POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

THE POOR SAILOR.

Who cares for Jack? not one, not one;
Each has his selfish care,
But for the friendless sailor, none
Kind word or thought can spare,
Who cares, that still alone is his
The ocean's rugged way;
By night unquiet rest and toil
And bitterness by day?

Who cares for Jack? He has no friend
To sooth his weary wo:
If tears are his no heart is his
On which these tears may flow.
Who cares when pallid sickness bends
On him its angry frown—
Or when from the ship's plank he sinks
A thousand fathoms down?

Who cares for Jack? his voyage done?
The eager landlord cares:
And to the utmost farthing strips
The victim of his snares;—
Yea, there are spoils along the deeps,
And ocean has its shoals:
But the dry land has more than there—
The helpless wreck of souls.

Hallo! hallo! the flag is up—
Tis nailed unto the mast;
Thank God, the sailor's battered hulk
Is near the BETHEL cast.
Hallo! hallo! a friendly port!
From cruel landsharks free;
Now comrade, bear a hand and look—
The Sailor's Home's for thee.

Here shalt thou meet with noble hearts
A willing mess wilt share,
And none to mock thy true attempt
To seek thy God in prayer.
Who cares for Jack? and who will *not*!
When seas have past away
His soul with ransomed souls may shine
A gem as bright as they.

Sept. 8th, 1834 W. B. T.

Cobbett's Life of Jackson.

We have before us a small volume, entitled Cobbett's Life of Jackson. The English radical in Tory pay, has written, not a biography, but a disgusting eulogy upon General Jackson. In the preface, after enumerating the qualities that belong to greatness, Cobbett says, I declare most explicitly, I have never seen, never heard of, and never read of, any man equal to the President (meaning General Jackson) in these pure and admirable qualities; and again, he adds, I know of no one who can challenge any thing like an equality with him, whose life and actions are the subject of the following pages. Washington, Franklin, Hancock, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Jay, &c. &c. &c. are not to be compared with Gen. Jackson!! The volume closes with an appeal to the British people to re-elect the author to Parliament. It is highly probable that the Tories will secure Cobbett a place

The volume is ornamented with a likeness of General Jackson, apparently taken from a medal after the invention of Spencer. U. S, Gaz.

FROM THE "FAR WEST."

The following intelligence, from the Arkansas Gazette is important.

Desperate engagement between the U. S. Dragoons and Pawnee Indians.

By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 500 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons;—The remainder of the United States forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians;—the Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been murdered;—these are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To-days mail, or that of Saturday next—we hope will furnish the details of the affair.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

NEWS FROM MAINE.

The intelligence from Maine, increases in cheering interest. The members of the State Legislature are Whig, 39; Collar, 14. Out of four Congressmen, three Whigs are chosen. Sprague, by the last information was 900 ahead.

Why is Jacksonism like intemperance? D'ye give it up?—Because it destroys the Constitution.

Exposure of Animals to disease and accident.—A fine horse belonging to a gentleman in the first ward; died on Sunday having been seized suddenly and violently, on the preceding night, with every symptom of Asiatic cholera;—the animal died with all the cramps and spasms which so often mark that disease. Similar cases we remember, occcurred among the cattle in Ireland and to a great extent, during the prevalence of the cholora in 1832.

Meeting of Whig Committeemen of Q. A. County, Md.

Centreville, Sep. 13.

According to previous notice, the committees elected in the several election districts of Q. A. County, by the National Republican party, convened in the Centreville Academy on Saturday the 13th inst. for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be run on the first Monday in October next—Dr. Jas. K. Harper was called to the chair, and Andrew Johnson was appointed Secretary; after mature deliberation, the following ticket was agreed upon—for the Legislature,

Samuel Chace,
John Browne,
Samuel Burgess,
Elfred Price,

For the Levy Court,

Jas, Merrick,
Francis A Rochester,
Richard E Clayton,
Edwd, H Coursey,
Thomas H, Kemp,

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

That we recommend the above ticket to the voters of Q. A. County, as a suitable and proper selection, and worthy their support.

That we pledge ourselves to ue all honorable means to secure the election of the above ticket.

That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary, and published in the Centreville Times.

JAS. K. HARPER, chair.
Andrew Johnson, Sec.

Queen Ann's County Jackson Ticket.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the Jackson Republican party for Queen Ann's County.

For Assembly.

Lemuel Roberts,
John B. Thomas,
Robt. Larrimore,
Wm. S. Hambleton,

For Levy Court.

Geo. N. Newnam,
James Collins,
Saml. S. Robinson,
James. H Wilson,
John E. Gibson.

Fashion Changes.

We learn from the London Court Journal, that the revived fashion of pockets on each side of ladies dresses, is increasing in favor and that dresses are every week made longer; they now nearly touch the ground,

Gold Currency Bauble.

Let the friends of a specie currency remember that within the last six years Martin Van Buren and his party in the State of New York have created no less than fifty-six new banks--Does this look like introducing a hard money currency? Is this the party to cry out No Bank? Is Martin Van Buren the man to elevate to the Presidency to promote the circulation of gold instead of rags? Before he was made Governor of New York there were in that State but thirty-four banks, now they are eighty-seven, and three have failed.

From the Hagerstown Torchlight Sept. 11.

STAGE ACCIDENT FROM RACING.

On Monday evening last, as the Eastern stages entered town, the stage belonging to the People's Line being full of passengers, was upset, and one of the passengers, a Mr, RODERICK EARICKSON, of Queen Ann's county, was seriously injured.—He now lies at Mr. Marr's into whose house he was taken, at the time of the accident:—the driver, we learn, was also somewhat injured;—the other passengers escaped with little injury.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

One of the citizens of this place, who was the owner of a large amount of stock in the Ohio Stage Company, and who was ignorant of the extra allowancss made by Major Barry to the leading men in the company has commenced a suit for his share of the spoils;—There are others in the same situation and we may soon expect some amusing developments.—*Chilcothe Gazette.*

A PALTRY TRICK.

We learn that a large quantity of counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank, which were seized some years since, in the hands of a counterfeiter, and placed in the keeping of an attorney General, have been distributed for the purpose of encouraging the belief that the said notes have been passed, and that honest citizens have lost money by them;—the paltry stratagem will not aid the cause nor the character of its miserable author. Philada. Intel.

BRIBERY.

The N, Y, Star of Thursday evening says, we charge distinctly that there was between the sum of Seven and ten thousand Dollars carried from this city to Herkimer, to be distributed in different parts of the state, for the purpose of sustaining the tory ticket at the ensuing election;—We call upon the honest electors in the interior to watch those who attend the convention—and see on their return if their pockets are not lined with half eagles;—this is the only system upon which Van Buren hopes to succeed.

From the National Intelligencer.

Maryland.

We hope our Whig friends in this State will not suffer themselves to be caught, on the day of the election supinely slumbering in the confidence of their strength, but will show themselves awake to all the important consequences of the success or defeat of the cause at the coming trial. Let them emulate the spirit of their brethren in the western states, and continue to deserve a portion of the honor which will belong to all who contribute to eradicate the usurpations and corruptions which have fastened upon the very vitals of the government, and deranged its best regulated institutions, under the pretence of a reform, the consummation of which would be the death blow to American liberty.

It is immaterial what name our government may still retain, if in its essence it has become a despotism: if all the powers of government be grasped in the hands of one man, and all principle merged in a blind obedience to arbitrary will. Such is very nearly the condition of the government at the present moment: such it would have been, without qualification, and almost without hope or remedy, (short of revolution) but for the firmness and integrity of the Senate of the United States.

What dire reproach would it not be to the people of Maryland, if at such a moment as this they should, from mere indolence, or false security, suffer themselves to be made instrumental to the perpetuation of the encroachments on the constitution which began almost with the first step of this administration, but have become every day more and more flagrant.

Our worthy friends in Maryland may reply to us, 'there is no danger; all's safe in our state.' But we tell them all is not safe, and there is danger.—They have to encounter the artifice, as well as the strength and vigor, of a wakeful, vigilant and untiring minority, leagued and banded together no less by superior organization than by a common interest which impels them to the greatest exertions which they are capable—Conscious of inferior strength, they will bring to their aid all the arts of the school to which they belong.

One of the artifices upon which our adversaries rely for success in the approaching contest, is, your divisions among yourselves. It behoves our friends in Maryland, therefore, to be on the alert. It would sadly disgrace the trophies, they have won in former struggles, if they were, by mere negligence, or through the omission to form popular tickets in their several counties, to suffer a revolution in the State government, and to present a divided vote in the Senate of the United States. How little do the whig majority in that body deserve such a compliment from their political friends in Maryland!

It must not be. It will not be, if the whigs of that State exercise only common discretion, concentrate their strength, and give to their tickets, when formed, a united harmonious and cheerful support.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Dr. Kincaid, and a lawyer Canal lately had some hard rubs in the Tennessee Convention. The doctor accused the lawyer of wishing juries to be dispensed with in trials for assault and battery so that the limbs of the law could take a wider range and run riot in their pleadings before single Justices. The lawyer retorted. For his part, he was fully of opinion, that in his profession & in an extensive practice in criminal cases, he had never in life been able to save as many scoundrels from the gallows, as his medical friend had killed of honest men in his professon

A SHORT SERMON.

The following pithy sermon, from a pithy text has been published in England, and has met with a very extensive circulation in that country:

"*Be sober, grave, temperate*"—Titus ii 2

1. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms:

1st. Your Wife.
2d. Your Stomach
3d. Your Conscience.

11. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life and happiness, preserve them by Temperance; Intemperance produces,

1st. Domestic Misery,
2d. Premature death,
3d. Infidelity.

To make these three points clear, I refer you,

1st. To the Newgate Calender, the Old Baily Chronicle, and the Police Reports,

2d. To the hospitals, lunatic asylums and work house; and

3d. To the past experience of what you have seen, read, and suffered in mind, body, and estate. READER DECIDE!

Which will you choose—Temperance with happiness and long life, or intemperance with misery and premature death?

It is stated that W. G. Simms, Esq, the author of Guy Rivers, received $1300 for that work, and is engaged in writing another, for which the Harpers of N. Y. have agreed to pay him $1500,

From the Baltimore Visiter

BEAUTEOUS WOMAN,

I love to see the deep blue sky,
At summer eve with white clouds rolled—
When through the trees the soft winds sigh,
And trees and clouds are tinged with gold—
When day gives night h p s kiss,
And birds their sheltered covers seek
But oh! I dearer love to gaze
On beateous waman's cheek.

Oh! beautiful's the moonlit sky,
When bright faced day his flag hath furl'd
I wrap my kindling spirit in
That spangled banner of the world;
For oh! I dearly love that sight,
My country's emblems there I trace,
But dearer still to me the light,
That shines in beateous woman's face

The sea may boast its treasures rare,
The earth its hidden rich laid mine,
But naught with woman can compare,
When graced with beauty's charms divine—
And if the hearts with virtue fraught,
And pure affection there we trace,
Oh? who would wish to gaze on aught
More beautiful than woman's face.

G. SORAN,

FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND AN ALLIGATOR.

The Mobile Mercantile gives the following relation as coming from a friend of the editor residing in Blakely, on whose statement the greatest reliance can be placed.

"As one of my negro men was returning home from work late one evening he was attacked by an alligator who had concealed himself in some low bush wood by the side of the path, seemingly for that purpose. He sprang suddenly at the intended victim, seized him by the leg just below the knee, with his paws, and as the negro expressed it 'shook and growled.' But he being a very stout, active fellow, extricated himself he don't know how, and retreated till he met another fellow who was coming behind: they then furnished themselves with stakes, and advancing attacked the gentlan, and when they got home and told the story, they boasted that he would never bite another negro. The next morning, however he had absented himself and could not be found, but two days after, they discovered him by the pathway, nigh the same place, apparently waiting for something to pass. They then assailed and put a final end to him. He was about seven feet long and well put together. The negro had a deep gash on one side of his leg, and bruises on the other, was lame for several days.—He watches yet for an Alligator every time he passes that way, and I have no doubt that had it been a young negro, or had he been less athletic than he was, he would have fared much worse.

DECEPTION.

The following curious paragraph is in the globe of yesterday.

"What contempt must the intelligent and honest people of the United States feel for these editors, who, to keep hope alive among their patched up party in Georgia, Maine, New York Pennslyvania—New Jersey, and Ohio, where the elections approach & fill the the land with shouts of victory in Rhode Island—Illinois—Alabama—North Carolina, Missouri—in every one of which they have lost the election."

[Some people will wonder how the conductors of that paper could have the impudence to assert such bare faced falsehoods, in the face of the nation—but it must be recollected, that the Globe is sent *free*, to every part of the union, and where scarcely any other paper can find its way to expose the falsehoods of the mouthpiece. The conductors of that paper know that Rhode Island and North Carolina, went against the administration, and that the administration also loses in Illinois—that when the people voted last spring, in New York, they beat the office holders—the only election in Pennsylvania this year, one for an Assemblyman, in Franklin Co. which the Whigs routed the Jackson men, previously preponderant, and that there is no more prospect of New Jersey going for Jackson, than there is of Massachusetts with her school houses, colleges and enlightened citizens, hitching to the car.]

U. S. Gaz.

THE CAPITAL.

"Education forms the common mind."

The most of us are not aware of the deep impressions made upon some minds, by the undue praise bestowed upon a favorite.—This principle is clearly developed in the following anecdote which is too well suited to the times to pass unnoticed.

A little Miss the daughter of a Jackson man, while reciting her lesson in Geography was asked by her teacher "what is the capital of the United States," and gave for answer, "General Jackson."

Communications.

For the Times.

The editor of the Times will confer a favor by giving a place in his paper, to the following reflections, originally drawn from Mr. Locke.

Mr. L's idea is this—mankind is governed by three rules, or laws, to wit:—the law of God—the law of the land—& the law of civil society. In recurring to the paper from whence these ideas are drawn, I was led to reflect seriously & mournfully upon their truth; not that I think that any man should not be governed by these rules, but at the melancholy fact, that but few are governed by more than one. In order to illustrate this subject and present it in a way susceptible of being understood by every one, we will state a case,

The Law of God requires justice, mercy, truth, love, good will to all men. The law of the land requires in a particular way the same things; and in a perfect state of good society there would be no less demands and injunctions, but where shall we look for this improved state of human society; surely not on this peninsula; not even in Maryland, nor at this time in this world. The inference then is, that the laws of society are not the laws, or in strict accordance with the laws of the land: nor are the laws of the land in perfect union with the law of God. Here then the question presents itself—are all these rules taken as they are, (not as they should be) not a safe rule by which a man should square his life?—and is he disposed to be governed by such as he shall deem paramount? If so, which of them is most important to be observed? I presume there are few who are hardened enough, or so bold as to say either, but the law of God. Thus then all agree that the laws of God should be the prominent rule of conduct to every man in every community: but notwithstanding the oral assent of all to this rule, yet when we examine and look abroad upon human conduct, how few do we perceive pay scrupulous regard to this rule? let us descend to particulars—we not unfrequently see the Minister of the Gospel of the Son of God intent upon pleasing his hearers; he is indefatigable in the study of rhetoric, oratory, composition, &c. when he should be deeply engaged in the study of the fall of man, his lost, undone condition, the plan of human Redemption and salvation—study, as Paul said, not to preach with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in the demonstration of the spirit and power. The Magistrate is anxious that his conduct should accord with public opinion, The Statesman is all attention to the commendation of noisy partisans—if their public acts will take with the popular hue and cry, it is of little consequence if thousands or even millions are oppressed by the means (here we might give instances, for there are not wanting many at hand:) the county politician is no less solicitous to gratify or conciliate public opinion, than his superior from whom he has taken his cue—hence the deep anxiety to ingratiate himself in the good will of those who manufacture public opinion, by whose laws he thinks it his interest to be governed; he either forgets the two paramount rules of human life, or endeavors to bend them to suit his own purposes.—Thus the law of God is a dead letter, and the law of the land trampled under feet; now for an example—the law of God demands justice, truth & righteousness, but here is a candidate for the Legislature—the law as above, demands him to do as he would be done unto—but this candidate meets with a neighbor less affluent, less influential, and in truth less intelligent; all would agree it would be just and right so far as a candidate or any other was concerned that he should instruct and assist them; but will any one say and justify themselves to the world, that in attempting to assist he should bribe his neighbor out of the greatest boon to a freeman, *i, e.* the free expression of his sentiments at the polls, and in pretending to instruct him he should give garbled statements or falsehoods, and also in order to win his affection and support, he should deprive him of his senses by the intoxicating draught; this in truth is a picture of real life—not an isolated case or instance, but the common practice of every man of all parties. I say of all parties; for the man that will not thus disregard the law of God is not taken by his party, and of course, if he presents himself he is in the true sense, a no party man. But the law of God is not the only law disregarded—the law of the land is equally so; for the law of Maryland forbids bribery either directly or indirectly, and yet some of the first standing in party condemns the man that will not violate a known law to conciliate public opinion; say they, if you want to be popular, you must go to the tavern, to the vendue, to the Cross roads, and treat the people, you must lend money and never ask for it; you must make bets on purpose to lose, and when all these fail, you must lug out the dollars to be paid down for votes to sustain yourself and your party; or public opinion will be against you—you cannot be sustained, you must take your horse and ride about from place to place, and bring out every one—and do all these abominations in the sight of Heaven and earth, or public opinion will for ever be against you.—Thus, in the thrist for power and place have the Devil and wickedness usurped the empire of virtue and goodness.—The man that is more alive to the laws of the land and the laws of God, than to the laws of public opinion, is cursed & vilified by all the voteries of this idol: & however virtuous, intelligent or competent, public opinion is ever against him—for in the political circle, public opinion is always manufactured by designing men for selfish purposes; hence those noisy politicians always select men of like character with themselves, each must serve the other; therefore it is not seen once in a hundred times that the man who makes the law of God and the law of the land his rule, is ever the idol of public opinion. He is never popular, he is never the choice of the people—some manufacturer of public opinion is always under pay to misrepresent, stigmatize and deform him, now if I were called upon to give an opinion of all those persons, whether Ministers, Magistrates, Statesmen, or politicians, I should say that all such were a bane to civil, as well as to God's government—not worthy to be trusted; for liberty cannot be safe in the hands of that man or that society that can justify the practice of giving bribes of any description for votes; it is to say the least, admitting that some of the general principles, of a party are right, doing evil that good may come of it, and this is a direct violation of the law of God, and of the Land. I know therefore, that if I believe, there be a God, that the authors, the aiders and abettors, and all that knowingly assist in carrying out this subserviency to public opinion, if not in this life, will be publicly punished for such abominable ungodliness, & I believe that a curse will first fall on those who are professors of religion, who practice this work of darkness; secondly on members of religious societies, and lastly on all that do in any way assist them, on account of these sins the land mourns, and it will mourn and continue to mourn. It is the language of inspiration, that when the wicked bear rule, the land mourns. I ask in sober sadness, where is the department in our government that is not filled with those who regard public opinion more than the law of God? To what a state is it now carried, and yet apparently good men, not only acquiesce in these exercises of it, in our county politicks, but, condemn others who see the curse now hanging over the land on account of it, and endeavor to shun it, may the God of Heaven avert the threatened judgment!

THEOPHILUS,

TIMES & ADVERTISER

Centreville: M. S. Md.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1834.

THE ELECTIONS.

☞ If the Whigs keep on with *their* victories, they will not leave the Jackson men a foot of ground to stand upon—not one crumb of comfort seems to fall to their share. The Jacksonians regarded the Whig victory in Kentucky as a small affair—the victory in Louisiana made them rub their eyes & stare a little, N. Carolina, Alabama, &c. astonished them, and Maine and Vermont has come upon them like a thunderclap—their amazement however, will be completed in October, when Maryland, & the other states will have proudly and smilingly stepped into the holy league of victorious states, we shall stand then—a happy, regenerated, and glorious Nation! America, freed and to be free.

☞ Our Jackson editors, and Jackson stump orators, are the prettiest adepts in the tickle and scratch system, ever known in any age, or any country.

Isaac Hill, gets his brother to say of him, that when such trash as Chambers of Md. Ewing, &c. are gone and forgotten, *he*, the said Isaac, will go side and side, with Franklin, &c. good!

At the Taney dinner, in Elkton, a few days ago, a good many fellows got a good dinner who had'nt one at home, and so the editor of Cecil, says, the Ceciltonians will remember Mr. Taney, the great, the glorious Mr. Taney, (the benefactor of his country,) as long as they live, (as long as their stomachs are filled, he means,) and years will not efface the effect of the scene and dinner speech, on the spectators. This