

George Maris, Druggist,
No. 140, Market-street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
200 lbs. Glauber SALTS
500 wt. Fresh OATMEAL
200 bottles fresh CASTOR OIL.
On Hand,
A general assortment of Drugs and Patent
Medicines.
Medicine Chests, with suitable directions.
August 29 law6t

Notice.

Mr. JOHN DUMOUTET is requested to
call on the subscriber, and take away the four
barrels of Silver Smith's sweepings left with
him, otherwise they will be sold within thirty
days after this date, to defray storage and other
charges.

SEBASTIAN SULTZER,
August 15 law4t

Dividend.

THE President and Directors of the *Balti-
more Insurance Company*, have this day de-
clared a Dividend of Seven and a half percent.
on the Capital Stock of the said Company,
which will be paid to the Stockholders on or af-
ter Monday, the 13th instant.

By order of the Board,
Wm. G. COCHRAN, Sec'y.
Aug 4 1864

Relief to the Consumptive.

Just received direct from the Patentee and Sole
Dr. GEORGE MARIS, DRUGGIST,
No. 140, Market-street,

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir.

A remedy far exceeding every other yet used
for consumptions, asthmas, spitting of blood,
coughs, shortness of breath, and every other
species of disease to which that organ of life,
the lungs, is perpetually exposed.

It is needless for me to dwell too long on the
praises of this medicine; those who use it will
immediately be convinced of its superior virtues,
in dispelling every distressing symptom in the
complaints above enumerated: those hectic
heats will in a few days be allayed, the night
sweats will disappear, the cough diminish rapidly,
and the patients, who previous to the use of
this medicine were panting for breath, and fast
approaching to dissolution, will find themselves
restored in the most unexpected manner.

It is not pretended that this medicine will cure
every disease to which suffering humanity is li-
able, as is the case with most patent medicines:
diseases which are as completely opposite as an
acid and an alkali, they will assert, are all to be
cured by one simple remedy. Such weak im-
positions have with much propriety brought
most patent drugs into disrepute. But the Ve-
getable Elixir is calculated for one class of ve-
getable cases only, viz. those to which the lungs are
exposed, and I need not observe that they termi-
nate in consumptions. The precursors or har-
bingers of this hitherto intractable malady,
(until the discovery of the Vegetable Elixir)
are, sitting of blood, pains in the breast and
sides, coughs, difficulty in breathing, and a great
number of complaints, which slender and deli-
cate constitutions are so frequently laboring un-
der, which, if attended to immediately on their
commencement, will easily be obviated, and
those in the last stages will be much alleviated,
and many of them finally cured. Price 75
cents per bottle.

Aug. 28 law 8t

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 23d of
February last a Negro lad named JIM, 19 years
of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, square built,
black brown complexion, a small scar under one
of his eyes and had one on each cheek, the white
of his eyes are mixed with a yellowish red, and
a good countenance; he has a hurt in one of his
legs which is not perceivable unless he walks
back. His dress when he went away was a
blue balize outside jacket lined with green, longer
than common—a blue inside ditto half worn,
a grey farnight pair of breeches, a coarse
shirt, white yam stockings and two pair of
shoes. He is an artful villain and will change
both name and dress, and will endeavor
(through the means of his father who lives on
Fell's Point) to pass for a free man and no
doubt will enter on board some vessel as such.
This is the 5th time he has run off—He ran
away the 3d of January 1861, and was caught
in York county, Pennsylvania, and lodged in
the York Jail. If he is taken up in Maryland
I will pay fifty dollars and reasonable expenses
if brought and delivered to me—if in any other
state the above reward, and all reasonable ex-
penses on his being delivered to

Wm. STINSON,
N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not
to hire or take him away.
April 6 law

CAMP MEETING.

THE public are hereby informed,
that on the 20th of September
next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a
Camp Meeting will commence in Bal-
timore county near general Charles
Ridgely's furnace; that gentleman
having politely granted privilege of a
situation every way suited to the con-
venience and accommodation of those
who may attend; and has also permit-
ted the prudent use of such under-
wood only as may be necessary. The
public are likewise not fed, that on
no pretence whatever liberty will be
allowed to cut down any standing tim-
ber, or to use any fence rails, and that
no person will be permitted to retail
or vend any spirituous liquors on the
camp ground.

Those who may attend said meet-
ing will please to remember, that it
will be advisable to provide for them-
selves and horses.

ENOCH GEORGE,
LAWRENCE M'COMBS,
NATHANIEL B. MILLS,
JOHN CHALMERS, Sen.,
DANIEL CHAMBERS.

LETTER SECOND.

The great objects of state legisla-
tion are,

1. Education.
2. Internal improvement.
3. The security of property; &
the
4. Punishment of crimes.

On the manner in which these ob-
jects are accomplished, must eventual-
ly depend our liberties, our personal
happiness, and the wealth and respect-
ability of the community.

It is to awaken the attention of the
legislatures of the several states to the
accomplishment of these objects that
I have undertaken to make this ad-
dress.

I. On the subject of EDUCATI-
ON little can be said, which has not
been said already. There is not,
there cannot be a dissenting voice on
its importance. It would seem to be
sufficient to shew, what no man has
denied, that a free state cannot exist
without that wide diffusion of know-
ledge which can alone flow from edu-
cation, to awaken every mind to its
magnitude.

"Knowledge," says General
Washington in one of his earliest offi-
cial addresses to congress, "is in e-
very country the surest basis of pub-
lic happiness. In one, in which the
measures of government receive
their impression so immediately from
the sense of the community, as in
ours, it is proportionably essential.—
To the security of a free constitution
it contributes in various ways. By
convincing those who are entrusted
with the public administration, that
every valuable end of government is
best answered by the enlightened con-
fidence of the people: And by teach-
ing the people themselves to know,
and to value their own rights; to dis-
cern and to provide against invasion
of them; to distinguish between op-
pression and the necessary exercise
of lawful authority; between burthens
proceeding from a disregard to their
convenience, and those resulting from
the inevitable exigencies of society;
to discriminate the spirit of liberty
from that of licentiousness, cherish-
ing the first, avoiding the last, and
uniting a speedy, but temperate vigi-
lance against encroachments, with an
invincible respect for the laws."

That governments directly rising
on principles calculated to ensure the
preservation of equal rights should be
indifferent to such a vast object can
only find a solution in the complicated
machinery of human actions. When
too are added the inducements grow-
ing out of personal convenience, and
economy, our surprise naturalizes.

In exploring the causes of this in-
difference we shall probably discover
the most efficient means of overcom-
ing it.

They are principally found in the
erroneous impression that a general
system of education, under the di-
rection of the public, involves a great and
unnecessary expence; and in the want
of individuals disposed, with becom-
ing zeal, to devote their minds to de-
vising suitable plans, and carrying them
into execution.

That a greater expence is incurred
under a general system of education,
than that at present incurred, is not
true. This will abundantly appear
from a view of the great number of
schools at present in existence, from
the little time which is too often de-
voted by the teacher to instruction, by
the small number of his pupils, from
the imperfect style of their education,
and from the excessive expence in
many cases incurred by individuals in
the education of their children.—When
all these circumstances are taken into
consideration, it will be found no
unsafe to affirm that more money is at
present laid out on the education of
youth, imperfect and limited as that
education is than would be sufficient
to provide for the establishment of a
general system, so comprehensive as
to embrace every child in the country.

But there are other additional sour-
ces of expence which, though not
usually regarded in examining this
subject, merit the first place in our re-
flections.

In a country where labor is at all
times convertible into money, it is a
great expence unnecessarily to con-
sume time. The time, at present
taken up, owing to the unskillfulness
of instructors is generally twice as
much as is necessary.—When, there-
fore, the child has attained that age,
that gives a value to his services, the
whole of this value is so far destroyed,
as his time shall be uselessly consu-
med. Let the cultivators of the soil,

those who are the most reluctant to
come into a general system of instruc-
tion, seriously weigh this considera-
tion, and they will not fail to perceive
how deeply, even on the score of
gain, they are interested in its accom-
plishment.

The distance at which common
schools as well as respectable semina-
ries of learning are placed, from those
who send their children to them, are
sources of great, of almost incalcula-
ble expence; so great as frequently
to impoverish those whose enlarged
minds induce them to give their chil-
dren the advantage derived from them.
Hence the unfortunate state of things
which virtually disqualifies the poor
and even men in moderate circum-
stances, from properly educating
their offspring; whereby the advan-
tages of education are monopolized by
the rich. And hence the long train of
political evils that threaten the sub-
version of all governments indissolu-
bly connected with the enjoyment of
equal rights, only to be maintained by
a wide diffusion of knowledge.

Let us, in order to test the accuracy of
this statement, enquire into the probable
expence of a system of education that
should embrace all the male children at
present within the United States between
the ages of ten and sixteen. The num-
ber of children between these ages is ta-
ken because it constitutes a class in the
last Census, and because it is consider-
ed that a good system of education, con-
ducted during that period, would be ade-
quate to giving a little necessary elemen-
tary knowledge. The number of male
children between 10 and 16 years old in
the United States, at the taking of the Cen-
sus appears to have been about 340,000.
A well qualified preceptor, with the as-
sistance of a young man between the age
of 18 and 21, could easily teach reading,
writing, arithmetic and geography, to
three classes, each consisting of thirty
pupils. Such a preceptor and assistant
might be got for a salary of 550 dollars.
A fifty dollars for the rent of a school
room; making altogether six hundred
dollars. The education of 340,000 youth
would require 3771 schools, the estab-
lishment of which, being computed at
600 dollars each, would cost, in the ag-
gregate, 2,262,600 dollars. This sum
sounds large; but on comparing it with
the magnitude of the object, and with
our numbers, it, at once, appears very
moderate. If it should be raised by a
poll tax it would not exact from each
person in the United States more than
fifty cents; and if assessed on property
would not impose a burthen of more
than thirty cents on a hundred dollars.
Families would pay on an average four
cents a year.

There is one view of this subject, evi-
dence of the lightness of this imposition,
which must be conclusive with all men
of sound judgments. Such are our ha-
bits that we pay from choice on single im-
ported articles of consumption sums as
great or greater than would be required
for the attainment of this important ob-
ject.

On Spirits we pay above four millions
of dollars which is double the estimated
expence of education.

On Sugars above four millions, also
double.

On Wines about two millions and a
half. Here then the three articles of
consumption, two of which are absolute
luxuries, and the other not a necessary
of life, for which individually we pay,
without a murmur, more than would be
enough to educate all our children, and
for which, in the aggregate, we pay five
times as much. And will any rational
being say that the gratification of animal
appetite can be put in competition with
the education of a whole nation?

It is not then because the establish-
ment of a system of general education
would impose intolerable burthens upon
the people that it has not been yet a-
dopted. No. It is because, no man has
hitherto taken the pains to investigate
the subject, to analyse it, to lay it before
the people in the plans and popular as-
pects of which it is susceptible. Occu-
pied almost exclusively with party con-
siderations, our great men have not con-
descended to exert their powers on sub-
jects so unimportant as the diffusion of
knowledge, though of all the instru-
ments of individual happiness and true
national glory, it is the mightiest! Much
may be said, in apology for this apathy.
During our revolution all was action.
Then indeed, it was the duty of the
patriot to concentrate every atom
of resource into exertion. The triumph
of our political principles depended upon
the strength of our arms. Since the
revolution, we have had much external,
and not a little internal danger, to guard
against. Let us then drop the curtain
upon the feeble efforts which have heret-
ofore been manifested on the subject of
education! Overlooking the past, let
the present and the future command our
whole attention.—NOW is the TIME
for doing that which duty commands.
Addressed to the people, these remarks
are feeble. However disinterested or
philanthropic the views of the writer,
they are not supported by that weight of
character, or surrounded with that lus-
tre which he, whose talents and virtues
unite the affections of a nation, stamps
upon whatever he suggests.

To such men then I address myself.
Does the zeal, you have heretofore so

conspicuously exhibited for the welfare
of your country, still glow in your
breasts? Does that country, in propo-
sition as it rises to importance, animate
and invigorate your attachment? Do
you feel a more tender love for it, from
many of its best blessings owing their
origin to your labours and sacrifices?
By all these proud feelings, I conjure
you to seize the auspicious moment for
accomplishing that great work, which
by educating the whole nation, by equal-
izing and diffusing knowledge, shall
give the stamp of immortality to your
labours.—All great men are ambitious!
Be yours the ambition of doing that
good whose effects shall be imperish-
able! Say not the people are prejudiced,
and the plan will be unpopular! If they
were prejudiced, it would be your pecu-
liar duty to enlighten them, and banish
their prejudices. But they are not pre-
judiced!—They are sufficiently liberal
to appreciate the value of knowledge.
Give them but the means, and they will
bestow his blessings on their children!
They are a rich mine, fraught with pre-
cious ore beneath the surface, however
rugged to the eye. Dig deep and you
will find it. Give them an object worthy
of their liberality, and you will not be
troubled with their prejudices. Does
the expenditure of ten annual millions,
to support the credit and defend the in-
terests of the country, and of many
more millions on its interior concerns,
excite their prejudice? Will then the
expenditure of a sum infinitely smaller,
on an object equally great, fail to gain
their approbation.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

The mercury in a thermometer kept
in the open air, and not exposed to the
sun, yesterday rose up to 96 degrees.

Fifty-seven deaths occurred in this
city for one week, ending the 1st inst. of
this number were 8 men, 8 women, 25
boys and 16 girls, of the following disea-
ses: Cholera morbus 2, consumption 9,
dysentery 3, fits 6, flux 23, gangrene 2,
casualty, decay, dropsey in the head,
nervous fever, inflammation of the bow-
els, inflammation of the stomach, intem-
perance, pleurisy, scorphula or kings e-
vil, small pox, still born, teething, each
1.

A few days since we mentioned, that
the Leander had captured an inward
bound schooner off Sandy Hook and sent
her to Halifax.—On enquiry we find it is
not true.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated
June 20

"On the 12th June 1864, and addi-
tional duty of 12 1/2 per cent was imposed
on all articles imported from the United
States of America, except cotton.

CADIZ.—By a respectable mercantile
friend we have been favored with the pe-
rusal of a letter from Cadiz, dated July
21. It states the great scarcity and high
price of flour, which has been enhanced
by a recent prohibition at Italy and Sicily
of the exportation of flour from those
places, the crops having generally failed.
Cadiz was indebted to those places for its
principal supply. The prices it was ex-
pected would be supported.

PRICES CURRENT, AT CADIZ, JULY 21.

- Rice, 9 dols per quintal
- Kidney Beans, 8 dols per sack of 200
lbs
- Yellow Bees Wax, per quintal 45 dols
- Wax Candles, 40 45 dols
- Spermaceti, do
- Wheat per fanning (about 70 lbs) 5
dols
- Flour per bbls 20 dols
- Indian Corn per fanning, heaped mea-
sure 3 1/2 dols
- Beef per bbl 12 dols
- Pork 15 dols
- Pipe Staves per M 185
- Other Staves in proportion
- Hogs lard per lb 20 cents.

EXPORTS.

- Sherry Wine per quarter cask 26 1/2
 - Malaga, 20 dols
 - Brandy, oil proof, per pipe of 120 gals
70 dols
 - Do Holland do do 50 dols
 - Salt per last or 2 tierces 6 dols
 - Exchange on London 4s per dol.
- These prices are the rates on board in-
dependent of duties.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Thomas Walker, merchant, of
this city, yesterday came to town from
Boston.—He arrived at that place on
Thursday evening in the ship John
Adams, captain Wood, after a passage
of 44 days from Liverpool, and brings
London papers to the 15th July—seven
days later than before received.

Mr. Walker informs us, that it was
reported at Boston on Thursday evening,
that the ship Packet, captain Trott, was
below—she must have left Liverpool
about the first of August.

Our London papers to the 15th July,
record no event of importance.

Price of stock at London, July 14, 3
per cent. red. 36 1/2—omnium 5 1/2.

On the 23d March, the Mamelukes
not only retrieved their former losses,
but defeated the united Turks and Ar-
nauts, killed 2600 of them, and forced
the remainder to shut themselves up at
Cairo, where they are now blockaded by
12,000 Mamelukes, Bedouins and Fel-
lahs; who are expected to become mas-
ters of it.

Count Cobenzel is said to be re-
appointed by the Austrian monarch, am-
bassador to the French government. An
envoy extraordinary from the former
power, is expected soon to be sent to

Paris to congratulate Bonaparte on his
assumption of the Imperial dignity.

Admiral Thornborough was still cruiz-
ing off the Texel. The ships in that
harbor remained in their usual state.

A letter from Paris, of the 24th, re-
ceived in London, states, that an air
of mystery pervades every public undertak-
ing in that city. General Moreau it
seems, is embarked from Perpignan for
America, and this only a few days after
he had been permitted to furnish his
apartments in the Temple according to
his own taste. A number of persons
arrested in February last, as a measure
of public safety, have only recovered
their liberty upon condition of fixing
their residence at certain places, under
the inspection of the Police.

The Senators Lefevre and St. Suzanne,
who both have served under Moreau,
negotiated between him and Bonaparte,
and caused the former, who, since his
condemnation, has shewn more charac-
ter than he had done before, to accept
of the offer to go to America, with the
value of all his property, and an annuity
of 100,000 livres. He declined the
place of Governor of the Isle of France,
saying, he would never acknowledge
Bonaparte as an Emperor, or serve un-
der him as such. Madame Moreau, on
account of the tender age of her child,
was desired to remain in France twelve
months longer, but she accompanied her
husband, and many think she will em-
bark with him. Her mother remains
yet at Paris, employed in disposing of
their property. It is said that Bonaparte
intends to purchase Moreau's country
seat, Grosbois, for his brother Louis.
The Tribune Moreau, and all the other
members of Moreau's family, will set-
tle in North America. It is even said
that several Generals, as Souham, Mac-
donald, Lecourbe, and others, intend to
join their friend Moreau, in the United
States.

A French publication by Dr. De Carro,
states, that there is a village called Ayes
Ago, near Constantinople, where the
Cow Pox is endemic, and where, of
course, all the inhabitants are naturally
vaccinated. The consequence is, that
none but infants are attacked by the
small-pox and amongst these villagers
the plague is totally unknown.

PARIS, July 1.

(From the *Moniteur*.)

The following are the expressions
employed in the extraordinary Protest
of the Count De Lille, against all that
has been done, and is doing, in France,
since the reunion of the states general.—
PROTEST OF THE COUNT DE LILLE.

Warsaw June 6, 1864.

"In assuming the title of emperor,
and attempting to render it hereditary
in his family, Bonaparte has put the seal
to his usurpation. This new act of re-
volution, where every thing from its
origin has been null and void, cannot
weaken my rights; but being account-
able for my conduct to all sovereigns,
whose rights are not less injured than
mine, and whose thrones are shaken by
the dangerous principles which the sen-
ate of Paris has dared to publish—
accountable to France, to my family, and
to my own honor, I should consider my-
self as betraying the common cause,
were I to keep silence on this occasion.
I declare then, after having renewed
my protestations against all the illegal
acts which, from the opening of the
states general of France, have led to the
alarming crisis in which France and
Europe are now involved—I declare, in
the presence of all the sovereigns, that,
far from acknowledging the Imperial
title that Bonaparte has received from a
body which has not a legitimate exist-
ence, I protest as well against that title
as all the subsequent acts to which it
may give birth."

The battle of the 22d of June, between
a division of the Batavian flotilla and the
enemy's cruisers, has been regarded by
all military men with great attention.

The Batavian division was composed
only of 27 gun boats of the second class,
each carrying a 24 pounder, and two
pieces of small calibre. The 24's were
for the first time en belle. The crews
conducted themselves in the most perfect
manner in this engagement. The order
of the division was firmly maintained;
it kept up a very regular fire, and the
enemy soon retreated. The wind, which
blew from the north east, caused a roll-
ing sea, which proved very inconvenient
to our vessels. An English brig lost its
bowsprit; a frigate its main yard; and
a schooner brig its main mast. The
flotilla entered triumphantly into Ostend,
and several of the enemy's vessels re-
turned to England to be repaired. We
had only eight men killed and one vessel
slightly injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

The information contained in the sub-
sequent extract, is said to be derived
from an accurate source:—

Madrid July 16, 1864.

"The application of the American
Minister on the subject of the Con-
vention, has at length drawn from this
court, the following Propositions, upon
the acceptance of which only, will
that instrument be ratified.

"First. That time be allowed to
give notice to their subjects of the
Convention, which has not yet been
done, as they considered the business
totally abandoned by the American
Government.