Bourke's Oration — 4 of July 1826

MARYLAND PORTFOLIO
CENTREVILLE

Centreville Times & Eastern Shore Advertiser.

VOL. IV.] CENTREVILLE, (MARYLAND,)—SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1826. [NO. 91.

Published in Centreville, (Queen Anns' County,) *Eastern Shore of Maryland.*

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☞ Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines conspicuously inserted three weeks for $1 and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, larger ones in proportion

☞ Advertisers are requested to limit the number of insertions or they will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ COMMUNICATIONS to the Editors must be *post paid* to insure attention,

Cash! cash! for Negroes,

A gentleman wishes to purchase from *Twenty* to *Thirty* likely *Negroes* for which he is disposed to give liberal prices. Persons wishing to sell will call on him at Mr. Beard's Hotel in Centreville or at Mr. Salisbury's Tavern at Georgetown ✕ Roads, Kent County.

May 10th wtf

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD!!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday, 2d ult.

Negro Elie,

Belonging to the Estate of Greenbury Carmon, dec'd, ELIE is about 18 Years of age, of a Yellowish complexion and well made and stout for his age.

The above Reward will be given if he is taken out of the State of Maryland, and secured so that I get him again in my possession——Or a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS if he is apprehended in the State of Maryland, and secured in Queen Ann's County Jail, so that I get him again,

joseph Cook, adm.
of Greenbury Carman, dec'd

Sept. 6, [wtf]

FOR SALE.

A handsome little farm, about two miles from town, containing 250 acres, more or less. This is a very productive little farm. The terms will be accommodating.—Property in Town, if suitable, will be taken in part JOHN D. EMORY.

Feb. 11——tf

Coaches,

Gigs, and all kinds of Carriages, & Harness made and repaired by the Subscriber, in Centreville, (Queen Ann's County,) Md. who has carried on the above business for sixteen years; and from the great encouragement received, wishes to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public, and solicit a continuation of their patronage.

He assures them that he has taken much pains in making a good selection of the best materials from Philadelphia, and Baltimore; and has on hand a full stock of Timber, that has been seasoning for three years. He now assures the public that his work will be complete in every respect, and warranted strong; to be light for the horse, and remarkably pleasant for the rider. He has now, and intends keeping on hand, a handsome assortment of *NEW and SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES*, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

ORDERS, addressed to the Subscriber, will be thankfully received, and strictly attended to.

Daniel Newnam.

N. B Saddlery of all kinds done in the neatest manner, and at *the shortest notice.* D. N.

march 29 tf.

Silver Heels,

Will stand at Blakeford, and at Capt. J. Crane's, Chestertown—at Fifteen Dollars the Season, payable on the 1st of October, but 10 dollars paid 1st of August, to Capt. Crane, or myself, will be received in full, 5 dollars the single leap, Cash. He will be at Chester Town, on Tuesday 18th, and return on Friday, touching at Church Hill and Centreville, and so on every other week. The residue of his time at; Blakeford where mares from a distance, can be well pastured at 50 cents per week—50 cents to the groom who has his Pedigree.

The Season will end 20th July.

Ap. 15 w Rob. WRIGHT, *Blakeford.*

CASH.

And the highest Prices given for *NEGROES*,

By the subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article Cash;——which he is willing to exchange for slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK

April 1. w at Lowe's tavern, Easton.

CELEBRATED PANACEA

The diseases of the absorbent system have hitherto baffled the researches of medical men, and exposed the fallacy of nosological arrangements. The various affections of the glands, hitherto unsuccessfully treated according to the rules of a false pathology, have at length become managable under the use of the PANACEA.—This medicine has been found eminently serviceable in the following diseases

Scrophula, or King's Evil, Consumption especially the Tubercular, Tumors, Ulcers, Putrid Sore Throat, Caries of the Bones, Rheumatism, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, but more especially for Syphilitic and pseudo Syphilitic Mercurial diseases, &c. &c.

Scrophula has been considered as incurable by the medical profession. In its local developments it frequently follows injuries of the joints, and gives rise to a species of *white swelling*. Deafness frequently arises from a scrophulous state of the ear.

Consumption depends more frequently than is supposed on a low kind of inflammation: hence it is that the usual mode of treatment is not only inefficacious, but destructive.

The injudicious use of Mercury has so modified the appearance of syphilitic disease, that scarcely two writers agree on its symptoms and mode of cure. These modifications are so closely connected with a strumous state of the system, that the Panacea offers as the most suitable remedy.—The cures effected, in the above named diseases, by this medicine, prove more than millions of theories.

The Panacea is not unpleasant to the taste; requires no alteration in the usual habits of life, except an abstinence from spirituous liquors;—it acts on the liver, that mammoth gland of the system, alters its vitiated secretions, calms the irritability of the stomach, and strengthens the appetite purifies the blood, induces a healthy action of the skin, and produces that happy equilibrium which constitutes HEALTH.

Price One Dollar and 50 cents per bottle—each bottle with my signature and label and seal on the Cork—Printed direction accompany the medicine, E. T. SCOTT, *No. 61 north 8th street*, Philadelphia.

☞ A few Bottles of the above Medicine just received & *for sale* at the Office of the Times. April 8 m

TO THE VOTERS
of Queen Ann's County.

THOMAS ASHCOM. will, if elected, serve as Sheriff of Queen Ann's County, for the ensuing term.

April 8 tf

Lyon's Anti-bilious Pills.

(*Prepared by Himself,*)

Are highly celebrated as a cure and preventive, in Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious, Inflammatory and Yellow fevers, &c. &c.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—they restore the appetite, procure a free perspiration and thereby prevent cold; one single dose is sufficient to remove the cause of the most violent cold.

In sickness at the Stomach, severe Head Ache, or habitual Costiveness—they have never failed to restore the patient, by giving a natural tone to the Alimentary Canal.

The Pills are neatly put up in Tin Boxes—each box containing twelve Pills two of which being a common dose for a grown person and a less proportion for children, or those that are above fifty. Price per box fifty cents, with a liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

Directions for using these Pills follow with the boxes, and pamphlets containing certificates and affidavits, may be viewed at those places where these Pills are for sale. Pamphlets bearing the following Motto.

"*Altissimus creavit de terra medicamenta; et vir prudens non abhorrebit illa.*—*Ecclesiasticus, Chap.* 38, *Ver.* 4."

☞ Orders from any distance will be attended to with dispatch, if addressed to ISAAC LYON, Frederick, Md.

To prevent imposition by counterfeits, the seal with the initials, I. L. will be impressed on each side of the boxes and under every direction the name of ISAAC LYON will be subscribed in his own hand writing.

Hundreds of letters, certificates and affidavits, can be adduced in proof of the acknowledged virtues of these pills; but let the following extract of a letter from Dr. Charles Little suffice.

"*Winchester, Va. February* 21*st*, 1823.

Dear Sir—In answer to your favour of the 11th instant I will state that the four dozen boxes of pills are all sold, and were much approved of. I think them infinitely preferable to Lees, or in fact, to any anti-bilious medicine ever offered to the public, and am much pleased with an opportunity of getting a supply, and will thank you to send me a half a gross.

CHARLES LITTLE.

May 13,—12w

A Supply of SUPERIOR Writing

Paper,

Just received, and for Sale at this Office.

Laws of Maryland.—

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 21st 1826

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

By Order,

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

AN ACT

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly; that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and also in the neighbourhoods of Dublin & Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the election district in Somerset County, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the North side of Wycomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of said district.

2. *And be it enacted*, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the Constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the North side of Wycomico creek, and in the neighbourhoods of Dublin or Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of government, or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by this act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, and the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorised and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. *And be it enacted*, That for the performance of the duties required of said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem, for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. *And be it enacted*, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety-seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county now exercise and are entitled and subject to: *Provided*, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. *And be it enacted*, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain, in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be, and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs; in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

By the House of Delegates, 11th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to. By order,

John Brewer, Clk.

By the Senate, 13th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order,

Wm. Kilty, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT,

June 24 4t Governor. [L. S.]

MUSES BOWER.

INNOCENT HOURS OF CHILDHOOD.

(BY PERCIVAL.)

Dear moments of childhood! how sweetly ye smile,
As I gaze on the vista of years that are gone;
Ye smile in your innocent loveliness, while
In the downhill of life we are hastening on.
O could I return to your beautiful prime,
When ye shone like the morn of a clear summer day,
And my spirit ne'er thought how the footsteps of time,
Like the flights of an eagle, were hastening away.
O could I return to those innocent hours,
When my heart knew no sorrow, that fled not as soon
As the soft drops of April that fall on the flowers,
And vanish at once in the bright air of noon;
O then I might taste of the silent delight
That beams in the eye of an infant, and flows,
As peacefully on as the dove in her flight,
Or the dew stealing out of the cup of a rose.
O then I might lay all my sorrows at rest,
And be calm as the first whisper'd zephyr of spring,
When it comes on the pinions of down from the west,
And shakes the soft fragrance of May from its wing.
O then I might know what it is to be free
From the burden that presses the heart to the grave;
Might charm back the feeling of brightness and glee,
The first look of love and of gentleness gave.
But no—I have pass'd from the fresh blooming shore,
Where life gathers round it its verdure and flowers;
I can fondly look backward—but ah! never more
Can I taste of your sweetness—ye innocent hours!
Then whither, ah whither, escape from the night
Which darkens more deeply the farther I go?
Look out from the gloom, some benevolent light!
Like a star on the traveller, who wanders below.
A light now is breaking, it comes from above,
Still clearer and purer than life's early dawn—
It descends with the motionless flight of a dove,
And guides me with safety and cheerfulness on.
Then let me not turn to the innocent hours
Of childhood, when brighter hours wait me before;
There are thorns in life's earliest and tenderest flowers,
But yonder are flowers that shall sting me no more.

SONG.

Gin ye leave me, dearest laddie,
My puir heart maun break in twa;
And like the lily pale I'll fade,
Gin ye, laddie gang awa.
Dinna leave me, dearest laddie,
And only look on my puir een,
See how blear'd they are wi' greeting,
Think how bright they aince hae been.
[illegible] ye [illegible],
When we sat on yonder knowe,
While the birds were singing sweetly,
A' aroun' the briken howe.
Mind nae ye, my ain dear laddie,
How ye swore wi' solemn oath,
Ne'er to quit your blue e'ed lassie,
Wae's me, wad ye break your troth?
But yet, oh! diuna mind my greeting,
Dinna bide against your will,
For tho' ye are far, far frae me,
Laddie, I can loo ye still.

ORATION,

Delivered at Centreville, July the 4th, 1826; by Edward G. Bourke, Esq.

MR. PRESIDENT:—In obedience to the call of your committee, I arise, a feeble organ, to assist in the celebration of this day, the Anniversary of our Independence. To attempt an eulogy upon the sacred instrument, which you have just heard read;—the author whose genius dictated it;—and the noble spirits of his compatriots; with the hope of adding to their fame, or the fidelity with which they ministered, as priests, in the temple of liberty, would, indeed, be vain and ineffectual. After the elapse of forty-nine anniversaries, in the course of which period, the Goddess with all her attributes, has been presented under such a variety of form and complexion, by the variant talents of our countrymen, that, I might despair of awakening the interest of this audience, were I not convinced, that there now exists, and ever will exist, such an exquisiteness of expression, as, can be equaled by no artist, however accomplished: and such, as will continue to give new illustration to the subject, long after our institutions shall have decayed.

In retracing the rapid march of our country, from her present prosperity, to the momentous crisis, at which this declaration was made; the mind, gradually, passes through all the intermediate shadows, between joy and grief; between light and darkness. The further extremity of the vista, appears to be skirted with gloom, like the dark shades of eve; though now and then, its density be penetrated by a few stars, that shine with unclouded lustre. The whole scene, beyond the vale, that separates our revolutionary struggles, from our subsequent, peaceful repose, is presented under the most interesting circumstances; the most changeful aspect. It is, indeed, the scenick representation, of real life. The stage is erected: and the actors enter thereon, in their true characters, from the proud oppressor, to the injured subject; from the recreant tory, to the valiant hero. There, is seen no bloodless drama;—no idle display of the creations of fancy;—no fictitious declamation;—no studied pomp;—no Eastern pageantry. It is the conflict of nations, arrayed against each other:—it is the battle of warring hosts, contending, (the one,) for dominion; (the other,) for freedom. All,—all is the sadness of reality; at one moment, illumined by the flashes of hope; at another, darkened by the clouds of despair; in the event, gilded with the brightness of complete success.

In addressing this assembly, already free and enlightened, it is not necessary to detail the causes, that led to the revolution; or the events, as they occurred in succession. Such relation would be an imputation, on its intelligence. Besides, a review of the injustice and oppression, with which, our ancestors were harassed, would tend, only, to inflame the passions, when they should be the most tranquil: and to cherish national prejudices, when, the bonds of friendship should be strengthened, for the security of reciprocal interests. They were the dark hours of our adversity. Like all other things, in human life, they have passed away: and let them be remembered as the trials, that tested the magnanimity, and devotedness of an infant people. As such, they will exist for the future, to guide our own country through the conflicts of war: and will stand, as [illegible] lights, to illumine the [illegible]

Bourke's Oration

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