

The Worcester Banner.



VOL. I.

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WALTER P. SNOW. TERMS.

THE WORCESTER BANNER will be published weekly at three dollars per annum; to be satisfied by two dollars and fifty cents in advance. One dollar and fifty cents, in advance, for six months. No subscription will be taken for a shorter time than six months; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. All subscriptions will be continued unless an order to the contrary is received.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar; for each subsequent insertion twenty five cents payable in advance. When not limited, they will be continued until forbidden. In announcing candidates for office, each name will be charged as a separate advertisement. Communications, to receive attention, must have the postage paid.

POETICAL.

From the Literary Souvenir.
THE DEPARTED ONE.

I think of thee in the night
When all beside is still,
And the moon comes with her pale, sad light
To sit on the lonely hill—
When the stars are all like dreams,
And the breezes all like sighs,
And there comes a voice from the far off stream
Like thy spirit's low replies.

I think of thee by day,
Mid the cold and busy crowd
When the laughter of the young and gay
Is far too loud and loud,
I hear thy low and tone,
And thy sweet young smile I see—
My heart, my heart were all alone,
But for thy thoughts of thee.

Of thee who wert so dear,
And yet I do not weep,
For thine eyes were stained by many a tear
Before they went to sleep;
And I'll haunt the past,
Yet may I not repine,
Since thou hast won thy rest at last,
And all the grief is mine.

I think upon thy gain,
Whatever to me it cost,
And fancy dwells with less of pain
On all that I have lost;
I hope, like the cuckoo's endless tale—
And it wears its wings
And love, that like the nightingale,
Sings only in the spring!

Thou art my spirit's all,
Just as thou wert in youth;
Still from thy grave no shadows fall
Upon my lovely truth—
A taper yet above thy tomb,
Since lost its sweeter rays,
And what is memory through the gloom,
Was hope in brighter days.

I am pining for the home
Where sorrow sinks to sleep,
Where the weary and the weepers come,
And they cease to weep;
Why walk about with smiles
When each should be a tear,
Like the white plumes that fling their wings
Above an early bier!

Or like those fairy things
Those insects of the East,
Which leave their beauty in their wings,
And shroud it while they rest—
Which fold their colors of the sky
When earthward they alight,
And flash their splendor on the eye
Just as they take their flight.

I never knew how dear thou wert,
Till thou wert born away—
I have it yet about my heart,
Thy beauty of that day;
As if the robe thou wert to wear
In other climes were given,
That I might learn to know it there,
And seek thee out in heaven!

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a communication below, written by the late Dr. NEVINS, entitled, "I DON'T LIKE PROFESSIONS." I hope, Mr. Editor, that all your readers will give this piece a diligent perusal, and make such an improvement of it, that they will not force the blessed Jesus to say to them at the GREAT DAY, "I profess unto you, I never knew you: depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for devils and damned spirits, forever."

READERS:—Peruse, reflect, and consider.

I DON'T LIKE PROFESSIONS.

This is the reason which many give for not acknowledging Christ. They say, when urged upon the point, that they "don't like professions." A strange reason this for not obeying the express command of the Divine Savior! What if they do not like professions, do they equally dislike obeying commands? If so, they had better say, "I don't like obedience to the commands of God." But they profess to be well disposed to obey: it is only to professing that they object. Well, then, let them obey all the precepts which they find in the Bible, and we will not trouble them about a profession. Why should we? In that case they will obey the precept which enjoins a profession; they will do the thing appointed in remembrance of Christ.

But "I don't like professions." And who does like mere professions? Who ever contended in favor of a man's professing to have what he has not? Professions are very different from mere professions. Suppose a person has what he professes to have, what then? What is the objection to a profession in that case? I see none. If a man loves the Lord Jesus, I can see no harm in his professing or declaring his attachment to him. It is very natural to declare it. We profess attachment to others—to relatives, friends, benefactors, pastors, civil rulers. Why not to Christ? How does his being the

subject of the profession constitute such an objection to it? Is he the only being to whom we may not profess attachment?

"Don't like professions." Why yes, they do. Professions of friendship, of patriotism, and of loyalty they like. Why not of religion? Why should not religion be professed as well as other things? Are attachment to the Gospel, love to Christ, regard for the authority of Jehovah, and adherence to his government, the only things never to be professed?

I do not see any objection to professions, but I see propriety and utility in them, even if it were optional with us to make them or not. If it were left to our choice, it strikes me, we ought to choose to profess love and obedience to Christ. But suppose it is required, does not that alter the case? Will these persons say they do not like what God requires? And does he not require a profession? His inspired apostle twice exhorts Christians to hold fast their profession. Does not that imply that it is made, and ought to be made? How is a person to hold on to that of which he has never taken hold? Is not the public confession of Christ required when it is made a condition of salvation? Rom. 10:9, "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved." Does not divine authority require it, when to the doing of it is made one of the most precious promises in the whole Bible? "Whoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven." Is not that duty, against the omission of which such a threatening lies as this, "But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven?" Matt. 10:32, 33. It is very plain that God requires professions, though some men do not like them.

"You don't like professions." Then Joshua, a man that followed the Lord fully, falls under your censure, for he professed the service of God. "As for me and my house," said he, "we will serve the Lord." Are we to think the worse of him for this? Some ask what is the use of a profession. If they will observe what followed Joshua's profession, they will see the use of it. They will see that it brought out all Israel. "We will also serve the Lord," said they, and they entered that day into a covenant to serve him. Nor did their practice belie their profession, for it is recorded that "Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua and all the days of the elders that overtook him." It is agreed on all hands that that professing generation, in piety and devotion to God, surpassed any other during the national existence of Israel.

We read in 1 Tim. 2:10, of certain things which are said to become "women professing godliness." It would seem from this to be the duty of women to profess godliness. And if of women, of men also, I suppose. What case of real subjection to the Gospel of Christ do we read of, which was not also a case of "professed subjection" to it? Paul, in 2 Cor. 9:13, speaks of some who glorified God for the "professed subjection" of others unto the Gospel of Christ. It appears then that God is glorified by these professions. And I should presume, from certain passages in the Bible, that he is not glorified when a profession is withheld. There were in primitive times some who did not like professions. It is no new thing to not like professions. In John, 12:42, 43, we read that "among the chief rulers many believed on him," but as they did not like professions, "because of the Pharisees, they did not confess him—for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God." It is no honorable mention which is intended to be made of another, of whom it is said that he was "a disciple of Jesus, but secretly for fear of the Jews." John, 18:25. Fear made him decline a profession for a time; but at length he came out openly on the side of Christ, and besought Pilate for the body of Jesus.

If they who say they do not like professions, mean that they do not like false, or loud, or ostentatious, or barely verbal professions, let them say so, and we will agree with them; but let them not mean this, and say, without qualification, they "don't like professions."

It is truly strange, because some now, as in apostolic times, "profess that they know God, but in works deny him," that others will never profess to know him. Because men have professed friendship, and have proved no friends, therefore they will not only not profess friendship, but they will abstain from certain acts and expressions of friendship, because they involve a profession of it! It is a pity that men who are going to give an account of themselves to God, should reason and act thus.

Well, they must do as they please; but of one thing I am sure. The hour is coming, when, however they may now dislike professions, they will like them. They may not now like to confess Christ before men, but they will then like to have Christ confess them before his Father. They may not like to call him now the beloved of their souls, but they will like to have him call them, on that day, the blessed of his Father.

As a specimen of the style which pervades the English press on political subjects, we give the following extracts from the Chronicle (Whig) and the Standard (Conservative). The person of the monarch is constitutionally protected from all responsibility, but it must be impossible for her ever to read an opposition journal, without discovering that her acts and measures are most

freely and severely commented upon by a portion at least of her loving subjects.—N. Amer.

The answer returned by the Queen to the Address of the Lords contains a sharp rebuke to their lordships. Her Majesty tells them, in so many words, that they had no right to assume that, in superintending the affairs voted by the House of Commons for public education, she would not fulfil the obligations which bound her to the support of the Established Church. The peers have, in fact, placed themselves palpably in the wrong, by interfering with the undoubted prerogative of her Majesty; and the Head of the Church has read her bishops' temporal peers a lesson on the subject which the nation will not soon forget.—Chronicle.

The Queen has sharply rebuked 229 peers of parliament for daring to doubt the attachment to the interest of the Established Church of that ministry, which has already by its own confession meditated heavy blows and great discouragement to the Protestant religion; but her Majesty has not sharply rebuked the majority of the House of Lords alone—her chastisement extends to a majority of the House of Commons, and to the great body of the nation, the subscribers to nearly 4,000 petitions. Is this a gracious service upon which her Majesty's Ministers have put their confiding and inexperienced Sovereign? And to what end has this compromise of the personal popularity of the Queen been hazarded, if not to fulfil the behests of Mr. Daniel O'Connell? It is, indeed, our duty to treat the unconstitutional and malapert reply to the House of Lords, as the composition of the Queen's Ministers; only, but Lord Melbourne has taken good care that the nation shall not so consider it. The last restoration of his Cabinet was in its substance and accidents elaborately contrived to commit herself personally to the opinions and acts of the resuscitated administration. Her Majesty was advised to a course of conduct which insured the restoration of Lord Melbourne and his confederates, by rendering impossible the formation of any ministry composed of men of honor, and she was advised to tell Sir Robert Peel that she regretted that any necessity compelled her to invite him and his friends to the public service. The acts of the persons whom she thus in a manner has been made to force upon a reluctant nation become, in popular estimation, her own. The answer, insulting to the majority of the Lords, the half of the House of Commons, and all the people—has been a masterpiece of policy, that has protected the Throne since the expulsion of the Stuarts—is thus, by the vile, selfish artifice of Lord Melbourne, brought home to the Queen personally.—Standard.

A COUPLE OF STRAY LEAVES.

Leaf the first.—six months after marriage.
"Well, my dear, will you go to the party to-night you know we have a very polite invitation."

"Why, my love, just as you please; you know I always wish to consult your pleasure."

"Well then, Harriet, suppose we go; that is if you are perfectly willing; now don't say yes, because I do, for you know that where you are there I am perfectly happy."

"Why, my love, you would enjoy yourself there I am sure, and whenever you are happy, I shall be, of course. What dress shall I wear, William—my white satin with blonde, or my ashes of roses, or my levantine, or my white lace, you always know better than I about such things."

"Harriet dearest, you look beautiful in anything, now take your own choice to-night—but I think you look very well in the white satin."

"There, William, dear, I knew you would think just as I did—oh! how happy we shall be there to-night; and you must promise not to leave me for a moment, for I shall be so sad if you do."

"Leave thee dearest, leave thee? No, by yonder star I swear!"

"Oh William, Dearest William, how beautiful that is, you are always learning poetry to make me happy."

"And Harriet, my own prized Harriet, would I not do anything in the world to give you one moment's happiness? Oh, you are so very, very dear to me, it seems at times almost too much happiness to last."

"Oh, do not say so, dear William, it will last—and we shall see many years even happier than this, for will not our love be stronger, and deeper, every year; and now, dearest, I will be back in one moment, and then we will go."

"There she has gone, bright and beautiful creature she is—Oh! how miserable I shall be without her, she has indeed cast a strong spell around my heart, and one that never, no never can be broken: she is the only star of my existence, guided on to virtue and happiness, and can I ever love her less than now?—can I ever desert!—can speak of her in less than terms of praise? Oh, no, it is impossible—she is too good too pure—happy man that I am."

Leaf the second.—six years after marriage.
"My dear, I will thank you to pass the sugar, you didn't give me but one lump."

"Well, Mr. Snooks, I declare you use sugar enough in your tea to sweeten a hog's head of vinegar. James, keep your fingers out of the sweetmeats; Susan, keep still bawling; I declare it is enough to set one distracted,—there take that, you little wretch."

"Why Harriet, what has the child done? I

declare you are too hasty."

"I wish, Mr. Snooks, you'd mind your business, you're always meddling with what don't concern you."

"Well, Mrs. Snooks, I want to know who has a better right if I have not—you're always fretting and fuming about nothing."

"Pa, Thomas is tearing your newspapers all up!"

"Thomas come here—how dare you abuse my papers?—I'll teach you to tear it again—there, sir, how does that feel—now go to bed!"

Mr. Snooks, you horrid wretch, how can you strike a child of mine in that way? Come here Thomas, poor fellow—did he get hurt—never mind—here's a lump of sugar—there, that's a good boy."

"Mrs. Snooks, let me tell you, you know I never let the children; you know I never let you see fit to punish a child—its strange that a woman can never do anything right."

"Never do anything right? faith, Mr. Snooks, if nobody did any thing right in this house but yourself I wonder what would become of us."

"Let me tell you, ma'am, and I'll beat it no longer, you are as snappish and surly as—a—she dog and if there is a divorce to be had in the land I'll have it, you would wear out the patience of a job."

"O dear, how mad the poor man is; well, good night, my dear—pleasant dreams."

"There she's gone. Thank heaven, I'm alone once more. Oh unhappy man that I am, to be chained down to such a creature—she is the very essence of ugliness, cross and peevish. Oh! that I could once more be a bachelor, curse the day that I ever saw the likeness of her. Yes, I will get a divorce, I can't live with her any longer, it is utterly impossible."

THE AFRICAN CAPTIVES.
To the Committee on behalf of the African prisoners at New Haven:

Gentlemen—Having been deputed to visit the company of African captives now in confinement at New Haven, I hasten to lay before you a few particulars respecting their situation. I found them occupying four or five apartments, under the care of the United States Marshal, N. Wilcox, Esq., and his assistant, Mr. Pendleton. They seem to be made as comfortable as is consistent with their situation excepting that they need opportunities for exercise in the open air.

This I hope, will be received as soon as the Marshal returns from New London, where he has gone to take an inventory of the slaves and

A faithful and accomplished physician, Chas. Hooker of New Haven, is devoting to them all the professional attention they need. Five or six of them are in the hospital apartment, and some of the rest are slightly afflicted with bowel complaint. They have all been decently clothed in cotton shirts and trousers by the care of the Marshal, and will have flannel provided as soon as the physician shall direct.—Care is taken as to their food. They were not as destitute of clothing when taken near our shores, as has been represented in the papers; but had clothing, probably found on board the slaver, which they did not wear, in consequence of the intolerable heat which confined them in the hold of the slaver.

Great curiosity is felt to see these victims of the slave trade—the first that have been known in Connecticut for a great many years. Multitudes visit the prison, the keeper charging each one a New York shilling—the avails of which after a just compensation for his trouble he proposes to expend for the benefit of the prisoners, or for some other charitable object.

Objections have been made to this course, but I found some of the most intelligent and humane of the citizens satisfied that the sympathy produced by it is rather favorable than otherwise to the prisoners, also useful in raising their spirits &c.

Jos. Cinquez, the leader, is in a cell with the other prisoners; his countenance bears a resemblance to the prints that are hawked about our streets. He is less cheerful than many of the others. They all appear to be persons of quick minds, and mild and cheerful temper; there are no contentions among them; even the poor children, three girls and a boy, who are

by themselves seem to be uniformly and cheerfully friendly.

I took along with me an old African man who said he could speak the Congo language, in hopes thereby of obtaining the means of communication with them, as the newspapers said they spoke the Congo; but they all say they are not Congoes. Many of them say Mandingoes, though it is not unlikely there are persons of several tribes among them. Unremitted efforts will be made to obtain the means of communication with these unfortunate persons, who have been committed to prison and bound over to be tried for their lives, without an opportunity to say a word for themselves, and without a word communicated to them explanatory of their situation.

They are detained by the Marshal on two processes; one, the commitment for trial on a charge of murder; and the other, claim upon them as property by the Spaniards, who pretend to be their owners and the American captors, who have labelled them for salvage.

It is believed there are a number of Africans in this city, of various tribes some of whom will be able to communicate with them.

Yours respectfully,
JOSHUA LEAVITT.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.
The ship carpenters have been actively engaged at our Navy Yard for some time. Among the vessels now in progress, we may mention a steam frigate, the keel of which is laid. Her length is 206 feet, her stern and stem posts are nearly ready for raising, and a number of her floors are also ready. Also, a sloop of war, rating 16 guns. She will be launched in the course of the present month. The U. S. schooner Enterprise has been repaired or refitted, and is now getting provisioned for a cruise. The U. S. schooner Experiment is being fitted out for a receiving ship. There is also a large vessel of war under of the sheds, the greater part of the work of which is completed.

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1891



“THROUGH DESPOTISM’S DEEPEST NIGHT
THE STARS OF GLORY ROSE,
TO FREEDOM’S FRIENDS A RALLYING LIGHT,
A BALEFIRE TO HER FOES.”

THE WORCESTER BANNER.
Snow-Hill, Md.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1890.

UGLY CLUB.—We have been requested to notice the existence of this society amongst us, and to say that a few more ordinary members can be received, as the list is not completed. It is contemplated to elect a limited number of honorary members;—if any persons at a distance can present any names.

BEAT VICTORY.—One of the political journals of New York announces that its party has been driven out of the five wards in Binghamton. Truly this was a most magnificent accomplishment.

A member of the “Lazy Club” at Buffalo was seen in the street talking with an acquaintance without leaning against a post! He was immediately expelled, of course.—*Exchange paper.*

We find from notices in different papers that “Lazy Clubs” are becoming very fashionable in this country. A member of the “Snow Hill Lazy Club” was severely fined a few days since, for springing to his feet, from a recumbent position, when another person threw a handful of Scotch snuff in his eyes.

The question “whether a person, going down a hill, should walk or run” was lately discussed, and decided, after a considerable debate, in favour of running; as it requires great exertion to restrain one’s progressive motion to a walk. It was afterwards determined that either is a penal offence; the proper method being to assume the horizontal and roll down.

“The Snow Hill Banner speaking of the dilapidated condition of the county prison, says “we being desirous to see it, and it may be rendered more comfortable.” Are you in danger, neighbor? Then we commend you for your regard for your comfort.”—*Centerville Sentinel.*

Not at all, friend! We were considering the comfort of others. You will remember you were talking of paying a visit to our “Atlantic Hotel.” Its proprietors are prompt men. That’s all. We are not selfish.—*Banner.*

Prompt men. This word has a withering sound to our ears, in these hard times, like the grating of a prison door, turning heavily upon its massive hinges. We think we shall change our route friend.—*Sentinel.*

Sorry are we, very, that by any representations of ours, you should be deprived of so great pleasure as a visit to the Atlantic would afford. However the truth must be told. As an inducement we will mention that our best endeavours shall be used to have a certain place renovated.

SOFT SOAP.—One of the Baltimore papers speaking of this part of the State says, it has, in all time past been renowned for the talent the chivalry and the patriotism of its people. Now there is nothing surprising in the above admission, save that it is made by a Western Shore paper. Surely he wishes to “come it over us,” in some manner or other?

THE MAIL.—The Southern mail disappeared about two weeks since. There were several passengers in the stage at the time, but none knew of its loss, until they arrived at Horn Town.

THE JAIL.—By order of the County Commissioners, a couple of guards have been appointed to have an eye upon the movements of the occupants of this establishment, and ensure their attendance at November Court. This security is attained at an expense, which will more than exceed the legal interest on a sum of money sufficient to erect a new, safe, and substantial prison house. Here we see that nothing is saved by continuing the jail in its present state; so much for the economy of the measure. But apart from this, the house is not fit to place a human being in, we have seen many a more comfortable stable. It is a disgrace to the community and the county.

THE ELECTIONS.—The late elections in Vermont and Maine have resulted pretty much as usual. The Whigs have carried the former State, but by a diminished majority, compared with the result in former years. Maine has gone,

according to her habit, for the Administration. **POLITICAL.**—Mess. Stewart and Donohoe, two of the candidates for Congress in the first district, have been traversing Somerset and Worcester counties, during the past week. On Friday last a meeting was held at Sandy Hill, and on Saturday at Berlin, in this county.

LITTLETON MELVIN.—This person, who was stabbed two or three weeks since by Henry Rallion, we understand died on Thursday last. Rallion is in jail awaiting his trial.

A BALTIMORIAN FOUND. [Extract of a letter from a young friend to the Editor of the Boston Transcript, attached to the Exploring Squadron.]

Rio Negro, Patagonia: Monday, Jan. 28th 1839. } Capt. H. sent us up to the Pilot’s House, with orders to bring off some of the scientific corps that were understood to be there. The tide running out at the rate of four or five miles an hour, would not permit of our pulling up in a four-oared boat, so that we ran upon the starboard shore which is quite bold and tracked her up. My feet were on the shores of the Patagonia! The land whose misty and unknown deserts have been long peopled by Giants—whose bones were for so many years supposed to be the early navigator with so many errors. Upon landing we were greeted by one of the fiercest hot winds from the sand hillocks around us.

Little did I expect to be scorched in this way in Patagonia. Upon one of the sand hillocks was a flag staff; further up was that near the Pilot’s house. On gaining one of these bluffs we saw nothing but desert of sand hills. When near the house which was respectable, with tiled roof, a Gaucher came up at full gallop, with his red cap and his picturesque costume of shawl and white trousers, and bearded to the eyes. Although I did not exactly Patagonian, two feet between the eyes but probably a perfect Arab in the way of robbing. *Boono dias, Senor,* said I, very civilly, as he came to a halt.—“Good morning, sir,” replied he, to my utter astonishment. “I am your countryman, Dr. Ducatel of Baltimore.” “The devil you are?” was a natural exclamation, and we soon entered into conversation.

THE FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

In New Orleans, on the 8th inst. there were admitted into the Charity Hospital seventeen cases, and there were eighteen deaths. The Louisiana Advertiser of the 7th, says:—“The mortality appears to be on the increase; the number of interments at Potter’s field of Thursday was greater than any preceding day; this, however, was to be expected, as many passengers had arrived in the early part of the week, and as the season advances the disease becomes more virulent. The Times of yesterday, gives a report, for which it does not vouch, of the death of twenty-eight of the sixty passengers that arrived on Tuesday from Havre.” The interments of persons who had died of the fever.

The new Orleans Picayune of the 8th instant, says—

Not a cheering sentence, nor a word of hope have we to offer, relative to the epidemic. It is still unsparring in its attacks and deadly in its design—insidious and mortal.

On the 6th there were 37th deaths by the fever.

FROM FLORIDA.

INDIAN NEWS.—The Army Express which arrived in this city on Monday afternoon, brought the way-bill from Fort White, on which was endorsed by Captain Miles, the following items of news:

On the 23d ultimo the Indians attacked Fort McClure, wounded one volunteer and killed ten horses. On the 27th they attacked a party of volunteers on Orange Lake, killed and took prisoners the whole party, with the exception of one horse—number not ascertained—two whites killed. On the 28th, as the steamer R. K. Call was proceeding down the Suwannee, when about 5 miles below the mouth of the Santafee, she was twice fired upon by a party of Indians about 20 in number; Capt. Wood and the pilot returned the second, and killed one Indian. One of the deck hands of the Call was wounded.

Capt. Miles adds that the Indians are very thick around Fort White. Lieut. Wood commanding at Fort Andrews, reports that seventeen of his men had an engagement a few days since with a party of Indians, about 40 strong, in which two of his men were killed and five wounded. The Indians had, apparently, prepared a battle. Lieutenant W. states that the Indians behaved with great coolness and bravery.

The Indians have remained quiet for the last three weeks, and as we predicted, have now broken out afresh, and will no doubt prove very troublesome on and about the Suwannee. We have perused a long letter from Captain E. J. Wood, of the steamer R. K. Call, now employed in Government service, in which he states that the Indians are very thick on both sides of the Suwannee, and that he has discovered numerous rafts on the river, indicating that they have recently crossed in large numbers and travelled west. A few days since two hundred head of cattle were captured by the Indians on San Pedro.—*Star.*

The Penny Postage Act.—The chief item in the British Penny Postage Act is, that the postage on every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, shall be one penny; with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliament franking is to be abolished. It is found by computation that the number of letters required to make up the amount of the net post office revenue equal to that of 1838, amounts to 561,537,120. The revenue of 1838 amounted to £2,339,738.

It will be recollected that an agent was despatched not long ago from the Post Office De-

partment in this country to examine at the details of the English regulation. If Great Britain, with her enormous debt and large yearly expenditures, can venture upon the experiment of reducing postage to this minimum rate, a similar trial in this country, we think, need not occasion any very great apprehensions. It is believed by many judicious persons who have looked into the subject, that there will be, in fact, no diminution of revenue at all, but that the great increase of correspondence encouraged by the lowness of the rate will make up the full amount of postage usually received, notwithstanding the vast number which the computation made above shows to be necessary to this result.

Baltimore American.

The Slave Trade.—By statements made in the British Parliament during the discussion of the bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, it appears that this traffic has prevailed to an astonishing extent for the last ten years. Since 1833, Portuguese vessels alone had been seized to the number of 153, containing 63,878 slaves. How many traders under other flags were detected does not appear. Nor can there be any guess at the number of vessels which have escaped with full cargoes. Dr. Lushington, in the House of Commons, expressed the belief that within the period above named Portugal had employed 3000 ships in this traffic; that a million slaves had been transported by them, and that certainly of this number 120,000 had died. The bill under discussion provided for the protection of officers in her Majesty’s service from legal penalties to which they are, without such protection, liable for seizing Portuguese vessels engaged in the slave trade. Under the old law it appears that such vessels could not be legally seized. The bill passed both Houses and has become a law.

Balt. Amer.

COL. DAVID CROCKET.

Extract of a letter from Holly Springs to a gentleman of Wheeling dated 22d ultimo, “It is stated that Col. David Crockett, is yet alive, and in Mexico, working in the mines. There were two men, who were known to be in the battle of Alamo, passed through Memphis a few days ago, who they say had escaped from the mines in Mexico, and that Crockett was certainly there—these men are known by some of the citizens of Memphis, to be men of respectability; these men went from Giles county, Tennessee. There is a great excitement in Memphis about it. It will appear in a few days, and if it is the case, there will be at least ten thousand troops from Tennessee, volunteers, in less than two weeks. I am determined to go.”

Extract of a letter dated New London, Sept. 11th, 1839.—N. Y. Post.

“The various accounts of the long low black Baltimore schooner, given in the papers of your city are so grossly exaggerated that I deem it proper to give you some facts, from which you can draw your own conclusions. This notorious schooner was built at Havana; she is a fragment. This you will perceive is much less than any newspaper estimate. She has been rated by some of them at 170 tons. I have seen Joseph Cinques, as he is called, and all the negroes, together with the cannibal, with such huge tusks.—This cannibal is really the greatest of all humbugs.—this tremendous creature, or, as a letter writer expresses it, “demon,” is a miserable looking African, with his upper front teeth projecting horizontally; they are not however much, if any, larger than ordinary. I have seen many white men whose teeth were larger than his. The authority on which they pronounce him a cannibal I am not able to learn.—I believe it to be all moonshine, and originating in the same source with the speech of Cinques to his comrades. Indeed, the whole story, as it has gone forth, is a tissue of exaggeration in about the same ratio as the size of the long low black schooner.” The negroes are the most miserable specimens of humanity I ever saw; two resolute Yankees would have driven every one of them overboard. The forty thousand dollar cargo might possibly be worth five thousand. A New York paper has been amusing its readers with an account of the excitement occasioned by the arrival of this vessel at New London—the fact is, that this arrival caused rather less excitement here than is usual on the arrival of a whaleman.”

From the New London Gazette.

THE CREW OF THE AMISTAD.

Public feeling seems to have been very strongly and very generally interested in behalf of the captured slaves, now imprisoned at New Haven. As bearing upon the slave trade and the question of slavery, it will be used by the abolitionist to the best advantage by way of agitation, but we trust that the friends of human rights will nevertheless do their duty to their fellow-men and the cause of justice. It is enough for us to know that these men have been piratically kidnapped and sold. They have been wickedly and unlawfully deprived of their liberty.—Shall the citizens of our republic—the boasted home of freedom—yield them up without a hearing. We trust not, and it speaks well for the patriotism of our country to see the disposition manifested to give them the full benefit of our laws.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has expressed his opinion that we are bound to give them up in accordance with some clause in our treaty with Spain; he, however, awaits the decision of the President. Most fortunately, Spain, in a treaty with England, if we err not, has renounced this infamous and illicit traffic, and if so it gives a very different coloring to the matter. In case there should be an order from the President to our Governor to give them up, there will arise a question whether he has the right to do it, and if it be decided that he has a right of habeas corpus will give them a hearing. So let them twist and turn it as they may, it is impossible to prevent a very exciting discussion on a question at this time involving more momentous interest to a large class of our fellow

men than any other, and which, in the present state of the public mind, and from the peculiar circumstances of the case, will elicit more profound legal argument and rhetorical effort than any trial that has occurred for many years on this continent.

The tribe to which they belong is one of the noblest in Africa and a striking characteristic of the race is their scrupulous adherence to truth, one of the first lessons which they receive from their mothers being an aversion to falsehood. Cingua has left a wife and three children in Africa. The more we learn of this man’s character, after what we were enabled to discover from actual observation, when he was at this place, the more are we impressed with a sense of his possessing the true elements of heroism. A naval gentleman who has cruised on the African coast and seen a great number of the people, says that he never saw a man who evinced, under all circumstances of his captivity, such calm composure and firmness of manner as Cingua. This is not the language of poetic or fanatical enthusiasm, for we have too often and too plainly expressed our views on the subject of abolitionism to be open to any such imputation; nevertheless, while we oppose one evil we must not be betrayed into the defence of another. We detest slavery in all its shapes, and the condition of that people on whom it is entailed even as an acknowledged household right is deplorable; as philanthropists, as republicans—as Americans, our feelings and our efforts should be enlisted in behalf of these unfortunate and persecuted Africans.

British India vs. the Southern States.—It will be recollected that a “Circular,” known as the “Cotton Circular,” appeared in the newspapers recently, signed by a number of southern planters, and recommending measures “for the protection of our commerce,” &c. Their plan was intended to be carried out by the agency of Banks, and they hoped to bring about such changes in the state of trade this way, as would insure them better and less varying prices for the great southern staple. They proposed to prevent the adverse influence of the Bank of England’s measures, by the appointment of agents in Liverpool and Havre; who are to receive their cotton and retain it when the price will not justify immediate sale until it can be disposed of at better rates. They complained bitterly of the decline of prices as compared with former years, and seem to rest under the impression that the proposed scheme is exactly what—indeed all—that is required to elevate the valuation of their cotton. Now without delivering an opinion as to the propriety of their measures, which we shall not attempt to explain, we are inclined to believe, from the perusal of a synopsis of an article on the “India Cotton Trade,” prepared originally, it would seem, for “The London Asiatic Society’s Journal,”—that a change is about to be effected which will keep down the price of American cotton—a consequence, by the bye, likely to take place on account of the annual increase in the number of cultivators of the staple; for it is well known that Texas has opened a new field for planting, whilst Tennessee (to say nothing more largely in the trade. But the statements alluded to, are these: It is contended that British India is capable of growing cotton to such an extent as to render it unnecessary for England to have recourse to America, or to any other foreign market, for the supply of cotton to her manufacturing establishments.

India is said to contain a population of 150,000,000 of souls, who, from the remotest ages have been clothed with garments manufactured from cotton, the product of India soil. There is to be added the immense supply required for purposes and especially for those purposes peculiar to a tropical climate such as blinds, canopies, tents, &c. Yet in addition to the requirements of home consumption, it is stated that from fifty to sixty millions of pounds of cotton are received by China, and that England, some years, has taken a like quantity. The average export from India for many years, is put down at 100,000,000 pounds. In the year 1818, 140,000,000 pounds were exported to England and China alone. The reader will not be surprised so much at these statements, when he bears in mind the fact that cotton is a plant which is indigenous to India.

It is further stated in the article relied on for these statistics, that the samples which have been sold in London and Liverpool, have equalled in quality, those, for the most part, from other countries; yet it is admitted—and is a fact favorable to our cotton interest—that the India cotton presented no inconsiderable defects; that it was badly picked and cleaned. To be sure this circumstance is referred to the low prices of wages, which runs from one to three pence per day, (low wages, truly) yet we are inclined to believe the American cotton, all other things equal, will ever be superior in this respect. One fact, however, speaks favorably for the quality of our cotton plant, is contained in the declaration: “the province of Trichinopoly, which has hitherto refused to grow the cotton of the country is now producing fine crops of New Orleans. The sea island cotton the best kind that proceeds from the American market, has produced well in South Arcob.”

In addition to the above statements, it is declared that at Allahabad, Delhi, Hansi, the Deira Doon, and other parts of the north-western provinces, the New Orleans and Upland Georgia varieties of the great staple, are thriving, and promise to yield the best of samples. Now the reader will mark the fact that our varieties of cotton are superior to the indigenous plant, that the United States is looked to for the procurement of seed: which circumstance speaks volumes in favor of the perfect adaptation of our southern soil to the cotton culture—an adaptation which we are inclined to believe even this new cotton theatre, India, may hope for in vain.

This great revolution in the cotton trade; which is expected to dissolve the dependence of English manufactures on America, is urged in the article quoted, with sanguine expectations. The East India Company are to overcome all obstacles to the culture of cotton in

India hitherto, “with immense advantages to themselves, and with a certainty of removing the famine and other disasters under which the people of that country have groined.” *Sun.*

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The intelligence received by the Great Western settles nothing definitely touching the complexion of Eastern affairs. A Congress of the great European Powers, it is thought would assemble in Vienna in the month of October. They have already taken into their own hands all matters in question between Turkey and Egypt, with a view to an amicable settlement. What the result of all this will be it is of course impossible now to foretell. The movements of Russia will have much to do in giving the decisive turn to events; and these movements at present indicate any thing other than a pacific course. The insurrections in Thessaly, where fourteen villages had revolted and massacred or driven away the Turkish authorities, are attributed to Russian intrigue.—New levies to the amount of 275,000 men have been ordered by an imperial ukase throughout the empire. In addition to this it is stated that a “war squadron” of from forty to fifty sail, completely equipped and ready for sea was lying near Cronstadt.

Again it appears that Russia is uniting with the other great Powers in protecting the young Sultan from the father aggressions of Mehmet Ali, and in containing that ambitious man to the limits of Syria and Egypt. It is a very natural solicitude no doubt on the part of the Czar to keep his future prey from the grasp of such an intruder as the Egyptian Pasha. The situation of Turkey is wretched enough. Menaced on the one hand by a rebellious vassal, her army defeated, her fleet revolting, she finds no means of defence within herself, but is obliged to owe a precarious existence to the interposition of foreign States, none of which are really her friends, whilst one she knows to be her unrelenting and all powerful foe. How long the tottering fabric of Ottoman power may be kept in this manner from falling into utter dissolution will depend upon the nearer or more distant arrival of the period when Russia shall feel prepared to disclose his real policy. The experiment in the meantime is like the bolstering up of a decayed patient, to sustain a sort of artificially life after the extremities have become cold.—*Balt. Amer.*

ADVICE TO HOUSEWIVES.

Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame will be clear and the tallow will not “run.” Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whitening. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first, after it has become injured to the heat it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, then cool again. Brown earthen ware, particularly, may be toughened in this way. A narrow strip of wet or moist bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The offender carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Luke warm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens. Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks slit into shreds are better than straw.

Brass andirons should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during the summer.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining good fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious and requires no stock or trees. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows. Take the scion as for grafting, and at any time after the first of February, and until the buds begin to grow considerably, dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch, wax, or tallow, and bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost, while the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. A gentleman in this vicinity the last season, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, which appear to flourish. The composition he used was melted shoemaker’s wax.—N. Y. Cultivator.

SEVEROUS NOTES.—The Norfolk papers state that several five dollar notes have been passed in that town, purporting to be of the “Commercial Bank of Baltimore,” signed John McKim, President, and Charles Pleasants, Jr. Cashier. There is no such Bank in existence.

MORRIS MULTICAULIS AND COTTON.—The origin of the day in Mexico. N. Express, Sept. 18th.

SONG.

Air—The Mary that once through Tara's Hall.
[Sung by Mr. Brough, at the last meeting, for this season, of the Mammoth Cod Association.]
The fish that once was bled
At any rate would bite
Now turn their tails and sail away
Or keep their mouths closed tight
So fishes the pride of former days
Our fishing sportsmen find
And men that manhood cod could raise
Now get a bite no more.

Where are the fish that thronged around,
Impatient for the bait?
Where are those fishermen be found,
That never let them wait?
No bite, the listless angler wakes—
To nibbles, that most near;
In when some hook indignant breaks,
To show how fish are here.

ROUT OF SEARCH.—It would seem as if the present British Ministry, which by the way would seem to have its hands full at home, were anxious to find some excuse for getting into a war with some of the nations of the earth. The act of their which we have in our eyes just now, would be likely to bring them into a belligerent conflict with us sooner than with any other civil division of the earth; for assuredly the spirit of the last war is not dead, and sleepeth only because there is no present reason why it should be awake. Let but the foot of one British Admiral, or the deck of one British American trader, a prosecution of the re-claimed "right of search," and the instantaneous gleams of a hundred thousand swords, leaping simultaneously from their scabbards to insult, would allow the government of England that it had done much more for the world than it has yet done. The act of the British government to which we have reference, is the late passage of a bill by the parliament, entitled "The Slave Trade Suppression Bill," which gives authority to the government whenever it thinks proper, to instruct its cruisers to detain and search neutral vessels at sea. The Duke of Wellington, in opposing the passage of the bill, in the House of Lords, amongst other things said in substance, that however divided the people of the United States might be on the subject of slavery, they were all united in the subject of search, and would to a man resist its exercise. He, together with Lord Hawarden, Beverly, Glengall, Redesdale, Fitzgerald, Oromonde and the Bishop of Canterbury, entered their dissent for several reasons, having special reference to Portugal, and more generally to other European powers. The seventh reason they assign is, that the exercise of this right, in time of peace, has been declared illegal, by the highest judicial authority that ever presided over the English Court of Admiralty; and the eighth; that its exercise is liable to be resisted and retaliated by all the powers of the world; and we may add, by no power sooner than these United States.—STN.

SPURIOUS COIN.—There is a large quantity of spurious coin now in circulation. We were yesterday shown two pieces of gold, which had been taken from the pockets of a man who had been passing through the street, and presented one of them in payment for some confectionery. In the hole of the coin, it was received and thrown into the till. A short time after, the same girl offered a similar piece of coin, but this time it was detected, and retained, but the girl made her escape. It would be prudent for storekeepers and others to examine closely the coin they receive.—STN.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of August, the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmerston:—
"Mr. Hume asked the noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, whether the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true—namely that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East."
Lord Palmerston was glad that the noble member for Kilkenny had asked him the question, because it would enable him to state that which he had no doubt would be satisfactory to the house to hear—namely, that on the 22d of last month a note had been presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective note which stated that they were instructed by their respective governments to inform the Porte, that the five powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were directed to ask the Porte to suspend any negotiations into which it might have entered with Mehmet Ali, as it is not to proceed therein without the knowledge and concurrence of the five powers. That note has been accepted by the Turkish government with great thankfulness. The house might therefore be assured that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of difference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present.
FRANCE.
The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.
The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were travelling through the South of France, and were everywhere received with marks of affection.
The fête of Napoleon had been celebrated in several districts by fireworks, illuminations, &c.
PALESTINE.
Is still in a deplorable condition and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The last accounts speak of a revolt amongst Maronites.
UNITED STATES BANK AGENCY.
The agents of the bank of London, which has been established here, will draw on Baring, Brothers & Co. Mr. Jordon will spend a few months on the Continent, and return to the United States in the spring.
MARINE OF FRANCE.
The French government are looking to an increase of steam vessels for naval purposes. Their most experienced commander of steam ships, Capt. Sarlat came out as a passenger in the Great Western, for the purpose of observing the machinery of this ship, and also to pursue his investigations in the United States. He spent much time in looking at the engine on his passage, and we believe we are correct in saying that he was surprised at the working the machinery during the severe storm which the ship encountered. The intelligence from China, of the probable detention of the superintendent, and the foreign merchants, is confirmed. The superintendent issued an official notice to the merchants, requiring them to give up all the opinion in their possession, and declaring his government responsible for its value which was estimated at two millions sterling.
It is understood that the public will not suffer from the stoppage of the Phoenix Bank of Liverpool. The loss to the stockholders will be some £100,000.

DEATH OF MATHEW CAREY.
We announce with sincere regret the death of Mathew Carey. A few days ago Mr. Carey was thrown from his carriage, receiving a contusion of the head and being otherwise hurt. It was believed that his injuries were by no means serious, but they have aggravated an intermittent fever which proved the cause of his death. Mr. Carey was in his eightieth year. A native of Ireland, he came to this country during the last century and was engaged for many years as a printer and publisher, in which professions he realized a small fortune.
During his business life he particularly since his retirement, Mr. Carey was actively employed in philanthropic pursuits. With a clear intellect and sound education, a disposition to seek out objects of reform and improvement in society and the energy to carry out approved means, he possessed also the unbounded liberality which is the purest evidence of sincerity and the soul of success. As a writer he is remarkable for the concise array of facts which are brought to sustain his opinions.
In questions of political economy Mr. Carey always evinced a deep interest; and even those who dispute his positions, must admit the ability and candor with which he maintained them. His latest writings produced within the last two months, are a series of papers entitled "The Question," concerning the Cotton trade, evincing industrious research and a mind unimpaired by the lapse of four score years.
The attention of Mr. Carey was also directed to plans of public education and various means of eleva-

ting the condition of the laboring classes. His exertions in favour of indigent women were unremitting, and it is believed that in this city they were attended with gratifying changes in the condition of that unfortunate class. We cannot at this moment present a biographical sketch of Mr. Carey or attempt to do justice to his memory. His name is familiar in this country and in Europe as a firm supporter of rational liberty, and a sufferer in its cause.

Through a long life he devoted his energies with unquenchable enthusiasm to great and good purposes. His purse was as open for them as his counsel. The death of Mathew Carey, the cause of sound republicanism has lost an advocate, the poor a benefactor, the oppressed a patron, and society a friend. Physical infirmity limited the sphere of his personal exertions, but the scope of his benevolent desires reached the farthest verge of enlightened philanthropy.

The funeral of Mr. Carey will take place on Thursday afternoon. It may be anticipated that the benevolent societies, and citizens generally, will attend as in tribute of respect to the deceased.—National Gaz.

REFUSING A STUMP.—A clergyman, a while since, speaking of the future condition of his hearers, according as their lives should happen to be pure or otherwise, made the usual division of them into sheep and goats. He dwelt upon the condition of each. He especially enlarged upon the miseries of the latter in upon the presumptuous conduct of those whose sins were likely in the end to place them in that division, and then exclaimed, "who dare be a goat?" "I dare!" roared a sailor from the gallery.
"How?" said the preacher in astonishment, "you dare to—"
"Aye, master," interrupted the sailor, "cause you see I won't take a stump from any body."

IMMIGRANTS AT QUEBEC.—The number of passengers arrived at Quebec to the 31st September this year was 7960. In the same time last year 2603.

MARRIED.

In Natchez, on the 22nd ult. by the Rev. Mr. Winchester, Robert M. R. Ayres, of the firm of Cannon & Ayres, late of Worcester County, Md. to Sarah L. daughter of Dr. A. Macreary, all of that city.
In Natchez, on the 6th ult. Mr. Wm. Cannon, of the firm of Cannon & Ayres, formerly of Worcester County, Md. to Miss Surr, of that city.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.		
From the American.		
FLOUR,	HOWARD STREET,	\$5.87 1/2
	CITY MILLS,	\$6.00
GRAIN,	WHEAT,	\$1.12 1/18
	CORN,	65
	RYE,	73 3/4
	OATS,	30

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the HOUSE and LOT which he at present occupies, situated on Market St. & N. Y. HILL. The house is new, and in good order, and the location unsurpassed for convenience and comfort by any in the town. The house is thirty-seven in front, by twenty-seven feet deep, and has attached a colonnade and kitchen twenty five feet long, all built of the best timber for the subscriber's own use. For terms apply to
JAMES ATKINSON.
Sept. 24th.

A THRESHER ASTRAY.
About the 20th of June last, Messrs. G. & W. Smith of Newark, Del. forwarded to Mr. Thos. Hanson's care of Baltimore, a threshing machine belonging to the subscriber's grain machine which had been sent up to them for repairs. It is a good machine and the threshing has no longer with it. The said threshing machine never came to hand, and it is supposed that it has been forwarded to some other gentleman by mistake—should this advertisement meet the eye of the person having it in possession he will much oblige the owner if he will forward it to Baltimore at once, as it is much needed to the care of Emory & Stevens Bowley's Wharf.
J. B. SPENCER.
Centreville Md.

For Sale.

The subscriber has 40 or 50 Head of Good Beef Cattle, 4 Yoke Oxen, and a first rate Beach Horse, all of which he will dispose of on moderate terms.
TEAGLE TOWNSEND.
Oak Hall Sept. 17th

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
We are authorized to announce
JAMES M. HOLLAND.
As a candidate for County Commissioner, from the First District, composed of Coston's, Snow Hill, and Atkinson's Election Districts.
Sept. 24th.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce
JOHN DENNIS, of T.
As a candidate for County Commissioner, from the Second District, composed of Berlin and Cross-Road's Election Districts.
September 17th.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce
JOHN DICKERSON, of T.
As a candidate for County Commissioner, from the First District, composed of Snow-Hill, Coston's, and Atkinson's Election Districts.
September 17th.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce
LEVIN G. IRVING.
As a candidate for County Commissioner, from the Third District, composed of Parson's, Coulbourn's, and Nutter's Election Districts.
September 17th.

INDEPENDENT WHIG CANDIDATE.
We are authorized to announce
EDWIN FOREMAN.
As an Independent Whig Candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
September 17th.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce
ZADOCK POWELL.
As a candidate for County Commissioner from the First District, composed of Snow Hill, Coston's, and Atkinson's Election Districts.
September 17th.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce
ALEXANDER DONOHO ESQ.
Of Somerset County as a candidate to represent this district, composed of Worcester, Somerset, and Dorchester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.
Sept. 10th.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce
JOHN DENNIS ESQ.
Of Somerset County as a candidate to represent this District, composed of Worcester, Somerset, and Dorchester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.
August 13th 1839.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce
JAMES A. STEWART ESQ.
Dorchester County, as a candidate to represent this District, composed of Worcester, Somerset, and Dorchester Counties in the next Congress of the United States.
Sept. 3d 1839.

SHERIFFALTY.
We are authorized to announce
Zedekiah Williams
as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Worcester County.
April 9th.

Sheriffally.

We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM H. MARSHALL.
As a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Worcester County.
April 30th 1839.

We are authorized to announce
STEPHEN ROACH
as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
July 11th.

Mr. & Mrs. S. F. Streeter's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
SARATOGA STREET, BALTIMORE.

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, having relinquished the boarding department of their Institution for the education of young ladies in Saratoga street to Mr. & Mrs. Streeter, it becomes necessary to submit to their former patrons and the public the arrangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the change which has taken place. In transferring so important a charge, justice to themselves, their pupils and their friends, induces them to express their entire confidence in the zeal, ability, and full qualifications of their successors. Mr. Streeter is a graduate of Harvard University and has had long experience as principal in one of the first schools in the city of Boston. He will unquestionably win the same approbation here, with which his labors of instruction have been rewarded elsewhere. Mrs. S. is eminently qualified to guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience, and command their respect. They are sincerely commended to the continued patronage of the former friends of the establishment and to the favor of the public.

Mr. & Mrs. Streeter respectfully announce that they will resume the entire charge of the Boarding Department, in the Institution formerly under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, at Saratoga St. Baltimore, on the 1st Monday in September next.

Sensible of the importance of female education and desirous of raising the standard of attainment in all that contributes to elevate the female character and prepare young ladies for the responsibilities of womanhood, and the various relations of social and domestic life, the Principals will employ every resource within their reach for cultivating the mind, elevating the feelings and polishing the manners of their pupils. Regarding education, not so much as an end, as a prospect in its results, they will give careful attention to those branches essential to the formation of a sound intellect and moral character, and their grand aim will be to present knowledge in so attractive a light, and to render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite a desire for improvement which will continue after the relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved, and the pupils have entered on the higher and wider school of human life.

It will be the endeavor of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter to render their house in every sense a home to those who may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as far as possible, an authority strictly parental. All the branches of a solid education, together with those lighter studies which impart a charm and polish to female manners, and intellect, and above all those moral principles, which should form the basis of all character, will receive full attention. The elements of English literature will be thoroughly taught, and at the same time the French Language and Literature cultivated by a judicious use during domestic intercourse. "Conversations" will also be held at stated periods in the family, under the superintendence of the French teacher, or a French lady in which subjects of interest and importance will be brought forward for the double purpose of improving the minds and adding to the conversational tact of the students.

Of the healthful and advantageous location of the establishment and its great conveniences, it cannot be necessary to say more. More particular information relative to the principles on which the school will be conducted and the terms upon which boarding scholars will be received may be obtained of Mr. STEELETTER at his dwelling, late the residence of Mr. Hamilton, Saratoga Street, Baltimore.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL connected with the Boarding School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, will hereafter be under the associated care of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. & Mrs. Streeter, and the next regular session will commence on the 1st Monday in September next. No exemptions will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many superior to those of similar institutions.

The departments of Modern Languages, Chemistry, Music, and Dancing, will be under the charge of competent Professors, and Mr. Streeter will give attention to those desirous of studying the Latin or Greek Language. Lectures on Literary and scientific subjects will be delivered from time to time.

Applications for admission may be made to Mr. S. at his residence in Saratoga Street (late Mr. Hamilton's) where he will be happy to give any information relative to the terms, &c.
It is earnestly desired that parents will have their children placed under the instruction of the establishment of the school, that an early organization may be made and the publication of the year catalogue be facilitated.
August 6th.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order passed by Worcester County Court the undersigned, Commissioners, will expose to sale, and sell on the 26th, day of September next at the Tavern at Mr. Henry L. Pugh in the town of Salisbury, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. all the Land and real estate of which Stephen Towlme died seized consisting of the following tracts or part of tracts of land to wit: A tract of land called "COX CHOICE" part of a tract of land called "MILL LOT" and first part of MORRIS DISCOVERY, containing 149 3/4 acres, part of a tract of land called "LONG ACRE," and part of a tract called "LONG CHANCE," containing in all the said tracts Two hundred and thirty three and one fourth acres, and a small saw and Grist Mill. Or by whatever name or names the same may be known or called; the said Lands will be sold in lots.

THE TERMS OF SALE
Will be as follows: to wit—For cash to the amount of fifty dollars; and a credit of one, two and three years on the balance of the purchase money to be secured by bond, and security to be approved of by the undersigned Commissioners or majority of them, to be taken to the several and respective heirs and legal representatives, of the said Stephen Towlme, for their several proportions of the said purchase money, drawing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN RIGDON,
GEORGE MADDOX,
JESSE MORRIS,
THEODORE WILLIAMS,
August 20th.

For Sale or Rent.

The Subscriber offers to Sell or Rent, that SPACIOUS AND NEWLY FINISHED HOTEL, in the town of Snow-Hill, standing on Market Street, nearly opposite to the Court House, and occupied at present by Mr. William L. H. H. All particular description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person or persons wishing to purchase or rent, will view the premises.
Apply to
SAML. R. SMITH.
Snow-Hill, September 3rd. 1839.

PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
M'MAKIN & HOLDEN
TERMS. Three dollars per annum. Two dollars, in paid in advance. One dollar and twenty-five cent for six months in advance. Six copies for Ten dollars.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. Wm. Evans' CAMOMILE SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.
This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used daily, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York; also by
GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Snow-Hill
ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriac.

SYMPTOMS. The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness of the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSE. A sedentary life of severe study, protracted to a late hour, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or more important organs within the abdominal cavity, are causes.

TREATMENT. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if constipated) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills, which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic, are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous patients.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, menstrual diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysteria, leucorrhoea, night mare, nervousness, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 CHATHAM ST. NEW YORK.
THE FOLLOWING
INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 CHATHAM STREET, NEW YORK. Where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States. &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.
Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAMOMILE and APERIENT ANT-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted patients, Mr. Robert Cameron, 401 Bowery.

Case Chronic Dysentery or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly foetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Brown, North Sixth St. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the above distressing malady. Symptoms Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, nervous dysentery, or bloody flux. Symptoms, not in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave every thought of recovery, and directed his attention to the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which he regularly used, and thereby removed every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same nestleable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Brown, North Sixth St. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the above distressing malady. Symptoms Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, nervous dysentery, or bloody flux. Symptoms, not in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave every thought of recovery, and directed his attention to the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which he regularly used, and thereby removed every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same nestleable benefit.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York.
Joseph Brown, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts a set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
Husband of the Hannah Browne.
Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' CAMOMILE and APERIENT ANT-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted patients, Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, and rendered his health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

THE SYMPTOMS.—A sense of distension and oppression after eating distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility, emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weakness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used

the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to no myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE.
Mrs. Mary Dillon Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham St.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Tossing and fretful palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irresistible transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information to any inquiring mind. MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.
Interesting Case—Mr. William Salmen Green street above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickiness at the stomach, headache, distension of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed respiration, pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, and every kind of pain in the chest back and side, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

Mr. Salmen had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, he was induced to try a relative of his.

Persons desirous of procuring the medicine, are established in every part of the United States, at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham St. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street. Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. He had recourse to medicine, and most every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever until he called on Dr. Evans of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, which he used immediately, and subsequently a perfect cure.

An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham St. N. Y.
Wm. W. of 180 E. 12th St. was laboring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever until he made application to Dr. Evans and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.
Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, the appetite, diminished in his head, the bowels were very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.
BENJ. S. JARVIS
City of New York.

Sworn before me, this 23rd of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 98 Nassau.
The above medicine for sale by
GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Snow Hill.
THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
S. & E. P. LEACOMPT, Cambridge.
JNO. L. STEWART, Princess Anne.
GORDY & PARSONS, Salisbury.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doleurux violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied she will continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughters Store, 389 Grand St. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburg afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the neck, arms, and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night, & for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pain has entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following symptoms:

1. A general idea of an extraordinary aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of persons and places, and every other kind of weakness of the mind, disquieted, disordered, and every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but vouches that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December 1836
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as we I would have said (besides myself) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. Yours with esteem,
SHELDON P. GILBERT
Durham, Green co. N. York.
GEORGE M. UPSHUR, SNOWHILL.

