

# THE CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1841.

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ON SATURDAY MORNING | said "John, I am afraid you are blotted." | my thoughts were better than sleep.— | fire of her eyes. She called them cheats, | forming in line, instead of columns, began | presented to our sight

[illegible]

all my fellow drunkards. If it is not ex- he is; he did not design to become a After coming in do we ever go to bed wounded; when Gibbs expired in the account of a visit recent

actly so; it is the one glass of an intoxicating drink does not annihilate, by revival of the appetite, all resolutions to resist

him he can reform and need not live or dy and water<sup>3</sup> Surely you wont pretend

[illegible]

any man had left, and I had been alone after my wife and daughter were up, and my conscience drove me to madness. I hated the darkness of the night, and when light came I hated the light. I hated myself, and I hated the world. I asked myself "Can I refrain, is it possible?" Not a being to take me by the hand, and lead or help me along, and say "you can." I was friendless, without help or light, an outcast, a stranger, a wanderer, and knew I was suffering, and asked me to go down to breakfast. I had a pint of whiskey, and thought I would drink; and yet I knew it was life or death to me. I took a glass, and drank with me as I do today. Now I am a free man. Take care you don't get into this condition. Well, I told my wife I would come down presently. Then my daughter came up and asked me down. I always loved her. More because she was my daughter, and I loved her.

friend. And then she said, "Father don't say anything more about how to do."

[illegible]

These persons have visited here, have collected large derate and immoderate produced upon their minds longer persisting in the depraved and ruinous exciting liquors.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

My thoughts, were better than sleep—  
Next morning I went to see my mother  
and I said: I must go to see her, an  
tell of our joys. She had been praying  
twenty years for her drunken son. Not  
a day passed but she was praying  
I told me all my connections happy.  
The next thing was to determine who  
was to be done. My mind was blunted  
character gone; I was bloated and I was  
getting old; but men who had slighted me  
and who had been my enemies, took my  
hand, helped me up, encouraged and  
comforted me. I'll never shirk a drunk  
as long as I live; he needs sympathy  
and is worthy of it, poor and miserable  
as he is. I will not let a drunk  
drunkard, and people have too long let  
him be cannot reform, it is no use; he  
must die a drunkard. But now we assure  
him he can reform and need not live as  
he did, and we show ourselves, 2000  
times more merciful than God. I will  
not watch here is crammed into the  
poor house or prison, and when he comes  
out he meets temptation at every step—  
he begs you to succor him; but he is led  
by appetite and neglect, straight to the  
poor house or prison. I will not let a  
drunkard take the pledge in this Court  
of Liberty and he ever free, Delay no

## REGULAR HARTS.

A lady in this city recently advertised that she could accommodate two gentlemen with board and lodging on advantageous terms, but that none but persons of "regular habits" need apply. Two gentlemen, however, did apply, whose appearance bespoke any thing but regular habits, yet who spoke and acted with an easy effrontery that would have become two travelling missionaries of the temperance society.

"You can accommodate two gentlemen with board and lodging, can you not, madam!" said one of them.

"Yes, sir," replied the old lady, surveying the applicants with doubtful glances.

"Room, comfortable, ah!" inquired the gentleman in search of a home.

"Very," said the old lady, "and leave me to tell you, that I have never known a gentleman so regular in his habits."

"Capital," said the gentleman, "and let me tell you, that I have never known a gentleman so regular in his habits for men of delicate tastes to wholly away a summer evening on."

"I have seen my advertisement," said the old lady, "and I have seen your advertisement."

"I suppose, gentlemen," said the old lady, "it would not suit me to let my room to any persons but gentlemen of strict regular habits—namely, of a religious and temperate life."

"Pray don't mention it, madam," said the spokesman of the two gentlemen—"we are aware of your scruples; they are not more regular than we are in our hours and habits."

The terms were then agreed upon, and the two young gentlemen of regular habits took possession of the room.

On the first night after taking possession of their apartment, or rather abode, the two gentlemen of regular habits

2 o'clock on the morning following, noise was heard going up the stairs, such as men making noise locomotion is affected, attempting too freely of intoxicating stimulants.

The old lady listened and heard with surprise, some one d—ing the door, and looking for it in every place but where the door was. She was astonished—she called out, "What is that?" and the men of "regular habits." Presently she heard them in their room, and next came a strong fumigation of tobacco, impregnated with brandy and water. She the heard loud singing, if not very harmonious, and then, in which she was oppressed upon another the necessity of filling "the bumper fair," and apostrophized "wine, mighty wine," in a true Anacreontic spirit. This continued for considerable time, and finally died away.

"Not a word," said the old man, "until seven o'clock the next morning when they rang the bell as vehemently as if they were going to proclaim the loss of an infant child, who had strayed away from its disconsolate parents."

"Missus," says the black boy, putting his head inside the door, "bid me say what 'e wantin'?"

"Breakfast, breakfast—bring up breakfast," shouted the two young men of regular habits simultaneously.

"Missus," says the black boy, "breakfast is served," and he goes back to the kitchen and said the lady, "and you're not goin' to eat?"

"Go directly and prepare some of that lump of animated paste," barked the lady, whose bed was next to the door of her husband's room, and who had been in his boot in the mean time.

The lady called the boy a scoundrel, and the breakfast was served.

And this scene was every morning every day of the year.

The landlady at the hotel, who had patience, got into a bad temper very soon.

in flame in the line, instead of column, because that constant rolling fire, whose tremendous noise was heard in the city, like the rattling peals of distant thunder. The presence of Gen. Packenham, who gallantly rode in front of the troops, inspired them again to advance; the advance of Gen. Gibbs, who marched at the head of the regiment, of Gen. Keen, who rode at the head of the second, and of Gen. Smith, who saved the British army on the 23d of December, sustained for some time longer the courage of the troops against the most deadly fire ever witnessed by the veterans of Talavera Bay; but, when Packenham fell from his horse, mortally wounded, when Gibbs expired in the arms of the soldiers, who were carrying him off, when Keen was wounded, and when Smith, severely wounded by a rifle ball, was obliged to leave the field, that column finally dispersed in irremediable confusion.

It was now the turn of the other two columns to make an effort to retrieve the day. The troops composing them were forming behind a ditch, laying down their knapsacks, that they might rush on to the assault with greater speed. This was an awful moment for both armies. Jackson, followed by his staff, went along the whole line. To the Americans by birth, he said that they must not prove themselves the degenerate sons of their ancestors, who had defeated the same enemy that now confronted them; to the French, he recalled the high deeds of their armies under Napoleon; to the Spaniards, he invoked the remembrance of their titles given up to plunder by these very armies in the war of the Peninsula; to the

## Battle of New Orleans

men of color, he said they must show themselves worthy of the confidence placed in their valor, when he put arms in their hands; to the artilleryists, he said they must depress their guns a little, and not hurry their firing. Wherever the General appeared, the loud cheers of the

to his animated address.

The first onset was the most vigorous and protracted. Some platoons of the Scotch regiments advanced to the very edge of the ditch, before the British had time to open fire. The first platoon that attacked our left had the troops of the right, or retired to the ditch where they had formed the columns of attack. They were about six hundred yards from our lines. Our right and the greater part of our line were the enemy. The corps destined for this

attack had been kept out of view under the shelter of some large buildings near the roof. These troops, in order to avoid the fire of the Louisiana, whose guns swept the high-way, seized a moment, when a thick smoke hung over the river, to creep unperceived between the bank and the water line, until they had got very near the extreme right; and then rushing, with

When in possession of that bastion, to their utter dismay, they perceived that it was distinct from and unconnected with the rest.

The main breastwork, which in the rear of it ran into the river itself, where it was more than 5 feet deep. The captured work was open on the water side, Commodore Patterson, as soon as he saw the British were there, poured into the bastion a heavy and destructive fire. Several daring officers, though already wounded, were seen cheering their men to another

Deprived of their leader, these brave soldiers  
coiled for quarters and laid down their  
arms. The American batteries nearest  
the river, kept up all the while  
deadly a fire on the rest of the column  
as it fell back in the greatest disorder,  
leaving the road, the dyke, and the ground  
near the river, over which it had advanced.

This was the last effort made by the enemy; nothing remained on the ground of the formidable host, which in the morning marched to the attack with all the pageant and steadiness of veteran discipline.

except a confused mass of men, who, endeavoring to escape by flight, were hurled back by the enemy's fire, and were slain by the bloody field. The smoke of the battery had now ceased, but the roar of the cannon, however, continued long after. Our batteries, now free to fight against those of the enemy, which they had allowed to play on them while they made deep gaps in the attacking columns, in less than two hours forced the artillery to abandon their dismantled guns. A little before nine in the evening the firing having entirely ceased, the sides and the smoke no longer obscuring the field of battle, a spectacle which they have beheld it, will never be forgotten.

**GENERAL JACKSON.**—In the Philadelphia North American, appears a letter from Charles Cassidy, Esq. of Tennessee, to a friend of his in Philadelphia, giving an account of a visit recently paid by him to the late General Jackson. Our readers will be interested by the following passage:

"A short time since, as I returned from summer country, I called on, and spent a few days with General Jackson at the same stage, not having seen him for the space more than 16 years. On contemplating once more the venerable figure of an old warrior, attenuated almost to physical decay, and being surrounded by the old domestics and the objects connected with his former years, a faithful memory was revived. 'Where somewhere says, around the hills, and through the woods,

Only Orleans, when even the Legislative body of Louisiana would have dictated a more judicious policy, had the courage to compel the piratical nations of Europe to disgorge their plunder of our commerce on the ocean, in the apprehension of a species of diplomacy peculiarly his own. In the course of his negotiations with the Government of France, the mouth of his cannon, in the lapse of 16 years, his hair has changed from a bright red color, interspersed with white or silver, to a pure white; his teeth are nearly all gone, and his countenance, which was at first great depth, and strength of tawny complexion, is much less sharp and clear in its cadences and volume. It surely is not considerably, that with all these changes, and a few of the vicissitudes of great exposure to the hardships of warfare, his mind and feelings seemed in no respect impaired; and while contemplating his fact, which does not occur with many men, he would not have been able to find such consolation from the inference that the example before me urged all for the immortality of the intellectual powers of our race! For if the mind and memory were mortal, how could the soul range its time on the physical system, to which it can exist without the incumberance of the body, which we know to be liable to change its identity; at least so says the great teacher of wisdom, philosophy.

If you are determined to be poor, be a  
unkind, and you will soon be ragged  
and penniless, to your heart's content,  
on an exchange paper. There is an-  
other equally as sure a way to become  
poor, and it may be a more speedy one,  
to become an editor.

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Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Convention, as advertised to meet at the Cecil Hotel, on Thursday next, the 29th of May, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the National Convention, was held in the city of Baltimore, on the 29th of May.

After an extended session, the delegates to the National Convention were elected, and the following were the result of the election.

The extra session of Congress is commenced next Monday.

A proposition, has recently been submitted to the New York Legislature, by Mr. Leonard, a New York Democrat, to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to enable the people to elect a delegate to the National Convention.

Internal improvements are the subject of much discussion, and it is expected that the Legislature will pass some measures in relation to them.

The question of accumulating large State debts is a subject of great importance, and it is expected that the Legislature will pass some measures in relation to them.

The question of the right of suffrage is a subject of great importance, and it is expected that the Legislature will pass some measures in relation to them.

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More Developments—The Control of the Press.

The Control of the Press. We are authorized upon good authority, to state that the editors and publishers of most of the Federal and State newspapers in the city and county, have been, and are large holders of stock in the Bank of the United States.

The Democratic paper, the Sun, charged is about \$100,000. To the others the sums vary from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The particulars of which we hope to obtain, for while liberty has a foundation in the theory of the press should be preserved.

The editors and publishers in New York and Baltimore, similarly large sums have been raised, among the names of which are, Webb and Wood, Toles and Seaton, editors and publishers, Washington City, these sums charged the enormous sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It appears that the audacious despot, would have no more than to call on the University as lord and master of the State, and the people would be at his disposal.

An insidious scheme, however, is now on foot, to have the press controlled by a few hands, and the people would be at his disposal.

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CASE OF McLEOD.

For the present this case is disposed of. The following is the order of the Supreme Court.

In Supreme Court, May 20th, 1841. The People vs. Alexander McLeod. The defendant, who stands charged by indictment with the crime of murder, having been brought into court by the Sheriff of the county of Niagara, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion having been made for the court, will be able to render its judgment in the premises, at the present term, it is thereupon ordered that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, until the further order of the court.

When the transfer has been made, the Sheriff of Niagara will be no longer chargeable with the custody of the defendant.

(A copy) W. P. HALLETT, Clerk.

PROTEST OF THE SHERIFF OF NEW YORK. A new question has arisen as to the custody of the county of Niagara, and the Sheriff of New York denies the legality of the order committing prisoner to his custody, and has placed upon the files of the Supreme Court the following protest.

In Supreme Court.—The People vs. Alexander McLeod.—The Sheriff of the city and county of New York, by his counsel Joseph C. Hart, hereby protests against the legality of the order of the Supreme Court, made on the 20th day of May, 1841, transferring the defendant, Alexander McLeod, to his custody, and releasing the responsibility of the Sheriff of Niagara county, and the said counsel further protests against the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, being held responsible for the custody and safekeeping of the said defendant, and prays that his said protest may be entered on the minutes of the said court.

May 21st, 1841.

We understand that the matter has been communicated between the two Sheriffs, so that McLeod will, notwithstanding, remain in the city prison; the Sheriff of New York refusing, however, to be in any manner responsible for his safekeeping, and only consenting to his removal on a matter of accommodation to the Sheriff of Niagara, who he contents must be held responsible for the safekeeping of the prisoner.—N. Y. Sun.

From the New York Sun.

CONSPIRACY IN THE CASE OF McLEOD.

We stated two or three days since that all the correspondence that had taken place upon this subject between the executive departments of the Federal and State governments had been transmitted to the assembly by the Governor in obedience to Mr. Seaward's resolution.

The Albany Evening Journal contains the reply of Gov. Seaward to the Secretary of State. A press of other important matter prevents our publishing it entire.

We regard it as one of the best productions of the Albany press. It is calm, temperate, firm and dignified. It takes the ground which we have always advocated, and upon which we have no doubt the State of New York is determined to stand firm regardless of consequences.

It is the only ground upon which she can stand consistently with justice and honor.

The Governor's letter to Mr. Forsyth, the then Secretary of State, acknowledged the receipt of a communication accompanied by the correspondence that had taken place at Washington between the department of State and the British Minister. It then runs over the history of the case since the arrest of McLeod.

The attempt to bail him—its failure and the reason therefor—his indictment by the grand jury—the preparations for his trial—the importance of his having a fair and impartial trial, &c. It shows that the British Government had no cause of complaint against the Federal and State governments. Every thing which could be done to prevent our citizens from engaging in the Canadian disturbances. Those who were guilty of engaging in the disturbances to their fate and the crime of treason, committed within this State, should be regarded by Her Majesty's representative as persecution and molestation. But such proceedings are necessary for the preservation of the public peace and the forms of the State.

Whether the offenders be our own citizens or the subjects of other countries, and the Government of the United States, it is the duty of the Government to see that justice is done.

The British Government, however, has been guilty of a gross violation of the rights of our citizens, and it is the duty of the Government to see that justice is done.

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From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THIS COMMON SENSE REMEDY FOR THE TIMES.

The flowers of life are so natural to man, that his early career presents us with an unvaried picture of the parent of shadows, which, in up here and there by sunbeams, dance in his path only to lure him onward, now leading him to the altar of glory, now to the altar of shame, to annihilation, by the glow of a rich harvest, and now whispering in his ear, that he may be lulled in his path, until the maturity of old age shall come, then to sink down, grating to his feet, the afflicted because he lived, and the more blessed for the delusion, which strewn flowers in his path, even though they faded away as he attempted to grasp them.

From the Boston Morning Post.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.

A Havana correspondent of the New York Express furnishes the following particulars of a "practical outrage" perpetrated upon the brig A. B. Capt. Driscoll, of Baltimore, which sailed from Havana for the coast of Africa, in September last, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, and powder. The frequent acts of this kind show conclusively the design of the British to break up the American trade with Africa, that they may monopolize all themselves. To bear such insults longer will degrade the American name in the eyes of the world.

The brig A. B. of Baltimore, Capt. C. F. Driscoll, sailed from this place in the month of September for Cuba, with a cargo of dry goods, tobacco, and powder. Having met with bad weather at sea, he was obliged to put into Charleston to repair, whence he sailed on his voyage. Nothing material occurred until he arrived off Cuba, when he was boarded by two boats' crews (fifteen in number) commanded by an English officer, but without a flag flying, or any visible sign of nationality, armed to the teeth with cutlasses, pistols, carbines, and daggers, or long knives, who insolently demanded his papers, declaring at the same time that he would take command of the vessel. Capt. D. pointed to the American flag which he had flying, and averred that she was an American vessel engaged in a legal trade, and in proof thereof produced his papers, which the English officer tried to obtain possession of, but not being permitted by Capt. D. he said: "never mind, I will take you for a scoundrelly Yankee negro stealer, and have you all strung up at the main yard if you offer the least resistance." They then shouted the word "board," and then rushed on board, and commenced breaking the cargo to get at the rum, and carried on so outrageously that Capt. D.'s lady, who was on board, together with her daughters, were taken violently off, and for some time her life was despaired of. The English crew never for a moment ceasing their outrageous conduct. They continued at River Congo twelve days, pillaging the stores, and then, taking from them the few articles of value, the glass, puddles and every little thing leaving the poor negroes no alternative but to swim on shore and abandon their canoes to the tide.

This conduct they continued for some time, until they had taken some of the American crew, until at last the negroes becoming exasperated assembled in force, and attacking the boats killed an American seaman belonging to the A. B. and wounded several English. They then returned precipitately on board, and getting the brig under way, set sail for Cuba. They found H. B. M. brig of war Persian, Lieutenant commanding Symmes, with the American flag flying, and Symmes then came on board, with an additional boat's crew, and commenced breaking out the cargo, without asking to look at the brig's papers or paying any attention to Capt. D.'s protestations. After ransacking the cargo four days, they then returned on board, and breaking out the cargo, without asking to look at the brig's papers or paying any attention to Capt. D.'s protestations.

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From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THIS COMMON SENSE REMEDY FOR THE TIMES.

The flowers of life are so natural to man, that his early career presents us with an unvaried picture of the parent of shadows, which, in up here and there by sunbeams, dance in his path only to lure him onward, now leading him to the altar of glory, now to the altar of shame, to annihilation, by the glow of a rich harvest, and now whispering in his ear, that he may be lulled in his path, until the maturity of old age shall come, then to sink down, grating to his feet, the afflicted because he lived, and the more blessed for the delusion, which strewn flowers in his path, even though they faded away as he attempted to grasp them.

From the Boston Morning Post.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.

A Havana correspondent of the New York Express furnishes the following particulars of a "practical outrage" perpetrated upon the brig A. B. Capt. Driscoll, of Baltimore, which sailed from Havana for the coast of Africa, in September last, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, and powder. The frequent acts of this kind show conclusively the design of the British to break up the American trade with Africa, that they may monopolize all themselves. To bear such insults longer will degrade the American name in the eyes of the world.

The brig A. B. of Baltimore, Capt. C. F. Driscoll, sailed from this place in the month of September for Cuba, with a cargo of dry goods, tobacco, and powder. Having met with bad weather at sea, he was obliged to put into Charleston to repair, whence he sailed on his voyage. Nothing material occurred until he arrived off Cuba, when he was boarded by two boats' crews (fifteen in number) commanded by an English officer, but without a flag flying, or any visible sign of nationality, armed to the teeth with cutlasses, pistols, carbines, and daggers, or long knives, who insolently demanded his papers, declaring at the same time that he would take command of the vessel. Capt. D. pointed to the American flag which he had flying, and averred that she was an American vessel engaged in a legal trade, and in proof thereof produced his papers, which the English officer tried to obtain possession of, but not being permitted by Capt. D. he said: "never mind, I will take you for a scoundrelly Yankee negro stealer, and have you all strung up at the main yard if you offer the least resistance." They then shouted the word "board," and then rushed on board, and commenced breaking the cargo to get at the rum, and carried on so outrageously that Capt. D.'s lady, who was on board, together with her daughters, were taken violently off, and for some time her life was despaired of. The English crew never for a moment ceasing their outrageous conduct. They continued at River Congo twelve days, pillaging the stores, and then, taking from them the few articles of value, the glass, puddles and every little thing leaving the poor negroes no alternative but to swim on shore and abandon their canoes to the tide.

This conduct they continued for some time, until they had taken some of the American crew, until at last the negroes becoming exasperated assembled in force, and attacking the boats killed an American seaman belonging to the A. B. and wounded several English. They then returned precipitately on board, and getting the brig under way, set sail for Cuba. They found H. B. M. brig of war Persian, Lieutenant commanding Symmes, with the American flag flying, and Symmes then came on board, with an additional boat's crew, and commenced breaking out the cargo, without asking to look at the brig's papers or paying any attention to Capt. D.'s protestations.

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