country. For What? To pay the debts incurred by Mr. Van Buren's administration.

Our opponents, continued Mr. J., complain that the Whigs have not yet remedied the evils which they alledged existed. This complaint he thought ungenerous. The Whigs had been in power but six brief months, and it was unreasonable to expect them to repair in so short time, all the damages which the country had sustained during the *twelve years'* mismanagement of the two preceding administrations. It was much easier to destroy than to rebuild. Suppose a farmer should rent his farm for three years to a tenant who failed to clear out the ditches—suffered the briars to spring up and grow—the fences to decay, and the houses to fall into dilapidation, and never manured the fields, would it not take the owner double the length of time to get his premises in their former condition, that had been consumed by the tenant in causing the injury? But the Whigs have given the people an earnest in the measures of the extra-session of Congress that they will redeem their promises, and in process of time heal the wounds inflicted by their former rulers. They have passed the revenue bill reducing the revenues of the government to 22 millions of dollars, and intend by rigid economy in all the departments of the government to keep the expenses of the government within the limits of that sum—thus saving to the people six millions annually in the expenses of the Government. They have passed a general Bankrupt law, under whose benificent influence the bankrupt merchant will recuperate his lost energies, and once more restore comfort to his suffering family. It will snatch thousands of honest men from the grasp of avaricious unfeeling creditors, and enable them again to embark in business, when, by enterprise and industry, they may realize wealth and become useful citizens. It will cheer the fireside of the unfortunate bankrupt who has been suddenly involved in ruin by the total derangement and depreciation of the currency, and of every species of property. Throughout this wide-extended country it will be hailed as a measure of relief to an unfortunate and suffering class of citizens, whose circumstances claim our deepest sympathies. They have passed the appropriation bill, and provided for paying the creditors of the government, whose property, in many instances, has been sold for debts contracted in fulfilling the contracts of the government, and thus rendered justice to a worthy class of citizens who have been grievously wronged by the tardiness of the last administration. They have passed a bill chartering a National Bank—a measure fraught with hope and promise to an anxious and suffering people—and though we all regret that the President could not conscientiously sign the Bill in the shape it passed, yet we have a comfortable assurance that a Bank bill, eminently calculated to remedy all the existing evils of the currency, will be passed by Congress, and receive the sanction of the President. They have passed the bill distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the states which will secure to Maryland an annual revenue of about one hundred thousand dollars. And when the county shall recover from the evils inflicted upon it by the late administration—when its energies and enterprise shall be resuscitated by the benignant influence of Whig measures, this amount will no doubt be doubled. One of the objections urged against this measure is that it creates the necessity of imposing additional duties upon some articles of necessity, such as sugar, tea and coffee. The duty on coffee will amount to about one cent and a quarter per lb. upon coffee, and about five cents on tea. Where is the man who would be willing to forego the benefits the State will derive from her portion of the proceeds of the public lands, rather than pay one cent per pound more for his coffee. There are few families to whom the cost will be more than 50 cents a year, and it will relieve them from the payment of about one fifth of their direct taxes. And in what bad taste does this objection come from the Van Buren party, whose chief voted for the tariff of 1828 which imposed about twice the amount of duty upon the same articles. To convince us that the tariff of the present session is a wise measure, we have only to refer to the fact, that the amount of articles imported into the United States free of duty amounts to about 71 millions of dollars annually, being one million more of imports than are liable to duty. This system is calculated to benefit France and England, who import their articles to the United States free of duty, and impose a heavy duty upon the articles exported there from the United States. Its tendency is to keep the balance of trade against the United States, and drain the country of specie. Upon the article of tobacco alone, exported to England from the United States, the former derives a revenue of 18 millions of dollars annually—more than the U. States derived last year from imports from the whole world. Had the distribution bill become a law at the time it was vetoed by Gen. Jackson, the amount annually distributed to Maryland would have been 300 thousand dollars. The whole would have, by this time, amounted to more than two millions, and now instead of having to pay direct taxes, the State would be able to pay the interest upon her debt, and have a surplus of one and a half millions left with which to reduce the principal.

This leads me, continued Mr. J., to consider the subject of Internal Improvements, and ascertain who are properly chargeable with having involved the State in debt. The first appropriation made by the State to works of Internal Improvement was passed in 1827, and upon the passage of the bill 23 Jackson men and 22 Whigs voted for the act, and 5 Jackson men and 18 Whigs against the act, In the Senate the vote stood, for the act, 7 Jackson men and 1 Whig—against the act, 2 Jackson men and 1 Whig.—In 1830 another bill making an appropriation to works of Internal Improvement was passed. At this session there were about 16 Jackson members in the House, and the Senate was composed of 11 Jackson members and 4 Whigs. Upon the passage of the bill the vote stood thus: for the bill 33, against it 32—ten of the sixteen Jackson members voting in the affirmative. In the Senate there were 6 votes for the bill, and 5 against it, but 3 of the eleven Jackson members voting against it. It appears therefore that the vote of ONE Jackson man in either branch of the legislature might have defeated the passage of the bill; and yet they now tell us they have always opposed Internal Improvements. It is needless, said Mr. J, to multiply instances—the journals of the Legislature shew that in every instance the Van Buren party have given the strongest support to works of Internal Improvement in proportion to its strength in the Legislature; and although my honorable competitor was a member of the legislature when the first appropriation act was passed, we did not hear his warning voice against the policy; on the contrary his colleagues all voted in favor of the appropriation, and its fair to infer if he had been present he would have so voted. Mr. J., read from a printed circular of the Van Buren party, in which Mr. Grason was designated as the "champion who saved the State's works of Internal Improvements from the destruction attempted by the friends of Mr Steele, and annexed to which was a ticket, headed "Reform and Internal Improvement ticket" Mr. J., said he had always been in favor a moderate system of Internal Improvements, but was ever opposed to involving the State in debt for that purpose. Such had been his views, and whilst a member of the legislature in 1831 he had submitted a report of that character. Mr. J., said he should be willing to diminish our taxes by a just and reasonable tax upon Bank stock, if it could be done without inflicting injustice—but if this should not be done we have a partial remedy in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. This measure comes to Maryland with "a healing on its wings," and will relieve the people of a very considerable share of their onerous burthens.

To these just and enlightend views and forcible arguments, Mr Thomas attempted a reply. He denounced the measures of the Extra Session because they were Whigs, and devoted two thirds of his time to a subject, upon which, Byron says, all men are supposed to be eloquent—that of *self*. Without endeavoring to shift the responsibility of the State upon the Whigs, he labored only to justify his administration of the affairs of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He labored hard to convince his hearers that he was prompted solely by patriotic motives in accepting the Presidency of the board of directors—and hoped no man would be base enough to suppose the salary was the consideration that influenced him in accepting the office Although we knew it was useless for him to attempt to defend his conduct, yet we confess we felt some sympathy for him in his confusion. He seemed to speak as if he thought the people would not believe what he said, and the very means he used to impress them with the truth of his remarks, had the effect of creating a suspicion of their falsity. It is sometimes an interesting sight, but often a painful one, to behold the struggles of a brave man with the storms of fate, and during Mr. Thomas' speech we could not help pitying the infatuation that induced him to believe he could acquit himself of grave charges that are substantiated by unquestionable record evidence. And during Mr. Johnson's reply we could not but believe that similar emotions swelled in his bosom, and prompted him to deal mercifully with a prostrate and feeble foe. Although he controverted every position which Mr. Thomas assumed, and demolished every argument he used, yet it was done in so gentle, yet effective manner, that it reminded us of the story of the lover who kill his mistress from inordinate affection.

In his reply Mr. Johnson stated that he had heard a long, loud and eloquent speech, and yet no remedy had been suggested by his competitor for the embarrassments of the State. He admits she is greatly embarrassed—denounces a direct tax, and is still opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. Has he recommended any measure of state policy, with a view to the relief of the State? None. The burthen of his song is, turn out the Whigs. Well, suppose you turn them out, will that supply the Treasury? Will it relieve us from the payment of direct taxes? Will it redeem the notes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal? Mr. Thomas admitted the National Treasury was empty, and yet opposed a tariff the only means of filling it—ask them for bread and they hand us a stone—for revenue, and they say we must have no tariff. How then are we to pay the expenses of the General Government? By robbing the States of their just rights? By filching from them the proceeds of the public domain which was earned with blood and treasure? Never. My competitor may be in favor of this mode, but we say let us raise revenue by duties upon French Silks, wines, jewelry and other articles of luxury which are now imported free. But my competitor will propose no means of relief. He holds out no hope to the people. He laments their condition, and sympathizes with them in their difficulties, and yet does not even insinuate he will endeavor to lighten their burthens or ameliorate their condition. This fact is worthy of remark. The Whigs point out a mode of relief—our opponents oppose that mode, and refuse to suggest any other.

My competitor, said Mr. J. has charged the Whig party with levying direct taxes upon the people. It is true a Whig legislature did pass the tax bill—and for what? To raise money to pay the interest upon the State debt—to maintain the honor and integrity of the State. So long as internal improvements were enjoying a palmy prosperity—so long as there were offices to bestow, my competitor and his party were the sworn friends of the system. But no sooner do it become embarrassed—and the State involved in debt by Loco Foco mismanagement, than they loose all affection for the system, and charge its failure upon the Whigs. They have secured all the benefit, and leave the Whigs the honor of providing means to preserve the faith of the State. But the tax bill is not purely a Whig measure. It was recommeaded by Gov. Grason in his message of 1839; and in Mr. Thomas' letter to the Barrings & Brothers of London, we find the same thing shadowed forth in rather equivocal terms In his letter he states some remedy was about to be adopted for paying the interest upon the State debt. What was the remedy about to be adopted? Was it to adopt the worse system of financiering, by making an appropriation of 13 hundred thousand dollars, and with the principal, pay the interest upon the State debt? Or resort to direct taxes? With regard to the affairs of the canal, one of the officers testifies on oath, that when Mr. Thomas was made President the resources of the canal amounted to about one million of dollars This has been squandered and the report of the Committee to the last Legislature shews that by forcing the State bonds into market before maturity, and through other means, Mr. Thomas sunk the State more than a million of dollars. The legislature having refused to make an appropriation of thirteen hundred thousand dollars to the canal, and intending that further prosecution of the work should be abandoned, Mr. Tho nas notwith-tanding he knew the canal possessed not a dollar of means to redeem it, continued to issue scrip. In defiance of the expressed will of the Legislature he issued scrip to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, when at the same time the canal was in debt more than one million of dollars. He says this scrip was issued as an evidence of debt—but are not the notes as beautifully engraved as any others? And if they were only intended as evidences of debt, why give them the form and appearance of bank notes? Was it not calculated to dupe the unspecting? and had not these notes been paid and received as currency? Mr J said he mentioned these things to show that the very party who so fiercely denounce the irredeemable Bank paper of the State, are guilty of issuing notes which are more depreciated in value than any other money. The name of the gentleman himself who so furiously exclaims against Bank paper is signed to more than half a million of scrip which is not worth fifty cents in the dollar.

The half hour having expired Mr. J., concluded by returning his profound thanks for the attention with which he had been listened to. Mr. Thomas followed with another defence of himself, in which he again failed to produce the wished for result. The sworn testimony of competent witnesses stuck to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, and after floundering and flouncing for half an hour he was obliged to relinquish the attempt, plead guilty and throw himself upon the clemency of the people. The Locos, we presume were completely captivated with Mr. Thomas' strong language and nervous gesticulation. We are willing they should enjoy it, for we are convinced that every sensible and reflecting man who heard the discussion must have perceived that while Mr. Thomas raved and ranted like a chafed tiger, Mr. Johnson pursued the even tenor of his way, and fortified his positions by arguments which laughed to scorn the puny assaults of his competitor. We have attempted a brief sketch of Mr. Johnson's remarks—the ideas are his invested in our own language—but we must confess that we have fallen far short of conveying an idea of the force and efficiency of his arguments.

* * *

On Saturday, the Directors of the Bank of the United States made an assignment of most of the valuable assets of that institution to the following named gentlemen:—James Robertson, President; J. S. Newbold, a Director; Richard Bayard of Delaware; Thomas S. Taylor, Cashier; Herman Cope, Assistant Cashier.

The preferences, if they can be so denominated, are one or two small demands; next, those individuals are to be secured who have made themselves responsible for any liabilities of the Bank, particularly those who have entered security on judgements recently obtained against the Bank on its notes, amounting, we think to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The proceeds of the remaining portion of the assets are to be appropriated for the benefit of the general creditors, the note holders, depositors, &c.

With reference to this assignment, we may remark that it is called a "partial assignment," not general, because a general, assignment would not be valid without the assignees entering security for twice the nominal amount assigned, and no set of men in this or any other city of the Union could find such security or, at any rate none would accept a trust of such little profit upon such an onerous condition. The assignment is therefore, *partial*, and is authorised by an act of Assembly granting the Bank power to make partial assignments without asking security from the assignees. Without knowing we presume the schedule of property assigned contains nearly all the valuable property of the Bank not included in the two former assignments, viz: the one for the benefit of the city banks and the other for the benefit of the note holders.

One condition of this assignment is well worthy of remark, viz: the assignees may receive notes of the United States Bank for any bills receivable, notes or bonds due; and they have, besides power granted to sell any of the assets, taking in payments therefor notes of the United States Bank.

It is thought by some that notes of the Bank will now be of more value, as they are likely to be called for, either to pay liabilities or to purchase assets; and we would take occasion to say that it is probable that the want of some provision of the kind in a former assignment for the exclusive benefit of the note holders, has led to the non fulfilment of the general expectation that the assignment would tend to keep the notes nearly at par. Though in *that* partial assignment (for the benefit of the note holders) the assignees are allowed to receive notes of the Bank for the payment of bills and accounts becoming due, yet such a provision has proved unavailing, inasmuch as it is probable that the best of that class of assets were assigned for the benefit of the city banks, and another class of securities were given to the assignees who act for the note holders, while they were not allowed to sell those assets for any thing but par money, at any rate, not for United States Bank notes. That assignment, therefore, without any fault in the assignees, fails of one great object proposed.

We may here remark that this assignment does not interfere with or supersede the other two special assignments to which we have referred.

The course now adopted by the Board of Directors has been rendered necessary by the great number of suits instituted against the Bank on some of which judgment had been rendered and security given, while others were rapidly maturing for judgment, and the numbers constantly increasing. These suits were absorbing the funds of the Bank; it may, therefore, be fairly inferred that the Directors have consulted and protected the interests of both note holders and stock holders as well as they could under existing circumstances.

We learn that in the whole of the business connected with this assignment, the utmost harmony and entire unanimity prevailed at the Board of Directors the old and new members heartily concurring in the general plan and in its details.

With reference to the assignees, we may add for those of our readers who do not reside in this neighborhood, that their character and standing are such as to insure confidence in whatever they undertake.

Of course the Board of Directors continue to meet, though the banking business necessarily closes.

The assignment allows to Messrs. Robinson, Bayard and Newbold fifteen hundred dollars a year each for their services, and to Messrs. Taylor and Cope four thousand dollars a year each. This is rather a diminution than an increase of expenses, inasmuch as Mr. Robinson relinquishes his salary of five thousand dollars a year as President, and Messrs. Taylor and Cope have received the same salary which is now given to them. The new arrangement will, of course, cause the admissal of most of the clerks hitherto employed in the institution. Mr. Robinson continues to act as President, while he discharges the duty of trustee.

[U. S. Gaz.

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Shaftsbury has been received in reply to Chatham.—We are obliged to decline publishing in consequence of an apprehension that the bickering which might ensue, would produce unpleasant feelings between the parties.

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PRICES CURRENT.

Office of the Patriot, September 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | Red | 135a142 |
| | White | 150a155 |
| Corn | (yellow) | 68a69 |
| | (white) | 66a67 |
| | Oats, | 42a00 |
| | Rye | 75a00 |

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DIED

In Greensborough, Caroline county, Md., on the 31st August, James Albert, infant son of Francis E. Jump, aged 11 months.

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A TEMPERANCE MEETING

Will be held in this town on Sunday (tomorrow) at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which there will be a large number of the reformed men from Baltimore, some of whom will address the meeting. It is expected that the meeting will continue throughout the afternoon.

Sept 11

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# Notice.

The Temperance Convention will be held in the M. E. Church on Wednesday next, (15th inst.) to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that a number of gentlemen will be here from the different parts of the Peninsula, and that some will be here from Baltimore. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Sept. 11 (S)

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A Temperance meeting will be held at the Ferry Neck meeting house, to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock. Some speakers from Easton are expected to address the meeting.

SEABURY S. WITT, Sec.

Sept 11.

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## TO RENT,

The subscriber is desirous of renting his farm on Wye Island, for one or two years, to a good tenant; either for a grain or monied rent. There is perhaps no place more productive or healthy; and to an industrious man of small and active means might be very profitable. Apply to N. G. Singleton, Easton or to the subscriber.

J BEALE BORDLEY,

Sept. 11—2w—(S2w) Baltimore.

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## Late Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed against Samuel Roberts, Robert Hamell, Wm. Slaughter, Henry Catrup and Wm J. Roberts, at the suit of Peter Barton, I will sell at the residence of said Roberts, on Saturday the 25th of the present month, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property to wit: one bay mare, one sorrel ditto, one brindle cow, one horse cart and harness, the property of Roberts and Hamell, all taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named Venditioni Exponas, together with the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

SAM'L S. SATTERFIELD,

Sept 11 Late Constable.

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## Late Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, against Samuel Roe and James Kinnamont; one at the suit of Wm Glenn use of Wm. Loveday, the other at the suit of Clinton Cook, adm'r. of Samuel Gale dec'd. I will sell on the 2nd of October 1841 for cash to the highest bidder, at the residence of said Roe, the following property to wit: one negro girl called Rachel, 2 horses, 2 cows, one gig and harness, 8 head of sheep, all taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs together with the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD.

Late Constable

Sept. 11

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# Foundry Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has disposed of his entire interest in the Foundry to Messrs. Wm. P. Oxenham and John Ringrose, by whom the business will be hereafter conducted.

Mr. John Ringrose is authorised to receive and receipt for all moneys due me, and persons indebted are requested to make immediate payments of their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Sept 11, 1841

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Messrs WM. P OXENHAM and JOHN RINGROSE respectfully inform the public and the customers of the Foundry, that having purchased the establishment they will carry on the business as usual; promptly attend to all orders with which they may be favored and use every exertion to give satisfaction, both as regards the manner and the price of work.

A reasonable reduction will be made on cash payments, and a short credit will be given to punctual customers.

Sept 11, 1841—3w

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## Wm. W. Higgins,

Informs the public and his customers generally, that he has on hand an increased and handsome assortment of

**SADDLERY,**

consisting in part of the following articles: Gig, Twig, and Chay Whips, all kinds of Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Surcingles, Bridle Bits, Sursingles, Collars, Halters, Cart and Wagon harness Travelling Trunks, &c. &c

N. B—Those indebted to the subscriber and whose accounts have been presented; MUST, and I say it most respectfully, must call and settle them bills Sept 4—3t

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## WANTED.

A housekeeper—one who can produce good recommendations as to character, &c. and is a good common seamstress will hear of an eligible situation by applying to the Editor

Sept 4—3t

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# NOTICE.

Sale postponed until Tuesday the *14th day of September*;

At which time the subscribers by virtue of authority will sell in the town of Denton at the front door of the Court house, Caroline county, Md., all the Real Estate of Robert H. Jump, deceased, lying and being in Caroline county, Md., known by the name of the "Daffin Farm" containing

## 328 Acres of Land.

This property is situated in Tuckahoe neck, about three miles below Hillsborough, immediately on Tuckahoe creek with a very dry and beautiful landing for the delivery of all kinds of grain, lime, lumber, or any other article of trade. The creek is navigable for large bay crafts two miles above the farm, and abounds with the best kinds of fish in the world fowl, and other luxuries too tedious to mention. The land is dry and elevated and produces all kinds of grain in abundance.—The improvements are a large two story BRICK DWELLING, Kitchen attached, with every necessary out building for the comfort and convenience of the farm.

The terms of sale, are one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or by the 25th day of December following, one other third at the end of twelve months, the balance at the end of two years, with legal interest from the day of sale, on the unpaid two thirds, the purchaser giving bonds with security to be approved by the several heirs—Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock P. M of said day. Further terms made known on the day of sale.

HENRY JUMP,
WM. THAWLY.

August 31, 1841—3w

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# TAILORING.



The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business. He is prepared to execute the work of those who may favour him with their patronage, in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE,

and on accommodating terms. His shop is next door to the Farmers Bank of Maryland in Easton and nearly opposite to the store of Wm. H. & P. Groome, (where Francis A. Clift, lately carried on the aforesaid business. All work done by the subscriber will be warranted to fit. The public's ob't. serv't.

JAMES A. TARR.

August 14

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# Wanted.

Brick makers, Grubbers, and Ditchers can hear of employment by calling at this office.

Sept 4—3tq

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# Brigade Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, 12th BRIGADE, M. M
Easton, August 26th, 1841.

The Officers commanding the 4th, 11th, 19th, 26th, and 48th Regiments M. M.; the Extra Battalion of Caroline County; the Extra Battalion in Dorchester County, and the 10th Regiment of Cavalry, are hereby ordered to make full returns of all the Officers and privates and also of all ammunition, arms and accoutrements of every description belonging to their respective commands, on or before the 1st day of November 1841. In the absence of the field officers of any Regiment or Battalion the commanders of companies will send their reports directly to the head quarters of the Brigade.

T. TILGHMAN,
Brig. Genl. 12th Reg. M M.

Sept 4—3t (S3t)

Denton Pearl and Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above 3 times.

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NEWARK FEMALE SEMINARY,
DELAWARE.

THIS institution, now conducted by the Rev. Samuel Bell, will on the first Wednesday of November next be transferred to the care of the subscriber, who will continue to pursue the course of instruction, plan of dicipline and general management which has been universally approved in Oxford Female Seminary under his direction. And while *excellence* in every department will be chiefly aimed at; in order to bring a good education within the means of persons in moderate circumstances, *the charges will be unusually low.*

Music will receive more than ordinary attention. The principles of the science will be thoroughly taught by familiar lectures accompanied by suitable illustrations and regularly progressive exercises; while great care will be taken to form an accurate and effective style of performance.

The French, Spanish, and Italian languages will be taught by the Professor of modern languages in Newark College; and the subscriber will be enabled to avail himself of he advice and assistance of the present experienced principal of the Seminary.

TERMS—Tuition in the English branches and vocal music, board, fuel, washing, lights &c. per session of 22 weeks. $60

*Extra charges* to those who pursue the following studies—Ancient and Modern languages each per quarter $5. Music on the piano, with the use of the best instruction books and the most appropriate and fashionable music, per quarter, $8. Use of instruments, $2 Small extra charges also for Wax Flowers, Needlework, &c

Books and Stationary will be furnished at a rate below the ordinary retail prices; or pupils who prefer it will be supplied with all necessary stationary and the use of the text books for $2 for the first quarter, and $1 for each subsequent one; making the whole necessary expenses for a year's education in this Seminary only $125.

Further information may be obtained and places secured, by addressing the subscriber at Newark.

Newark College and the superior Academy connected with it, will be very convenient for parents having children of both sexes to educate.

THOMAS D. BELL.

August, 14, 1841.

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TESTIMONIALS.

Having had an intimate acquaintance with Mr Thomas D Bell for a number of years, affords me pleasure to express my conviction that he is admirably qualified by his talents, attainments and experience, for the instruction and government of a select school for young ladies. The Female Seminary in Oxford, Pa. has been under his direction and tuition since its commencement; and having attended all its examinations, I am prepared to say that his pupils would *compare well* with young ladies in the highest seminaries of a similar kind, in any part of our country. I have frequently attended examinations in the celebrated schools of New England, and I hesitate not to say that Mr. Bell has as systematic a course of instruction and has given as complete an education as may be found in the very best schools.—Mr. Bell removes to Newark, Del, an exceedingly healthy and central village, where he designs still to carry on his school with increased facilities to afford an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of a complete female education.

It is also due to Miss Bell to say that the pupils in Music under her care, performed admirably and *never failed* to delight the audience of every examination

I therefore cheerfully recommend Mr. Bell and also Miss Bell as eminently qualified for their respective stations.

JAMES McINTIRE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Elkton, Md.

July 22d, 1841.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. Thomas Love, dated

LOVEVILLE, Del., June 18th, 1841.

"With the system you have adopted, your mode of communicating instruction, the government of your school, and the management of the boarding department—I am highly gratified. With the examination I was so much delighted that I really wished that all parents who have daughters to educate could have been present. The improvement which our daughter made while with you exceeded far my expectations, and I greatly regret that she is not enjoying the privilege of being with you this summer."

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