Miscellaneous

MEDICINE.

'About four years ago, I was happily married to a very prudent lady, and being of the same disposition as myself, we made a very prudent couple. Some time after our marriage, my wife told me that *Doctor's bills* were very high, & that as we could not always expect to be free from disease, she thought it best to purchase some *Doctor's Books*, & thus said she with a smile, 'we can steal their trade at once? This I agreed to, and made it my particular business to attend all auctions of books, in order to buy medical books at the lowest rate. In fine, in less than one twelve months, I had bought a couple of *Dispensatories, Buchan's Family Physician* —two or three treatises on the art of preserving health, by different authors; seven treatises on the diseases of children, and divers others of the greatest note. My wife spent all the time she could spare from the economy of her household, studying them, and as soon as my store was shut up in the evening, I edified myself with a few receipts from my *New London Dispensatory*.

As soon as spring arrived, my dear wife informed me. that she found it positively enjoined by some of our writers, that we must all be purged with cream of tarter and brimstone, to be taken every evening for three weeks, in molasses; this the whole family had to comply with, first, myself, who being head of the family, I reckon first my wife, my brother Dick, who lives with me, my son and my daughter, my negro boy, and the servant maid. This cure we all went through to entire satisfaction of my wife, who had the pleasure to find her medicine produce the *desired effect*.

Soon after this, the contagion of reading medical books spread through all my family, and scarce a day passed, but some of them made use of some medicine or other My poor brother Dick, after he had permission to read my books, had acquired a dejected countenance, the cause of which I could not conceive—at last he broke silence, 'Brother, said he, (supposing I had read more than himself,) 'feel my pulse, I think I have too much blood; had I not better get bled, you know that if too much blood gets into the head, it produces *apoplexy*, the symptoms of its appearance says *Buchan*, is a remarkable redness in the face, and you see that is exactly the case with me.' I could not but laugh at him; he was indeed red in the face, but such a redness as indicated the offspring of health.—Our maid, from an education at a country school, had learned to read; she earnestly requested her mistress to lend her a *Doctor book* to read on a Sunday afternoon. This reasonable request was granted, but poor creature, being not of the fairest complexion in the world, she in a little time, became quite low spirited and finding my wife and me alone one evening she came in and ventured to express herself thus; *Law! mistress, I am consarned and afraid I shall get the yellow jandlers, as I began to look very yellow in the face*. Decency prevented my laughter for a while but when she had left the room I could not but enjoy a comfortable laugh. My negro boy is always eating roasted onions for his cold, but as he cannot read, he has luckily escaped every other disorder. One night as we were about going to bed, my wife desired me in the most serious manner, that if she should ever be taken with a *locked jaw*, that I should rub her jaw with *musk*, as she was convinced, from comparing the arguments of a variety of authors, that this was the best remedy. I told her there was no danger of such an event, as I had Dr. Cullen's word for it, that it seldom attacked females—indeed I am convinced that a *locked-jaw lady* is *rara avis in terris*.

Thitherto our family medicines were used with confidence and satisfaction on all sides, till I considered one day that our family *without a Doctor*, had consumed more medicine in one year, than my father's family used to do with the advice of a physician in six years. But one day, when my wife told me she thought it would be well to weigh our food before we eat it, lest we should eat too much or too little, and that *Sanctorus* advised it for good reasons, I got such a disgust to our scheme, that I resolved gradually to abandon it. I am now convinced of the truth of a saying of a rational medical writer. 'That one or more of four things must happen to every human body—to live temperately, to use exercise, to take physic, or be sick. And I am pretty certain that if I and my family persevere in the two former courses, we need never be in danger of the two last.

—ooo—

A woman can keep a secret.—The following anecdote will prove the fallacy of the remark, that "a woman cannot keep a secret."

Some years since, a lady called at a glover's shop in the outskirts of the town and purchased a pair of gloves for her immediate wear, observing, at the same time, she was on her road to Burnet, that she had left her gloves at her friend's house, where she called, and that she was apprehensive of being benighted if she went back for them. The glover fitted on the gloves; and the lady, paying for them from a purse well stocked with bank notes, stepped into her post chaise and proceeded on her journey. She had scarcely reached Finchley Common, when a highwayman stopped the chaise, and demanded her money. He entreated her not to be alarmed, as he had no intention upon her person, if she surrendered her property it was all he wanted, declaring, that distress, and not his will, urged him to this desperate act, and he was determined to remove his penury, or perish. The lady gave her purse and the desperado rode off.

After he was gone, and the fright had subsided, the lady imagined that in the address of the highwayman, she recognized the voice of the glover she had just before dealt with. This conceit struck her so forcibly, that she ordered the post boy to drive back to town, not choosing, she said, to venture further over the heath. On her arrival at the glover's, she knocked and gained admittance the glover himself opened the door. The lady desired to speak to him in private. The glover shewed her to a back parlor, when she exclaimed, "I am come for my purse, of which you robbed me this evening on Finchley Common?" The glover was confounded, and the lady proceeded, "It is of no use for you to deny it; I am convinced, and your life is at my mercy · Return me my property, and trust to my humanity." The glover, overcome with guilt, shame, and confusion, returned the purse, confessed the crime, and pleaded his distress The lady, after suitable admonitions, gave him a ten pound note, bade him mend his way of life, and keep his own counsel; adding that she would never divulge his name or place of abode. She kept her word; and, though the robbery was stated in the papers, the discovery was omitted; and it was not until very recently, at a minute of this singular transaction was found among the papers of the lady alluded to. Even in this private memorandum, the name and residence of the glover were omitted, and the secret, in that particular, rests with the lady in the grave.

After this tale, the truth of which may be relied on, who will say that a woman cannot keep a secret?

"The house in which Napoleon Bonaparte resided at St Helena, has been converted into a Stable"

On reading the above sentence a generous mind will find it difficult to suppress certain feelings, of pity, contempt, or indignation; but these emotions arise not so much from a consideration of the reproachful fact therein contained, as from that natural train of reflections which a slight review of the events of the last twenty years is calculated to inspire.

The exile, sufferings, and death of Napoleon, upon a desert rock at the world's extremity, have fixed an immortal stigma upon the allied despots of Europe. Under the government of that extraordinary character, while in the zenith of his prosperity and splendor, the condition of France might be compared with that of Rome under Augustus. He held, it is true, the liberties of the people within his grasp; but that power, with regard to the nation was never abused—and however extensive or unjust may have been his projects of aggrandizement or his ambitious views in relation to other powers, it was ever manifest that his ultimate object was the glory of France As a patriot, the French must always revere his memory; and as a terror to the legitimate fools by whom he was beset, their minions will not cease to execrate his name so long as despotism shall maintain its present ascendency.

What European monarch of modern times, nay, of any former period, has evinced either the talent or the love of country which distinguished Napoleon? Who, among those crowned imbeciles, even encountered personal perils, or exercised undaunted perseverance in the cause of his subjects like Napoleon? And yet after a life of such toil and devotion, after a series of achievements unparallelled in the annals of heroism, the accidents of war placed him in the hands of a noble enemy, and he is magnanimously condemned to linger out his few remaining days in solitude upon a barren speck, standing amidst the waste of waters, like himself, alone and unpardonable?

But, as if human vengeance were utterly insatiable, his kidnappers, for they were never his conquerors in fair conflict—adjudged also that he should endure every variety of mental and bodily anguish, that could be produced by the most contemptuous insolence, and a deprivation of the comforts of life. They therefore selected for his goaler, a pitiful wretch, whose sense of honor had never developed itself; and whose obsequious servility to his employers, was equalled only by his ingenious meanness in the contrivance of insults too detestable even for a Billingsgate candidate for Botany Bay. Thus he died—was buried, and his last residence has become a stable?

—oo—

Blind Man's Buff.—The following trick was lately practised in a country town, and has afforded considerable diversion to the lovers of fun:—Two persons, possessed of more wit than money, and more impudence than either, entered a decent public house, and ordered a good dinner.—After having fared most sumptuously, and regaled themselves with the best beverage the cellar afforded they began to amuse themselves with the game of blindman's buff, in which they were at length joined by the landlord, whose turn to be blindfolded came in due time, when his guests having effectually bound the handkerchief over his eyes quietly walked off, leaving their host so much diverted by the game, that some time elapsed before he discovered his playmates were gone, and that he was blind enough without the help of a bandage!

Divorce.—A few years previous to the French revolution, a young lady, an orphan, of the age of 17, who was very rich, was married to a young man without fortune. They had lived in the most perfect happiness; and it was with the utmost astonishment, that their neighbours and friends heard of their intending, by mutual agreement, to take advantage of the new law of divorce; but their surprise was still greater when two or three days after, they saw them married to each other again. The reason was that the young lady's guardians had only consented to the first union on condition that the lady's whole fortune should be secured to her; so that the husband could not engage in any beneficial use of the capital. The marriage was dissolved by the revolutionary law of divorce, and the lady, being mistress of her fortune, and being of age, proved her liberality and gratitude by making her husband master of the whole property.

Cobbett, speaking of Mr. Brougham, says, "He has a talent at talking, but he is always running his head against stone walls. He is always committing some egregious blunder. That which he does well is pretty sure to be done at the wrong time; when he is right, he is fickle; and persevering only when his efforts are mischievous."

Ready Wit.—A boy having been praised for his quickness of reply, a gentleman observed when children are so keen in their youth, they are generally stupid when they advance to years. "What a very sensible boy you must have been sir," replied the child.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of going from home, and not expecting to return for some time, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, or to the late firms of Baynard & Miers, Baynard Myers, & Co. or J. Baynard & Wm. H. Miers, to make payment to Thomas B. Turpin, Esq. without delay; who is duly authorised to receive any monies due to him, or either of the above mentioned firms, and to give acquitals for the same.

Wm. H. Miers.

June 17 5w

House & lot For sale.

THE subscribers will sell the

House and lot,

directly at the head of Broad Creek, (Kent Island;) the House is situated immediately on the main road to Kent Point, and is well calculated for a Store or Mechanic's shop. There are attached to the House

About 20 acres of land,

of an excellent quality. The terms will be accommodating. Application to be made to WOOLMAN GIBSON, or NATH. COVINGTON,

April 8—tf *Living on Kent Island.*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a few *Prime Young Negroes*, for which he will give CASH, and the highest prices.

R. T. WOOLFOLK.

at Beard's Tavern Centreville.

April 1 tf

A Publick Examination

Of the Students in the Centreville Academy, will be held on the Seventeenth day of August, next, to which Parents, Guardians, and the publick are respectfully invited. On the succeeding day, there will be a number of Recitations at the Court-House, to which the publick is also invited. By order

Of the Board of Trustees,

P. B. HOPPER,

July 8 3t *Secretary.*

Magistrates Blanks

For sale at this office.

Laws of Maryland.—

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, APRIL 21st, 1826.

Ordered, That the several acts of assembly, proposing alterations in, or amendments to the constitution, which were passed at December session last; and also the act entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," be published once a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; The Patriot, American, Gazette, and Chronicle, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Frederick Town; Maryland Herald, and Torch Light, Hagerstown; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland, True American, Rockville, Elkton Press; Chester Town Telegraph Centreville Times; Star, and Gazette, Easton; Cambridge Chronicle, and Bond of Union, Harford county.

By Order,

THO CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To alter and amend the Constitution of this State, so that the Governor may be elected by the people and to abolish the council.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor as hereinafter provided for.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall be chosen alternately from the western and eastern shores, by the citizens of the state, having the right to vote for delegates to the general assembly, in the counties where they severally reside, at the time and places where they shall vote for the delegates aforesaid, and the votes shall be received and counted by the same judges, and in the same manner as the votes for Delegates; the presiding judges of elections in each county, shall make a list of all the persons voted for as governor in their respective counties, and of the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government, directed to the president of the senate, who shall upon the first Monday after the meeting of the general assembly, in the presence of a majority of the members of each branch, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted and the person having a majority of all the votes given, shall be the governor, and the president of the senate shall forthwith announce the same; but if no person shall have a majority of all the votes given, no choice or election shall be considered as having been made, and the said president shall announce the number of votes given to each person voted for, and thereupon a governor shall be elected forthwith by a joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, from among the candidates voted for by the people, who shall appear by the said returns to have had the two greatest number of votes, and should neither of those persons so voted for, have a majority of all votes on the joint ballot aforesaid, the ballot shall be renewed and continued until some one of them shall receive such majority; contested elections of governor shall be determined by both branches of the legislature, in such a manner as shall be prescribed by law.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall hold his office, during the term of three years from the time appointed for the annual meeting of the legislature next ensuing his election, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall be eligible as governor, for the three next succeeding years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been fourteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state ten years next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of this state or of the United States.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanor or any misdemeanors, in office, but judgement in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, in this state, he shall nevertheless, whether convicted or acquitted, be liable to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment according to law.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeaching the Governor, but two thirds of all the members shall concur in such impeachment.

7. *And be it enacted*, That the impeachment of the governor shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the evidence; the party accused shall not be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the senators.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall have his permanent residence at the seat of government, and shall at stated times receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

9. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of state, appointed by the governor, to hold his office during the pleasure of the governor, who shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the legislature or either branch thereof, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by law, and shall receive such salary or compensation for his services as may be provided by the legislature.

10. *And be it enacted*, That in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the governor to discharge the duties and powers of said office, the same shall devolve upon the president of the senate, until another governor shall be elected and qualified as is hereinafter provided for, and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both governor and president of the senate, the legislature may provide by law what officer shall act as governor, until another be elected and qualified, or the disability removed.

11 *And be it enacted*. That in case of the removal of the governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or disqualification, his successor shall be elected at the first election for delegates to the general assembly, which shall take place thereafter, and his term of service shall be the same as if no vacancy had occurred.

12. *And be it enacted*, That the first election for governor shall be held at the time of the election of delegates for the general assembly next ensuing the ratification and confirmation of this act.

13. *And be it enacted*, That all the powers and authorities at present exercised by the executive of this state, shall be, and hereby are vested in the governor, except the appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law, attorney general, general, field and general staff officers, who shall be nominated by the governor and approved of by the senate.

14. *And be it enacted*. That the governor, appointed by virtue of this act, or the person authorized to act in his place, shall take the same oaths of office as are now directed to be taken by the governor of this state.

15. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the election of the governor and to the election of the council to the governor, that is in any manner repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed upon the confirmation hereof.

16. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government herein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the house of delegates, 17th day of February, 1826—read and assented to.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the senate, 1st day of March, 1826—read and assented to.

By order,

WM KILTY, Clk.

(L.S.) JOS KENT, Governor.

July 1, 4t

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THE PORT FOLIO,

FOR OCTOBER, 1825

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*** Subscriptions to the above work received at the Office of the 'Centreville Times.'

2 Negro

Men—One Woman—and a Boy for sale. Any peronwishing to purchase said negroes, will apply to the Editor. M 25

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