.

The St. Andrew struck on the Burbo Sands. The passengers were taken off by a steam vessel, the Victoria, which

encounters are paid, in the Liverpool papers, to the cool and steady conduct of Capt. Thompson. The ship was a total wreck.

The ship Lockwood, with a great number of passengers on board, went upon the North Bank, her fore and main masts falling in the shock. She was boarded by the same steam vessel, the Victoria, which took off thirty-three passengers and about seventeen of the crew. Forty or fifty persons were believed to have perished on board the Lockwoods.

The packet ship Pennsylvania went on the same North Bank about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Lockwoods, where her hull was nearly covered by the sea. The captain crew and passengers were seen in the rigging on Tuesday, the 8th. On that evening the Victoria steamer put off to their assistance, and was within sight of them the next morning, but could render them no aid. The sufferers were seen in the rigging and their cries could be heard.

One of the passengers, Mr. Thompson of New York, had been seen by Captain Nye, of the Independence, at Leasow. He reported that himself and three other passengers and 5 seamen left the ship in one of the boats, which was swamped, and the other eight were drowned. Mr. Thompson ascribed his own safety to a life-preserver which he had on.

It was reported on the 10th that 26 persons had been rescued from the Pennsylvania—44 from the Lockwoods—and 23 from the St. Andrew.

The Pennsylvania, (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce), was a splendid ship, of 800 tons burthen, belonging to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line of packets. She was valued at \$70,000, and insured in New York for \$50,000. Her freight list amounted to about £2700, consisting of fine goods only; heavy goods having been excluded entirely. The whole loss of her cargo will not come much short of a million of dollars.

Some portion of it was insured on the other side, and the remainder in New York.

The Oxford belonged to Messrs. Goodhue & Co.'s Old line of Liverpool packets, valued at \$70,000, and insured there. It consisted of American goods, being the cargo she received on board at New York.

The freight list of the St. Andrew amounted to £2500. The ship was 700 tons burthen, and insured in New York for about \$10,000.

The Lockwoods had a full cargo of merchandise, destined for New York, the greater portion of which was insured.

The accounts from the interior are quite as frightful as those from the sea-coast. At Manchester the violence of the storm was terrific. In the surrounding country the destruction of trees was immense.—In one park alone 150 were prostrated, and 170 more very much injured by the loss of large limbs and branches. At Blackburn no less than eleven factories had their chimneys leveled, doing great damage in their fall.

The storm extended to Ireland, committing great ravages in Dublin and other parts.

The report of Mrs. Maclean's death, (late Miss L. E. Landon) on the coast of Africa, is, we regret to say, confirmed.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 4.]

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

The Pauline which arrived yesterday from St. Pierre (Island of Martinique), which she left on the 12th ult., brings us the unpleasant intelligence, that on the 11th, a dreadful earthquake took place in that colony. The town of St. Pierre has suffered greatly, but the destruction has been far greater at Fort Royal, in which town the number of victims to this dreadful calamity is not less than FOUR HUNDRED,—at the departure of the Pauline, however, the entire extent of devastation produced by the earthquake was by no means accurately ascertained.

Hundreds of plantations on the island have been entirely destroyed, and intelligence of new disasters was continually pouring into the town.

The following is an extract of a private letter from St. Pierre, under date of the 12th.

"The Pauline being ready to sail, I transmit you in great haste, a few details of the catastrophe we have just experienced. Yesterday, on the 11th inst. at 6 o'clock A. M. a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town, which lasted about five minutes, with the same intensity."

Many of our houses have been overturned or shattered to pieces; among others two in the street in which we reside; two individuals have been buried beneath the ruins of the latter. At Fort Royal the calamity is far more frightful; from the second day after the earthquake, we learned that the number of victims already withdrawn from the ruins amounts to more than THREE HUNDRED. Nearly all the houses in that town are destroyed. In short, it is said that this unfortunate city is nearly entirely overwhelmed and destroyed."

To suppose it possible this calamity, the yellow fever commits terrible ravages. Among other victims is Mr. Locout, aid de camp to the Governor.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The National Intelligencer, in mentioning the arrival at Washington of the commander of the French steam frigate Velez, adds—

"We are happy to learn from a gentleman who accompanied the French frigate on a Baltimore, that hostilities have been terminated between France and Mexico."

WOLFELOWE, THE,

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

"THE DEEDS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEEDS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD DESCEND ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR."—Andrew Jackson.

VOL. 2.

ELKTON, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1830.

NO. 41.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. ROSE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the Elk Gazette, by whom subscriptions will be received, receipts given, and the office of the execution of work duly forwarded to us:

ALLEN ANDERSON, Esq., P. M., Port Deposit.
J. J. HENKES, Esq., P. M., Ferryville.
MATTHEW WEAVER, Esq., P. M., Rising Sun.
SAMUEL BARTON, Esq., P. M., Rowlandville.
W. B. HARRIS, Esq., P. M., Blue Bell.
W. M. TOWNSEND, Esq., P. M., H. H. House.
W. M. MCKEE, Esq., Fayetteville.
THOMAS MURPHY, Esq., P. M., North East.
Major JOHN N. BLACK, P. M., Charlestown.
BENJAMIN C. COWAN, Esq., Cowartown.
WILLIAM B. MORTON, Esq., Cecilton.
RICHARD L. FORD, Esq., P. M., St. Augustine.
J. R. MARTIN, Esq., P. M., Warwick.

Hat Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the stock of Hats which Mr. Wm. H. Colver had on hand when he left Elkton, and is now ready to supply his customers, by wholesale and retail, with silk, beaver, fur and Russia Hats as cheap and as fashionable as they can be obtained in any of the cities.

He also has on hand a number of ladies' Fur Bonnets made after the latest fashion, and always be ready to make Hats and Bonnets to order, at the shortest notice.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the same.

The factory has been removed next door to the Post Office.

JAMES T. BROWN.

Dec 15-ly

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between G. W. Moore and G. W. Irvine, this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by G. W. Moore, who being the active partner in the firm, feels it his duty to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the unlimited patronage extended, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of cutting, to merit a still further share of public patronage.

The London, Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions always on hand, and garments of any cut or style can be made to order at the shortest notice, and equal to any from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Dec 11-Jan 12-ly

Notice.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Cecil County Court, to divide the land of Joseph George, to mark and bound the tract of land called "Hopewell," "Hopewell Resurveyed," and "Small Hopewell," situated in Cecil County, according to the acts of Assembly of Cecil County, and to divide the said land into such parts as may be made and provided, do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that they will meet at Joseph George's office, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the 11th day of March next, to proceed in the business for which we were appointed.

Benjamin F. MacCall,
John S. Moffitt,
Greenbury Purnell,
Nicholas Manly,
Joseph Loritt,
Feb 2, 1830—lm — Commissioners.

Notice.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Cecil County Court to value and divide the Real Estate of Benjamin Maullin, deceased, late of Cecil County, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that we shall meet on the said Real Estate lying in Elk Neck in the said county, on Monday the 11th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

THOMAS S. THOMAS,
ANDREW BARRITT,
ROWLAND ELLIS,
JOHN F. SIMPERS,
ROBERT THACKARA,
Dec 8-11F — Commissioners.

Notice.

THE subscriber having a mind to resume a business which he has long abandoned, to beg leave to give notice in this manner to the public, that he will open a school for teaching the classical languages in this village, as soon as sufficient encouragement shall be given.

WM. DUKES.

Elkton, Jan 12, 1830-4f

WOOL CARDING, MANUFACTURING, &c.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is ready to receive Wool to be carded into the following: Blanketing, Sattinet, &c. at the North East Factory, where every attention will be paid to the business. Wool will be carded into round or flat, and in complete order.

July 14-4f

JETHRO JOHNSON.

Richard C. Hollyday,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE nearly opposite Kincaid's Hotel
Elkton, Md.
May 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCENE AT THE DEATH OF A VIRGINIA SLAVE OWNER.

The Richmond Enquirer introduces the following scene in an obituary notice of George E. Harrison, a son-in-law of Mr. Ritchie, who was a wealthy planter.

"On Sunday last we saw the bed on which his remains were resting, surrounded by his slaves—not the domestics of his house, who were all devoted to him, but by his field hands. It is impossible to do justice to the scene. They were dissolved in tears, and pouring forth the most pious prayers. A very intelligent slave, in whose arms his master accidentally died, and who spoke of him with an intensity of feeling which would have done honor to any man, was addressing his brethren in the most plaintive terms—'Well may you weep—You have reason to weep. You have not only lost your master, but your friend and father.' The intense scene of the next day, baffles any description which we can give of it. The negroes of his own and his brother's plantation, of both sexes and of all ages, flocked around the grave—almost all of them clad in snow, down, tears, grief, and all the manifestations of the utmost distress were poured forth over the closing grave of their master. They hid him good bye—they called him their friend and their father.

"Mr. H. has remembered them in the kindest terms in his will. It speaks of them by name—makes the most humane and liberal provisions for them especially, and enjoins his Executor to treat them all with every kindness, and points out the manner in which was to be done. He has bequeathed also \$500 to the Colonization Society."

From the Baltimore Sun, February 13.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

A melancholy occurrence has taken place in this city, which has caused great emotion in the fashionable circles. Lieutenant Wallace, a young and gallant officer of the Navy, became enamored of a young lady, whose beauty and accomplishments had gained her many admirers. His affection appeared to be reciprocated, and he was about to propose marriage to her. He procured a large quantity of corrosive sublimate, and swallowed it. This poison did its fatal work, and he died on Sunday night in the most horrible tortures, a victim to unrequited love. The county has lost a gallant officer, and his aged and respectable parents have been bereaved of a son who was their pride and hope.

LOVE, TREACHERY AND DESPAIR.

An English paper contains a touching and romantic story. It is related as a fact, in a letter from Thessalonica, under date of November 10th. We annex the chief details.

"Mistapha Pachia, reputed to be the ablest of all the public officers of Turkey, has just delivered Macedonia from a formidable band of brigands, who have infested the country for upwards of four years. The means he took to do so singularly not to be mentioned. Having learned that a young Albanian girl bearing the name of Theodora Maria Samik, residing at Melnik, a town on the frontier of Greece, had secret communications with the robbers, Mustapha had her watched and questioned, but could not obtain any disclosures. He then engaged one of his lieutenants, named Hassan, a young man of remarkable personal beauty, to go and endeavor to gain her affections. This officer succeeded to such a degree that she became warmly attached to him, and informed him that her real name was Eudoxia Theresa Gherundaxi, and that she was niece of the chief of the brigands, Michael Gregorio Gherundaxi, whose troop amounted to between 1,400 and 1,500 men. She pointed in glowing terms the charms of their errand and adventurous life, and urged Ismael to join them. He pretended to yield to her instances, and then leaped further from her than he had intended, and made a general thrust of his hand on October 28th, in the forest of Pheoloida. All this Ismael communicated to Mustapha, but in order to avert suspicion, went with his fair one to the rendezvous. The wily Mustapha collected his troops, surrounded the assembled freebooters, and as they were holding a banquet, attacked them, with all his forces. The greatest number of the brigands fell on the spot, preferring death on the field to capture

and an ignominious execution. A few escaped for the moment, but they were afterwards taken, and are now waiting their sentence in the citadel of Thessalonica. Among the dead were found the chief, Gherundaxi, whose head was cloven by a stroke from a sabre, and the young lieutenant, Ismael, whose breast had been penetrated by a musket ball. Mustapha cut off the heads of all the killed, and had paraded them in triumph through the town. The wretched Eudoxia, on discovering the treachery of her lover, has fallen into a state of complete abandonment, and is believed to have entirely lost her senses. Mustapha has taken her into his own palace, and ordered that every care her deplorable condition requires shall be lavished on her."

THE END OF GREAT MEN.

Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the personages who occupied the most conspicuous places, were Alexander, Hannibal, Cesar, and Bonaparte. I had seen these unnumbered times, but never did the spectacle arrest my attention, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer—set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauchery.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment of Rome, passed the Alps, after having put to flight the Armies of this mistress of the world, & stripped three bridges of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered kings, and made her very foundation quake, fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their God, and called him Hannibal, and died at last, by poison administered by his own hands, in a remote and desolate region.

Cesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dying his garment in the blood of a million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had in earth—was buried in a tomb, in which at that very place the attachment of which had been a great gratification.

Bonaparte, whose mantle kings and princes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—lost his days in lonely meditation, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's towers waving on the deep, which would not could get bring him ill. Thus these four men who from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—these four who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by the grandeur of his deeds—by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friend—and one in lonely exile: "How are the mighty fallen!"

NOR DAD.—As a train of cars was passing along one of the rail roads a few days since under full headway, the engine, driven by an old woman running towards the train from a house he was about passing, waving her hands and exhibiting great anxiety lest the train should go by without stopping. Supposing that her errand was important, he checked the locomotive and moved slowly along until the old lady—who had run herself out of breath—gradually approached within halting distance. "Well marm," cried the conductor, "what do you want?" "I want," replied the dame, screeching at the top of her voice, "I want to know if you want to buy any squashes?" The very train was put on the locomotive for the next five miles was a caution to land turtles.

HUMAN FOR THE MAINE BOYS.—If the Roman matron had children like the little fellow spoken of below, she might well have called them her jewels—but she should have taken better care of them than this Maine woman did.

The following fact is related to us by a friend who had it from the mouth of a gentleman from Machias. Mrs. —, of Machias, left her five children in bed, the eldest a boy of nine years, and went to a neighbor's to spend the evening, leaving the youngest child, a girl of five, to be awakened by the roaring of fire, and the falling of cinders on the bed. He sprang up, took the infant from the cradle, ran to the door, and finding it fast, stove out a window, jumped out and laid the infant in a place of safety—then returned, looking for the children out of bed by their feet, and threw them in succession out of the window, and then got out himself, and began to cry fire at the top of his voice. The house was entirely destroyed. [Bangor Courier.]

HEAR IT YE ABOLITIONISTS.

We stated last week that a free man had been sold in Worcester county, in this State, a few days previously, because, after being absent from the State, he returned, and remained here longer than the law allows. We learn from the Snowhill Banner, that "his return to servitude was entirely voluntary, as he was informed of the penalty, and warned that it would be inflicted upon him. He expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with his present condition, and says that he was well aware of the consequence of delay, but that he prefers slavery in Maryland, to the possession of freedom at the North, and therefore he willingly rendered himself liable to the disposition of the law."

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

The Plattsburgh Republican of the 23d inst. says—"On the evening of the 25th inst., one of the most melancholy and heart-rending accidents occurred in the town of Saratoga, in this county, which has ever fallen to our lot to record. Mr. Andrew Olin, a respectable inhabitant of that town, and his wife left their dwelling in the early part of the evening, to attend a religious meeting, about a mile and a half distant—leaving the children, four in number, (the eldest between 12 and 14, and the youngest about 3 years of age) at home. During the absence of the parents, and after the children had retired, the house took fire, and before it was discovered by the neighbors, it had made such progress as to render all attempts to extinguish it, or to save the sleeping children, utterly fruitless. The wretched parents arrived only in time to witness the smouldering ruins of their late happy dwelling, in the midst of which lay the blackened and disfigured bodies of their little family. We are unable to describe the appalling spectacle that was here presented to the beholders; nor can words convey any idea of the agony of the unfortunate parents. The wretched and adamant heart would have melted in sympathy at hearing their cries as they mingled with the noise of the crackling flames, which were consuming all that could bind them to earth."

MONABLE DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.

We learn that Mr. Keely, wife of Mr. Keely, a tailor formerly residing in this city, died in Lancaster on Wednesday last, of that fatal and horrible disease, hydrophobia, communicated by the bite of a dog in this city about 4 months since, before they moved to Lancaster. She was bitten, by a dog in the street while returning home from Market one morning, and apprehensive that the dog was in a rabid state at the time, she lost the occurrence taken such medicines as were recommended to her as a remedy for the disease. A few days previous to her death the alarming symptoms of the dreadful disease exhibited themselves, and the spasms continued to increase in violence until 11 o'clock on Wednesday forenoon, when she died the victim of a criminal carelessness, probably on the part of the owner of the dog, and of a non-observance of the dog law. Mrs. Keely has left a husband and three young children to lament her melancholy fate. We are told that towards the last stages of the disease during her brief intervals, she was conscious of her impending fate, and requested the attending physician to save her from the suffering which awaited her by bleeding her to death. This was of course declined, but the request showed the horror and dread of those suffering with the disease, and her melancholy end reproaches, in tones of thunder, those owning dogs running at large, contrary to law.

PHILADELPHIA LEIGER.

FEROCITY OF A RAT.—The Toronto (U. C.) papers relate a singular circumstance which took place in that city, on the 19th ult. A Mrs. —, a Quaker, left her child, an infant of two months, asleep in her bed, in the morning, and went about her usual pursuits. Shortly after, a young lady, whose bed-room was next that in which the child was left, was alarmed by its screams, and on hastening to ascertain their cause, she was horrified at perceiving a large rat feeding at its cheek, and within half an inch of the jugular vein. The domestic monster had commenced with the infant's hand, which he had severely torn, but had abandoned it for a part from which more blood could be obtained. Had not the young lady been so prompt to render assistance, the child, which it is now said will soon recover, must, in a few minutes, have been killed.

Sleepy Places.—A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning, rather blue, he fell on the door step. Trying to regain his footing, he remarked, "If, as the bible says, the wicked stand on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

The following piece of information we publish for the benefit of our dependent subscribers—A few of whom are greatly interested that it makes us shake. We do not wish any of life's ills to be visited upon our patrons, but we should feel very greatly relieved if they would pay up.

"There is one thing that puzzles us immensely, and that is, how any man can ever expect to escape the snow and fever, who neglects to pay the printer. All who take a paper down east don't pay for it, are sure to have that or the nightmare—and there's no such thing as curing them till they pay up."

[Mansfield Advertiser.]

PRECOCIOUS GENIUS.—A boy at the age of ten years, went to school for the first time. The teacher, to test his information, asked him, "Who made you?" The boy could not answer. The teacher told him the proper answer, and desired him to remember it. Some hours after the teacher put the same question to him again. The boy rubbed his head in great agony, and at length answered, "I won't I forget the gentleman's name."

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—A country editor says—"We understand that an individual of this town says he has made fifteen hundred dollars by attending to his own business, and five hundred dollars more by letting other people's alone."

We furnish our paper a little earlier than usual this week, to let our readers know that a large fat bear is for sale in market, suitable for Thanksgiving steaks.

BUNGER FARMER.

This is the cap sheet of all apologies we have ever heard made by an editor. We have seen such apologies as "the illness of the editor," "domestic troubles," "a hunting or fishing," "wife in her tantrums," "youngest child down with the whooping cough," "pigs in the garden," "compelled to see the girls home from school," and hundreds of excuses made by country editors, but this lagging in an old fat bear for sale in the market goes ahead of them all.—N. O. Picayune.

MATTHEW.—The last account we have of this impostor is his arrival in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he attempted to palm himself off as a "man of God"; but the good people of that district being unacquainted, and disposed to punish imposture, after the brief residence of six hours amongst them, his unbecoming behavior, which was of a glib, black, and truly picturesque in its form and flow, was slaved off, and he departed eastward. He bore the infliction with calmness and submission.

FORTUNE'S DEATH.—The correspondent of a New York paper says, in speaking of Florida, that it is the finest place in the world to make a fortune. He says persons in the retail dry goods and grocery business have amassed there in two years 50,000 dollars above all expenses, as a sort of draw-back, he mentions that the funeral bill is nearly as common there as the dinner bill.

A DILEMMA.—Three boys went out to a fishing one day, when a thunder storm coming up, they ran to a large hemlock tree, a few rods from the brook, for shelter. Just before they reached the tree, it was shattered into a thousand pieces by a stroke of lightning. The boys stopped aghast; at last one said to the nearest, "Sam, can you pray?" "No," "Bill, can you?" "No," "Nor I, either; but by jingo, something must be done!"

WELLERISM.—You stick to me closer than a brother," as the sick man said to his blither.

"My dying day's a coming," as the rat said to the terrier when they opened his cage.

"United we stand, divided we fall," as the hen said to her chickens in Hawk time.

"I have taken some pains to come in," as the toper said to Publican, when he drove his head through the window.

"How irresistibly killing you are," as the thief said to the hangman when he tied the rope to his neck.

Going the Entire Swine.—Married in Piquette, Ohio, on the 23th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Shout, Mr. Hog to Miss Bacon.

SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Legislature of Mississippi has elected Henderson, Whig, by a majority of five votes, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of R. J. Walker.—N. Orleans Bee, 4th Feb.

Well Done New Hampshire!—From the Nashua Telegraph.

Four Children in a Birth.—We learn from Deerfield that the wife of a Mr. Smith lately gave birth to four children—they were all dead, however.

Maryland Legislature.

KEW COUNTY CONSIDERS ELECTION REFORM.

On Thursday last the House of Delegates determined without further delay, the question relative to Mr. Lavelle's claim to a seat in the House.

The question first came up on the Resolution proposed by Mr. Bassett, which went to declare Mr. L. to be entitled to his seat.

Mr. Meigs addressed a few words to the Speaker, which were not distinctly heard, but understood to be, that believing the subject to have been sufficiently debated, and the facts in the case ascertained, he was not fully prepared to vote, and he therefore called for the previous question.

The call was sustained, and question was put and decided in the affirmative, 42 yeas, 14 nays.

Mr. Bowie then proposed a resolution declaring two vacancies to exist in the delegation of Kent county, and that the Speaker issue writs of election accordingly.

Some conversation took place between Mr. Spencer and Mr. Bowie as to the wording of the Resolution. A slight modification would, Mr. S. said, induce the minority to offer amendments to be adopted. Mr. H. insisted, but not evincing the satisfaction of Mr. S. The consequence was, that a division was called and the yeas and nays were taken. They were yeas 44, nays 10 and a new election is ordered accordingly.

Annapolis Republican.

February 9.

Mr. Conneys presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying the passage of a law for the encouragement of agriculture in the several counties of this State.

Which was read and referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Gillespie, reported a bill entitled an act to authorize the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money for the purpose of rebuilding a bridge over the Octorara Creek, in Cecil county, at George Peter's Mills.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

February 11.

Mr. Conneys presented a petition of Thomas McCreary, praying that a law may pass, authorizing the clerk of Cecil county court to grant him a license to keep an ordinary.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Conneys, Mauley and Foard.

February 12.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Williams of Harford, entitled an act to abolish in the State of Maryland, the law of imprisonment for debt.

Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Harford. The yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows—yeas 23, nays 28.

No the house refused to refer said bill to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

On motion of Mr. Williams of H. Said bill was postponed and made the special order of the day for Thursday the 21st inst.

On motion of Mr. Conneys. The house took up for consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. Foard, on the 23rd ultimo, in relation to the appointment of five additional inspectors of lumber, at the village of Port Deposit, in Cecil county.

On motion of Mr. Pitts. Said resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

February 13.

Mr. Conneys presented a petition of William Duke and others, praying the passage of a law to incorporate the Elkton Lyceum.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Conneys, Williams of Harford, and Foard. Mr. Conneys reported a bill entitled an act to authorize the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money to repair the bridge over Octorara creek, in said county, near Howlandville.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Foard entitled a further supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Eastern Shore rail road company, passed at December session 1835, chapter 335, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Spencer. Said bill was referred to the committee on corporations.

February 15.

Mr. Foard presented a petition from the town commissioners and other citizens of Elkton, in Cecil county, praying the passage of an act authorizing said town commissioners, to cut a ditch or canal to supply their town with water from the Big Elk Creek, and to condemn the necessary quantity of land for that purpose.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Foard, Conneys and Gillespie.

Mr. Foard presented a petition of John L. Clayton and Joshua Clayton, praying the passage of a law to effect partition of the real estate of James Lawson Clayton, deceased.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Foard, Conneys and Thomas.

Mr. Conneys presented three petitions signed by 312 citizens of Cecil county, praying that a law may pass, incorpor-

ating a company to make a rail road from some point at or near Elkton in said county, on the Baltimore and Wilmington Rail Road, to the Pennsylvania line, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read and referred to Messrs. Conneys, Foard and Hope. Mr. Conneys presented a petition of sundry citizens of the fifth district in Cecil county, praying the passage of a law, changing the place of holding the election in said district.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Conneys, Foard and Gillespie.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANA MADE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

The ship Bonaparte Port No. 3, from Vera Cruz, Jan. 27, has arrived at New Orleans, having been prevented from landing by cargo at Vera Cruz.

The Louisiana says—"We learn from some of her passengers that intelligence was received at Vera Cruz on the 26th ult. that General Santa Ana was appointed president of Mexico and interim, while President Bustamante at the head of 4000 men was to march against General French at Tampico. The law expelling the French was to be rigorously enforced on the 5th inst.

The people of Mexico are positively divided, without exception, as the captain of the Bonaparte Packet thinks, that of Tampico.

Admiral Baudin differs in opinion from our correspondents in Mexico respecting the probability of a speedy settlement of differences, and in this it coincides with the arrival of reinforcements to strike a decisive blow.

A letter from Vera Cruz of the 27th ult. also expresses doubts of the probability that Mr. Pakenham will be able to effect an arrangement, and in this it coincides with an expression of Admiral Baudin. This officer thus addressed the captain of the Bonaparte Packet—"Assure your countrymen that any amicable arrangement appears to be impracticable."

The Great Western arrived at New York yesterday, at 8 o'clock, P. M. She left Bristol on the 28th ult. at 5 o'clock, P. M.—19 days passage.

LOSS OF THE PROTECTOR EAST INDIAN AND 170 LIVES.

Accounts from India announce the loss of this ship, bound from London to Calcutta, at Sumatra Head, near the place of her destination. Out of 175 persons on board only 8 were saved, viz: 7 recruits and 1 seaman. The number of recruits on board was 116, accompanied by 16 women and 10 children; crew 36. The Protector was driven ashore in a gale, while at anchor.

A DISTRESSING REPORT.

The New York American mentions a distressing report, to the effect that the centre of the island of Guadalupe has sunk far below the tide level. This is some volcanic action having a connection with the late earthquake at Martinique. Guadalupe is divided by a creak running nearly through the centre of the island, one side of which is a limestone formation and the other volcanic. Some very celebrated plantations, with extensive buildings, once of great value, are said to be completely submerged.

We learn by a letter from Annapolis, that the re-nomination of EOWAN PALMER, for Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate—last body having first intimated to the Executive that such re-nomination would be acceptable.—*Balt. Rep.*

It would be well to remind the public of counterfeit notes now in circulation, of the Federal Reserve Bank, are of the value of one to ten dollars. They may be easily detected at first sight, by persons acquainted with the one dollar bills of that bank, which are in daily circulation.—*B*

The United States Gazette says: "A gentleman showed to us yesterday, a note on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, at Wilmington, Del., very ingeniously altered from two to twenty. We have rarely seen a piece of villainy more neatly performed."

The mercantile value of a Note.—A trial has just taken place in the city of New York in which Edwin Norris brought an action against William Russell, for having bit off part of plaintiff's nose in a drunken fray. Damages were laid at \$10,000. The jury, however, decided that Mr. Norris' nose was only damaged to the extent of \$2000, which Russell will be compelled to pay if he can.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Feb 20. FLOUR.—Yesterday morning, before the news by the Great Western came from India, sales of Howard street Flour were made from stores to some extent.

12½ and one barrel at 88. To-day, since the advices by the Great Western have been published, we have heard of no sales of Howard street. Holders generally are willing to sell at 88, 12½; but as yet there appear to be no buyers in the market; and we cannot therefore, quote a positive price. Yesterday the wagon and rail road price was 88, but to-day that price cannot be obtained, dealers being unwilling to pay more than \$7.75.

GRAIN.—We know of no sales of Wheat. A sale of Virginia mixed Corn was sold at 80 cents. A quote is at 82 cents. A sale of Maryland yellow Corn yesterday at 88 cents—worth 87 at 88 cents.

We quote Rye at 100 a 105 cents. Oats were worth 45 a 46 cents.

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAW AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1839.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—"Brutus,"—In relation to the late decision of the House of Delegates in rejecting the claims of Mr. Lassell of Kent as a member of that body—has been received and shall receive an early attention.

If "A Merchant" is desirous of seeing his essay in print, it shall not be at our expense. Will he read the last paragraph in the terms of our paper?

Our paper Quins, (one of the nineteen), nominated as one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court for Frederick county, has been rejected by the Senate.

The life of Santa Ana is truly a chequered one—he is again President of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. T. H. Eichelston, of Dorchester county, has resigned his seat in the Senate of Maryland.

VIRGINIA SENATE.—When the mail closed at Richmond on Monday evening, three additional ballots had taken place for Senator, without effecting an election. Announced in the result of each vote:

Tyler,	47	34	34.
Rives,	43	45	51
Mason,	68	68	78
Scattering,	2		

DIVORCES.

In looking over the proceedings of our Legislature, we observe that the petitions for divorces presented have been unusually numerous, and we may reasonably presume that a greater number of them will be granted at the present than at any preceding session. Indeed we seldom see the facility with which divorces are obtained in very many states of our union, and particularly in our own, one of the greatest evils in our system, and one that requires a whole-some reform. That divorces may with the utmost propriety be granted, and of right ought to be, in some cases, we are willing to admit, but that the power of granting them is too frequently most injudiciously and unwisely exercised, we esteem every man to be a reflecting community. It is not against the exercise of this power by our Legislature, but against its abuse that we would warn our legislators. There are cases, occurring under particular circumstances, where the marital rights have been wantonly and grossly outraged, in which the propriety of divorces cannot be questioned, but such cases we believe to be extremely rare occurrences. The tendency of divorces is highly demoralizing in any community, as the approach to such a step is almost always made rather than diminish the evils they are intended to remedy. At the present day they are obtained almost as easily, and with as little expense, as a marriage license, and many of those who have been connected together in the holy bonds of matrimony, if they find themselves not so well suited to each other as they fondly anticipated in their halcyon days of courtship; if they find themselves disappointed in their expectations of fortune or in any other respect, or mismatched in temper, too frequently, instead of endeavoring to harmonize and patiently bear the conjugal yoke, fly into some violent outbreak of the worst passions, and then petition the legislature for a redress of the evil they have wantonly and heedlessly brought upon themselves, and for which they have in their power the sole remedy. We hold, then, that this frequent granting of divorces is not only demoralizing in many cases, but prejudicial to the cultivation of domestic harmony and conjugal affection, and that in its extended operation it is a growing evil, and requires much modification and reform.

For the Cecil Gazette.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN: Within a few days past, I have seen your report to the Stockholders, on which report I now propose to offer for your consideration a few reflections, in as much as the State of Maryland is a very large stockholder, and as one of her citizens I am myself deeply interested in this work.

That perplexity and confusion reign in your corporation, at this early period, is manifest, not only to the length and perplexity of your report, but by the many strange and startling facts which you disclose.

By the provisions of the charter of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, the power of Maryland engaged to take stock in the institution to the amount of one million of dollars, upon a like sum being subscribed by private individuals, and that the stockholders should appoint six directors, and the State five, to constitute a board to manage the affairs of the company. Certain individuals, having solemnly complied with the terms of the charter, met at Denton in December 1836, and appointed six directors. By negligence in drawing up the charter, the appointing power of the directors on the part of the State was not designated, and when the six stockholders directors met the ensuing February, no directors had been appointed on the part of the State. The Legislature was then in session, and upon application, would with speed have passed a supplementary law to rid the defect, and

the governor with equal promptness would have appointed the five State directors; but the six stockholder directors, with a precipitation and recklessness which have since marked most of their proceedings, neglected the corporation by electing one of its members for the office. What further acts they then did, does not distinctly appear by the report, but I have little doubt they then also appointed the secretary, the general agent and the minor officers. A president without officers, would have been a mere mockery. The stockholders, all men of high degree and high station, prefer to have their subalterns about them. Don Quixote was always best satisfied when he had Sancho at his elbow, even when engaged in battle with wild mules or wild dogs. The notion that the six directors appointed by the stockholders were to organize the corporation, and had legal authority to appoint officers and enter into contracts, is too purely for argumentative refutation. It is answered by the fact, that the State had an equal interest in the institution, and had reserved by the charter the power of appointing five directors to protect its interests. These six stockholder directors did many very important acts. Either at their first or subsequent sessions, they elected General Knary the president of the road and fixed his salary; they appointed Littleton D. Teackle, a gentleman of general fame, their agent, and selected the minor officers of the company. The board have not deemed it proper to divulge the amount of General Knary's salary. That it was extravagant, we know from the fact that at the second meeting of the stockholders it was reduced one-half, and that the General considers it worth his time and ability to still holding it at the same rate. They have also elected from \$1000 to \$500. They abolished many minor offices and the large one of general agent, by which Mr. Teackle had managed to get of the funds of the company \$3000 9/16. After all these disclosures, the board of directors have not deemed it proper to divulge the amount of General Knary's salary. That it was extravagant, we know from the fact that at the second meeting of the stockholders it was reduced one-half, and that the General considers it worth his time and ability to still holding it at the same rate. They have also elected from \$1000 to \$500. They abolished many minor offices and the large one of general agent, by which Mr. Teackle had managed to get of the funds of the company \$3000 9/16. After all these disclosures, the board of directors have not deemed it proper to divulge the amount of General Knary's salary.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
N. B. In order that the above may be fully understood, the Treasurer's statement is herewith appended.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT Of the receipts and expenditures of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

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1st. Received by W. W. Johnson, Treasurer, from State Stockholders, 2nd instalment, 10,000 00

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Ditto from Directors on forfeited stock, 2,292 00

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Ditto from private Stockholders, 2nd and 3rd instalments, 2,461 00

Ditto from Directors on forfeited stock, 4,223 00

Dec. Ditto from State of Maryland, 3rd instalment, 30,000 00

From which is to be deducted for payments made, 1838.

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May. Paid for repairs on Mrs. Teackle's property, 1,400 00

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All moneys and regular habits must be paid to the Treasurer, by the terms of the charter, upon one million being subscribed, the State engaged to subscribe a like sum. The charter required not a nominal paper, but an honest one. It is not surprising that the directors and competent to pay. The shares were struck at 25¢, and we find Mrs. Teackle, by the act and agency of her father Littleton D. Teackle, subscribing for 1121 shares, more than two-fifths of the power of one-tenth of which was paid to her father, and the balance to Mrs. Teackle as agent for the road.

Plaintiffs men, who know little of building up corporations, will be surprised to hear what purpose the office of general agent was created, (which is proved to have been entirely unnecessary by its being so soon abolished,) and how Mr. Littleton Dennis Teackle, whose pernicious agency in the formation of the road, is so generally known, should have been paid for his services. Persons better acquainted with the spells of paper magicians, may conjecture that it was for his good services in procuring subscriptions for stock, which was necessary to the birth of this corporation. This is a most absurd notion, confessed by the report, that Mr. L. D. Teackle, for his services in the necessary office of general agent, &c., &c., after deducting the sum of \$11, the forfeiture on each of her shares, receives the sum of \$3493, and throws her 1121 shares of stock back on the company. When this catastrophe occurred, which I think might have been reasonably calculated upon, the company was in a similar situation to that in which the historian Weems informs us old governor Dinwiddie was when the British entered into the frontier of Virginia—"a pack of troubles."

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six directors gave to the charter, both were rejected, and the eleven corporators have taken the stock in their individual capacity, and raised the funds to meet an instalment. This stock is now their property, and if this road shall ever become the most valuable one in the face of the globe, as they confidently state, they will reap the benefit, but if it shall turn out, as we confidently anticipate, utterly worthless, the State will be damaged to the amount of one million of dollars, and these gentlemen to the amount of Miss Teackle's stock, their own speculations. If they designed that the State was to be charged with their forfeited stock, the State ought to have been consulted. I can see no other damage to the road, by suspending the work till the Legislature met, but the suspension of the salaries of the president and other officers and engineers. If the State of Maryland has to make good the forfeited stock on this road, I apprehend in a short time she will have nearly the whole of the stock on her hands. The inferior managers have already placed on our State's back as much as she can carry. The honor and fidelity of those honorable men, our representatives in the State Legislature, to whom the president and directors so eloquently appeal, should never permit them to take from these directors' shoulders a burden which they placed of their own volition, and place it upon the honest laborer working part of the community who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, who seek not to load up fortunes for themselves, their friends and dependents, by scheming and speculating by rail road constructing, or draining the swamps of the Eastern Shore.

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