CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 8th, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

Messers. Blair & Rives have been elected printers to the twenty sixth Congress.

The accounts received from Washingto and Annapolis were of such an uninteresting character that we concluded to publish no part of them in this day's paper.

The Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, and the Hon. Daniel Webster have arrived in Washington and taken their seats as Senators in Congress. The Sub-Treasury bill was passed before their arrival, and they were thus prevented from recording their votes against the "favorite measure" of the administration. The appearance of the two distinguished Senators in the Senate chamber created quite a stir. They were welcomed on all sides by their friends. Amid the general gratification, however, beaming upon the countenances of their friends, *one* check was pale—it was SILAS WRIGHT. He read in the re-election of Mr. Tallmadge the certainty of his own downfall.

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication of "A Reformer," published in this morning's paper. The subject is now engaging the attention of the ablest female, as well as male, writers in the country; from the pen of one of the former our correspondent has quoted liberally. Would that the subject had received earlier attention. Society has been contaminated and corrupted by the poisonous influence of slander until its very foundations are about to be undermined, and the fabric demolished.—Now the crisis has arrived, hosts of writers have entered the lists with a view to stay the march of the destroyer. At least the spirit and energy manifested by them afford some earnest of a reformation.

The character of woman derives an additional lustre from modesty and a scrupulous regard of the rules of propriety. She seems destined by Heaven to be the polar star of man—the light that cheers his rugged path through this sublunary sphere—the comforter of his loneliness and distress—the solace of care and sorrow—the minister to impart consolation and peace to his perturbed bosom. With the tenderness of her nature Heaven has wisely blended some of the sterner attributes of human nature, which enable her to bear up against the keenest storms of adversity—to despise danger when duty or inclination prompts her aid, and to endure an almost incredible amount of physical and mental suffering. How deplorable it is then that such faculties should be prostituted to the malignant purposes of envy, slander and detraction. What if the fountains of her affection are dried up—if the heart is congealed to ice—if the chords of sensibility have become benumbed and insensible—woman should remember that it is her duty to elevate the human character, and not pervert her influence to sink it still deeper into degeneracy.

Seneca tells us that it is easier to persuade men in to virtue than to rail them out of vice; ond all experience proves the truth of the remark. Gossip and detraction are therefore the last means which should be employed to effect a reformation in morals, or in the state of society. When used, it defeats the very object of its use. Without experience—unversed in the ways of the world—candid and unsuspecting, thoughtless, ardent youth is easily seduced into the snares laid for them by the designing. The wholesome advice of friends may reclaim him if applied in due season—but let his aberrations be made the jeer and gossip of society, and how different the effect!—He imagines his reputation utterly lost—hope shuts out her last ray from his sight—and by madly plunging into excesses of vice and immorality he seeks to deaden all feelings of sensibility, and become callous and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of society.—Many that have set out with bright prospects and high hopes, have quailed beneath the withering blasts of detraction, and sought refuge from the pangs of wounded sensibility in the maddening pleasures of the bowl.

Viewed in all of its phases, therefore, gossip is productive of evil. It poisons the sources of society, and too frequently destroys where it attempts to save. It should be discountenanced, and if woman will not let her tongue rust for want of use let her conversation be of that character which will be calculated to amuse and edify the circle in which she revolves. We wish to be understood as not directing these remarks against the whole female sex, nor even the majority of them. To those that are innocent they will not apply,—Those that are guilty should feel their force. It is far from our intention to give offence to the "diviner sex" and we feel confident our sentiments will find a response in the bosoms of all who heartily desire a reformation in society.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that immediately after the suspension of the Banks last fall the Loco Focos raised a hue and cry against them—stigmatized the system as the offspring of Whiggery and boldly expressed their determination to abrogate the entire system. Banks, they contended, were useless appendages of the government, and having failed to answer the purpose of their creation they should be destroyed. We recollect particularly that several Loco Foco meetings were held in Pennsylvania, at which Resolutions were adopted condemning in the strongest terms the banking system, and expressing a belief that Governor Porter would in his annual message advise such a course as would cause them to wind up. Governor Porter's message has been transmitted to the Legislature, and what is the result? Does he recommend the destruction of the Banks? No. He comes out in vindication of the Banking system, and deprecates the course which selfish and designing politicians would adopt—though it should entail upon their country the most minous consequences. Speaking of the Banks of Pennsylvania he says. "Their charters expire at various periods between the present time and 1870, and the stock in them is owned by a great number of persons, of all ages, classes, conditions and pecuniary means. The capitalists of the country, as well as those of moderate means, widows, orphans' and guardians, all own stock in our several banking institutions.—From this cursory glance at the subject, it is evident, that the business, interests, and banking institutions of the country, are intimately connected together, & mutually exert a powerful influence on each other."

He then proceeds to show that the Banking system has great extended throughout the whole Union, within the last twenty years. In legislating on the subject however, he says, we must take things as we find them—and that the Banking system has, for good or for evil, stamped its influence on every commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interest among our citizens. Abrogate the entire system—he adds—and we know not in what condition it may plunge us.—Real estate and all commodities of commerce, agriculture and manufactures now bearing the highest paper price, must fall greatly in value; and by that fall in price, thousands of the enterprising and industrious fellow-citizens will be irretrievably ruined. The poor, he contends, and those in moderate circumstances, would be obliged to bear the brunt of the hardships. The rich being the creditors, have little to fear from such change in our system of currency: it is the debtor part of the community on whom the chief burden is cast. In adopting coercive measures against the banks, it should not be forgotten, that the penal consequences do not fall on them alone.—The vast number of individuals, from whom so many millions are due to those institutions, would feel most oppressively the blow. Nor would it be right or just to cast the great mass of innocent stockholders, beyond the pale of legislative protection. The officers and directors, who are in fact chargeable with most, if not the entire blame, would readily screen themselves from it, elude the laws, take care of themselves, profit by the sufferings and losses of the innocent, & leave those to perish, who had little, if any, active agency in producing the present state of things.

The same views are set forth by Gov. Grason and by Gov. Fairfield of Maine in their annual messages to the legislatures of their States; and how truly do they illustrate their principle of action, "we change with the times." Did they possess the determination and fixedness of purpose of their magnus Apollo, Gen. Jackson, they would have "tried the experiment," and waited for "the sober, second thought of the people" to have approved or condemned their measure. But an ass cannot be concealed beneath a lion's skin. He may look fierce and put on the *appearance* of boldness and determination, but when he is brought to toe the mark, his nerves fail him, and he is at last forced to denude himself of his borrowed character, and submit to the mortification of exposure. The fable furnishes an apt illustration of the boasting of Loco Focos about carrying out their principles at all hazzards.

We noticed briefly in our last paper the course of four of the Loco Foco delegates in the legislature from Baltimore city in regard to the investigation of the causes of the failure of the Bank of Maryland.—We stated that four members had voted against the memorial going to the Committee on the ground that it would change the issue; and we shall now endeavor to shew that it is a shuffling, contemptible trick, and worthy only of the hearts and hearts that conceived it.

It has been alledged by those intimately connected with the concerns of the Bank of Maryland, that Reverdy Johnson Esq. was a *particeps criminis* in the frauds of that institution. Upon this authority the organ of the Loco Focos in Baltimore city, the "Baltimore Republican," prior to the election of 1838, assailed Mr. Johnson's reputation in the most virulent manner. He was denounced as the robber of the orphan and widow—as the author of the frauds of that bank. Anterior to the election of 1839 the Loco Foco candidates, for the Legislature in Baltimore city pledged themselves to use every exertion to obtain an investigation of the affairs of the Bank of Maryland. They were elected--the legislature has met, and the committee raised. Let us here pause and enquire what is the motive of this investigation? In assailing Mr. Johnson's reputation was the "Republican" prompted by a scrupulous regard for honesty? Was it sympathy for the sufferers by the bank that induced them to forget the dignity of the human character and stoop to such miserable blackguardism? We think neither. We know their object was to blight the prospect of one of Maryland's most talented sons—to enlist the sympathies and feelings of the *canaille* in behalf of the administration—to rouse and inflame their passions against Mr. Johnson, not only in his individual character—but as the head and front of the Whig party. This appeared to them a very feasible plan to injure the interest of the Whig party.

The conclusion is irresistible that the object of the formation of the Committee was to stamp Mr. Johnson with disgrace—to consign him to obscurity loaded with degradation and infamy. He asks of the legislature to refer his memorial and proof to the Committee that is to sit in judgment upon his conduct—and, forsooth, the very men that were most active in raising the Committee, object to its reference under the pretence that it would raise an issue not contemplated in the original organization of the Committee. This is not the objection. There is some other—a dark and disgraceful one. They are convinced that with Mr. Johnson's memorial and proof before them they must vindicate him from the aspersions of his calumniators—that they must give the lie to the assertions of their political organ the Republican—and that its calumnies will recoil upon their party with a force that will injure it in a degree more than commensurate with the advantage it has reaped from its slanders. This is their real motive—one which should receive the scorn and indignation of all honorable men. After heaping obloquy upon the head of a chivalrous and talented opponent, they have not the magnanimity to give him a fair trial; and rather than vindicate his character from foul and unjust disparagement they would keep the matter still veiled in mystery and doubt, so that their calumnies may wear the semblance of truth.

We record it to the honor of a Loco Foco Legislature that they referred the memorial to the proper committee, and have thus given Mr. Johnson the advantage of a fair trial. He is anxious for the investigation—his regard for his reputation demands it. He is conscious of his innocence, and like the gnarled and knotted Oak he stretches forth his arm and defies the blast.—That he will pass the ordeal unscathed we doubt not; let him have even-handed justice and he will be acquitted of the foul charges of men that pause not in the accomplishment of their unhallowed purposes though their path lies over the lacerated and bleedings feelings of humanity. We cannot find words to express our indignation at the truckling sneaking course of the Loco Foco members from Baltimore city, and we leave them to the pangs of a threadbare conscience.

The Whig party may well be proud of such a champion as Reverdy Johnson Esq. Armed with innocence, truth and justice he has braved the attacks of his adversaries without flinching—the shafts of calumny have fallen harmless at his feet, and he has laughed to scorn the efforts to sully his spotless reputation.

"Though storms and tempests thunder on his brow,
And oceans heave their billows at his feet,
He stands unmov'd, and glories in his height."

For the "Chronicle."

"THE TONGUE OF A WOMAN IS HER SWORD, WHICH SHE SELDOM SUFFERS TO RUST."

MR. EDITOR:

I noticed a few weeks since in your paper, some observations on the use and abuse of the important member of our system the *tongue*, with which I was much pleased, as I believed they would have a good effect.

Your remarks were general and directed to both sexes. In this, we shall differ; as I shall confine my strictures to the "*fair sex*," as they are commonly called. I have adopted this plan, because the characters of *my kind* are already to much discussed by those to whom I have dedicated this communication. And in fact it is to remedy this very evil—this *eternal* talking—that I ask a place in your columns.

In writing this essay I hope I am actuated by a desire to *reform* and ameliorate the condition of those to *whom* I write. No other inducement I can frankly say now operates on my mind.—Least any one should suppose there is no ground for the publication of articles of this nature, (and he who could form such an opinion must have lived '*solitary and alone*'—apart from the world) I shall before I proceed farther, take the privilege of quoting a few extracts from the pen of *Miss Miles*, one among the many of the talented writers for the '*Lady's Book*.'

"A village is a little world within itself, and in my daily walks I have seen in such a place in full play, all the passions that so mar the beauty of the pictures of human life. *Slander*, with her venomed sting, and *Rumour* with her hundred tongues casting upon the young and beautiful, and happy, a blighting influence, shadowing many a brow, and turning the cup of innocent enjoyment in a chalice of bitterness which is too often drained to the very dregs. In these sunny spots of beauty, which seem as if they ought to be the abodes of peace, *there are always a few*, "*on malevolent thought intent;*" they are generally those of the *single sisterhood*, who *from want* of *employment of their sympathies or affections*, constitute a party by themselves; reading meetings, and sociables, *tea parties* and picnics are held, not for the purpose of *instruction* or *amusement*, but for the gratification of that idle *curiosty* that is *never at rest*, *unless* it *can pry into all the pro's and con's*, *Whys and wherefores*, of *the business* of *its neighbours*. There, whilst the fragrant bevarage is sipped, does *Slander and detraction* sweeten the draught, where the writings of the gifted and good are laid open before them, do they turn away or sneer for the absent, where they are met beneath thee canopy of the bright sky and the shade of the forest trees, that seem a "meet place for a creature his God to adore," do they cast the withthering breath of calumny and ridicule upon those, whose only fault is that they perform their duties more faithfully than they do themselves. And woman stoops from her high character on earth to *defame* and *breathe*—not the open reproach, but the *convert insinuation*, to cloud the happiness of many a happy brow. My language is strong, but nevertheless true, and again in my daily walks do I see and know it; and I would warn the young if they would seek for happiness, not to venture in pursuit of the treasure within the precincts of a *country village*."

This, Mr. Editor, is not the language of some dejected brow or "disappointed fortune hunter," but the sentiments of a *Lady* rich in intellect, rich in the social virtues, and blessed with all the attractions that can dignify and adorn her race.—And how verily is it like the truth? How naturally does she place the "few" (who are always on "*malevolent thought intent*") within the precincts of a country village. Mark with what candour she makes the admission, that these "*few*" generally belong to the "*single sisterhood*." And how reasonably does she make the deduction that it all arises from the fact that the *sympathies and affections* of *these few are not returned*." Yes—these "*Tea Parties*" are great places for gratifying that "idle curiosity" (which Miss Miles very truly observes) is never at rest unless it can pry into all the pro's and con's, uly's and wherefores of the *business* of *its neighbours*. A fine opportunity is here presented for indulging in the cacoethes loquendi, or in other words, for preventing the *sword* from rusting. I will give you Mr. Editor one or two specimens of these fireside talks.

Mis A enters. Ah—Miss B you don't really think Mr. C is courting Miss D do you? (Miss B) O yes, I believe he is courting her, but I can't think she'll ever have him. (Miss A) Why not? (Miss B) She has too much sense to trust her fate to such a man as he is, for my part I am greatly disappointed in him. (Miss A) so am I, for I believe if he lives he will be dissipated. But I thought perhaps she was like the rest of we girls, she wants to get married, and sooner than remain in a state of "single blessedness" she'd take him. (Miss B) I agree with you in your opinion of Mr D's future course, for he is not really what I took him to be, but be very careful Miss C and don't let that confession you made get abroad—that we want to get married—for if you do the gentleman will find us out. (Miss A) Yes he will know immediately that we only envy her good luck, and are trying to make her form a bad opinion of him, in order that we may lay hold on his affections.

Now the consequence of this short dialogue is, that it *does* get abroad, (for I told you before this sword is never permitted to rust,) and the circumstance of its being made public results in a general "blow up." The social circle is for a time convulsed, and if the matter is ever settled at all it is after a great deal of trouble and vexation.

One more example.

Miss E enters. Good morning Miss F? I have just got through my morning visits, and I am very much fatigued indeed. I called to see you the last one because you were the best friend I had, and it being the last call I could sit longer with you. (Miss F) You seem so much exhausted you must certainly have been taking the round? (Miss E) no I passed by Miss G. (Miss F) Why did you do that, I thought you and Miss G were very thick? (Miss E) We were until lately, but you know the other day when we had a reading meeting at the house of Miss H, Miss G mentioned right out before the whole company that brother John was in the habit of playing cards, which you well know is false. (Miss F) Well I heard that John gambled but I did not believe it, and as he was engaged to my sister I thought it my duty to look into the affair. I did so, and was satisfied that Miss G made the declaration for the purpose of creating a storm, and thought perhaps while the tempest was raging John would look for shelter in her bosom. (Miss E) You speak the truth, and nothing less than long experience could ever have made me, believe there was a woman in the world so depraved as to use such means for such a purpose. I shall never visit that house again, and Mother says all our intercourse with that family is at an end. (Miss F) I am glad to see your Mother has so much prudence, and you so much fortitude, and I should not have questioned you about the matter only to see the course you had determined on pursuing.

In this case the object failed, or rather Miss G failed in her object, but the *intention* should determine the character of the party who concocted the design and this degrading affair resulted in destroying the friendly feelings of two or three families.

This, Mr. Editor, if it be not the thing itself is intended to represent things that have occured *equally despicable*. I have not gone as far in this matter as Miss Miles has gone and surely a lady of her talents and virtue could not speak falsely of her own sex. If these *unhappy creatures* knew the extent of the injury they are daily committing, they would desist. Depraved as they are, they are not beyond the power of reformation.—There must be chords in their breasts that have not yet been touched and I have ventured to sound to see if notes, sweeter notes than we have ever yet heard, cannot be produced. The state of society is truly alarming, and such is the nature of the evil of which I am speaking that it spreads like the flames of the western prairies, destroying the comforts and clouding the otherwise bright countenances of those who are objects of its fury. O the venomed tongue of *slander*, it nips the fairest flowers in the garden of God and poisons and disturbs the purest streams of life.—My remarks are not intended exclusively for our own beautiful village for I have no doubt the inhabitants of our neighbouring towns suffer their portion of inconvenience arising from a rigid exercise of this sword, which instead of being a *weapon of defence*, is now a days an *instrument to attack*. Seriously Sir, I think it high time some proper steps were taken (not to raise our characters above suspicion,) for in such a community that would be impossible) but to reform the feelings and disposition of those who are continually creating this *tornado* in the social circle. To this end the labours of many of the most learned ladies of our country are now being directed, a grand list of whom may be found in the 'Lady's Book." I would earnestly advise all those, to whom this essay will apply, to send for that publication, and after they have received it, *read it*, not as an idle tale, but in an understanding manner. This being done, many will no doubt find themselves so completely sketched out, that conscience stricken they will exclaim like the guilty Judas Lord is it I—is it I.—

I shall now conclude my communication, and if my purpose should fail and my labour be lost, I shall console myself with the reflection, that I am labouring with a holy intention for the accomplishment of a *virtuous and very desirable end*.

A REFORMER

Cambridge.

AGRARIANISM.

No reflecting man can survey the condition of this country as it is, and remember what it was before the baleful reign of Jackson and Van Buren commenced, without wonder and alarm. Look back at these times, and you will find a government administered with a strict regard to the people's will and the people's interests, in conformity with the constitution, & to those principles established by the founders of our institutions. Who ever heard, then, of one currency for the people, and another for the Government? What statesman, politician, or citizen, ever propounded the doctrine that the Government had interests distinct from the people's?—Or dreamed that the Administration would absolutely dictate measures and systems of policy to the people, and persist in them, when the repugnance of the people, had been time after time expressed?—But above all, there was a healthful moral feeling—a reverence for law, order & the constitution, diffused through society, deeply felt, sincere, and which, in fact, had become a habit.—Statesmen, differ as they might, were men who loved liberty—who loved our government, and scorned trickery, and repelled the imputation of demagoguism and inconsistency, as matter of personal dishonor and reproach. Then, people were happy and prosperous.

How is it now? Vice, Plunder, Despotism, and Infidelity stalk abroad, insult the memory of the Revolutionary Dead, and insult their sons, because patronized and sustained by the Government of the Union. Principles new to the land, and aimed at the heart of liberty itself, are openly promulgated; & a bastard Cæsar, who has crept into the seat of power like a serpent, upon which the original Cæsar pounced like an eagle, is engaged in a desperate struggle to subvert the Government, by concentrating, in the union of the Sword and the Purse, all its powers in the Executive. Every other institution, and department of the Government, has been attacked and beaten down by open assault or insidious undermining. Every interest of the people has been prostrated—& while the showers have fallen in grateful abundance, and the sun has ripened the fruits of the earth, and granaries are filled with plenteous harvests; while heaven has emptied the horn of plenty upon an ungrateful land, derangement and distress pervade it to its remotest borders.

It is the fruit of mis government! and the fountain from which these bitter waters have flowed, is—the principles of English and other foreign agrarians, radicals and Infidels, which control the Government itself. These men collected a party, which held the balance of power in this city. They dictated terms to Martin Van Buren—and they were nothing less than his adoption, as the head of the Government, of the principles of Skidmore, Fanny Wright, and the rest—principles which affront alike earth and heaven. 'By their fruits shall ye know them;' and are not this people tasting them? Have they not tasted them for years! Are they not felt in all the relations of business and of life? Are they not run in the rapid progress of demoralization every where till republican liberty, prosperity, confidence, order, law and government seem crumbling beneath our feet? We must have a change! We must drive the bad men in power from their seats, or all is lost.—Empire State.

MARRIED,

In this county on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. James A. McKenny, Mr. JOHN N. KERR of Talbot county to Miss ELIZABETH, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas J. H. Eccleston.

On Thursday evening the 30th of January, by the Rev. Daniel F. Ewell, Mr. ZEROBABLE MCCOLLISTER to Miss ELENDER HURLEY, both of Dorchester County.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. T. J. Quigley, Mr. CHARLES TUBMAN to Miss SUSAN KEENE.

On the same day by the same, Mr. ROBERT CREIGHTON to Miss JULIA ANN MEEKINS.

On the 28th ult., by by the same, Mr. JOSEPH W. MEEKINS to Miss PARMELEA E. TRAVERS, all of Dorchester County.

DIED,

In this county on Wednesday last, Mrs. ELLEN, consort of Levin P. Cook, after a short illness, aged 22 years.

At his residence, near Tobaccostick, a few days ago, Mr. PHILEMON GROGHEGAN, at an advanced age.

In the Neck District, last week, Mr. PAUL PHILLIPS, middle aged, after a sudden illness.

At his residence, in the Neck District, sometime ago, Mr. JAMES WILSON, after a tedious illness, at an advanced age.

In this county on the 1st inst. Mrs. ROSEANNA NORMAN, in the 65th year of her age.

Departed this life on Monday evening, the 3rd inst, in the village of Tobaccostick, Mrs. SARAH HARINGTON, in the 76 year of her age.

For upwards of Forty Five years, this Mother in Israel whose head was silvered with age, has been attached to the Methodist E. Church, and walked worthy of her high vocation; for the blessings of this life she was unfeignedly thankful: and in the deep trials and afflictions, which she was called to pass. She manifested that patience and resignation to the will of her bleseed Master, which is characteristic of, a soul fully devoted to God. In her last illness her suffering was severe, but she was never heard to complain. And her soul was continually filled with a Saviours Love. She was among the first of Methodists which the county of Dorchester can boast of, at which time Methodists were few and scarce, without any public House to hold meetings in. And her strong attachment to the doctrine which she always admired, induced her to throw open her doors for the reception of preachers, and for the Location of meetings, and in every event she always felt an ardent desire for the welfare of the Methodist E. Church. And finally she has now gone to reap the reward of all her labour. While the old stair steps in her decaying mansion seem to say, come ye and see where the first Methodist stood and preached in this part of the county, and behold how good the seed. But she who sat and heard is now gone. But hark.

Weep not for her, she is an angel now,
And treads the sapphire floors of Paradise,
All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow,
Sin sorrow suffering banished from her eyes,
Victory o'er death to her appear.
The vista'd joys of heaven's eternal year.

CONCERT.

MR. VINCENT A. SCHMIDT,

TAKES pleasure in complying with the Wishes of many Amateurs, to give another Concert, which he proposes shall take place on MONDAY the 17th, inst. at the Court House in Cambridge. The Amateurs of Cambridge have again offered their kind Assistance upon several Violins, Flute, Octave Flute, and Bugle. Mr. H. Kayton also will exhibit his astonishing Feats of Legerdemain, and in addition will explain the mysteries of the Art.

For Particulars see the Programmes.

Feb. 8th 1840. [2w] [A2w]

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Dorchester county, Maryland; on chrismas night last, a negro man who calls himself

DANIEL BROMWELL,

aged about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high—of dark chesnut colour, with a scar on his cheek—right or left not recollected. His voice is indistinct—and his foreteeth are unusually prominent. He was seen in Cambridge on the day after christmas, and at the time had on dark pantaloons—snuff coloured close coat and low crowned black fur hat. Other clothing not recollected.

I will pay the above reward if the said negro be apprehended without the limits of the State of Maryland. If taken up within the limits of the State of Maryland, and without those of Dorchester county, I will pay a reward of $100, for his apprehension; and if taken up within the limits of Dorchester county I will pay the reward of $100, if he be secured in Jail so that I get him again.

POLISH MILLS,
near Cambridge.

February 8th 1840.——tf

CHANCERY SALE.

BY authority of the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at McKnights Store House on

Saturday the 29th day of February,

all the interest of Robert Hart in a tract of land in the possession of Solomon Foxwell Esq., by purchase from Robert Hart in his life time. The object of the sale is to convey the legal title to said Solomon Foxwell.

The sale will take place at the hour of 12 M. The terms of sale cash on the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

February 8th 1840. tds

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM PLEFORT ESQ., as a candidate for the ne[illegible] Dorchester County.

February 8—1840. [tf]

PETERS' PILL[illegible]

IMPORTANT.—The public and th[illegible] bear in mind, that the safest and [illegible] pursue, in all diseases incident to the [illegible] and particularly all symptoms indicati[illegible] ry Diseases, which are the most fata[illegible] is to begin in their early stages: By [illegible] lay the axe at the foot of the evil tre[illegible] be much sooner performed, with less [illegible] certainty, and much less expense. *Swayn's compound syrup of wild cher*[illegible] a notoriety in its curative powers wh[illegible] far exceed any medicine which has [illegible] by the public, and from the various [illegible] satisfactory reports which the author h[illegible] different sections of the country, as to [illegible] virtues, it can be recommended with [illegible] dence. An advantage which this m[illegible] most others is its rich and very plea[illegible] persons are fond of it, and childre[illegible] trouble. Although this medicine has [illegible] ly for coughs, colds, asthma, spitting [illegible] mation of the mucous membrane, of [illegible] air vessels, and diseases indicative [illegible] yet on account of its strengthening a[illegible] ers upon the nervous system, such [illegible] the heart, instability or disturbance of [illegible] causes &c. &c. it is becoming very [illegible] ter.

NORFOLK,

Dear Sir.—I very cheerfully add my [illegible] regard to the efficacy of Dr. Peters' [illegible] wife had been for several years suff[illegible] ing under the effects of Dyspepsia, [illegible] companiments, when, in December [illegible] ed of you one box; from the use of [illegible] was so far restored, that she deeme[illegible] of it at that time, unnecessary. O[illegible] symptoms of the disease during the [illegible] she resorted to the same remedy, an[illegible] til she had taken the contents of th[illegible] that time, she has been well, and e[illegible] venience, eat any thing that she fa[illegible] case, and from the benefit to my o[illegible] from the use of a single box, I am [illegible] that this medicine is justly entitle[illegible] claimed for it by its warmest advoca[illegible]

Yours, &c.,

W[illegible]

Mr. A. Smith, Agent, Suffolk, [illegible]

BROOM Co., N. Y.

Dr. Peters—Dear Sir—I purcha[illegible] Pills from your travelling agent, [illegible] just to see what they are made of, [illegible] ly heard a good deal in their favor[illegible] to you and the public to certify th[illegible] efficacious family medicine, being [illegible] in the generality of complaints, an[illegible] Though a member of the faculty [illegible] antipathy to medicine, and che[illegible] Shakespeare's advice to 'throw p[illegible] but have conciliated this aversion [illegible] pills, which have the universal e[illegible] operation, without producing pain [illegible] being withal as simple to swallow [illegible] scarcely add, as I find them so b[illegible] that I also use them in my practi[illegible] success. My only complaint in r[illegible] deed, is, that my supply is exha[illegible] gross of boxes by the most direct [illegible] will please forward me, or else wr[illegible] agent—wherever he is—to that [illegible] dear Doctor, that I am in a great [illegible] me to be yours, with much respe[illegible]

JAMES [illegible]

Extract from a letter, written [illegible] gart, of Providence, R. I., Dec[illegible] Pills are an excellent, aperient m[illegible] cine, (those effects being produce[illegible] of the quantity taken,) and are d[illegible] Lee's, Brandeth's or Morrison's [illegible]

Extract from a letter by Dr. [illegible] Me., Jan. 9, 1838.—'They are a[illegible] efficient purgative medicine, and [illegible] griping or nausea. I have presc[illegible] success in sick headache and slig[illegible]

Extract of a letter by Dr. J[illegible] Burlington, Vt., July 9, 1837.—[illegible] mend Peters' Pills as mildly effe[illegible] dangerous family medicine. Th[illegible] fluential in costiveness and all th[illegible] the digestive organs'

For sale by

THOMAS M. [illegible]

February 8th 1840 (1[illegible]

PUBLIC SA[illegible]

THE subscriber intending [illegible] Mercantile Business, hereby g[illegible] will offer his entire Stock of G[illegible] day the 13th of February n[illegible] Terms of Sale, on all sums o[illegible] a credit of Six months will be [illegible] ser, or purchasers giving note [illegible] curity. Sale to commence a[illegible] attendance given by the subsc[illegible]

JOHN H. [illegible]

Feb. 1st 1840——A[illegible]

In Chancery 17th J[illegible]

ORDERED that the report [illegible] tee, for the sale of the R[illegible] Philips be ratified and confir[illegible] shown to the contrary on or be[illegible] March next. Provided a copy [illegible] lished in some newspaper once [illegible] cessive weeks before the 25th d[illegible]

The Report states the amoun[illegible] 50.

True copy Test [illegible]

RAMS[illegible]

Feb. 1st. 1840.

In Chancery 17th J[illegible]

ORDERED that the Repor[illegible] tee for the sale of the R[illegible] Phillips be ratified and confir[illegible] shown to the contrary on or b[illegible] March next. Provided a cop[illegible] lished in some newspaper once [illegible] cessive weeks before the 25th [illegible]

The Report states the a[illegible] $488.50.

True copy Test [illegible]

RAMS[illegible]

Feb. 1st. 1840.

TO RE[illegible]

FOR the balance of the ye[illegible] Grocery and Counting r[illegible] pancy of the undersigned. T[illegible] der, and the stand is believe[illegible] For terms, which shall be m[illegible]

Feb. 1st 1840. 8w

JOB WORK DO[illegible] OFFICE. AT TH[illegible] NOTICE.

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