CECIL REPUBLICAN

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

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POETICAL.

From the Knoxville Journal.

The night was warm, the pool was still,
No sound was heard from lake or hill,
Save where, upon a log decay'd,
A Bull-dog trunk'd his serenade.

Wake, Muse of my love, awake,
And listen to my song;
For Hymn roosts far from the lake,
The pickerel his rest does take
The water woods among.

The sun has put his fire out,
The day-light's hardly seen,
The enemy is round about,
Where, Muse, pains thy lovely snout
Above the waters green.

For lonely I am sitting here,
Upon a rotten log
Oh, cast away all idle fear;
And for a moment sweetly cheer
The sight of thy bull-frog.

Oh, hop with me to other pools,
Where we may live in love;
Where no rude wind the water lake doth,
And where do dwell no human fools
Upon two-leg'd things above.

NED.

From the New England Farmer.

A dandy's what? A dickey and a quiz,
A pair of gazelles and a negress's friz,
A sickly coat with a tremendous collar,
A greasy pocket and half a dollar;
A plaited bosom studded thick with glass,
A forehead plaited with a coat of brass;
A pair of boots, a long nine and a squirt!
A flashy vest and many be half a shirt;
A pompous tone, a torrential bow,
A supine white hand, a straddle like a cow;
A squeaking voice, a tea cup full of paint,
A cool fish's eye and visage of a saint;
A pair of whiskers stolen from a goat,
A pewter watch and real scarce worth a groat—
A pocket comb, a pair of random bose,
A pair of seal skin slippers black as sloes—
A cane tied but with scarcely any brim,
A crinkle shank and body wondrous slim—
A pair of check tights, tighter than his skin,
A pewter bench and watch chain made of tin—
A slim umbrella and a little switch,
A monkey followed by a pointer bitch,
A servile ape, a pretty woman's tool,
A stupid dunce, a despicable fool.

For the Cecil Republican.

Correspondence of an old Uncle and his Niece.

No. I.

FROM THE UNCLE TO THE NIECE.

As you are ere long to enter company, my dear niece, I would have you cultivate a talent for conversation. And in order that you may nevercfeel at a loss for a most popular as well as fruitful subject, I recommend *scandal*. With a very little practice, you may soon learn to rip up your neighbours' thread-bare reputations with a volubility that will set at defiance all attempts at correcting you, because on no exhaustless a theme, you may be so fluent, that no one can get a word in edgeways. However, if any one should be so presumptuous as ever to demand your authority for any assertion, it is very easy for you to rein yourself back with a becoming *hauteur* of manner, and reply, I should like to know your authority sir, (or ma'am,) for questioning mine—but if you *must* know, I was told it by Mrs. Bellclapper, who had it of Miss. Streetyarn, who had it fresh from Mrs. Dolittle, who had it from a dozen others'—and no man or woman of moderate conscience will ever think of attempting to trace the matter through such a labarynthine maze of channels.

Now the topic of the *weather*, after a 'yes' and a 'no' or two, is run high and dry ashore; and so are most subjects that are common in conversation: but this none, besides the inexhaustible riches of its multifores phazes, (like a kaleidoscope, keep turning and you will still find something new,) possesses a degree of popular zest, that few topics can boast—and if you become at all proficient, you will be sought after with an avidity equaled only by that of the drunkard for his bowl. I am therefore exceedingly anxious that you should shine in this particular: besides, I would have you cracked up for *something*,—and I see no sensible reason why my anxiety toward you in this particular, is not at least as laudable as that of the great Lord Chesterfield, in wishing his son should be an honest gentleman.

But the better to insure your success, I propose to furnish you with an example or two, out of ten thousand different varieties that might be named; merely prefacing, that if you have any idea of attaining to proficiency, I beg you will throw aside, as a useless garment and a hinderance, any love of truth that you have, in so much as it will be impossible for you to excel in this important accomplishment, and adhere to truth at the same time.

Now then, *a la* Trollope—addressing yourself to an old maid—Ex! Miss. Bodkin, how emaciated you look—I vaster stand your el-derned admirer Mr. C. has taken so immoderately to strong drink, that even the temperance society has given over all hopes of him. Dear me, I am so outdone with that extravagant woman, the widow Honeycomb: only to think, they say she will persist not only in the use of tea, but also, the luxury of sugar in it; when I'm credibly informed she is so poor that she should confine herself entirely either to water gruel, or, at most, molasses and water. But what's the best news? Did you ever see such frights in your life, as the Misses Lackloves were on last Sunday, at church? Poor things, I wonder how they came by those new bonnets; for it is said they are not able to sport such a style, and there are curious speculations afloat as to the how and the where withal, and so. ——Do you know what wages Mrs. Lightcash pays her servants now, or indeed whether she pays them at all? It is said she is rather more off hand at biring than paying.——Dear sir, I must tell you something about a row I was at the other night, for I cannot dignify it with the name of a party—it was at the *soi-disant* great lady Overmuch's. The gentlemen entered the drawing room with their over-coats on, and boots covered with mud, switching it off with ratans,—just from a fox-chase, or horse race, or husking-match, or some such finishing school —and some of them with cigars in their mouths. The ladies all sat cross-legged, several of them chewing tobacco, and spurting its mahogany colored juice upon the Brussels carpet. Just before tea, scotch snuff was handed round in a large dinner plate with a tea-spoon in it, and most of the ladies put a teaspoonful or two in their dear little mouths, (I suppose for excitement,) when immediately a very spirited conversation was commenced by them, on the subject of multifarious and tobacco and cotton planting loudly rejoicing at the effect of the tariff upon the price of scotch snuff. O, I was so utterly disgusted, that I scarcely knew which way to turn. And to mend the matter, instead of tea and toast being handed round, at the ring of a small hand-bell, by Mrs. O, half a dozen half-naked, overgrown niggers entered the room, and went pell mell to laying a string of supper-tables; and upon these were arrayed such delicacies as geese stuffed with onions—pigs at that doubtful period of growth when you scarce know whether they are pigs or hogs, and these filled with a whole garden of thyme, sage and sweet marjoram—to say nothing of dozens of plates of pickles and preserves, beans, beets and cabbage—Uh! I was so outdone by this time, that I rose, and ordering my coach, departed in ineffable contempt!"

Such, my dear niece, is a bird's-eye glimpse, a slight outline of a few pictures that I leave it to your fruitful genius to fill up—and should my gratuitously proffered admonition prove so acceptable as to elicit from you the favour of a reply to this, it is possible I may trouble you again: but if you really *do* write me, I beg you will give me some account of how you succeed, &c.

Your dootingly affectionate Uncle,
JEPTHA TIMBERTOES.

December, 1832.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From "Legends of New England."

A NIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES.

"The grant wolf,
Scenting the place of slaughter with his long
And most offensive howl, did ask for blood."

"The wolf—the grant and ferocious wolf—How many tales of wild horror are associated with its name! Tales of the deserted battle-field—where the wolf and the vulture feast together—a horrible and obscene banquet, realizing the fearful description of the Siege of Corinth, when—

"On the edge of a pit
There sat a raven flapping a wolf,'

amidst the cold and stiffening corpses of the fallen; or of the wild Scandinavian forests, where the peasant sinks down exhausted amid the drifts of winter, and the wild wolf-howl sounds fearfully in his deafening ear; and lean forms and evil eye gather closer and closer around him, as if impatient for the death of the doomed victim.

"The early settles of New England were not unfrequently incommoded by the numbers and ferocity of the wolves, which prowled along their rude settlements. The hunter easily overpowered them, and with one discharge of his musket scattered them from about his dwelling. They fled even from the timid child, in the broad glare of day—but in the thick and solitary night, far away from the dwelling of men, they were terrible, from their fiendish and ferocious appetite for blood.

"I have heard of a fearful story of the wolf, from the lips of some the old settlers of Vermont perhaps it may be best told in the language of one of the witnesses of the scene.

"'Twas a night of January, in the year 17—. We had been to a fine quilting frolic, about two miles from our litter settlement of four or five log-houses. 'Twas rather late, about twelve o'clock, I should guess—when the party broke up. There was no moon—and a dull, gray shadow or haze hung all around the horizon, while occasionally a few pale and sickly looking stars gave us their dull light, as they shone through a dingy curtain. There was six of us in company—Harry Mason and myself (and those as pretty girls as ever grew up this side of the Green Mountains.) There were my two sisters and Harry's—two and his sweetheart, the daughter of one next door neighbour. She was a right pretty handsome girl—that Caroline Allen. I never saw her equal, though I am no stranger to pretty faces.—She was so pleasant and kind of heart—so gentle and sweet-spoken; and so intelligent besides, that every body loved her. She had an eye as blue as the hill violet, and her lips were like a red rose leaf in June. No wonder that Harry Mason loved her—boy though he was—for we had neither of us seen our seventeenth summer.

"Our path lay through a thick forest of oak, with here and there a tall pine raising its dark full shadow against the sky, with an outline rendered indistinct by the thick darkness. The snow was deep—a foot more, a great deal than it ever falls of late years—but the surface was frozen strongly enough to bear our weight, and we hurried on over the white pathway with light hearts. We had not proceeded far before a low, long howl came to our ears. We all knew it in a moment, and I could feel a shudder thrilling the arms that were folded close to my own, as a sudden cry burst from the lips of all of us —'The wolves—the wolves!'

"'Did you ever see a wild wolf—not one of your caged, broken down, show animals, which are exhibited for sixpence sight, children half price—but a fierce half starved ranger of the wintry forest, howling and hurrying over the barren snow, actually mad with hunger? There is no one of God's creatures which has such a frightful fiendish look, as this animal. It has the form as well as the spirit of a demon.

"'Another, and another howl—and then we could hear distinctly the quick pattering of feet behind us. We all turned right about, and looked in the direction of the sound.

"'The devils are after us," said Mason, pointing to a line of dark, gliding bodies. And so in fact they were—a whole troop of them—howling like so many Indians in pursuit of war. We had no weapons of any kind; and we knew enough of the nature of the vile creatures who followed us, to feel that it would be useless to contend without them. There was not a moment to lose—the savage beasts were close upon us. To attempt flight would have been a hopeless affair. There was but one chance of success, and we instantly seized upon it.

"'To the tree—let us climb this tree!' I cried, springing forwards towards a low boughed and guarded oak, which I saw at a glance, might be easily climbed into. "Harry Mason sprang lightly into the tree, and aided in placing the terrified girls in a place of comparative security among the thick boughs. I was the last on the ground, and the whole troop were yelling at my heels before I reached the rest of the party. There was one moment of hard breathing and wild exclamations among us, and then a feeling of calm thankfulness for our escape. The night was cold—and we soon began to shiver and shake, like so many sailors on the topmast of an iceland whaler. But there was no murmurs—no complaining among us for we could distinctly see the gaunt, attenuated bodies of the wolves beneath us, and every now and then we could see great, glowing eyes, staring up in the tree where we were seated. And their yells—they were loud and long and devilish!

"'I know not how long we had remained in this situation, for we had no means of ascertaining the time—when I heard a limb of about eighteen or twelve inches down beneath the weight of some of us, and a moment after a shriek went through the air like the piercing of a knife. A light form went plunging down through the naked branches and fell with a dull and heavy sound upon the stiff snow.

"'Oh, God! I am gone!"

"'It was the voice of Caroline Allen. The poor girl never spoke again!—There was a horrible dizziness and confusion in my brain, and I spoke not—I stirred not—for the whole was at that time like an ugly, unreal dream. I only remember that there were cries and shudderings around me; perhaps I joined with them—and then there were smothered groans, and dreadful howls underneath.. It was all over in a moment. Poor Caroline! She was literally eaten alive. The wolves had a frightful feast, and they became raving mad with the taste of blood.

"'When I come fully to myself—when the horrible dream went off—and it lasted but a moment—I struggled to shake off the arms of my sisters, which were clinging around me, and could I have cleared myself, I should have jumped down among the raging animals. But in such a second thought came over me, I knew that any attempt at rescue would be useless. As for poor Mason, he was wild with horror. He had tried to follow Caroline when she fell, but he could not shake off the grasp of his terrified sister. His youth, and weak constitution and frame, were unable to withstand the dreadful trial; and he stood close by my side, with his hands firmly clenched, his teeth set, and slowly, glaring down upon the dark, savage creatures below, with the fixed stare of a maniac. It was indeed a terrible scene. Around the leafless black cold night—and below the ravenous wild beasts were leaping their bloody jaws, and howling for another victim.

"'The morning broke at last; and our frightful enemies fled at the first advance of day light, like so many cowardly murderers. We waited until the sun had risen before we ventured to crawl from our resting-place. We were all benumbed through—every limb was numb with cold and terror—and poor Mason was delirious, and raved wildly about the dreadful things he had witnessed. There were bloody stains all around the tree; and two or three long locks or dark hair were trampled into the snow.

"'We had gone but a little distance when we were met by our friends from the settlement, who had became alarmed at our absence. They were shocked at our wild and frightful appearance; and my brothers knew at once all that had at first view we all seemed like so many crazed and brain-stricken creatures. They assisted us to reach our homes; but Harry Mason never recovered fully from the dreadful trial. He neglected his business, his studies, and his friends, and would sit alone for hours together, ever and anon muttering to himself about that horrible night. He fell to drinking soon after, and died a miserable drunkard, before age had whitened a hair in his head.

"'For my own part, I confess I have never entirely overcome the horrors of the melancholy circumstance which I have endeavoured to describe. The thought of it has haunted me like my own shadow; and ever now, the whole scene comes at times freshly before me in my dreams, and I start up with something of the same feelings of terror which I experienced when, more than half a century ago I passed a NIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES.'"

The seven wonders of the world were lately exhibited at Washington City, in a new museum of natural curiosities.

1st. A widow at the age of 60 refused an offer of marriage.

2d. dandy with only five cravats on his neck.

3d. A contented old maid.

4th. A lawyer who refused to be feed.

5th. A moderate doctor's bill.

6th. A tailor that was never known to cabbage.

7th. Congressmen that wished to adjourn the session, when there was money in the treasury.

Since exhibiting the above, a printer has arrived in this city, who has been paid all but—*four thousand dollars.*

Folly is the poverty of the mind.

Laconics.—Of all the actions of a man's life his marriage does least concern other people; yet of all actions of our life, it is most meddled with by other people.

To endeavour to forget one is the certain course to think of nothing else. Love has this in common with scruples, that it is exasperated by the reflections used to free us from it. If it were practicable, there's nothing necessary to weaken our passion, but never to mind it.

Whether we may depend on it, he is a good man, whose friends are all good, and whose enemies have characters decidedly bad.

Lavoter.

When I see leaves drop from the trees in the beginning of autumn, just such I think I, is the friendship of the world. While the sap of maintenance lasts, my friendship continues in abundance, but, in winter of my need, they are sure to fall off. He is a happy man that hath a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy that hath no need of his friends.

It is customary in the canton of Wallis, Switzerland, for those who have found any thing lost; even money, to affix it to a large crucifix in the church yard, and there is not an example on record of an object being taken away except by the rightful owner.

A Hard Lesson.—St. Paul first adviseth women to submit themselves to their husbands, and then counselleth men to love their wives—since it was fitting that women should first have their lesson given to them, because it is hardest to be learned, and therefore they need have the more time to conn it.—*Fuller.*

Half a Lodging.—A fellow called recently at a hotel in Boston, and enquired at the bar the price of lodging. Upon being informed that 25 cents was the regular fee: he demurred, protesting that he would not submit to any such an exaction. After some parley with the bar tender our customer fumbled in his pockets, and extracting the last ninepenny bit in his possession. "There," said he, "call me at twelve o'clock."

Gentleness.—How indecorous, offensive, and sinful is it to see a woman exercising authority over her husband, and saying, "I will have it so—it shall be done as I like." But I should hope the disgraceful manner is so small as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject.

Scarcity of Asses.—The Rev. Mr. Thom of Govan; riding home from Paisley, on a market day, overtook three up with two gentlemen, farmers, all three of who had lately been made justices of the peace. They, seeing him well mounted, as usual, were determined to pass a joke on him, and accosted him thus: 'Well, Mr. Thom, you are very unlike your master; for he was content to ride on an ass.' 'An ass,' says Mr. Thom, there's no ass a beast to be gotten now-a-days.' 'Ay; how's that said they. 'Because,' replied Mr. Thom, 'they now make them a *justices of the peace!*'

In the year 1777, two soldiers took a fancy to go and hear a sermon; the orator was Mr. Murray, well known for his doctrine of universal salvation. In the afternoon of the same day, another preacher exhibited; but his doctrine was diametrically the reverse of what they had heard in the morning. "Tom," said one of them, "how is this? we differently these folks preach.' Which of them do you intend to believe?" "I'll be shot," says Tom; "if I'll believe either of 'em yet a while, till I see it come out in general order."

Spectacles Exhibited at Rome by Julius Cæsar.—Never before, according to tradition, was there, though seventy generations in Rome, had there been so vast a conflux of the human race congregated to any one centre, on any one attraction of business or of pleasure, as to Rome on occasion of these spectacles exhibited by Cæsar. In our days, the greatest occasional gatherings of the human race are in India, especially at the great fair of Hurdwar, at the full moon of March or Hindostan; a confluence of many millions is sometimes seen at that spot, brought together under the mixed influences of devotion and commercial business, and dispersed as rapidly as they had been convoked. Some such spectacle of nations crowding upon nations, and some such Babylonian confusion of dresses, complexions, languages, and jargons, was then witnessed in Rome. Accommodations within doors, and under roofs of houses, or of temples, was altogether impossible. Myriads of myriads lay stretched on the ground, without even the slight protection of tents, in a vast circuit about the city. Multitudes of men, even senators, and others of the highest rank, were trampled to death in the crowds; and the whole family of man seemed gathered together at the bidding of the Great Dictator.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

NAPOLEON AND THE TWELVE APOSTLES.—Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the holy fathers recommended to him the reliques of their church. "Sire, will you deign to take our Apostles under your protection?" "Your Apostles! are they of wood?" "No, Sire." "Of what are they then?" "Of silver, Sire.—of solid silver." "Solid silver?" replied Napoleon, quickly, "Yes, I shall help them to fulfil their mission; it has been ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they shall." Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve Apostles to the Mint as Paris.

Autumn Evening.—Those are the true seasons for improvements. The weariness and dust and heat are over. The air is cool—and nature puts on her robes of pensiveness and contemplation, so that mankind have little to divert them from attention to duty. Of storing the mind with knowledge, during the calm and glorious ripening of autumn. But *dreams*, journeyers to eternity, spread before you the bright pages of literature and morality, and never let pleasure rob your evenings of their innocence, and cloud your mornings with languor and repentence.

An Irishman fights before he reasons, a Scotchman reasons before he fights, an Englishman is not particular as to the order of precedence, but will not either to accommodate his countryman.—A modern general has said, that the best troops would be as follows: an Irishman half drunk, a Scotchman half starved, and an Englishman with his belly full.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.—An experienced school teacher of our acquaintance, lately told us the following story. The boy who is the subject of it, deserves credit for his wit, if not for his morality. He had one winter, morning, when the ground was cased in ice, reached the school-room at rather a late hour, whereupon Dominie inquired of him "why so tardy?" "Because, sir," said he, 'I lost two steps backward where I gained one forward." "Indeed! and if you slipped in that manner, how did you get here at all?" "Why, sir, I turned and went the other way!"

The name of Carroll is the only one on the Declaration to which the *residence* of the Signer is appended. The reason why it was done in this case, we have understood to be as follows:—The Patriots who signed that document, did it, almost literally, with their about their necks, it being generally supposed that they would, if unsuccessful, be hung as rebels. When Carroll had signed his name, some one at his elbow remarked, "You'll get drawn there are several of that name—they will not know which to take." "Not so," replied he, and immediately added "of Carrollton."—*Perth. Journal.*

MERELY A HINT.—We hope our patrons who are in arrears, will "take the hint" intended in our copying the following pithy article—for if they do, and act upon it to our satisfaction, we shall not be constrained to speak plainer.

We "take our pen in hand," as our good old grandfathers used to say in writing to their sweethearts, to indite a small chapter on MONEY. A writer has written much as it is the governing principle (if we may be allowed the expression,) of mankind, and the axis of human ambition. *Money* is a good thing—a bad thing—a kind servant—a bad master—a thief in the temple of virtue—a ministering spirit to the ready—a villain in disguise—and, withal, a sad joke. What opens the fair arms of the young lovely, and blushing girl to the embraces of the old, the infirm, and the ugly? *Money.* What builds up a fool in the opinion of the world? What causes old ladies to look kindly upon the advances of a young man to a daughter? *Money.* What brings complimentary remarks from the old, and humble acknowledgements from the young? *Money.* What causes men to struggle for office? *Money.* What is the criterion of right and wrong? *Money.* What is the cause of the wrangling, struggling, cheating, swindling, thieving, and lowering, prevalent among mankind? *Money.* What in fact is the great standard of human affection? *Money.* What makes the Printer struggle in the mire of debt? *Money.* What leads the editor to inform the public of these facts? *Money?* *What do we require at the hands of our readers?* MONEY. *Will you pay, sir?* YOU are the very man we wish to hear from.

Tremont Patriot.

Erasmus writing to the Pope, by whom he had been empowered for not using abstinence during Lent, and eating animal food, said, "I have a Catholic soul, but my stomach is altogether Lutheran."

The Dutchman's Shower.—Our steady rain has been interupted by two or three days of good weather, and pleasantly cool. We have found a good description of the previous month, in the Dutchman's weather journal.—"Had a dender shower for tree weeks, and then set in for a settled rain."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Our mail schooner Evening Edition has just come up from the regular ship Ontario, Captain Sebor, bringing us London papers to Nov. 3rd inclusive, and Portsmouth to the 5th. The news is important.

The reported capture of Don Miguel's fleet is not confirmed. There was an engagement between the two fleets off Vigo on the 14th Oct. in which each party suffered considerable damage. On the side of Don Pedro 45 were either killed or wounded.

London, Oct. 31.—We augmented yesterday morning, exclusively, the arrival of Admiral Villeneuve, and a French squadron of five ships of war, from Cherbourg, at Spithead, and at the same time sketched, by a summary of the Parisian Ministerial papers of Sunday, received also by express, what were the purposes for which this armament was destined by the French Government. These two pieces of intelligence, combined with the already known intentions of our government, appear to leave no doubt of the new settled determination of the two Cabinets to bring the long pending questions between the Kings of Holland and Belgium to a close, by compelling the former, if necessary, to the immediate compromise of their respective claims.

Portsmouth, Nov. 3.—The difficulties with regard to the settlement of the Dutch question, apprehended by the ingenuous position of Prussian favor of the King of Holland, are removed. It is now understood that the King of Prussia is not only not hostile in the resolved measures of coercion of the two Powers (France and England) against Holland but that they have his perfect concurrence.

The Convention ratified by the English and French Plenipotentiaries has been ratified by the French Government, and was returned on Saturday, clothed with the necessary formality of an international contract.—The conditions of this Convention are drawn up with precision.

The two rival governments were required to evacuate by the 12th inst. all the places which they respectively occupy in the territories of each other; or, in other words Belgium was required to surrender Venlo, and Holland Antwerp.

If they refused, or if Holland did not consent at that date, the combined fleet was to sail to blockade the Dutch ports, and if by the 12th of November, Antwerp is not surrendered, the combined army will then enter Belgium, and commence its march towards that city on the 15th.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The exultation of the Ministerialists is boundless. The Convention between France and England, although not strictly a treaty offensive and defensive, live set the Court, the Cabinet, the Camarilla, and their creature, out of their wits

HARD FIGHTING IN PORTUGAL.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Oporto, Oct. 20, written by a Portuguese officer in the army of the Queen:

"I pass over the circumstances previous to every combat, but I must inform you that, since our bloody and unfortunate assault of the Castle of Burgos, 1812, I never saw, nor even at Waterloo, an assault so fierce and obstinate as the storming of the Miguelites against the redoubt of the Convent de Serra, the 14th of this month. Six thousand Miguelites, commanded by the Generals Lemos and Abreau—the first an ignorant but brave soldier, the second an intelligent officer, a great favorite of Lord Beresford in the Peninsular war—were opposed with the greatest gallantry by Major Bruno, a young man commanding the fortress.

Col. Peixoto leading his column was killed by a cannon ball near the first parapet. Abreau is wounded, and about 1000 Miguelites fell on the spot. The enemy fought bravely but ignorantly, for our batteries were not silenced, nor our breaches damaged, when he marched against us. Our loss is less than a hundred men. This would have been the moment for crossing the Douro, and crushing the Miguelites at Villa Nova, but while the General-in-Chief remains near Emperor, the opportunity is no more. This is our fate since our landing.

"We are preparing to receive the enemy on the 26th, Don Miguel's birth day; his troops are two days' march off, concentrating themselves at Vallongo on the right, and at Lugo on the left of the Douro. I am confident that though Don Miguel be present, as the Miguelites report, with 4000 regulars then, but without a reinforcement of 4,000, and a general accustomed to manœuvre boldly, I fear we will not be able to take the field—and Portugal is at London. The two brothers Sarrepas fell at the same time, in the same battery, fighting generously for Donna Maria, while the third brother is on the opposite side fighting for Don Miguel.

We know now the intelligence from Lisbon, upon which the ministers of Don Pedro had put their confidence, was a fabrication, like the delusive story that had been under about the Miguelites spandies. Sarrionna has fought like a brave sailor, but he is now satisfied that John VI. is not to take as a mere correspondents at Lisbon assigned. How to explain that the only cavalry which fought on the 26th of last month consisted 80 officers, whose servants soldiers under Colonel Nepomuceno, Lieutenant Colonel Camello was killed in the rank.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enq. Dec. 19.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by the Furnace, from Havre, Paris papers of the 4th, 5th and 6th of the 5th.

Despatches for Government were on board the Furnace, which were brought up by our schooner and have been dispatched in the Post office in time for the southern mail.

The departure of the mail permits us only to advert briefly to the intelligence contained in the papers we have just received.

There is not much of importance in addition to what we learned by the last Liverpool packet. The evacuation of Antwerp with Holland appeared to be entertained with great confidence. Much alarm prevailed in Antwerp, where the merchants looked forward to a bombardment of the town from the citadel.—Both the French and English Consuls had directed the vessels of their nations to quit the port.

General Belalcorde sent on a special mission by the French government to the King of Holland had been refused permission to pass the Dutch frontier. It is asserted that the King of Holland had expressed an intention of issuing letters of marque against French, English and Belgian vessels, in case the two former powers should blockade his ports.

No change in the Ministry has occurred.

Paris, Nov. 2.—Letters from Alexandria announces that the Egyptian forces have made themselves masters of Marash, Merdin, Caiseria Adana, and Tarsus, and are marching upon Sutalia. An English frigate has sailed from Alexandria for Constantinople, with Envoys from the Pachs charged to treat with the Sultan

Marshal Gerard set out last night for the army of the North, whether the Duke of Orleans will follow him in a few days.

According to the intelligence of Sept. 28, from Alexandria, the Viceroy of Egypt has been negociating with the Captain Pacha a definitive arrangement.—It is stated that every thing is agreed upon, except that the Porte cedes to that Prince, Syria, and the island of Cypress.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Gen. Bernard, one of the King's aides-de-camp, has been appointed Director of the War Department in the room of General Valaze.

Brussels, Nov. 1.—The Place of Antwerp says.—Gen. Count Delaborde, Aid-de-camp of the King of the French, set out yesterday for Holland, but returned in the evening, having been refused permission to pass the frontier."

The Journal du Commerce of Antwerp gives the following:—"The Consuls of France and England have promptly ordered the Captains of the merchantmen of their respective nations, to quit Antwerp with their vessels."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

The brig Mentor, Capt. Peterson, arrived here this morning from Rio, having left there the 22nd of October, which date we have received commercial letters from our correspondents, from which we have obtained the following:

BUENOS AYRES.—Owing to the angry state of public feeling at Buenos Ayres, growing out of the Faulkland Island business, our Charge de Affaires, Mr. Slacum, our Consul, Consul, left that place, and arrived at Rio from whence they embarked for the U. S. in the ship Jane, which sailed five days previous to the Mentor, for Baltimore.—It was reported that the Commodore and B. A. were shipping their property from thence, being apprehensive of a declaration of War against the U. S.

The U. S. ship John Warren was at Rio when the Mentor left.

Loss of the ship Pennsylvania. The Charleston Post states that the ship above on Cape Romain; has been ascertained to be the ship Pennsylvania; Capt. Patterson, from Havre bound to that port. She sailed shortly after the struck, and afterwards parted the cable & passengers effecting the that of the wreck which remained. The pilot boat Washington reached the wreck on Monday, and brought up thirty-eight steerage passengers, in a most wretched and destitute condition, not an article being saved except wiley clothes they had on—indeed, such was the state of the weather, that it was deemed nothing short of suicide to send away their lives. Six of the steerage passengers were put on board of the barque Charlotte, from Baltimore, in the offing, bound in. The pilot boat also took on board Messrs Favolle, Francis Richard, and his lady, Messrs Rotie, Monasterer, and Master Thomas Hamil, were left at the Romain light house. An elderly female steerage passenger died on the wreck on Monday, from exposure and fatigue. The ship was laden with a valuable cargo of wines and dry goods, the whole of which is epirely lost.

The cause of the disaster above detailed and which no doubt will lead to others of a more fatal character, arose from the captain mistaking the light on Cape Romain for that of Charleston. It is said the former is so defected, that it is calculated to mislead.

A young professional gentleman, of Philadelphia, of respectable connexions, was brought before the Recorder, on Tuesday morning, upon a charge of being engaged in making arrangements for fighting a duel, and was held to bail in the sum of $3,000, to keep the peace for the future.

CECIL REPUBLICAN.

ELKTON, DECEMBER 22, 1832.

Our *Devil* having expressed a desire to enjoy the Holy-days, and lest no respite from his labors might cause him to grow weary in well doing," we have concluded not to issue a paper on Saturday next.

No business of importance has been transacted in either House of Congress as yet, and we presume but little will be done until after the holy-days. So soon as the proceedings become interesting to readers generally a weekly summary will be given in the Republican.

The Proclamation of the President has had a powerful effect in South Carolina. It has opened the eyes of the deceived, and the leaders of the late treasonable measures adopted by an assemblage of a portion of the citizens of that State, bitterly censured for their diabolical and unpatriotic conduct. We have no desire to set up for a prophet, but we long for the success that in after years the Nullification Convention will be remembered only as the Southern Hartford Convention and the names of its disgraced members handed down to posterity as the would be destroyers of our prosperity, our happiness and our Union.

Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature, distinctly manifests a favorable feeling towards the Nullifiers, and recommends the calling of a convention of the States to which the subject of controversy be referred.

REFORM! REFORM!! REFORM!!!

Saturday next is the day appointed for the friends of a Reform in the Aristocratic Constitution of this State to meet at the Court House in Elkton, for the purpose of selecting a Delegation to attend the General Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 8th of January next.

In several of our sister counties this subject has been taken up with a zeal and energy truly encouraging, and will not Cecil, once more, enlist under the banner of the People's rights, and shew herself worthy a place in a Republican Government? She will. Her citizens are awakened up from that slumber of lethargy which has so long been suffered to overshadow them. They dislike that the Constitution is greatly defective—that it gives too much influence and power to the few and that the many have to submissively abide by their will—that all the most lucrative and exalted stations are at the disposal of officers already elected and that they have no say in the matter. These things are not longer to be borne with. Reform in our State Constitution is desired and expected by all, except such as believe that the people have not sufficient sagacity and understanding to discern *good* men from *bad*, and who would make a property qualification a necessary requisite for the privilege of the elective franchise. Under these circumstances it is necessary to press a general attendance of our fellow-citizens at the meeting on Saturday next? We think not. All are aware of its importance and we dare not express a doubt of any true hearted Republican's presence, who can possibly make it convenient to attend. Come one, come all, and let this first blow against Maryland State Corruption, in Cecil county, be a decisive, a triumphant one.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

This Document is hailed in every quarter of the Union with one unbounded expression of commendation and applause. Those who long closed their eyes against the judicious doctrines advocated and pursued by Gen. Jackson during his Administration and longed themselves to the ranks of Nullification, are now opening their eyes and their exertions and money to rob him of those laurels obtained by his accomplishing objects thought insurmountable, have cast the cause of their blindness off and they are heard to exclaim "I opposed Gen. Jackson's election because of scruples conscientiously formed, but I begin to believe I was in error, and to be candid, I assure you that I am *almost* of the opinion that he is the only man that could save us from disunion and look upon his election as a providential circumstance." Such expressions from his most bitter foes must be gratifying to our worthy Chief, and when his noble heart is encased in its charnel-house, the controversy of historians will arise from a doubt for which of his acts the American people are most indebted—He triumphantly expelled from our shores, a foreign foe composed of troops that had just conquered the greatest General Europe has ever given birth to—he bared his bosom to an overgrown monied Monster that aimed at the destruction of our free institutions—he by one dash of his pen laid desolate the deep laid schemes of a band of aspiring and ambitious demagogues, who longed to set fire to the match which was destined to forever blast and lay in ruins the only true Republican Government that has ever existed—For those acts a living monument to his memory is erected in every American bosom.

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal.

THE CRISIS.

The citizens of South Carolina are about to act upon a responsibility as deep as it is dangerous. Upon the result of their movements depend not only all their own fair hopes but the hopes perhaps of civil liberty itself. Visionaries as the principle on which their heated politicians have led them, are, they have led them to a gulf of degradation and misery now yawning beneath their footsteps, there is still, thank God, a lingering moment of salvation. The step is not yet taken, and in the name of all that is valuable to man—in the name of national virtue and of human freedom we implore them not to take it! Fellow citizens of South Carolina, the power to save your beloved State has not yet passed from your hands. The party now presuming upon their authority to wield your destinies, believe they have you bound down for the sacrifice, that you are manacled for misery, and that every movement you make for disenthralment were as idle and as important as the raving efforts of the prisoner in chains—that they have your moral and mental energies as well secured against their exercise, as they would deem your corporeal functions secured by the fetters in physical restraints. True it is that they have the combined power to coerce you for two years without consulting your wishes or obeying your commands, but it is only the semblance, fellow citizens. Your Senators are most of them in office for four years, your Representatives are all elected for two years, and the body calling itself, "the people of South Carolina" is also a body calling itself, "the people of South Carolina" are always your own masters, when they will it to be so; and though they have unhappily delegated their authority to agents who seem disposed to exercise it against the will of their constituents,—utterly adverse to their best and dearest interests, those constituents have still their paramount prerogative. They can at this moment, and in a few days speak in language that even nullification dare not disregard, and interpret it in a tone emphatic for disorganization itself to disobey. A Convention based upon a constituency as unequal as a rotten borough parliament—a Convention pretending to represent the good people of the State but in reality representing but a partial portion of them—a Convention in which the negroes of the low country nabobs actually preponderate over the suffrages of South Carolina's mountain yeomanry—such a Convention has met, and the very first result of its potential wisdom has been to sever South Carolina from the Union, and disfranchise every one of her citizens who refuses to sanction this sacrilege by an oath, the very terms of which are in violation of the oath of God, already taken! Yes, fellow-citizens, a Convention that most odious of all the instrumentalities by which tyrannical Governments exercise despotism over their people, has been ordained in Republican South Carolina! The very first act in the new drama of disunion, is an act that would be murmured at in the dominions of Don Miguel. Not contented with jeopardling the civil freedom of an intelligent people, they have violated the sanctuary of conscience, and made it penal to exercise opinion. Will the people of South Carolina—in the name of Heaven will they submit to this tyranny so palpable—to a despotism so inappreciably wicked? Will they sanction the very worst feature of monarchical misrule? Will they follow their infatuated leaders into war with their own Government, and march into battle against the liberties of their country, under officers appointed not even by a plebeian choice? For if proposals that the army about to be raised to fight out the "peaceable remedy" shall be officered by men appointed by the Governor?

If the people of South Carolina, must be led to the field against their brethren, it would be at least generous to let them elect their own officers—But no, the men in power having obtained all they want of the people, have determined to leave them no voice in public affairs—but

From the Correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

"COLUMBIA, Dec. 10.

"I arrived here yesterday and found our friends gathering fast, and in overflowing numbers, to testify their abhorrence of Nullification, rendered doubly hateful, since the perpetration of its direst enormities. A fine spirit, animates our whole party, a spirit of fraternal concord among themselves, and of unyielding resistance to the oppression that would rob them of their chastened rights and chain them down in galling and hopeless slavery.—The industriously circulated rumours of division in our ranks, are wholly unfounded—they are the weak inventions of the enemy," got up for effect, and *manufactured* out of gas and suggested statements, or downright falsehoods. The only Union Party that exists in the Union, *party of South-Carolina*, is united upon one sentiment and resolved on united action. The convention will be numerously attended; it will meet on this day at 12 o'clock, and put matters in train for the transaction of business. Col. Taylor is said to be too unwell to preside at present, and one of the vice-Presidents will supply his place, until he is able to attend.

"In testimony of the unfaltering spirit that actuates the party, I subjoin some items of information, gleaned from good authority. The Union party of Greenville have had a meeting, at which opposition to the Ordinance of Nullification has assumed the most decided shape. The Preamble protests against the authority of the State Convention, because it was unconstitutionally called, and constituted on an improper basis of representation, and because it has usurped the powers, and transcended its powers, in a manner that the people were ill submitted them, would not sanction. The Resolutions are as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That whilst the powers of resistance are left us, we will never submit to be *disfranchised* in the land of our nativity, proscribed from office for opinion's sake, robbed of our rights as freemen, and deprived of those inestimable privileges, which are formidable to tyrants only—all of which are contained in the Ordinance under the insidious name of "test oath," and its proposed bill of *pains and penalties*.

"*Resolved*, That we never can be induced to resist a peaceful arm against the Union of these States, let the office come from what source it may, and let the attempt to force us into such a measure, will be met with *drawn swords* and *fixed bayonets*.

"*Resolved*, That we are ready and willing to defend these, our opinions and sentiments, with *our lives, our fortunes* and *our sacred honors*.

"*Resolved*, That our delegates be requested to lay this protest, and these resolutions, before the Union Convention in Columbia.

"The people of Greenville have hoisted on the village the flag of the United States—they have nailed the Star Spangled Banner to the mast, and declared that it shall remain flying while there have lives to defend it. In Lancaster, Salem, (Sumter District) and Scantaburgh, very strong measures have been passed against the Ordinance, and in the two districts of Pendleton and Calhoun all said to have been hung and burnt in effigy. This will I trust suffice to satisfy our neighbouring States, that if there is any difference between the Unionists of Charleston and those of the interior, it is that the latter exceed the former in warmth and vigilance. The test oath" was also severely criticised from the Union Party an universal burst of indignation. "Don't take the test oath" is now the watch word, and office will be freely sacrificed, and for clearer interests will truly be performed by the titan comply with the odious and oppressive requisition. If ever there lys been any disposition on that part of any portion of our party to slacken opposition to Nullification—if the arts of our adversaries have ever flown dissention in our ranks, this unprincipled measure of proscription and tyranny has again united us in an unbroken phalanx.

"I suppose you have heard of Dr. Cooper's acquittal. The Nullifiers boast of it as a glorious triumph "of the freedom of opinion." Yes, those who have just passed an edict to exclude all persons, so latter conscience, on matters connected with the allegiance, duties and rights of citizenship, have, in their hypocritical mockery of "freedom of opinion," given a license to infidelity to preside at our high seat of learning, and imbue the minds and hearts of our youth, with its dangerous and corrupting tenets.

"The President's Message was received here yesterday. It is considered by our party as perfectly satisfactory. The Nullifiers have derived no comfort from it—they say they have received authentic information that Jackson is resolved on coercing them into submission.

"After the adjournment of the Convention, a number of additional Delegates arrived, and others are said to be on the ground. The fact we have ascertained to our satisfaction to be that the Nullifiers, and some others suspect that they will not be able to accomplish their work of opposition as readily as they had imagined. They really had wrought themselves into the conviction, that their ordinance would have scattered the Union party like chaff before the wind, left the weaks behind to fall falling from the eyes, and many of them begin to be appalled at the prospect before. The Union party will never take the test oath which their opponents would emultingly exact of them, nor will they ever acquiesce in secession or be forced into the ranks of Nullification against the General Government. The Committee appointed by the Convention met to-night, and engaged in an animated discussion, in which Judge Hunger, Judge O'Neale and Col. Allston, among others, took part. The Committee adjourned until to-day.

A. M. to-morrow, when Judge David Johnson, who moved the adjournment, will occupy the floor. It is quite uncertain when the committee will be ready to report.

Dreadful Mortality at Sea.—The Ship Sybilla, Captain Threthill, arrived at the quarantine ground, New York, on Friday, in ninety days passage from Antwerp, with only *twenty-eight* passengers alive out of *one hundred and thirty-two* who were received on board when she sailed—mortality believed to be altogether unparalelled in the history of arrivals at that port. The mortality, we learn from the Mercantile Advertiser, was so great as to require almost the whole time of the crew in attending the sick, which is the course of the voyage. The whole of the survivors, at the 1st January 1833, to the 1st January, 1833, actual and estimated, is stated at $31,753,859 $1—making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, an aggregate of $36,755,578 99.

The Expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period, are stated at $24,611,166 50, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1833, (including the Danish indemnity) of $1,644,107 73. [This balance includes the *unavailable* funds in the Treasury, heretofore estimated at 1,400,000 dollars.]

On the 1st January, 1833, the whole public debt will have been reduced to $7,000,000 85, which, set off against the the captain was unknown. Of stock in the Bank of the United States, many also be considered as effectually extinguished, so as to leave the Nation free of debt.

The Imports for the year ending the 30th day of September last, are estimated at 100,652,677 dollars; and the Exports for the same period at $87, 037, 943, of which $63,024, 815, where of domestic, and $23,013,128 of foreign articles.

The Receipts during the year 1833 are estimated at $24,000, and the Expenditures for the same period for all objects other than the Public Debt, at $17,655, 889 35, to which must be added the amount of the Danish indemnity, $694,900, and the annual expenditure at 18,500,000 dollars, leaving to estimated annual surplus in the Treasury, says the Report of $6,000,000, to which amount a reduction of the Revenue is strongly recommended, either by a diminution of imposts, or (mostly by a gradual) quishment of the Public source of Revenue," as [illegible] that Annual Report."

The U. S. ship Concord, Captain Petty, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from the Mediterranean, fifty days from Naples.

Mr. Nelson, American Charge d'Affaires at Naples, is a passenger, AND IS THE BEARER OF A TREATY, PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF TWO MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the claim of the American merchants upon the Neapolitan Government, for spoliations upon their commerce during the occupation of the throne of Naples by Joseph Bonaparte and Murat.

These claims had been swelled to something like 5,000,000, but the estimate was probably a high one, and it is supposed the amount which the government has stipulated to pay, will cover all the fair, *bona fide* claims.

It is known that the claim had been refused only three days before the present treaty was concluded, and despatches to that effect were actually forwarded to our government by Mr. Nelson.

The fortunate conclusion of the negotiation is attributed to our naval demonstration in the neighborhood of that capital.

The passage of the Concord has been boisterous and severe—gales blowing almost constantly during the last 25 days.

This information comes by letter from an officer of the Concord; to a mercantile House in this city, and was received at half-past 12 o'clock this day.

HONOUR AMONG THE INDIANS.—The following is related in the Richmond Compiler, of Thursday last:—

When Gen. Scott arrived at the American encampment in the North West, he found three Indian prisoners under a charge of murdering the whites. The evidence was slight—and an application had been sent on to Washington to obtain their discharge. But the Executive had gone to the Hermitage, and the Secretary of War to Detroit. No answer was of course obtained. In the meantime, the Chicora broke out among the American troops in the camp on Rock River, many became victims. One of the three Indians prisoners also took it and died.

The General seeing the danger they were exposed to determined on letting the two survivors out of confinement—and told them if they would confine themselves to the island in the river, he would permit them to go there. Their word being pledged, he directed them to go the extreme part of the island, where they might keep some what out of the way of our troops. They accordingly repaired to the quarter where he had directed them to go—but they never once left the island—although they might easily have made their escape. Meantime the Cholera spread and the danger thickened. The General then told them that he would permit them to go to their friends, upon condition that they would return to the camp as soon as he gave them notice that the Cholera was gone. They assented to the terms, and went home.

There they were under a charge of murder—and might have lost their lives if they were put upon their trial. But notwithstanding this circumstance, the moment it got out that they had determined to hold his great council, with the Indians, he informed the two prisoners that they must come in—and they did not hesitate to do so. They appeared among the first Indians to the American encampment.

The reader will be pleased to hear that they were ultimately acquitted—though one of them had to pledge himself to attend as a witness against another Indian, who was charged with murdering the whites. This duty, too, he fulfilled, though at much inconvenience to himself.

The Finances of the State of Georgia appear to be in a very embarrassed condition. The Nominal balance in the Treasury on the last year ending 31st July. The receipts having been $826,606, and the expenditures $240,070.

From this small balance is to be deducted $10,000 in stock of the Bank of Georgia received from the commissioners of the Oconee;" the real balance is therefore less than $6,600. Besides this, the State owes the Central Bank $92,888 67 cash advanced on executive warrants during the last year, the treasury being empty. There is a clear deficiency, of nearly $77,000, and at least $70,000 more are required to meet the appropriations of the Legislature, and to defray the expenses of the State. If prompt measures be taken to remedy such a state of things, it is easy to forsee that a "Sovereign State" may become insolvent.—*Bull. Amer.*

OFFICIAL.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Great Britain has been informed by Lord Palmerston that, with respect to the Convention concluded between France and England in relation to the affairs of Holland and Belgium, the principle of the Scheldt would only apply to the vessels of Holland; that no interruption whatever would be put in the way of the commerce of other nations, whose vessels would, as at till other times be allowed free ingress and egress to and from the ports of Holland, without any molestation whatever, unless retaliation on the part of the Dutch cruizers or other unlooked for events, should convert the proposed state of things into an open war, when a strict blockade of the coast of Holland might become the necessary consequence of it.

The following are understood to be the heads of the convention alluded to:

1st. The King of the Netherlands will be notified to enter, on or before the 2nd Nov. into an engagement to withdraw on or before the 12th of the same month, all his troops from the territories of Belgium—the same engagement to be taken by the King of the Belgians with respect to his troops and the territories of Holland. If compliance be refused, Great Britain and France will immediately lay an embargo upon all the Netherland vessels within the ports of their respective dominions, and will order their naval forces to capture and detain all Netherland vessels which they may intercept at sea; and a combined British and French squadron shall be stationed off the coast of Holland for the more effectual execution of this measure. If, on the 15th November, the Netherland troops should still continue within the Belgian territory, a French force shall advance into Belgium for the purpose of compelling the Netherland troops to evacuate the said territories, provided that the King of the Belgians shall have previously signified his wish for the assistance of such French force into his dominions, for the aforesaid purpose.

The above measure shall be confined to the expulsion of the Netherland troops from the citadel of Antwerp, and to such places dependent thereupon, which will upon that event be forthwith delivered up to the troops of Belgium by the French who will immediately withdraw into the French territories.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Extract of Orders from Capt. George C. Read U. S. Ship Constellation, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated "*At Sea*, (in the Levant.) October, 17, 1832."

"I have been giving convoy to our vessels bound home, and am glad to have got in my power to say, that no acts of piracy have been committed nor he we I heard of by single corsair making his appearance during the time I have had in this sea.

"I am happy to state that the officers and crew, with the exception of colds, are all in good health."

The locomotive engine of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Rail-road Company is now placed permanently on the road. Experiments made with her during the last three days, have satisfactorily established her capacity for heavy draughts at high velocities.

Georgia.—A bill to re-establish the Penitentiary system in the State of Georgia, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor, consequently it has become a law.

☞ An ASSOCIATION, or protracted meeting will be held in the Episcopal Church, in Elkton, commencing on *Wednesday*, the 2nd of January next.

MARRIED,—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Benson, Mr. JAMES MERRIT, of New Castle county, Del. to Miss ELIZABETH KENNEY, of Elkton.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Hodgeon, Mr. Alexander C. Cosden, Esq. of Elkton, Md. to Miss Amanda Jane Gray, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. *C. P. Lewis*, Mr. *Benjamin Parrott* to *Miss Mary Rebecca Bowers*, both of Kent County.

In announcing the above, we are happy to say, that the *good old custom* of remembering the *Printer*, which had nearly become obsolete in this county is about to be revived. We received a plentiful supply of cake upon the occasion for which the fonder our acknowledgements as also our best wishes. "A word to the wise" &c.

Chestertown Inquirer

DIED.—In this county on Tuesday last, Mr. WILLIAM BURKE, aged 92 years. He was one of that patriotic band whose memory will ever be dear to American—a soldier of the Revolution.

A STRAY.

STRAYED away from the Farm of the Subscriber, in Dark Creek Neck, on Sunday the 9th inst. a dark Brown MARE, supposed to be about fourteen and a half hands high, twelve or fourteen years old, some white in the face, and much rubbed with the collar and traces, rather thin, with a short switch tail. No other marks particularly recollected. Any person taking up said mare and returning her to the subscriber, at Cantwell's bridge or to John Conelin, who resides on the Farm, shall be rewarded.

CHARLES TATMAN.

Dec. 17, 1832. 3t 3

Town Ordinance.

1831, July 20th.

ORDERED, That any person leaving fire wood in the street over night, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every offence.

ORDERED, That it shall be the duty of every person occupying a house within the limits of the town of Elkton, to burn their chimnies during a rain or snow, so often during the year as to prevent their taking fire, and every person neglecting the same, and their chimnies taking fire, the person occupying the house shall pay the sum of three dollars fine, for the use of the town, to take effect after the 1st of June, 1832.

G. R. HOWARD, Sec'y.

Dec. 18, 1832. 3t 3t.

FOR RENT.

THAT long established and well known Store-stand at Mill Haven, lately occupied by E. & J. Reynolds. Possession may be had on the first of February next. For terms apply to Mr. John W. Mafit on the premises or to the subscriber living near the Brick Meeting-house, Cecil county, Md.

WM. M. TOWNSEND.

Dec. 22, 1832. 3*3t

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Cecil county, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of said county, by petition in writing by John Hollingsworth of said county and State, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debt, which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly of Maryland, entitled an Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors and the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions prescribed in said Acts, and the said John Hollingsworth having satisfied me that he has complied with all the requisites of said Acts of Assembly, I do, therefore, hereby order and adjudge that the said John Hollingsworth be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil county court, on or before the first Saturday of the next April Term of said Court, and at such other times as said Court shall direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations, if any, as may be made against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, at least three months previous to said first Saturday of next April Term, in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Hollingsworth should not be finally discharged according to the provisions of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

SAM'L HOLLINGSWORTH.

A true copy,

Attest. JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

Cecil county court.

December 22, 1832. 3t 3t

DR. BRYAN

Presents his respects to the inhabitants of Elkton and vicinity, and informs them that for the convenience of those who may have to send at night, he will lodge in his office.

All persons coming for him when out on professional duty, will please leave their message with Maj. Purnell at my office, or with Mr. Kinkaid with whom I board, and they will be immediately attended to.

Nov. 17. 3m.

Notice.

THE Citizens of Cecil County who are desirous of celebrating the anniversary of the glorious Victory, obtained at New Orleans on the eighth of January, 1815, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the house of Wm. Kinkaid on the evening of the 29th inst. to make arrangements.

LOTTERY OFFICE

In Elkton.

THE Subscribers having procured from the Lottery Commissioners a license to sell Lottery Tickets, have opened an Office in Elkton, at the Drug & Medicine Store of Dr. C. Parker, where they have and will constantly keep, for sale, Tickets in the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington Lotteries; one of which will be drawn on *Tuesday* and *Saturday* of every week.

Letters (postage paid) ordering Tickets will receive the most prompt attention.

Address to

FIELDER PARKER & Co.

Dec. 15. 1m7m Elkton.

Drawing of the Union New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 45.

49 58 50 53 65 61 58 24 5 27

Drawing of the Delaware & North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, No. 28.

40 6 9 17 42 26 14 53

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, No. 53.

25 66 11 23 7 10 35 47 51 9

Drawing of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, No. 50.

26 25 57 48 60 41 10 20 35

GENERAL

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT:

COMPRISING,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert street, Baltimore in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, *and dealers particularly*, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him,) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the AMERICAN FARMER, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In order to unite in a Quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS he would find a ready and *profitable* sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers *on reasonable terms*. Having procured from the most celebrated growers seeds prepared and labelled, and put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Implements, &c. and last though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small additional sum, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union, and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals,—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him, wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, Md.

MEDICINES

Russian Pulmonary Balsam—A new and highly esteemed remedy for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, &c. &c.

Dr. Scott's Embrocation, for Rheumatism, Stiffened Joints, &c. &c.

Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters—A new and highly approved remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Swaim's Panacea.

Swaim's Vermifuge.

The above medicines are for sale at DR. PARKER'S Medicine and Drug Store, Elkton.

October 6 1832. 1am7m.

A STRAY.

CAME to the subscribers about the 18th of November a Dark Brown Horse about 5 years old, near 16 hands high, and formerly owned by the subscribers.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away. ALEXANDER SCOTT.

Nov. 20, 1832. 6t—3

A New and Cheap Popular Periodical,
ENTITLED THE
Select Circulating Library
containing equal to FIFTY VOLUMES,
For FIVE DOLLARS.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it is expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, *the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.*

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other weeks before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlors.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1.25 to $1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But so much time is required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, Edinburgh, together with the periodical [illegible] of Great Britain from the former we shall select the best *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography,* &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lovers of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the friends of families, that they have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, is known in the social Acts, habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Roe's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. ☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20.00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for* $4.00, *by uniting in their remittances.*

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1832.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Elkton Post-Office.

Selling off at Cost.

THE Subscriber inteding to decline business will sell his *STOCK OF GOODS AT COST.*

Those who wish bargains will please call.

THOMAS HOWARD, Jr.'

Dec. 15 32tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property lately owned by Alexander Scott consisting of a valuable *MERCHANT & GRIST MILL,* a large HOUSE and BARN both new A BARK MILL and all other necessary buildings together with about

150 ACRES

of first rate land, nearly one half in Timber.

The Mill and improvements with 20 acres will be sold separate, the other Land will be divided into Lots to suit purchasers.

Persons are invited to view this property, the situation is thought to be excelled, on account of its many advantages for business being at the head of the tide, and within the bounds of the Town of Elkton. For terms apply to J. Richardson near the spot.

WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.
Baltimore,
October 27, 1832. 25 4t.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform Gardeners of Negroes in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, that he is not dead as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives to give them cash, and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons disposed to dispose of will please give him a chance by addressing him at Baltimore, where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

Oct. 6, 32 tf

DR. BRYAN

Presents his respects to the inhabitants of Elkton and vicinity, and informs them that for the convenience of those who may have to send at night, he will lodge in his office.

All persons coming for him when out on professional duty, will please leave their message with Mr. Randall at my office, or with Mr. Kimball with whom I board, and they will be immediately attended to. Nov. 17. 2m.

Notice.

The Commissioners of Cecil County will meet at the Court House in Elkton, on the second Tuesday in January next, to transact such business as may come before them. All those persons who have accounts to settle, or indebted for the year 1831, are particularly requested to attend for settlement.

By order of Commissioners,
JOHN KEAN, Clerk.
November 16, 1832. 27 tm.

A Horse For Sale.

He goes well in double or single harness, and is a good *Gig Horse.*

Apply to
CALEB PARKER.
Elkton, Nov. 24, 1832.

Rye For Sale.

FOR Sale at Elk Landing Three Hundred Bushels of first quality RYE, raised at Carpenters Point.

For terms apply to the subscriber or to Wm. Hewitt, who will attend to the delivery.

HENRY D. MILLER.
October 20, 1832. 24 tf.

A STRAY.

CAME to the subscribers about the 12th of November a Dark Brown Horse about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, and formerly owned by the subscriber.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away. ALEXANDER SCOTT.
Nov. 20, 1832. 31—3t

FOR RENT.

THE Merchant Grist and Saw Mills at the East end of Elkton, having gone thro' a complete repair. Good security will be required. Possession given on the 25th of March. For terms apply to

JACOB or THOS. HOWARD, jr.
Dec. 15 32tf.

BLANKS.
For Sale at this Office.

A CARD.

THE Public are respectfully informed that those who are desirous of taking excursions on the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, can be furnished with PLEASURE CARS at a moderate expense, after the arrival from New Castle, morning and afternoon. Apply at the Rail Road Office at Frenchtown.

WILLIAM S. BARR, Agent.
May 26. tc

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Cecil county court, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, from the front door of the Court-house in Elkton, on FRIDAY the 28th day of December, inst. the following tract of Land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of Hiram Jeans in and to a Tract of Land sold to the said Hiram Jeans by the heirs of Hugh Beard, deceased, on which the said Hiram Jeans now resides, adjoining the lands of Geo. England, Samuel England and others, containing

111 3-4 ACRES,

more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the the said Hiram Jeans, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy debts due Richard Simpers and others. Sale to take place between 4th hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. McCULLOUGH, Sh'ff.
December 8, 1832. 31tu.

GENERAL
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

COMPRISING,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert street, Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Planters, Agents, and the public generally, and *dealers particularly*, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel an interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him,) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS would find a ready and *profitable* sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on *very liberal terms*, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds prepared and labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He he ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice domestic animals, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him, wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Baltimore, Md.

Bill in Equity.

William Thompson, prochein Amy and next of Kin to James Thompson and others,
vs. Cecil County
James Thompson, Diana Thompson, William Thompson and Joseph Thompson, children & heirs at law of Joseph Thompson. Court, October Term, 1832.

ORDERED, on this 20th day of October, That the Report of Adam Wilson, trustee, for the sale of certain propertymentioned in the cause of Thompson against Thompson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the first Monday of April next, Provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper in the State of Maryland before the 1st day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be eighty dollars.

RD T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER.
J. B. ECCLESTON.

A true copy,
Test.
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Cecil county court.
Nov. 24, 1832.

SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Private Sale, that well known

Tavern Stand,

at Old Town, now in the tenure of Mrs. Bonnett, and the adjoining land, consisting of about 186 Acres. This property is advantageously situated about six miles from Elkton, on the road leading to Warwick, and immediately on the margin of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and within one mile of Iverstraits.

For terms apply to John C. Grosnes, Elkton, or to Samuel Kerr, or the subscriber near Union Post Office, Kent county, Md. ELIZABETH PEARCE.
Elkton, Aug. 25, 1832. 16 tf.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of JOSEPH SIDWELL, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September, 1833, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1832.
GILES S. LANGDON, Adm'r.
Dec. 8, 1832. 31 6t.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of EDWARD PENNINGTON, Sr. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of August, 1833, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, 1832.
EDWARD PENNINGTON, Adm'r.
December 4, 1832. 31 6w.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the 4th day of January, 1833, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, 1832.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Adm'r.
Dec. 8. 31 6t.

Notice.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, by petition in writing of Edward Davidson, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt in the Jail of Cecil County, and praying for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of the State of Maryland for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, and the said Edward Davidson having complied with all the requisites of the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward Davidson be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, on the first Saturday of next April Term of said Court, and at such other times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made to or against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil County, once a week for three months before the said first Saturday of next April Term of the said Cecil County Court, to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Davidson should not have the full benefit of such Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this first day of December 1832.

ENOCH CLOUD.
A true copy,
Attest. JAMES SEWALL, Clk,
Cecil County Court.
December 8, 1832. 31 3m.

More New Goods.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have just received and opened
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of
SEASONABLE GOODS;
which having been selected with great care, will be sold as low, if not lower than any Auction goods in the place. As we have not been in the practice of Puffing or Roasting about Cheap Goods, we shall not do so now, but invite the public to call & examine for themselves.

Respectfully,
THOMAS S. WELSH & Co.
Elkton, Dec. 1, 1832. 6tc

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Cecil County, generally, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the Court House in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 29th inst. for the purpose of appointing a delegate or delegates to the convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the eight of January 1833, to take into consideration the propriety of revising and amending the constitution of this State, in certain cases, which will be more particularly made known at the meeting. Meeting to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

December 8, 1832.

PHILADELPHIA.
SATURDAY COURIER.
A Family Newspaper of the largest class at two dollars per annum payable in advance.

ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.

The publishers of the Saturday Courier, gratefully acknowledge the extensive and unexampled patronage which they have received. Scarcely eighteen months have passed since the commencement of their paper, and the list of subscribers now exceeds *ten thousand*, a fact which sufficiently attests the high standing which the Courier enjoys in public estimation.

The Saturday Courier is now a most comprehensive as to embrace every variety of topics which can be introduced into a public journal. Literature—Science—the Arts—Foreign and Domestic News—Police Reports, Sporting Intelligence—a Register of passing events—Commentaries on new publications—Dramatic Criticisms, and other subjects, receive constant and assiduous attention; and the publishers do not hesitate to assert, that in the interest, novelty, appropriateness, diversity and general excellence of it contents, the Courier may fairly claim precedence over any similar publication.

The literary department of this paper is supplied by original contributions from the best and most distinguished American writers,—and selections carefully and judiciously made from the whole range of English periodical literature. Whatever can be obtained, whether at home or abroad, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct, provided it be suitable, is procured and published, without reference to expense or trouble.

In foreign intelligence, foreign and domestic, the publishers of the Saturday Courier have very great advantages, and they confidently appeal to he past experienced of their patrons to sustain them in saying that they have generally been in this respect, in advance of their weekly contemporaries.

The Saturday Courier is at present the largest newspaper unconnected with politics, published in the United States. It is printed on a sheet of greater size, and contains by actual measurement, a larger amount of matter than any other weekly literary journal of a purely miscellaneous character. Notwithstanding this superiority, the publishers, anxious not merely to merit, but to secure a continuance and extension of their great patronage have determined to increase the size, and otherwise improve the Courier, so as to make it beyond all question the largest, cheapest, and most desirable weekly paper in this country. For the purpose, on the first of January, 1833, the Saturday Courier will be enlarged by the addition of four columns in width, and a proportionate increase in length, so that it will then contain an amount of matter nearly equal to two hundred pages of a common sized octavo book. This immense sheet will be filled with the choicest tales and poetry—miscellaneous essays—extracts from recent popular publications—and a large portion of original matter in the literature of the times. Besides the strictest regard to the agreeable, due attention will be paid to the useful, and all important facts connected with the rise and fall of stocks, the fluctuations of the grain market, &c. will be espicially and carefully noted.

Various embellishments intended to adorn the Courier and gratify its patrons, are now in preparation, and these will form part of the projected improvements. The price will continue as heretofore—Two dollars per annum—but as an extensive list of subscribers, and punctual payments are both necessary to secure the publishers against absolute loss, the price of subscription must invariably be paid in advance. This condition will in all cases be insisted upon, and no exception can be made under any circumstances.

As the publishers are anxious to know how many additional paper it will be necessary for them to print, they request all who may be disposed to subscribe, to direct their letters covering the necessary enclosures, as soon as possible to.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
No 2 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.—Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of year's subscription, ten dollars will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remiting twenty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy, and discount of 10 per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers, and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works, or any other work of a similar character and value, which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of WILLIAM BORLIN, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd June, 1833, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, 1832.
ALICE COOK, Executrix.
Dec. 8. 31 6t

This is to give notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estateof ALPHONSO COSDEN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, on or before the 25th day of July, 1833; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, 1832.
ALETHEA COSDEN, Adm'r.
Dec. 8. 31 6t

This is to give notice,

THAT the Subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration, (with a copy of the will annexed,) on the Personal Estate of JACOB REYNOLDS, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of August, 1833, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1832.
JACOB REYNOLDS, Adm'r.
Dec. 8, 1832. 31 6t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration (with a copy of the Will annexed) on the Personal Estate of ROBERT FLINTHAM, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of August 1833; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1832.
THOMAS ROBERTS, Adm'r.
Dec. 8, 1832, 31 6t.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of GEORGE B. MITCHELL, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September, 1833; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1832.
ABRAHAM D. MITCHELL,
acting Executor of Col. George B. Mitchell deceased.
Dec. 8, 1832. 31 6t.

CECIL REPUBLICAN
AND
Farmers and Mechanics Advertiser,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
By Richard P. Bayly.

TERMS.

The CECIL REPUBLICAN will be published every Saturday morning, on an imperial sheet, with *new and handsome type,* at TWO DOLLARS per annum, one half in advance, and the balance at the expiration of the year. Should the subscription not be paid within the year, TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS will be exacted.

Persons neglecting to inform the Editor of a desire to discontinue at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered as a subscriber for the ensuing six months.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted three times at *one dollar* per square and *twenty-five cents* for every extra insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid, if prompt attention is expected.