DORCHESTER AURORA.

"PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN BY THEIR PRINCIPLES."

VOL. 2. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1837. NO. 2

DORCHESTER AURORA,

EDITED AND PRINTED BY

JOHN T. JACKSON.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1 00; each after insertion 25 cents—when larger, in proportion.

Advertisements continued until instructed to omit them, and charged accordingly.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid.

A List of Letters remaining in the Pote Office at Cambridge Md., the 1st of October 1836,

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W. H. Applegarth	Alexander Jones
Miss Margarett Bell	Denwood Jones
John Brohawn's	Rev. J. Judd
Thomas Byus 2,	Rev. Solomon Jackson 2.
Mrs. Sarah Busick	Miss Angelina Kirby
Jacob Barnett	Miss H. W. Keene
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Noah Dixon	Joseph E. Rigley
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E. P. LECOMPTE, P. M.

Oct. 3d 1836.

Talavera Seed Wheat.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 100 Bushels of TALAVERA SEED WHEAT, if immediately applied for. The experience of all who bought of him, last year, confirms the high character he then gave it.

He has several good plough Horses for sale—and a fine young Carriage Horse.

ALSO,

A small WAGGON nearly new.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Oct 17th, 1836 3w.

Rail Road NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company," and the several supplements thereto, books of subscription to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company will be opened on TO-DAY, at ten o'clock, A. M., and continue to be opened for the space of three days thereafter, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M; and two o'clock, P. M. at the county town in each of the counties hereinafter mentioned—That is to say:

At Elkton, for Cecil county, under the direction of James Sewell, Lambert D. Nowland, Henry Hollingsworth, James Groome and Dr. Amos A. Evans.

At Charleston, for Kent County, under the direction of Wm. McK. Osborne, Gerge Vickers, James F. Brown, Hugh Wallace, and Barney D. Course.

At Centreville, for Queen Ann's county, under the direction of John Brown, Dr. Robt. Goldsborough, Peregrine Wilmer, Thomas Emory and George Newman.

At Denton, for Caroline county, under the direction of Thomas Burchenal, Edward B. Hardcastle, Thomas S. Carter, Caleb P. Davis and Philemon Skinner.

At Easton for Talbot county, under the direction of Wm. Hughlett, Edward N. Hambleton, John Leeds Kerr, Lambert W. Spencer and William H. Tilghman.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester County, under the direction of Thomas H. Hicks, Dr. William Jackson, William I. Ford, Dr. Joseph Nichols and Samuel Sewell.

At Princess Anne, for Somerset county, under the direction of Arnold E. Jones, Joseph S. Cottman, John Dennis, Edward Long and Littleton D. Teackle

At Snow Hill, for Worcester county, under the direction of Dr. John P. R. Gillis, Dr. John S. Spence, Samuel R. Smith, John U. Dennis, and Dr. John J. Martin.

By order,

THOMAS EMORY, President.

LITTLETON D. TEACKLE, Sec'y.

Denton Md. Sept. 16, 1836.

THIS is to give Notice to all persons who gave their *Notes* at the sale of the property of Dr. Lake Robinson, deceased, that they will become due on the 26th inst, and all persons who are indebted to the Estate either on *note, judgement, or assignment*, are requested to come foward and settle the same, as I cannot give any farther indulgence.—Those who do not comply with this request, will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

Adm'r. of Lake Robinson, dec'd.

Nov. 14th 1836. 2w

N. B. Persons indebted to the Estate of Willam M. Robinson, deceased, will also come forward and liquidate the same, as the Estate must be settled.

J. B. R.

JOB PRINTING,

Such as CARDS, LABELS, BLANKS CIRCULARS, &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the Aurora.

EVERY BODY'S

ALBUM:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF

Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c.

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS

Grotesque & Amusing Engravings.

Each number containing seventy-two octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six-hundred engravings with Tales and Index complete—at three dollars per annum.

The cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversity and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humour and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humorists, Etchers and Engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having salutary objects in view; has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talents as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful Illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, Quips, Quirks, and Anecdotes, and Facetiæ, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into and other and more exhilirating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering & extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of wit and humour which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

☞The "EVERY BODY'S ALBUM" will be published monthly in numbers of 72 pages with a variety of embellishments—neatly stiched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advanae. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails.

☞Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (postage paid.)

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil'd.

☞A specimen number has been received at this office and we request our friends to call and see the work.

POETRY.

TO MY CIGAR.

The lovers of smoking will be pleased with the eulogy on their favorite amusement contained in the ensuing stanzas, and it is believed there are none of our readers but will admire the ingenuity which could adorn so fumid a subject with so beautiful a moral.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite;
I love thy fragrant misty spell,
I love thy calm delight.

What if they tell, with phizzes long,
Our years are sooner past;
I would reply, with reason strong,
They're sweeter while they last.

And oft, mild tube, to me thou art
A monitor, though still;
Thou speakest a lesson to my heart,
Above the preacher's skill.

When in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee,
O'er hist'rys varied page I pore,
Man's fate in thiue I see.

Awhile, like thee, the hero burns,
And smokes and fumes around,
And then like thee, to ashes burns,
And mingles with the ground!

Thon'rt like the man of worth, who gives
To goodness every day,
The fragrance of whose virtues lives
When he has passed away.

Oft, when the snowy column grows,
And breaks and falls away,
I trace how mighty realms thus rose,
Then tumbled to decay!

From beggars frieze to monarch's robe,
One common doom is passed;
Sweet nature's works, the mighty globe,
Must all burn out at last!

And what is he that smokes thee now?
A little moving heap,
That soon like thee, to fate must bow,
Like thee in dust must sleep!

And when I see thy smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
'Tis thus methinks, my soul shall fly!
Thus leave my body low!

For the "Aurora."

FAREWELL TO MY HARP.

In imitation of the beautiful Lines of Thomas Moore, Esq., on the same subject.

I called on my harp, for the strains which so often,
It swept o'er my soul in the years that are past,
When the rough tide of sorrow, its mild notes would soften,
As it pour'd its full chords to the winds fitful blast.

Ah these were the days when scarcely one sorrow,
With dim gloom of grief could shake my young face,
When joy of to-day, still'd my fears for the morrow,
And hope with its luring kept happiness pace.

My harp.—Oh my God! how sadden'd and solemn,
Are the sighs of thy notes—like the soul's latest breath,
I'll hang thee on high, near the top of yon column,
Then away my lone heart, to the cavern of death,

For why? oh my harp! thus mournful and sighing,
My hand, tho' 'tis trembling, would wake thy lov'd strain;
Dost feel that my joys with this year must be dying,
Is my happiness fled, to return not again?

I mourn to my harp!—my life is fast fleeting!
Another year's gone—a year too of pain,
Yet, still my lov'd harp, I fain would be meeting
The souls of the blest, then I'll wake thee again.

But sigh on my harp—For oh the unkindness
Of silence! is more, than the chills of thy moan;
Pour out thy own strains—wake my heart from supineness,
And nerve it to utter with *strength* its last groan!

Dec. 17th, 1886. G. E. R.

(From the Baltimore Transcript.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following anecdote of Professor Adrien, the accomplished Magician now holding his wonderful entertainments at the Saloon of the Museum; we cannot vouch for its truth, but the publishing of it can do no harm.

The lost Bet.—Two strangers from the country, were a few days since, seen at the bar of one of our public houses, each with a glass of ale before him. While they drank their beverage they appeared to be warmly interested in a political argument, in which nobody but themselves participated. When the glasses became empty, one of them placed a half dollar on the counter at the same time requesting the bar-keeper to give him the change. A respectable looking gentleman a foreigner in appearance, deliberately took up the money and placed it in his pocket, and was about walking off when the countryman said—

'I say mister,—youve made free with my ready.'

'Me sare replied the Frenchman, 'I no take de l'argent.'

"Oh come now—none of your jokes. You took my half dollar off the counter, and you must poney up."

'I bet you one dollare I never take a your money.'

'Done! returned the countryman, I'm sure of winning."

The betting parties here staked the money and placed it in the hands of the other countryman, while the bar-keeper proceeded to examine the supposed agressor. Nothing however was found about him, and he very politely claimed the bet—which the countryman, after expressing great unwillingness, at length consented to.

'Give-a me my two dollare,' said the Frenchman, addressing the second countryman.

He felt in his pocket, and much alarmed said the money was not there.

'Eh bien!' exclaimed the Frenchman, I have loss my own dollar an' my bet two—I am accuse of steal your money, an' I get no satisfaction!"

'I'm sure,' said the second countryman, I put the money in this 'ere pocket, and none but the old nick could ha' gotn't out without my knowing it.'

"You treat me vere bad, sare,' said the Frenchman to the first countryman, 'you no want to give me ze money, also you have got him in you shoe."

This assertion so astounded both men that they were completely put to a non-plus—and their surprise can only be imagined, when on examination, the two dollars were found in the shoe as mentioned by the Frenchman; one of which he very politely returned, advising them to hold on to their money, as there was no knowing what the rogues of Baltimore could not do.

'But I guess I dont like to lose my half-dollar,' said the man looking down.

'Ah ha!—Zat is not much—it ees vere little; come and eat some oysters wis me; you shall not lose too much.'.

The countryman accepted the invitation and went to the oyster-box, behind which stood a thick lipped negro, who ever and anon grinned his customers into a good appetite. Sambo flourished his knife and with all the pride of skill opened for the countryman one of his finest oysters,—when, lo!—presto! there was the half dollar!—The countryman stood aghast, & Sambo's eyes rolled about as if they'd leap from their sockets—but his terror knew no bounds, when the Frenchman commenced pulling oyster after oyster from his (the negro's) ample nose, until the negro thinking that he should lose all his *brains*,—bolted from the room, and was last seen travelling along the Philadelphia road.

Some knowing ones present, said that the Frenchman was no other than *Professor Adrien.* He accomplishes more astonishing things at the Museum every evening.

Danger of cleaning Bottles with Shot.—The following important caution has been published by Dr. Murray, in a Leeds paper: The case of poisoning by arsenic in Jersey, on the 21st of August last, owes its source to a most unwarrantable practice, and one that cannot be too much reprehended. It appears that the bottle of Perry was fatal to one individual, and that three others suffered severely. This practice of cleaning bottles with SHOT is a most dangerous one; they are apt to adhere to the bottom. Shot is a compound of LEAD and ARSENIC—and both are eminently susceptible of chemical attack from the nitric acids obtained in perry, cider, &c. They will thus have in solution highly poisonous salts of lead and arsenic; the same reasoning applies to wines, ale, and porter. I had myself nearly fallen a victim to a glass of perry, and by analysis diccovered the cause. The antidote must be two fold. A weak solution of sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom salts would neutralize the lead, by forming an insoluble sulphate. Peroxyde of iron, I can also state positively, from repeated experiments, is an effectual specific for arsenic

LIFE OF AN EDITOR,

There is much in the following paragraph from "one of the afflicted," showing what a variety of opinions, tastes and appetites the conductor of a newspaper is obliged to cater for, and frequently, in the end please none.

"An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessy and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous; if he merely states facts without comments, he dares not avow his sentiment. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office he is accused of personal hostility. A Jackanapes who measures off words into verse as a clerk does tape by the yard, hands him a parcel of stuff that gingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimblet, and if the editor is not fool enough to print the nonsense—'Stop my paper, I wont patronise a man that is no better judge of poetry!' One murmurs because his paper is too literary; another, because it is not literary enough; one would have the type so small that microscopes would be indispensable in every family; another threatens to discontinue his paper unless the letters are half an inch long. In fact every subscriber has a plan of his for conducting a public journal, and the labor of Sisyphus was recreation, when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all.

The following Resolution adopted by the Retail Dry Good Merchants of this city, is undergoing grave and solemn discussion between the venerable Editor of the Republican and our friend of the Gazette.

Resolved, That the members of this association will not permit gloves to be tried on or stockings to be examined by thrusting the hand into the same, previous to the sale.

A neighbour of ours, who is in the Dry Goods line, suggests that the Resolution does not extend to prohibiting ladies frum trying on stockings, a privilege which is gallantly conceded to them.—Cin. Post.

A Confession—The Washington correspondent of the Chronicle, in speaking of the destruction of the Post Office building at Washington, says, "it was not the result of accident." The expression is positive without any reserve whatever, and such as no man has any right to employ, without some certain knowledge. We have, therefore, a right to infer that the writer knows in what manner and by what means the fire originated. He would do well to inform the public what he knows upon the subject. 'For the sake of human nature, and the honor of the country,' we hope he had no hand in producing the fire.—Balt. Rep.

A wonderful Speech.—The correspondent of the Chronicle intimates, that it was Mr. Wise's speech, which caused the destruction of the Post Office building. We thought him something of an incendiary, but we did not suppose there was so much fire in his tongue as to set fire to a public building.—Ib.

Some Irishmen were employed to dig a well, and had persevered to the depth of 40 feet before they came to water. The employer said, "So you have found it at last?" "Oh yes, your honor," replied one of them; "but it all depends upon knowing how the thing ought to be done; any other jontleman but myself would have gone 10 feet deeper without finding a drap."

Frost Bitten.—A seamen offers the following recipe, which he says in all instances has effected immediate relief—"Take one ounce of copperas, mix it with one quart of water (blood warm) and bathe the parts affected.—In bathing three or four times a cure has always been obtained."

Legislature of Maryland.

MESSAGE

OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND, DECEMBER, 1836.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, Deccember 28th, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates:

In discharging, on the present occasion, the customary duty of submitting to you, at the commencement of your session, such matters of public concern as may seem to demand the consideration of the General Assembly, we cannot refrain, in the outset of this communication, from congratulating you and the people of the State at large, upon the restoration of peace and quiet within our borders; upon the harmony which prevails among our citizens; and upon the praiseworthy desire, manifested in every quarter, of uniting zealously and in the best spirit, for the advancement of the true glory and welfare of the State.

There is, in our opinion, no truth more obvious, or scarcely more important to be known and recognized in every well regulated Government, than that the undue prev are calculated to disturb the peace of society, and create serious and permanent evils in the body politic. This salutary lesson is exemplified in the history of all Governments, but it is more particularly striking in those whose foundations are based upon Republican principles. If it were necessary to travel beyond the limits of our own observation and experience to establish the truth of these remarks, we might show, that in the anarchy and consequent destruction of most, if not all the free governments of both ancient and modern times, an inflamed party spirit has been a most prominet and efficient agent. But it is not necessary to do so. In our own times—here—in our own State, and before our own eyes—have we witnessed the extreme to which the undue indulgence of the spirit of party leads. But, happily, in our case, the patriotism of the community was aroused to the dangers with which we were threatened, and the issue of the recent occurrences furnishes a practical illustration of the stability of free institutions when supported by a patriotic and intelligent people.

In this connexion we would respectfully invite your attention to the Proclamation and Message which we had the honor to submit to the House of Delegates, on the 25th ultimo, copies of which we herewith transmit to the Senate. These Documents exhibit the action of the Executive, and the views entertained by us of the further measures, necessary and proper to be adopted in relation to the extraordinary occurrences of which they treat. The more we reflect on this subject, the more thoroughly are we persuaded, that your act on concerning it, is a duty of the most weighty and responsible character, and we, therefore, earnestly hope that you will take into your serious consideration, without any unnecessary delay, our Election and Criminal Laws, with the view to prevent the recurrence of any similar conduct in all future time.

Among the first acts which it will be necessary for you to perform, is the passage of such a law, as will entitle this State to the reception of her portion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, under the Deposite Law of the last session of the National Congress. It is probable that the sum which Maryland will be entitled to receive under that act, will not fall far short of a million and a half of dollars. The application of this large fund wil , therefore, necessarily constitute a prominent subject for deliberation at your present session, as the whole amount of it will fall due before the next annual session of the General Assembly.

The Internal Improvement law of the extra session in May last, having amply provided for the works of this character, by authorising the negotiation of a loan of eight millions of dollars—the whole of which sum is appropriated to this most important object—(and which we think should not be diverted to any other,) we beg leave most respectfully to recommend that the amount which may be received by this State, as her portion of the Surplus Revenue referred to, be invested either in the eight million loan, the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and the Balitmore and Ohio Rail Road company, lately subscribed for under the Internal Improvement act, or, in some other permanent and profitable stock; and that the interest or dividends to be annually received therefrom, be applied to the general purposes of the State, until the Treasury shall be relieved from balance which has appeared against it for several past years, and be in a condition to meet, from other sources, all demands against it, and that, thereafter, the said interest or dividends be appropriated to the advancement of Education.

It is believed that the appropriation of the accruing interest upon said fund, for about three or four years, to the general purposes of the Treasury, and the completion of the great works of Internal Improvement, in which the State has large investments—which may and ought to be effected in the same time—will relieve the State Treasury from all difficulty, and leave it, thereafter with ample resources, independent of said fund, to meet all the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and demands against it. And it will probably require about the same length of time, to mature and get into operation, a general system of Education, commensurate with the increased means of sustaining it.

Of the importance of Education, it is not necessary for us to speak in lengthened terms. This is a subject upon which we all harmonize in opinoin. Confessedly, the greatest blessing, and most secure palladium of a free people—their firmest reliance for the perpetuity of their freedom, and for the discomfiture and overthrow of those who would invade it,—it must ever claim from their true representatives, and their real friends, the most efficient encouragement, whenever the means in their power shall enable it. We regard the present as a most auspicious crisis far the establishment of a [illegible] so modeled, as that no one need forego its beneficial influences. It is not probable that any considerable portion of the surplus fund, allotted to the States, will be wanted for many years to come, and we do not regard it at all certain, that it will ever be required by the General Government, unless, perhaps, some extraordinary event, such as a foreign war, shall render the demand of a pressing and indispensable character. Unless some such contingency should happen, we are firmly persuaded that its recall to the coffers of the United States' Treasury, should be resisted by the representatives of the people of the States; and we have no