



Elton Dress.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1854.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the voters of Cecil county, friendly to the election of GENERAL JACKSON, convened by previous notice, at the house of Mr. George Peacock, in the town of Elkton, on Friday the 21st day of April instant, Col. WILLIAM C. MILLER, was called to the Chair, and J. W. GLENN appointed secretary.

After an appropriate address by the Chairman, a copy of which, on motion, was read and published, the following preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas the time is approaching when the election for a Chief Magistrate of this Union will take place, it is incumbent on this meeting to give an expression of their opinion and to make arrangements for the adoption of such measures as shall give the greatest effect to their exertions, and to elect a President of this district, to be called GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, rendering honor and gratitude to him, who, in the language of the sage of Monticello, "has filled the measure of his country's honor." Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting, confiding in the integrity, experience, patriotism and talents of ANDREW JACKSON, would, by his election to the Presidential Chair, as an act of national gratitude, honor to the friends of this country, its contracting the European maxim, of the "integrity of Republics," and do consider it due for the eminent military and political services of this distinguished Patriot, Soldier and Statesman.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all fair and honorable means to promote the election of GENERAL JACKSON.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, all elections, in a Republican form, should be made through the People, and that the right of nominating is also vested in the People, and that any nomination, unauthorized by them, is an assumption of their rights, and a violation of REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That this meeting very cordially coincide, in sentiment, with the late Convention held in Pennsylvania, in their selection of one of the greatest Patriots, most intrepid Commanders and honest Statesmen this country has ever produced, as a candidate for the Presidency; but as the members of this meeting have not brought their minds sufficiently to the consideration of who ought to be the Vice President, they deem it inexpedient at this time to go into a nomination of Vice President.

Resolved, That the election of Gen. WASHINGTON and Col. M'NOR, competitors, during our contest for Independence, are examples worthy to be imitated by the election of the only candidate who is a patriot of the revolution.

Resolved, That Col. Adam Williams, Isaac Couden, Capt. James Jerry, Samuel Day, and Benedict J. Jones, be a committee to confer with the Jackson committee in Harford in order to nominate an Elector, to correspond with similar committees elsewhere, and to make every other arrangement tending to advance the views of this meeting.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of JACKSON, in the different electoral districts throughout the State, to hold meetings and nominate Electors.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the "Elkton Press," "Bond of Cecil," "Baltimore Morning Chronicle," "Patriot," and "American."

WM. C. MILLER, Chm.

Wm. Jefferson Glenn, Sec'y.

Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS. In accordance with, and in the exercise of that right the citizens of the United States every where possess, of peaceably assembling to consult together, and deliberate on measures for the public good, those friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as the next President, have convened at this time, and with a view to promote on desirable event, permit me to offer some precursive observations.

Amongst the several candidates for the Presidency of the United States, General Andrew Jackson stands pre-eminent. The services which he has rendered his country are known to every citizen in the Union. He has served with distinguished ability and integrity in a Legislative, Judicial and Military capacity; his military exploits have enabled him to conquer the highest pinnacle of fame. Let his services be Talpoon, Tophats, Tallights and Pen- nels speak and give evidence of serv-

ices which he has rendered his country; let the plains of New Orleans bear testimony of his unparalleled achievements and complete overthrow of the most violent troops of the most powerful nation on earth.

The British and Spanish governments have been compelled to negotiate with him upon principles of justice and reciprocity by the successful energies of this Statesman and Soldier. By the aid of the west, before unconquerable and cruel, yielding to his superior courage and policy, have laid their tomahocks and scalping knives, those bloody instruments of destruction, at his feet in token of unconditional submission. Under the superintendance of the Ruler of all nations we owe more to his Wisdom and Valor than any individual living, of the blessings of Peace and Liberty which we now enjoy.

To maintain and continue this happy state of our country, of which General Jackson has so greatly contributed, the present crisis requires, may demand, such a character in the Presidential Chair. The combined powers of Europe, the Holy Alliance (perversely allied), have manifested their determination of Representative Government, and the rights of man, and to maintain the same right of Kings to govern, has been extinguished, every spark of Liberty that was kindled in Old Spain for the establishment of a representative government. Since the conquest of that nation, there is good reason to apprehend that the same Alliance will turn their arms against America, and endeavor to restore it to King Ferdinand, although its Independence has been recognized by the United States.

The many stand exhibited in the President's message, in reference to this subject, was taken in anti-national sentiment. Should the United States be successful in conquering South America, and establishing the same principles on the ruins of a republican system, would it not endanger the peace and safety of the United States?

To prevent such a catastrophe, to crush the usurped ambition of Kings, and check the mad career of Tyrants, and to defend our country against the direct or indirect attacks of external or internal foes, was what President would be so well calculated as GEN. JACKSON: The tone of his victories would have reached the Throne of every Tyrant in the Eastern Hemisphere, and would have resounded through every Savage Tribe of the Western Country, to the Pacific Ocean.

Will it be asked whether he is a genuine Republican? Head his reasons for declining the acceptance of the nomination of Minister to Mexico, and it will convince the most superficial of his regard of Republican Principles and his detestation of Tyranny in the usurpation of Power by Iturbide. That he has been unjustly calumniated in his politics has never been questioned by his opponents. His principles are not of a vacillating character; they do not shift and change with the times.

But he has been objected to because he is a military character. Was the objection made to Gen. Washington, who was selected President of the United States? Did he not stand in the cabinet as well as in the field, and acquire imperishable renown? He was emphatically styled the Father of our Country by conducting our revolutionary war to an honorable and happy issue; he presided over the powerful Council of our Nation.

General Jackson, the only candidate that took a part in the revolution, struggled, entered that army in his youth, and in advanced life, pursuing the example of his great prototype as a General, brought to a speedy and honorable termination the late war, which was declared for the maintenance of those rights and that independence which were contended for and established by the revolution. Then why not promote to the highest office in the gift of the people to him, who so faithfully followed the example of Washington—him, who is every way qualified by his talents, natural and acquired, to guide the helm of our political Ship through the stormy Sea of War, with which we are now menaced. His legal as well as his military knowledge, eminently qualify him to maintain that happy state of peace, the establishment of which he was the chief instrument. His republican principles, added to his other qualifications, give him superior claims to our estimation.

Our pleasure, we confess, would have been greater had this philanthropic measure received a more unanimous consent. We have however the satisfaction to know that its opponents, generally, were not adverse to the bill on principle but because they thought the science imperfect and many of them, we further know, are so far from approving of imprisonment for debt, that they are the warm advocates of the still higher measure of relief, a general system of Bankruptcy. Of this, as well as the object of the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, we have been the humble and constant supporters. On the subject of the expediency of a system of Bankruptcy, we have differed from many whose opinions we entertain habitual respect—but in our attachment to it we are incorrigible. It respects us to see this beneficent measure even in part accomplished. Should the Congress in its wisdom ever couple the other part with it, in the laws of the Republic, then, indeed, should we expect the nation to rise up and call them blessed.

COMBINATION OF INDIANS. The Missouri Intelligencer of March 25th, (printed at Frankfort) contains the following important information:

"We are indebted to the politeness of a friend at Fort Osage, for the following information, direct from Johnson, which is from an authentic source: "Major Cummings, the commandant at Fort Smith, has committed the heinous crime of murdering the late Mrs. Chiles those who committed the late murders in that quarter. The chiefs are willing to surrender them, but cannot force obedience, as the murderers refuse to be given up, and are protected by a majority of the nation. The com-

MEETING.

Of the friends of General Jackson in the Middle District of Kent county. At a meeting of the friends of General Andrew Jackson, convened by previous notice, at Mr. Thomas Peacock's tavern, in Chester town, on Saturday, April 10th, for the purpose of taking measures to promote the General's election to the Presidency, Capt. Solomon Scott was called to the Chair, and Doct. F. W. H. H. was chosen Secretary. The following resolutions were proposed and adopted.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a perfect union between the friends of Gen. Jackson, in Kent and Queen Ann's counties, will insure the success of his Electoral Candidate in the district composed of these two counties.

2. Resolved, That division will paralyze our efforts and insure his defeat.

3. Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the only way to prevent divisions is to unite with our votes and interest, the friends who shall be chosen by a concurrent vote of Counties, regularly appointed by a general election districts in the two counties.

4. Resolved, That Capt. Solomon Scott be appointed counting-man, and Doct. F. W. H. be appointed Cleric, and that Church-Hill, Queen Ann's county, be recommended as the place for the meeting of the General Committee.

5. Resolved, That we will discourage all persons who have announced or stand announced themselves as Electoral Candidates without the consent of the People, signified by their Committees.

6. Resolved, That Doct. Howard H. W. H. and Samuel Scott, Jr. and James E. Brant, Esquires, be appointed a General Committee, to correspond with all other portions of the electoral district, be, and they are respectively, invited to appoint similar committees, and that said committees give notice of their appointment to the Chairman of the Central Committee, Chester town.

7. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Elkton Press, Baltimore Morning Chronicle, and the Star and Gazette, Eastern.

Wm. C. MILLER, Jun. Chm.

P. W. H. H. Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10.

The abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. A great political triumphed in the Senate yesterday, and the day will be remembered as one of the brightest in its history. That enlightened body yesterday gave its final sanction to an act, the object of which is to discharge the plaintiff in every case, and acquiesce in the discharge of the defendant. One branch of the Legislature has, at length, said that Debt shall no longer be considered criminal; that the question shall no longer be the portion of the honest debtor. The bill which has passed is necessarily qualified and amended; it gives the requisite checks to shield its benefits from any party who may have a substantial and formal objection against the principle of imprisonment for debt; it has trodden down and trampled under foot one of the last remnants of Feudal and Roman barbarism, which the force of education and light have been able successfully to uphold until now against the spirit of the age. We cannot doubt that the concurrence of this assembly will render the execution of this anomaly in our system complete and perpetual.

Our pleasure, we confess, would have been greater had this philanthropic measure received a more unanimous consent. We have however the satisfaction to know that its opponents, generally, were not adverse to the bill on principle but because they thought the science imperfect and many of them, we further know, are so far from approving of imprisonment for debt, that they are the warm advocates of the still higher measure of relief, a general system of Bankruptcy. Of this, as well as the object of the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, we have been the humble and constant supporters. On the subject of the expediency of a system of Bankruptcy, we have differed from many whose opinions we entertain habitual respect—but in our attachment to it we are incorrigible. It respects us to see this beneficent measure even in part accomplished. Should the Congress in its wisdom ever couple the other part with it, in the laws of the Republic, then, indeed, should we expect the nation to rise up and call them blessed.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Monday, April 12.

Mr. Mason said, he thought it was quite time that Congress should be looking towards the time of adjournment, and with a view to bring the subject before the Senate, he offered a joint resolution, authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to adjourn the present session of Congress on the fourth day of May next. The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the pension roll all the services, officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, who entered service, or enlisted, for four years, or during the war, prior to year 1781, and who were engaged, or were honorably discharged.

After some conversation, the bill was ordered to lie upon the table. On motion of Mr. Martindale, the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate, so much of the correspondence of the Minister of Portugal, with the government of Portugal, as has reference to the commercial relations between the two countries; together with such other information connected therewith, as may be in possession of the government, and which, in his opinion, may, without injury to the public interest, be made known.

The bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, "in addition to an act regulating the election of President and Vice President of the United States," was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. Van Buren submitted some additional sections, as amendments to the bill; they were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then postponed to, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the claim of the state of Virginia, on monies advanced for militia services, during the late war. The message was ordered to lie upon the table. The bill, "extending the right of copy rights to the authors of paintings and drawings of the whole. It was reported by the Senate without amendment. Mr. Mills stated some difficulties which he thought would attend the passage of this bill. Mr. Lowrie said, he had been induced to introduce the bill by the remark of Mr. Peacock, in relation to his Portrait at Elkington—he was applied to the purchase of the same, but said he should be unwilling to sell it, if he could not have the same privilege of making his work, as a writer's work, in their hands. Mr. L. G. know why he should not have that privilege. Mr. J. applied, that had such an act been in existence before, Peacock excused his Painting could not have completed Stuart had previously executed a Portrait of Washington, which this, with some little embellishment. He thought an act of Congress would have great tendency to retard progress of the Art of Painting—it would do away the habit of imitating to excel, already in existence.

mandas has given them until the 16th of January to consider of it; at the expiration of which time, unless they should be taken up, an attempt will be made to give them by force. They threaten resistance, and say that if such an attempt should be made they will compel the Mission families to supply them with provisions, and the traders to furnish them all their guns and ammunition.—The Osages are divided into several bands, one of which, the Chienias, did the mischief. The others did not hold themselves in any manner accountable for the depredations of that band, and will in all probability, in case of necessity assist the traders in their vicinity.

A letter of late date from a respectable source on the Arkansas, states that the Osages, Cherokee, Kickapoo and Delaware met at Chouteau's trading house, and joined in a grand dance. Mr. Chouteau stated that this was a very much of a combination of those nations against the whites.—Such a thing would be dangerous to the frontier settlements of Arkansas and Missouri, and require a considerable force to quell it. The Union Mission family are much alarmed, and the Harmony family do not consider themselves free from danger.

The settlers upon the Arkansas are raising volunteers, and have already organized one company. If it should be necessary, we have no doubt that John's Land would furnish a few efficient and bold hearts and correct arms. [Louisville Advertiser.]

Louisiana Election.—There are no less than five candidates for the office of Governor in Louisiana, in the approaching election. These are Messrs. Johnson, Villere, Margny, Thomas, and Butler. The governor is elected for four years, and ineligible the succeeding term.

Another Canal.—The agent of the Company has given notice that the Well-Lakes Erie and Ontario, in the present contract, Upper Canada will be open for work commencing on an excavation of a length of twenty-six feet deep, in a clay soil, for a distance of two miles, the making two paths, twenty-five miles in length and a number of wooden locks, masonry, &c.

Education is strangely neglected in some parts of our country. If the wariness of the population prevents the establishment of Schools, surely parents ought, without losing any valuable time, to teach their children to read and write. We have just seen, in a North Carolina paper, a copy of the prement of a grand Jury of Edgecomb county, containing a public notice, to which are attached the signatures of the grand jurors, signed their marks, in favor of the claim of the Virginia to interest on some money by that state for militia services, by the late war; which were respectively read, and referred.

Mr. Cushman offered the following Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pension be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the pension roll all the services, officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, who entered service, or enlisted, for four years, or during the war, prior to year 1781, and who were engaged, or were honorably discharged.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the presentation of petitions, the Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of Secretary of War in relation to the acts and emoluments of certain General officers of the army, &c. prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House, another Message from the same subject of the claim of the Virginia to interest on some money by that state for militia services, by the late war; which were respectively read, and referred.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Courier of the 26th Feb. contradicts a report which had appeared in some of the other papers, that it was the intention of ministers to fit out another expedition to Algiers under the command of Lord Exmouth. From this it may be inferred that the Dey had complied with the terms proposed by the British government. Great outrages continued to be committed in Ireland. In Limerick and Westmeath serious aggressions were known to exist. Men armed with muskets, belted, and supplied with cartouch boxes, attacked the house of an unfortunate farmer at the latter place, and wounded several of the inmates. There had been another contention at Limerick, in a Protestant burying grounds, but ultimately the service was permitted to be performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman. At a meeting of the Catholic Association held in Dublin on the 26th Feb. the following extraordinary language was said (in the London Courier) to have been used by Mr. O'Connell: "He that the Duke of York publicly bowed himself to the enemy, and he not voted against them,

Mr. Foot, of Conn. delivered a lengthy speech in opposition to the amendment, and against the general principles of the bill. Mr. Barbour suggested to the mover of the amendment to strike out the minimum, and then to increase the ad valorem duty, in order that those who were opposed to the minimum, might have an opportunity of voting so as to express that opinion without, at the same time, voting to raise the duty. Mr. Rich, declined thus to modify his amendment.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Kramer, Foot and McDuffie. Mr. Barbour then declared that, as the gentleman from Vermont had refused to modify his amendment, he would vote against the amendment to the minimum, and if the question on that amendment should be decided in the negative, a motion would be made in order simply to strike out the minimum.

After some observations by Mr. Mercer, the question was then taken on Mr. R.'s motion, by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 108—nays 97.

The amendment was carried. Mr. P. P. Barbour moved to strike out the entire paragraph laying duties on woolens.

Mr. Mercer made a few remarks in support of the motion, and Mr. B. then explained. The question was taken on the motion by yeas and nays—yeas 73, nays 124.

The motion was not agreed to. Mr. C. moved to strike out the entire section laying a duty on iron, and the question was taken on the motion—yeas 114, nays 114.

Mr. Lacks, then moved to amend the second section by striking out 33 cents for the minimum valuation of cottons and inserting 25 cents. The question on the motion was taken by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 86, nays 116.

Mr. C. then moved to strike out the third paragraph of the first section, as follows: "On woolen manufactures, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; and after that time, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem." The question on the motion was taken by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 129, nays 99.

Mr. Long, of N. C. moved to reduce the duty on booting cloths, from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. But, before the question was taken on this motion, the House adjourned.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The house then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, and the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Rich moved to strike out the minimum valuation of 40 cents per yard on woollens, and to insert, after the words, "on all manufactures of wool," a clause which shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th of June, 1855, and after that time, a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th of June, 1856, and after that time, a duty of 37 1/2 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. McKim advanced the same motion, in a few observations.

and made speeches against them? Was he not, a short time ago, at the head of the Orangemen of England? To be sure, some friend about him had lately advised him to show a little more policy, and he was to preside at a meeting of the society of St. Patrick's; but the people of Ireland were not to be deluded by such shallow artifices. The Duke of York was heir to the greatest empire in the world; he had before him all the enjoyments which man could desire; but he ought to remember that one Duke of York lost Ireland by endeavoring to force the consciences of the English nation, and another Duke of York might lose it by attempting to force their consciences. It became them to speak as freemen, and to tell the bear apparent, that one Duke of York, by his bigotry, lost the throne of England, and that another Duke of York might experience the same fate."

Mr. Foot, of Conn. delivered a lengthy speech in opposition to the amendment, and against the general principles of the bill. Mr. Barbour suggested to the mover of the amendment to strike out the minimum, and then to increase the ad valorem duty, in order that those who were opposed to the minimum, might have an opportunity of voting so as to express that opinion without, at the same time, voting to raise the duty. Mr. Rich, declined thus to modify his amendment.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Kramer, Foot and McDuffie. Mr. Barbour then declared that, as the gentleman from Vermont had refused to modify his amendment, he would vote against the amendment to the minimum, and if the question on that amendment should be decided in the negative, a motion would be made in order simply to strike out the minimum.

After some observations by Mr. Mercer, the question was then taken on Mr. R.'s motion, by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 108—nays 97.

The amendment was carried. Mr. P. P. Barbour moved to strike out the entire paragraph laying duties on woolens.

Mr. Mercer made a few remarks in support of the motion, and Mr. B. then explained. The question was taken on the motion by yeas and nays—yeas 73, nays 124.

The motion was not agreed to. Mr. C. moved to strike out the entire section laying a duty on iron, and the question was taken on the motion—yeas 114, nays 114.

Mr. Lacks, then moved to amend the second section by striking out 33 cents for the minimum valuation of cottons and inserting 25 cents. The question on the motion was taken by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 86, nays 116.

Mr. C. then moved to strike out the third paragraph of the first section, as follows: "On woolen manufactures, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; and after that time, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem." The question on the motion was taken by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 129, nays 99.

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Public Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of FREDERICK HENRY, deceased, the subscribers will sell at public vendue, on Tuesday the first day of June next, on the premises, Two Lots of Land, called "Prospect Hill," situate about 3 miles from Elkton, at the crossing of the roads from Elkton to New London, and from Christians to Elk Ford, near the latter place.

LOT NO. 1. Now in the tenure of John H. Davidson, containing one acre of Land, with a comfortable Dwelling House, store House, Wagon-makers' and Blacksmiths' Shops, with other necessary out buildings, a well of excellent water, fruit trees, &c. &c. This property is supposed to be one of the best stands for public business in Cecil county.

LOT NO. 2. Containing one acre of Land, adjoining No. 1, with a new and well finished stone Dwelling House, two stories high, and other out buildings, two water, choice fruit, &c.

THE TERMS OF SALE will be one third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, and the remaining two thirds in two years after the day of sale, to be secured by bonds with approved security bearing interest from the date, and no conveyance will be made until all the purchase money is paid.

The above property will be sold to the highest bidder, or as may best suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on said day.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, THOMAS HOWARD, ALEXANDER SCOTT, Executors.

Teacher wanted!

A man qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar, may have a situation in a school, where he will be liberally rewarded, by applying to Hyland Pennington or Geo. Braden, Cecil county, Md.

No person will be employed unless he can produce good recommendations of his character and abilities.

April 17 41-21.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has removed to Back Creek, and he has just received a large assortment of

Spring Goods, which he offers very low for Cash or Country Produce.

April 17 B. W. HARRIS, 41-41

Young Ladies'

BOARDING SCHOOL—at Newark, Delaware.

In addition to the usual branches of female education, ornamental needle work, music and the French language, are now taught in the Seminary, by an accomplished female teacher. The terms are as follows: Boarding \$27 per quarter, or if paid in advance, \$25.

**ISSUE(S) MISSING
NOT AVAILABLE**

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