

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, Maryland, letters Testamentary of personal estate of William Parker (John) late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March next, they otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Under my hand this 13th of April
 Elisha P. Parker, Executor
 William Parker, (of John) deceased
 April 22, 1836.

After he had been a short time on the deck, he went down into the cabin to the shipman's berth; but he made no attempt to sell very unpleasant, quarrelsome, and wrangling with every body. He did not, however, last very long, for he would not obey any orders that were given to him. On the following day, he quitted the ship without asking the permission of the captain or lieutenant; when he returned on board the following day, the captain ordered him to be put in the stocks and in charge of the seetry for his disobedience. During the afternoon I was under the hall-deck, a sailor observed that he was sharp-eyed.

about in all directions; the green, and the white teaboots, the sun shining so bright, and the shining gilt gingerbread, the variety of toys and variety of the quantity of people and the variety of sweaters; little happy, and shop people, and the music at the booths, the bustle and eagerness of the outside, made my heart glad. There was Richardson, clown and harlequin, and beautiful women, dressed in all over gold spangles, clowns and waltzes, and looking so good. There was Flint and Gygis

this moment seeing the boldness in the air, and dark as pitch. What a not a moment before, all ing with delight and eager then to be left in darkness and dismay! There screaming and shrieking, ing and fighting, and pun taunting, nobody knew how or find their way out. They crowded first on one side and on the other, as their fear dictated them. I was very much up with my back against one of the cages, and felt myself by hold of the bars.

tenant had ordered a bill for us until twelve o'clock returned on board, and seven miles from Port had not much time to wait another quarter and then it was agreed fire-works were slated a bill to commence precisely at twelve o'clock; that we were to let them off on the Brien went out and to dozen penny rattans, dozed in the end.

the first lieutenant to wait
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SENATE CHAMBER.
Washington, April 17 1834.
To my old friend Mr. Daguerre,
of the New York Daily Advertiser.
My last letter told you about my
having left the White House, and
come up here—and that I was
waiting for the Senate to decide
upon my application, and so forth.
Well Mr. Webster went off "next
day down east, to attend to some
law business—and Mr. Clay was
compelled to take his lady into Vir-
ginia, on account of her being very
sick;—and two or three other Sen-
ators went off too—and there was
just enough left to keep business goin'
and I have been hanging on waitin'
till they all get back.

The General seeing that a good
many of the leading Senators was
away, thought it was a good time
to fire a shot at the Senate—and so
he sprung to it and hatched out an-
other one in no time, and sent Ma-
jor Donaldson right up with it. I
met him, of course—and says I,
Major, what's coming now—is that
another proclamation, or a veto, or
what is it? O, says he, its nary
one of 'em; and so in I went, for I
was playin' curious to see what new
name this bird was call'd by, and
the first thing I heard was "Protest."
Well, thinks I if this don't beat all
nature—and just then one of the
spectators spoke to me and says
he, Major, can you tell me how it
is that the General has got a new
name for this document? Well,
says I, I was just thinking about it,
in the first place, says I, the Gen-
eral has got tired of "proclamations,"
and "vetoes," and cabinet papers, and
he has heard so much lately about
"protests" in these hard times, he
wants to let folks see he is troubled
with the same kind of critters him-
self, and so he has sent one on 'em
up here to the Senate, to see what
they think about it.

In my last letter I told you the
General was hoppin' mad at the
Senate, for passin' those resolutions,
and I see how things was goin', and
I thought the best place I could go
to right off was the Senate Cham-
ber, for this is the only body now
that stands in the way of the Gen-
eral's walking right over all creation,
just as he did over the Secretary
of the Treasury, and Squire Biddle's
Bank, for there is no stoppin' on him
when he gets a notion.

He was plagily put out when he
elections went—and Mr. White,
from your city, told him if it had
been for him and some of the
members of the Legislature from
Albany, the anti Jackson party
would have got a majority over 5000.

I send you a copy of this "Protest"
the General has just hatched out—
and he wants the Senate to take
care on't and pull it along side their
resolutions. I hope the Senate will
do so, and then there won't be no
mistake when the time comes for
overhauling matters & let folks see
what a curious critter the General
is. And I mean to try to get the
Senate to hitch on a copy of this let-
ter to the tail on't, so folks hereaf-
ter may be able to understand the
hoi matter.

This "protest" is pretty cute written;
and some things are dovetail'd in
so smooth, that a good many folks
won't be able to see the joints; there
is no notion in it you have seen afore
in speeches, and proclamations, and
vetoes, and messages; only the Gen-
eral has found out there ain't no
notion of difference between dollars
and dimes, bank notes and blank-
ets, gold and guns—its all one, he
says, for its all the property of the
Government, and he is the Govern-
ment, and its all hisen, just as
much as his horses and Hekory.

There is two or three things
among the Generals notions puzzles
me considerable. He says the Sen-
ate haint got no right to try noth-
ing agin him, or pass resolutions
blamin him no way—because the
time may come when the Senate
may be called on according to the
constitution to try him. Now the
constitution says that the Presi-
dent Vice President and all Civil
Officers of the United States, shall
be removed from office on impeach-
ment for and convicted of treason,
breach, or other high crimes, are
misdeamors, and the Senate is
the only court for such talks and
such cases, according to the consti-
tution.

Now accordingly to the Generals
notions, the Senate has no right to
notice any thing that is going wrong
by or under the Government, be-
cause the time may come when
they may be brought before them for
trial. Now suppose the PRES-
IDENT nominated to the Senate
some chap who wanted to have his
office renewed—and the Senate
found out something wrong about

him—and then they all go to
write it all down in their Journal
of Proceedings, as they always do—
and when it comes to be known
this officer was impeached—well,
couldnt the Senate try him because
it could be shown they had already
express'd an opinion about him?—
The constitution saw this—and
says when the Senate becomes a
Court for the trial of impeachment
every member must be sworn over
agin—The General saw he was
saying too much agin the right of
the Senate, as a Senate and Legis-
lative body and so he tries to get
round this corner in the Protest, by
saying there is a great difference
between the proceedings of the
Senate when the doors are open, &
when they are in secret session; now
I can't see a mile of difference as
regards this point—and my notion
is, if the Senate hatches a chap for
bad conduct with the doors closed,
(and the General says they have a
right to do it then) it would be just
as bad for him, as if they did so
with open doors when the time
came to try him, and I don't know
but a little worse—at any rate
all the resolutions are recorded by
the Senate whether the doors are
open or shut. And unless the Gen-
eral can show that the constitution
favors the President more than it
does any other civil officer of that
United States, then my notion is,
the General is as much mistaken on
this pint as though he had put his
shirt on wrong end and uppermost.

There is another pint on which
I and the General never could agree,
and we have talked it over more
than 50 times, and that is about his
removing the Secretary of the Treas-
ury. The General always used to
say, and he says so agin in the
"Protest," that it was his duty "to
see the laws faithfully executed,"
well now says I General what was
the law that Mr. Duane was neg-
lecting.

The law says, says I just so.
Sec. 16. And be it further en-
acted, That the deposits of the
money of the United States—in
places in which the Bank and
branches thereof may be establish-
ed, shall be made in said Bank or
branches thereof; unless the Secre-
tary of the Treasury shall at any
time otherwise order and direct; in
which case the Secretary of the
Treasury shall immediately lay be-
fore Congress, if in session, and if
not, immediately after the com-
mencement of such order of direc-
tion.

You told him to remove the
deposits and he show'd, you the
law—he said there was no danger
in leavin the money where it was
but there was great danger in mov-
in on't to other pockets—and Con-
gress was willing by the law to
give him the power to decide on't—
then you told him to pack up and
clear out—but not as I see for neg-
lecting the law, for he was acting
according to law—and if any body
broke the law it was you General,
or its pretty much all the same, you
got a man to do as you wanted, and
you said you'd take the responsibility.
And now we see the General don't
like to take the consequences of
this responsibility; for as soon as the
Senate pass a resolution tellin the
General it wasnt right, he turns
right to and hatches out a protest
agin it & this is pretty much the nub
of the business.

There is another pint too I dont
see how the General gets round, but
it is whittled as smooth and as round
as a billiard ball; he says the Sen-
ate haint got as good a right to act
for the people as he has—because he
stands higher the people than they
do—they are appointed for 6 years
and he only for 4 years—and then
agin he gives the resolutions of the
Legislature of Ohio and New Jersey
and Main to show that the Senators
from these States didnt vote ac-
cordin to directions—now accordin
to the Generals notion, the nigher
you can come to the people the bet-
ter—well thats jist my notion too—
for public officers are paid by the
people to execute the laws that
the people have made, and it is for
the good of the people, and not for
the officers alone that the laws are
made—if folks in office dont go ac-
cordin to these laws, but break em
or change em jist to suit their no-
tions—or accordin as they under-
stand em, these officers become ruf-
fers and not public servant—and
it whilst in office and afore their
time is ou, they go in any kind of
a kink, and things dont go right—
the people begin to grumble first,
but not likin to come to blows (for
thats bad busin's & wont serve no
purpose but to get bad folk a chance).
They begin to petition like all nat-
ure and thats one of the rights our
folks who fought for and made the
constitution thought was next to eat-

in at a drinkin, and goin to any
kind of outin they please—for
petitions bring the people right
smack up nose to nose with the folks
in office. The General somehow
has forgot this in the protest—and
if he's tack on some of them peti-
tions that have been pourin into
Washington for a spell back, and
keep on the white cummin, my no-
tion is these resolutions from Main,
and Ohio, and New Jersey Legis-
lature would look'd so small folks
wouldn't stop to read em, and es-
pecially as these same Legislature
will be chang'd clean round at the
next elections.

I cant say yet what the Senate
will do with the protest, but as I
said afore, I hope they'll do with it
as the General requests, and nail it
to the counter, as folks do odd look-
ing signs in country stores—but I
am playin' sorry the General likes to
keep things all the while in trouble;
folks to rights will be as glad when
he gets to go home to the Hermit
age as they were when he quit
there to come here and take posses-
sion of the Government. It was
just so once when I was a boy with
an old maiden aunt of mine—she
was half sister to my mother and
our folks invited her to come and
make us a visit, and spend thanks-
giving with us, when she came all
the family was amaz'd tickled
and the best bedroom in the house
prepar'd for her; she had an amazin
notion for dumb critters, such as dogs
and cats, and monkeys, and parrots,
and such like, & kept all the while
bringin on em in the house, and on
the farm, & some of her neighbors
come to visit her, and father
couldn't do less on account of
mother's relations to ask em to stay
over night if they came late, and to
right the hall house was taken up;
mother lost temper and said one
day she had'n't room to set a table;
and father had to go one night and
sleep in the barn—and when a hint
was given that our folks was impos-
ed upon, my old aunt set up a most
dreadful cry—and said every hair
on her head was as white as her
aprons; and she had the rumatiz all
over her and a white swellin on her
hips;—she got by bein exposed to
the cold war, & it was right down
hard to be tryin on her about im-
provin folks.—Father told her
he was glad to see her, but he didn't
want her to bring dogs to kill his
sheep, nor cats to lick his cream;
nor parrots & monkeys to keep up a
seesawin all the while—Sabbath
a long story about pray har's and
rumatiz and white swellin, and he
gave up, and did the best he could
the old lady's visit d a narar
at death—but it was the last time
mother ever ask'd him to invite an
other old relation to our house.
I had got most forgotten this story
but it came to me to day jist as fresh
as it was but yesterday.

Your old friend,
J. DOWNING Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade

Wakefield's History of the In-
dian war.—The History of the War
between the United States and a por-
tion of the Sack and Fox tribes of
Indians under Black Hawk, is in the
press of Mr. Goudy of Jacksonville,
and nearly completed. We have
been permitted to inspect a portion of
the work. The narrative is plain,
corrected, and will do honor to the
author. The typographical execu-
tion is respectable.

We will venture to anticipate by
publishing the following sketch of the
two Misses Hall and their treatment
by the Indians, as given by one of the
young ladies. We doubt not but
our citizens will find the work well
worth their attention.—*Illinois Po-
neer.*

Capture of the Misses Hall.

On the 20th of May, 1834, a party
of Indians came to my father's house
early in the morning. Mr. Pedegrow
one of the neighbors was there.
They first shot him; they then com-
menced killing my father and mother,
and the rest of the family that were
at home, in the midst of which two
Indians seized me, and two more my
sister Rachel, by the arms, and bore
us off as fast as possible. As we
passed out of the door, we saw our
mother sinking under the instrument
of death.—They compelled us to run
on foot as fast we were able about
one mile and half, and about thirty
Indians following to where their hor-
ses were left. They there awaited
the arrival of those who had staid
back at the house to murder the
family during the day they caught
and carried away several of my father's
horses. After the party that had
staid behind came up, we were mount-
ed on horseback. The rest all at the
same time mounted their horses.

We rode in great haste until about
midnight. They then halted and dis-
mounted, and spread a blanket down
under us to sit on it. They then

formed a circle around us. We re-
mained here about two hours. They
then mounted their horses, and rode
as fast as they were able to go, until
about 10 o'clock in the morning, when
they again dismounted and spread
down their blankets, and bid us to
sit upon them. We were by this
time almost fatigued to death, and
faint with hunger; they here scalded
some beans, and eat them heartily.
They gave some to us telling us to
eat, but to eat raw beans was what
we could not do.

After they had satisfied themselves
of the raw beans, they again mount-
ed their horses, compelled us again
to mount ours. The saddles were
the common Indian saddles, just the
tree, and grained deer skin stretched
over it, and the roughest going kind
of horses. We thought every day
would be the last with us. We rode
on this day, till about sun down, when
they again halted. They here roast-
ed a prairie chicken and gave us to
eat. I suppose we staid here about
an hour and a half. They then
mounted again and rode until about 3
hours in the night, when they met the
main army under Black Hawk. We
now laid a little better. When they
found we were prisoners they ap-
peared to be much pleased, and
presented us with their best diet, con-
sisting of the kernels of hazle-nuts
and sugar mixed together, as a token
of friendship—and at the same time,
gave us some tobacco and parched
meal, making signs to us to burn it,
which we did out of obedience to
them. They also this night suffered
us to sleep together, which they her-
efore refused. They staid next morn-
ing until a late hour. They prepar-
ed red and black paints and painted
one side of our head and face red, and
the other black.

After this was done eight or ten
of their leading warriors took us by
the hand and marched round their en-
campment several times. They then
took us into the midst of the whole
band of warriors, spread down some
blankets and set us down upon them.
They then commenced dancing
around us, singing and yelling in a
most horrid manner. We here
thought they intended to kill us. After
they had danced until they were tired
and quit jumping around us, two
squaws came to us and took us by the
hand and led us into one of their
wigwags, where we staid undisturb-
ed until they all could pack up and
start, which they did in a very short
time. We were again separated, and had
not the satisfaction of sleeping togeth-
er. Next morning which was the
fourth day of our captivity, they cleared
off a place fifteen or twenty feet
round and stuck a pole down in the
middle of it. We were as I stated
before, again placed in the midst, and
they danced around us still singing
their war song. They here staid all
day, and the next morning took up
their line of march again, and march-
ed on until late in the evening, when
they again cleared off another place
as before, and placing us in it, com-
menced dancing around us, making
us kneel down and bow our faces to
the earth. Here once more, from
actions we thought we were going to
be killed—which we would as soon
they would have done as not, for we
were nearly exhausted with fatigue,
on account of the long and forced
marches that we had made. Next
morning, which was the sixth day af-
ter our captivity, we were again
mounted on our horses, and marched
till in the afternoon, when they again
stopped and went through the same
wretched and disagreeable ceremony
of clearing off a place, and dancing
and singing around, while the squaws
and young ones were generally en-
gaged when we stopped, in gathering
roots, which was our principal diet.

"When they killed my father and
mother, and the rest of the families,
they took what coffee there was in
the houses, parched it, and made it in
the same manner that the white peo-
ple do; we frequently got some of it
to drink while it lasted.

"On the next day four Winnebago
Indians came to the place where we
were encamped. Here along road
was held with the principal war-
riors or head men of the nation. Af-
ter the talk was over, one of the Sac
came and took me by the hand, and
led me up to where the Winnebagos
were seated, and where they had
been for a me time in council. The
four Winnebagos then all arose and
shook me by the hand. Then one of
them made signs for me to sit down
by him, which I did. He then told
me by signs that I belonged to him
and gave me to understand, in the
same way, that I must go along with
him. I then asked him if they were
not going to let my water go with me,
which he understood. I now discov-
ered that I had been purchased, but

Rachel had not. The Indians we
had purchased me, again renewed
their talk with the Sacs and Foxes.
Here another council was held, and
much warth appeared to be excit-
ed on both sides. I thought several
times they would not succeed in get-
ting my sisters.—But at the close of
the talk they came to where I was,
leading Rachel by the hand, and set
her down by me. This was about
an hour by sun in the evening. A
number of the Sac and Fox Indians
now came and shook us by the hands,
and bid us good bye.

We then started and rode until
about an hour in the night, as fast as
horses were able to run, when we
came to where their squaws were en-
camped, we here staid all night.
Next morning we went up the Wis-
consin river in canoes, and rowed on
until about an hour by sun in the eve-
ning. They then stopped and lay by
that night and all next day, and till
ten or eleven o'clock the third day—
when twenty-four of the Winnebagos
started with us towards the settle-
ments in Illinois—for they had I sup-
pose taken us a great way into the
Michigan territory. We on this night
came to another Indians encampment.
We were permitted once more to
taste of food that we could eat a little
of. They had picked oak and Irish
potatoes cooked up together. Our
appetites by this time could take this
food, although we were greatly dis-
tressed in mind.

Next day they travelled until
nearly night, when they chanced to
kill a deer. They cooked it and
devoured it in a few minutes—but
they gave us what we could eat of it.
They had a little salt, which they
gave us to salt our part of the deer.

We on this evening got to the
Blue Mounds, in the mining country.
There was a small fort at this place,
and a few families. It was an outside
place of the inhabited part, and on
the north side of the mining country,
something like fifty miles north of the
south line of Michigan territory.

Next morning we started to
Gratiot's Cove, as it was called, in
company with two hundred and sev-
enty-three soldiers, and the same
twenty-four Winnebago Indians. In
five or six miles we met Henry Gra-
tiot, Indian agent, coming to meet us.
We then understood that he and Gen.
Dodge had employed the Indians that
came after us to do so.

I understand that Gen. Dodge and
Gratiot had given them, the Winne-
bagos, two thousand dollars, paid
in forty horses, wampum and other
trinkets to purchase us of the Sacs
and Foxes.

We on this night reached the
White Oak Grove, in the settlement
of the mines. Next day we reach-
ed Mr. Henry Gratiot's. We here
remained in the neighborhood, at a
small fort, at what was called the
White Oak Springs, about two
weeks. We then went to Galena,
and remained about one week.

Fire in the woods.—It appears by
accounts from Bridgetown, New Jer-
sey, that an extensive fire had been
raging for two days in the woods in
Fairfield and Down Townships, cov-
ering an extent of country seven or
eight miles. It is also stated that a
destructive fire was raging near Al-
lowaystown, in Salem county, which
had already destroyed a large quantity
of wood.

St. Louis, April 17.
DREAUFUL ACCIDENT.

By an arrival from Upper Missis-
sippi, we learn, that the steamboat
St. Louis, bound for Galena, collapsed out
of her boilers on the 12th inst., by
which twelve or fourteen persons
were either killed or seriously
wounded. There is no doubt
while endeavoring to pass the Des
Moines Rapids. We understand
that the stern of the boat struck upon
a rock and careened her over the
water, the boilers of course running
to the lower side. In this situation
the boat remained for twenty minutes
or half an hour, when she righted,
and the sudden return of the water
into the boiler produced an instan-
taneous explosion. The names of the
sufferers, as far as we have been en-
abled to gather them, are—Perkins,
the Engineer, killed—Miss Moore,
blown overboard and lost—Mrs.
Moore and son, dangerously scalded,
and three other children killed—Mrs.
Luckett, from Mill creek, Ill. badly
scalded—Isaac Mars dying when the
account left—three Germans dan-
gerously scalded and 3 or 4 persons
slightly injured. The St. Louis was
chartered for the trip from New Or-
leans to Galena.—*Republican.*

"Such a good un"—Why is a
tailor, when patching a garment,
like an enemy? Give it up.—Be-
cause he is a "sower of tares."



THE BORDERER.

"Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, May 6, 1834.

MISSIONARY FAIR.

A fair to commence on Tuesday the 6th of May, will be held in the store house of Mrs. Duffield, for the benefit of the Missionary cause. Persons charitably disposed towards this object are respectfully informed that any amount which they may be pleased to contribute, will be thankfully received by the ladies who are interested.

The Worcester County Temperance Society, will meet this evening, at early candle light, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Gordon M. Handy, Esquire, will deliver an address in favour of the cause of Temperance. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on Thursday the 15th inst.

Resistance to the Laws.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Messrs. J. B. V. Westervelt, deputy Sheriff, Reddell, and Elias Boudinot, were in the act of arresting a colored man by the name of Lewis Martin, as a fugitive from labor and service. The latter resisted, and drawing a knife stabbed Mr. Westervelt in the left side, and cut another man in the forehead. This occurred at Old Slip. Martin was finally secured by the aid of a number of butchers at the market in the neighborhood, but not until he was severely beaten himself. Mr. Westervelt's wound, we are glad to learn, is not serious. Martin has resided three or four years in this city, where he married and has children. He is claimed as a slave by Mr. John Enders, of Richmond, Va. [N. Y. Courier.]

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John H. Eaton to be Governor of the Territory of the Florida, in the place of William P. Duval, whose commission has expired.

James D. Westcott to be attorney for the Middle District of the Territory of Florida, in the place of Geo. K. Walker, appointed Secretary for said Territory.

Albert Smith to be Marshal for the District of Maine re-appointed.

John M. Davis to be Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, re-appointed.

James S. Mayfield to be Commissioner for the final adjustment of Private Land Claims in Missouri, in the place of Lewis P. Linn, resigned.

Samuel Stettinius to be Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

For Delegates to the General Assembly, as far as heard from, has resulted as follows—

Rockingham has been heretofore reported as divided. This was an error. In fact, both the members elect are administration. Our aggregate returns corrected, therefore, stands thus:

	Oppn.	Admin.
Wood	1	0
White	0	1
Patrick	1	0
Scott	1	0
Mecklenburg	0	3
Amelia	1	0
Monroe	1	0
Lancaster & Rich'd.	1	0
Allegany	0	1
Orange	0	1
Fauquier	1	0
So far as heard from	64	34

Tuesday, May 6, 1834.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY April 25, 1834.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War covering a communication from the Indian Department, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, of the 31st of March last.

Mr. WEBSTER presented a memorial from 3000 citizens of Ontario county, New York, against the removal of the deposits which after debate, was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. CLAY presented the proceedings and resolution of a public meeting in the District of Columbia, in York county Pennsylvania, against the removal of the deposits. There was considerable debate on the presentation of these proceedings, in which Mr. CLAY, Mr. FORSYTH, Mr. McKEAN, and Mr. BROWN, participated.

On motion of Mr. WILCINS, who desired time to supply himself with a copy of Gov. Wells message concerning the Bank, and with the consent of Mr. CLAY, the subject was laid on the table.

Leave having then been obtained.

Mr. POINDEXTER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bills for the relief of John Grod and Absolom Lynch, which were severally read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. POINDEXTER reported several bills from the House, which had been referred to that committee.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Capt. Wm. Royall, deceased—which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Also, a report on the petition of Bissell Phelps—which was ordered to be printed.

Also, several bills from the House, which had been referred to that committee.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill from the House, without amendment.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTEST.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, brought up by Mr. POINDEXTER.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Bibb to amend.

Mr. BIBB obtained the floor at half past 2, and addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment, which is in effect, "that the Message of the President of the U. S. be not received."

Before Mr. BIBB had concluded, he gave way to a motion, that the Senate, when it adjourns, adjourn to meet on Monday; which was carried in the affirmative.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were reported viz: by Mr. CAMBERLENG, a bill for the relief of John Peazer & Co. of Charleston, South Carolina—by Mr. CAGE, a bill for the relief of William R. Harner, by Mr. CHINN, a bill to extend the charter of the Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria; by Mr. CRAMER, a bill for the relief of William Baker; by Mr. POPE, a bill for the improvement of the harbour of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; which bills were twice read and committed.

Mr. CHILTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an adverse report on the expediency of repealing the law which requires two witnesses to establish a pension for wounds received during the Revolutionary War, placing all such cases upon proof, satisfactory to the Secretary of War, as in other cases.

The resolution from the Senate, "to provide for watering Pennsylvania Avenue" was twice read and committed to the committee on the District of Columbia.

By leave of the House, Mr. Reed submitted the following resolution, although this may stand high in the which was read and laid on the table one day, viz:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of souls (such as Christ had) "to pull War be directed to lay before this House a statement of the names of the ity to all mankind, especially to those of their commanders, during the revolutionary War.

Mr. DUNCAN asked and obtained leave of the House to lay on the table and have printed, a bill to modify and extend an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, with certain limitations and conditions; which bill, he gave notice, he intends to offer as a substitute for a bill reported from the Committee on

ways and means to regulate the deposits of the public money in the city and local banks, when that bill should be considered in committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. JARVIS, the House took up the resolution offered by him respecting the Banks of the District.

Mr. HARDIN resumed and concluded his remarks in support of the resolution, and was followed by

Mr. CHILTON, who had spoken a short time, when the residue of his remarks were cut off by the expiration of the hour.

On motion Mr. POLK, the rules of the House were suspended to enable the House to go again into Committee of the whole on the

General Appropriation Bill, which was discussed until a late hour—when the House adjourned, without having acted definitely upon it.

A Pedestrian.—An Englishman arrived in our city on Monday evening from the South, who has attracted a good deal of notice. He has travelled on foot throughout all the countries of Europe, without any other known motive than the gratification of his own curiosity, the apparent insubstantiality of this reason for so much fatigue, has brought upon him the suspicions of official agents and caused him to be repeatedly arrested. He is now examining our country as he has examined Europe. He is said to be a man of property and intelligence, though his appearance indicates not so. His habits are mean and all his baggage consists of a small bundle and a cage, which contains the only companion of his travels, a favorite canary bird.—New York Journal of Commerce.

FOR THE BORDERER.

On Prayer Meetings.

(Continued.)

We promised, Mr. Editor, that we would on a future occasion, resume our remarks on Prayer Meetings; we endeavored in our last, to answer some of the objections which were urged against them, and also made an observation on the objection that they are apt to be sectarian schemes, for gaining proselytes, and that those who conduct them do not wish to really to advance Christ's kingdom on earth, but to increase the number of their own flock.

marked them that it was their object (and we could tell by observing their general conduct) whether it be or not, that though it were to our own church we would be foremost in opposing such meetings. We also asked the objection (and we hope with a self-satisfaction if the reader will be clear) the self-same in a religious spirit, if he may not wish to extend the borders of his church instead of the borders of Zion? and if he does not pride himself in belonging to this to that particular church, let us not however, be understood as objecting to your having a preference to one form of Church Government more than another; we think it the duty of every Christian to choose a particular church, to which he pretends to belong, and do every thing he can to advance the interests of that church that is not inconsistent with that fervent charity to our brethren enjoined by the Saviour. We know very many pride themselves on belonging to this or that church, and we are willing (as we just remarked) that they should have a preference for one church more than another, and use every Gospel means to advance its interests. But let us ask you, (and we put the interrogatory with pain) you who prize your connection with your church so highly if you may not be paying more attention to the temporal rather than to the spiritual church? whether you may not take more trouble to make a proselyte than you do to save a soul from death? Are you not paying that "little of your time and common while you neglect the weightier matters of the law?" Examine yourself fellow sinner—

Whether this be not your case, for submitted the following resolution, although this may stand high in the which was read and laid on the table one day, viz:—

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We have thus endeavored to answer some of the objections to prayer meetings, and let us be understood that in our remarks, we did not intend

to cast any censure or reproach on any denomination of Christians, if however any of our brethren (it matters not to what church they belong) are conscious that they have excused themselves on any of these grounds, we ask them to retire into their closets and to give the subject that prayerful consideration which it demands, and to ask Wisdom of Him who giveth to every man liberally and upbraideth not."

Although we have endeavored to answer the objections to prayer meetings we will not deny but that they are frequently conducted in a different manner from what we could wish, one thing especially [we wish] could be avoided in the social prayer meetings—that is long prayers. We know every sincere Christian delights to be a throne of grace, and will be there often and much in secret. But when we assemble in a social prayer meeting, we should remember that the wants, necessities and thanks giving of many are to be presented to our Heavenly Father, and though we ought always to be following the injunction of our Saviour "pray without ceasing." Yet frequently from physical inability or some other cause we cannot have that prayerful frame we could wish to have. For though "the Spirit is willing, the flesh is weak."

But one word in conclusion to those who attend regularly at those meetings, you no doubt value the privilege of going to the social prayer meeting highly—you think (and we hope it is fact with each of you) that these meetings are the means of great growth of Grace in your hearts, and it rightly improved they will be so. But my friends do you always gather in a proper spirit? Do you not frequently go merely for the sake of the excitement to your feelings, and are you not conscious afterwards that what you have heard and felt has not had an abiding effect upon your heart? It has been well remarked by a late writer that "thinking deeply for the sake of thought or feeling deeply for the sake of emotion is often a lust of the mind than a grace of the Holy Spirit." Is not this frequently the case with you? Brethren! it should not be so.

"How vain are fancies airy flights
If faith be cold and dead."
Trust not to means alone but to the all-atoning sacrifice of the Son of God. Free to Him in every trial and temptation, and He will be your refuge and support even unto death.

THEOPHILUS.

For the Borderer.

Mr. Editor—

In your last paper a writer over the signature of "Theophilus" has presented to the public many good and true suggestions upon the subject of Prayer Meetings, which should be carefully weighed by every professor of religion. In noticing the objections that are generally urged against such assemblies, he says, "You also say that often persons are called upon to lead in the exercise in whose piety you cannot have the least confidence." This is a truism of such vast importance, I could wish that "Theophilus" would do more than merely notice it; and give us a piece especially upon that point; for I believe, upon it, depends more than any other, the success of the meetings, not only in enlarging the number of converts, but in maintaining a healthful influence of religious feeling in the minds of the congregation. The minds of many are so constituted, that while as members of a Christian church, and conscious of their own failings and imperfections; and ever willing to throw the mantle of charity over the imperfections of others, they are nevertheless astounded at those whose prayers and practices are directly repugnant—and whose daily walk and conversation does not entitle them to be ranked among the followers of the Cross of Christ, although their names may be found upon the church register; if then such persons act as hindrances to those who are members of the church, they must necessarily be obstacles in the way of those, who think of becoming so.

Should "Theophilus" present a plan by which to harmonize these discordant elements, or persuade those who have the government of these meetings, of the great importance of this subject to the prosperity of the church and the necessity of continuing the choice of leaders to such whose piety is not only true, but unsuspicious, he would render much service to the Christian community, and remove a difficulty from the mind of

An old lady of Wakefield, died, not long since, and in her will, bequeathed \$50 a year for life to her favorite dog. She was an old maid.

Baltimore Market.

April 24.

Flour—Howard st. from stores, \$3; do wag-on price, \$1 75.—City Mills, \$5 50—Susquehanna, \$5. GRAIN.—Corn, white, 57 5/8; yellow, 57. Rye, 60 a 62 1/2.

MARRIED on Monday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Allen, the Rev. SAMUEL C. STRATTON, Rector of Trinity Church, Newtown, Connecticut, to Miss ELIZABETH HOOD, of Southwark, Philadelphia.

DIED on Thursday the 24th ult. after a protracted illness, Mrs. Maria A. Johnson, consort of Thomas Johnson, Esq. of this place.

On the 2d inst., at his residence in Indian Town, in this county Mr. JAMBLETON BAILEY.

NOTICE.

THE Literary Club passed the following resolution at the meeting previous to the last, viz. Resolved that any member who shall absent himself from the Club two meetings in succession, and who shall not appear at the next succeeding meeting, in person or by proxy, and assign a satisfactory excuse for his absence, at least from one of said meetings, shall be expelled from the Club.

By Order,
GORDON M. HANDY,
Secretary.

May 6, 1834.

Salisbury Bank.

WE will receive Notes on the Bank of Salisbury, at par, in payment for goods.

ISAAC P. SMITH, & Son.
Snow hill, April 29, 1834.

Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester County court, on the first Tuesday in November Term next, to show cause if any they have why he should not receive the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, that may being appointed for a hearing of his case.

GEORGE CLAYWELL.
May 6, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni Exponas, issued by Joseph Leonard, a Justice of the Peace for Worcester County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Freeny, one at the suit of William Freeny & Co., one at the suit of Jehu Parsons, 2 at the suit of Noah Tucker, use of Wm. Anderson, one at the suit of James Houston, use of William Freeny & Co., one at the suit of James Parsons, one at the suit of Zedekiah H. Williams, one at the suit of Cathell Humphreys, two at the suit of George Todd, one at the suit of Benjamin White, one at the suit of Joseph Furrows, one at the suit of Ayres G. Parker, one at the suit of Henry Dusharoon, one at the suit of Frances Nieziek, one at the suit of Robert Stuart, and one at the suit of Noah Tilghman, all against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of James Jones; I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim & demand of said J. Jones, in & to the following goods and chattels, lands and tenements both at Law and Equity, to wit:—Six Windsor Chairs, One Wain Cart, one Bay Mare, one Gig and Harness, one yoke of Oxen, one Cutboard, one Bureau, one Clock, one Walnut Table, two Pine Tables, two Beds and furniture and steeds and cords; also those tracts or parcels of Land lying and being as before stated called and known by the name or names of "GENSES PURCHASE," and "CATHIEL'S CHANCE," or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called containing two hundred and twelve acres more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the town of Salisbury at Roslin C. Weatherley's tavern on the 29th of MAY at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder for CASH to satisfy the aforesaid writs and costs.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Constable.

May 6, 1834.

Blank Warrants &c.

For sale at this Office.

FATAL ACCIDENT.
The Wilkschare Democrat says: We understand that Mr. Mason Ingles, of Windham town ship, lost his life by a distressing accident on Friday last. A chestnut tree, which he was chopping down, unluckily lodged against a dry tree standing near, the top of which broke off, and in its fall crashed Mr. Ingles to the earth. He was in the prime of life—about thirty years old; and has left a wife to lament his untimely end.

Til for lat.—A country fellow was passing down Washington street the other day, when a wag thrust his head out of a window of a boarding house, and sang out: 'Hallo, there Square, when did you come down?' Jonathan cast his eyes up at the window, and replied, 'I say Mister, you'd better haul in your head—folks will think you keep a slaughter-house—seeing a calf's head out of the window.'—*Denham Patriot.*

Consumption Cured.
De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific,
It is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs. Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the Appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures. In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this Specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle; thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh supply received and for sale by appointment.
ISAAC P. SMITH & Son.
Snow hill, Nov. 5, 1833.

Maryland.
Orphans Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.
On application of James M. G. Dale, Administrator of William G. W. Dale, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 18th day of April eighteen hundred and thirty four.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester County.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. G. W. Dale, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of April 1834.

James M. G. Dale, Administrator of William G. W. Dale, dec'd.
April 22, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has a second-hand GIG with nearly new Harness, — and a second-hand SULKY which he wishes to dispose of for cash or corn, at the market price.—They can be seen at Mr. Messick's shop.

GEORGE FIFTH IONES,
Nassau, March 25, 1834.

LEWIS CATON,
IS PREPARED TO DO
JOB PRINTING.
SUCH AS
Pamphlets, Certificates,
Hand bills, Circulars,
Blanks, Cards, &c.
On every description on the most reasonable terms.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.

ON application of Thos. A. Spence, Adm. (with a copy of the Will annexed) of Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 18th day of April 1834.

L. P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of E. K. Wilson, Esquire, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 18th of April 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of April 1834.

THOMAS A. SPENCE, Administrator (with a copy of the Will annexed) of Ephraim K. Wilson, Esquire, dec'd.
April 15, 1834.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion; repair the appetite; remove nausea and sickness of the Stomach; habitual costiveness, head-ach, palpitation of the heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach; they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for so many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give further detail of them.

A fresh supply has been received and for sale by appointment.

ISAAC P. SMITH & Son.
Snow hill, Nov. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

Isaac P. Smith, and Son.
HAVE just received, and are now opening a general assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Snow hill, April 15, 1834.

Doctor Wesley's

INFANT DROPS.

A MEDICINE possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of Infancy and Childhood, as well as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation and contains no mercury in any form, nor no other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable and can be taken by the infant a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels; Cholera, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of the happy and salutary effects.

For sale by
ISAAC P. SMITH & Son.
Snow hill, Nov. 5, 1833.

A CARD.

HAVING become associated in the practice of Law in this County, with Thomas A. Spence Esquire, I would advertise my clients and the public: That one of both of us, may be found in my office in this village, every day in the week except Sunday.
IRVING SPENCE.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.

On application of Deuward Williams, Administrator of Jacob Dale, late of Worcester County, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 18th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester County.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Md, letters of Administration, d. b. n. on the personal estate of Jacob Dale, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th November next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

DEUWARD WILLIAMS, Administrator, d. b. n. of Jacob Dale, deceased.
April 22, 1834.

THOS. C. WORNOCK'S

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

He takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, and has brought with him a large supply of SUPERIOR LEATHER, of the following kinds, to wit—Morocco, Water-proof and Calfskin, out of which he will make BOOTS for cash and credit.

Calf skin Boots, Cash, \$5 00
Do. do. Credit 6 50
Morocco Boots, Cash, 5 00
Do. do. Credit, 6 00

Water-proof Boots, Cash, 3 50
Do. do. Credit, 5 00

All other work in proportion.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing more than three months, are requested to make immediate payment; otherwise they may expect to settle with an officer.

T. C. W.
Snow hill, March 25, 1834.

CABINET

MANUFACTORY

SNOW-HILL, MD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues the

Cabinet Business,

in the town of Snow-Hill, in Bank Street, a few doors from the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins, where he is prepared to make all kinds of work in his line, as CHEAP, if not cheaper, than can be done in the County, in a workmanlike manner, and out of such materials as may be ordered.—All kinds of Furniture, repaired in handsome style, and made to look equal to new.

The subscriber has always on hand Mahogany, Walnut, Gum, & Pine plank of the best quality.

The subscriber tenders his most unfeigned thanks to his friends and former customers, for the favors he has received, and solicits a continuance, assuring them that he will attend to all orders from town & country for work in his line of business, with promptitude and faithfulness.

JOHN EVANS.
July 22, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Worcester County Temperance Society, will meet on the evening of the first Tuesday in May next, at the Methodist Church in this place. At which time Mr. Gordon M. HANDY, will deliver an address in favour of the cause of Temperance.

The public are respectfully invited to attend said meeting.
GEORGE HUDSON,
April 8, 1834. Secretary

Horse Bills

Handsomely executed at the Office of the Borderer.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act relating to Mortgages.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That where any conveyance of any free hold estate, by way of mortgage or trust, or otherwise, to secure the payment of any debt, have been or shall be executed, and the mortgagees or persons to whom the debts are or shall be payable, shall depart this life, or have departed the same, the receipts or acquittances of the executors or administrators of such mortgagees or persons aforesaid, acknowledging the full payments of such debts, and acknowledging and recorded in manner and time as prescribed for acknowledging and recording conveyances of lands, by way of mortgage, shall have the same force and effect as any reconveyances or releases to the grantors or bargainees in said conveyances, their heirs or assigns of said estate, and all interest therein, would have had, if executed by such mortgagees or persons aforesaid, or the original grantees or bargainees, or holders of the legal interest and estate in said freehold under such conveyances.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, (in order to the facilitating the enforcement of mortgages of real property and estate in the city of Baltimore,) That in all cases of conveyances by way of mortgage of lands, or hereditaments, or chattels real, situate in the city of Baltimore, and wherein the said conveyances mortgage shall declare an assent to the passing of a Decree as hereinafter mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the mortgagees or their assigns, at any time after filing the same to be recorded, to submit to the Chancellor or to Baltimore county court, or any Judge thereof, the said conveyances or copies under seal of said county court thereof, and the said Chancellor, or Court or Judge aforesaid, may thereupon forthwith decree that the mortgaged premises shall be sold at any one of the periods limited in said conveyances, for the forfeiture of said mortgages or limited for a default of the mortgagors, and on such terms of sale as to the Chancellor, Court, or Judge, shall seem proper; and shall appoint by said decree, a trustee for making such sale, with requisition of bond and surety, for performance of the trust as is now the law in relation to mortgages of property.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the said trustee or trustees after giving bond with surety as aforesaid, may after the arrival of the period limited by the said decree for the said sale, sell agreeably to the terms of said decree the said mortgaged property or any part thereof the mortgages, their executors or administrators, (or their assigns if the mortgage claim shall have been assigned) before such sale and after the arrival of the period aforesaid, verifying by their oath before the Chancellor or a Judge aforesaid a statement of the amount of said mortgage claim remaining due and filing such statement in the Court of Chancery or the Baltimore county court as the case may be, and such sales and the conveyances thereupon shall have the same effect, if finally ratified by the court of Chancery or the Baltimore county court, as if the same had been made under decrees between the proper parties in relation to the mortgages and in the usual course of said courts.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That said trustee or trustees shall report the said sales to the court of Chancery or the Baltimore county court, as the case may be, for its consideration and ratification or rejection, and that orders shall pass therein touching such ratification as is now practised on sales of mortgaged property in said courts, it being, however, hereby provided that as cause against such ratification any allegations may be made and proof under the orders of the said courts exhibited and a trial of the allegations had, as such courts shall prescribe, to show that the sales aforesaid ought not to have been made; upon being satisfied of the truth of which allegations the said courts respectively shall reject and set aside the said sales, and in such case no part of the costs or expenses or trustees commission, or any such commission be chargeable in relation to the said sales shall be chargeable upon said property or the mortgagees, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, but wholly chargeable against the persons at whose instance or for whose benefit the said sales shall have been proposed to be made.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the clerk of the court of chancery or the clerk of Baltimore county court, as the case may be, shall file and re-

cord the said decrees in the courts respectively and docket in cases of the applications therefore and with said decrees and to be recorded therewith shall file copies of said mortgage and the register and clerk aforesaid shall receive respectively for their said services such fees as are now allowed in said courts, for similar services.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That any entry on said dockets by the person entitled to assign the said mortgage claims of the use and benefit of said decree, shall have the same effect as assignments or conveyances of the said mortgage interest, to have effect and precedence from the times of their respective entries on the dockets aforesaid of said cases, and the said entries shall not be made without an order or direction in writing, to be filed and recorded by said clerk or register and acknowledged before the Chancellor or a Judge aforesaid or two Justices of the Peace, by the persons purporting to sign the same.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the duly authorized entries upon the docket of said applications of satisfaction of said decrees, and the discharge of said mortgage claims, made by the persons entitled to receive the said claims, shall have the same effect to discharge the said mortgaged property of said mortgages, and all lines thereunder, as any conveyances by the parties interested in such mortgage claims, and the holders of the legal estate or interest therein, if competent to convey, shall have at law or in equity; but such entries shall not be made without an order or directions in writing, to be filed by the said Register or Clerk respectively, and acknowledged by the person to persons purporting to have signed before the Chancellor or a Judge aforesaid or two Justices of the Peace, and the returns shall refer to such order and directions, and the names of the person or persons aforesaid, and said order and directions shall be recorded in the said courts respectively, with said decrees.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the Court of Chancery for Baltimore county court respectively, may at discretion, from time to time, appoint any other trustee or trustees in place of those appointed by the decree aforesaid, and that the proceeds of sales aforesaid, shall be accounted for to the courts respectively, and distributed in manner as is usual in cases of sales under decrees of said courts of mortgaged property.

By the House of Delegates.
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty four, was this day read and assented to.

By Order,
Louis Cassaway, clerk.

BY THE SENATE.
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 12th day of March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By Order,
J. H. Nicholson, clerk.

(L. S.) **JAMES THOMAS.**
April 22, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.

On application of Martha Collins and Alfred I. Forman, Executors of James A. Collins, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that they give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 8th day of April 1834.

L. P. Spence, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of James A. Collins, late of said County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 16th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of April 1834.

Martha Collins and Alfred I. Forman, Executors of James A. Collins, deceased.
April 15, 1834.

Rev. P. H. H. H.



THE BORDERER.

VOL. 1.

SNOW HILL, MD. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1934.

NO. 14.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
LEWIS CATON,
Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md.

TERMS.

Two dollars a year, in advance. Single copies, fifty cents. If paid in advance, the subscription is guaranteed for the year.

Advertisements are always intended for a year. No paper will be discontinued until the arrears are paid—unless at the option of the Editor.

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All communications must come POST PAID, or they will not be taken out of the office.

Pursuant to notice the Worcester County Temperance Society, convened on the evening of the 6th instant in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town. Gordon M. Handy, Esquire, delivered an address before said society. Amongst other proceedings the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President present the thanks of the Worcester County Temperance Society to G.M. Handy, Esquire, for the very eloquent, interesting and appropriate address which he has just delivered, and also that he request a copy for publication.

GEO. HUDSON, Secretary.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY G. M. HANDY, ESQ.
Before the Worcester County Temperance Society.

Were I not about to address, as I believe a candid and liberal auditor, I should feel borne down by the responsibilities, which the occasion and the important nature of the subject, impose upon me. The encouragement hitherto given by this community to all benevolent and philanthropic efforts, has induced me to conclude that there prevails a degree of moral earnestness that will ultimately result in the triumph of right. That there is an ingenuousness of soul that will dispose them at all times, to listen with unprejudiced understandings to the investigation of any subject in which their welfare both here and hereafter either really is, or is supposed to be awfully involved. If I am right in this conclusion, if I am to address understandings stripped of all prejudice in relation to the subject upon which I am to speak, even a plain mind, in so plain a cause may dare hope for some degree of success. Then I earnestly, but respectfully, invite all who have not yet become members of a Temperance Society, nor yet so resolved to become, to accompany me with my reasoning and to reason with me. And to such of all ages, sexes, habits and conditions of life, shall I most earnestly address myself.

He, who has lived but a few years, and has exercised but a limited observation, on the doings and moral operations of a social community, has not failed to see in a most startling form, the misery which the vice of Intemperance has already produced; and has learned to tremble in anticipation of what it still threatens. If he has lived but a score of years, let him revert his mind, let him follow back through the time that he has lived—and all along the pathway of his past life, memory scatters thick those that have fallen by this destructive vice; here and there a worthy man—then an esteemed friend—a beloved relative—perhaps a father or otherwise promising son, has fallen a victim, stigmatized in memory.

Although memory may number high these afflicting instances, they form but a brief and rapid sketch of the reality itself—300,000 lives, it is estimated are destroyed annually in this country, by intemperance in ardent spirits. A most striking and would exhibition of the effects of the use of alcoholic liquors. Among those, some of our once most promising citizens. An exhibition of an enormous premium which we give for this deplorable destruction of life, is not less striking. The annual cost of ardent spirits consumed in the United States, is estimated at \$60,000,000; a sum which if appropriated to benevolent purposes would produce the most signal benefit. But the whole loss to the nation and to mankind, is not represented by the

round sum thus expressed. For in the sum itself were thrown into the loss, the loss would be the value of that sum only. But when it is expended for ardent spirits, there is the loss of the sum itself, together with those losses which follow as consequences of the purchase. The loss of time, of talent, of reputation, of property, of benevolent and Christian labours, and finally, of life itself. And it only heightens the anguish of the philanthropic bosom, to reflect that this enormous sum so wickedly expended, might have been applied to the glorious work of enlightening and christianizing the community. And by the fact that such a sum has been thus expended, it is rendered solemn to contemplate the deplorable effects it has produced upon the community, contrasted with those that would have been produced, had it been appropriated to benevolent and religious purposes. Had it been applied, as in the latter case, judging from its direct and inevitable tendency, we would have seen education and morals disseminated to an important extent throughout the community, all the social world assuming a different and happier aspect, the fends and dissensions of neighbors softened into friendship, and every domestic relation sweetened. The people more manly and discreet in their suffraginal exercise & their legislative more thoughtful and discerning in their deliberations. Missionary and Bible associations more numerous and flourishing, and by their happy exertions unlocking every where the understandings of men to the truths of the Gospel. But in the former case—he had reality of the contrast! What are his tendencies? Nay, what are its realities, Crime—black—unblushing crime heads the horrid catalogue. Ignorance and moral depravity prevail; every physical and moral evil besets the world; virtue, piety, and patriotism blotted at every pore; and the sweet influences of Heaven seemed turned into bitter waters.

Not only has he fixed upon some young man, distinguished for his intellectual and moral excellence, and recently buried in his profligacy. The people exercising the highest privileges of freemen, are swayed from their duty by its corrupting influence, and are willing to barter their liberty for the intoxicating glass. The halls of legislation, the sanctuaries of liberty, which should be held sacred from any thing unbecomingly to it, are sometimes fevered, sometimes stupefied by this poison; and in such a state frequently, important laws are passed affecting the property and liberties of the people. We daily see it binding the understanding in the grossest stupidity, and filling the heart with the most wicked propensities. We daily see it impairing and finally destroying that principle of our spiritual nature which is given us for our moral guide through the world; and we see that altogether it acts as a fiery burning sword playing around the tree of liberty, and preventing the approach of mortals.

Such are some of the evils of intemperance feebly depicted; but the reality of its effects swells the catalogue and deepens the dreadful picture. And will not every philanthropic, every patriotic heart, eagerly propound to itself the inquiry, is there no remedy for this alarming evil? And will not every bosom swell with pleasing, rapturous emotions in being able to unite in one general effort to demolish this terrible engine of mischief and ruin? We say there is a remedy, a simple, efficacious remedy—Total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. This is the principle upon which our temperance associations are founded, and by which the rapid and fatal course of this stream of pollution has been already much retarded. Entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits has a most salutary influence in three ways—first upon the individual himself abstaining, secondly upon the community of which he is a member, thirdly upon the rising generation. We might premise by saying, that the moderate use of ardent spirits is deleterious to the human constitution. For the support of this position we have the testimony of many distinguished physicians, both of this country and of Europe, who concur in saying that even its moderate use acts as a slow poison upon the system, that it shortens life in many instances probably ten or fifteen years, that it excites diseases already existing, and that it entails numerous and violent diseases upon the descendants of those who use it. But the establishment of this position is not at all necessary to the demonstration of the efficacy of the abstinence plan. For this purpose it is sufficient to prove that the use of ardent spirits is neither necessary nor useful. And here again were it necessary, we might adduce the united evidence of every medical man in the country. But the observation of every individual in the community must be such as to corroborate this position. Cast your eyes over the community, and see if they are more contented with their situation in life. The reverse of all this is in fact often the case. And if further proof was wanting, it could be found in the fact, that it was not used as a usual drink in this country until about a century ago. And certainly it is not pretended that mankind are more vigorous, healthier, or better qualified to pursue with assiduity and success, their professions and occupations whether mental or corporeal at the present day, than they were at that time. But we will not dwell longer upon a point, which will be generally admitted.

Then the truth of this position being established, how can any one be justified in contracting a habit of the use of ardent spirits, when he must know the enslaving power, the enslaving influence of habit—when he knows the invariably and the rapidly increasing fondness for it—when he knows that all the organs through which we perceive pleasure, become dulled by the frequency of gratification; and that the quantity which is at first necessary to produce the desired excitement, must be gradually increased as the organs become accustomed to its familiar use; and finally, the original portion must be doubled in order to create the usual excitement—when he knows the easy and almost inevitable transition from the moderate use to the immoderate use—and above all, when he sees and knows the dreadful consequences that invariably follow such immoderate use. Can he be justified in exposing himself to such imminent danger merely for the gratification of a taste acquired by habit, or if no such habit exists, by the formation of such a one, by indulging the common propensity to conformity to fashion?

Mankind are themselves the authors of half the evils with which they are afflicted. They are apt to complain of the ills they suffer, and charge them to fortune, when those very ills have been brought upon them by their own negligence and inexcusable want of ordinary foresight. Instead of bending their inclinations to submit with resignation to unchangeable circumstances, and preparing their dispositions to adopt those rules, which their judgment tells them to be right; they are often seen vainly attempting the acquisition of happiness by yielding to every natural or habitual propensity, without enquiring into the adequacy of such indulgence to afford happiness. Instead of laying down certain rules by which they will be governed through life's journey—in stead of marking out a course of action, the correctness of which the solemn convictions of cool and deliberate judgment assure them—they are frequently seen entering upon the broad ocean of life, without chart or compass—without having any certain or fixed object ahead, to which they are directing their course or without having marked out any course by which to attain any object. They give themselves up to the sport of the winds and the waves without having, or attempting to acquire, any such command, until after being driven and tossed far from the true track, they look back with anguish, and with an anxious desire to retrace their course,—but alas! it is now too late; they have no longer any power of self command—they have too long been accustomed to yield without hesitation to every passion and desire. Habit has sound her strong iron chains around their hearts, and they continue, to eat and roll on, in the same unknown, unsteady and wandering

course—until at last they are precipitated and engulfed in the vortex of destruction, and the billows close over them forever. Now when the question presents itself to an individual, shall I indulge in the temperate use of ardent spirits? If he only casts his eye over the surface and reasons thus—the cost of the moderate use will not be more than my fortune or occupation is able to bear—it is a fashionable indulgence—it is agreeable to the taste—He will probably defect no good reason why he should not indulge. But if he should probe the subject deeper, he reflects upon the irresistible power of habit—if he reflects upon the great facility of gliding into the excessive use of it, and especially if he pushes his enquiry further, and disapproves results of such excess, he will shrink back, startled with alarm at a view of the fearful precipice, on the cracking edge of which he was standing. He will be amazed at his stuporous folly in adopting the propriety of a course that is so obviously wrong—There are some who plead, and with some degree of plausibility, their own firmness, their capability of withstanding the seductive temptation, who plead their own "exalted temperance in its use." But they also are assuredly in danger. Were not the 300,000 drunkards now in the United States once moderate drinkers, and can we presume that we have more firmness than at least a portion of them had? We know that no man becomes a drunkard unawares. No man when he first touches the bowl for the first time, supposed he would ever become intemperate in its use. There are many persons among the three hundred thousand wretched souls who in their temperate days if one had have mentioned the probability of their becoming intemperate, would have spurned the suggestion as a ridiculous notion. But their minds, and would have treated it as a insult. Yet the lapse of a few years has but too fatally attested the propriety of such a prediction. We will grant to an individual—who is not in the habit of using ardent spirits, in his accustomed to the temperate use of it, provided he be of ordinary stability of character, the improbability of his ever bringing upon himself the multiplicity of the evils consequent upon excessive drinking. But at the same time I hope he will be equally candid and admit the possibility of it. Then I will put the question to him, to every one present and to every candid individual in the community; does not the bare possibility of falling into the excessive use, when such excessive use is uniformly followed by such unnumbered consequences present an irrefragable objection to the use of it. This interrogatory I think must be answered in the affirmative. Particularly when it is considered, that the use of it is productive of no benefit, and that inasmuch as the pleasures arising from the indulgence is solely the effect of habit; therefore he who has created no such habit cannot possibly feel the deprivation of the pleasure arising therefrom.

An argument often used in opposition to the abstinence plan, is that the abuse of a thing constitutes no objection against the use of it; and as an illustration they say, that temperance societies for the suppression of intemperance might be formed upon the principle of entire abstinence from eating, with as much propriety, as temperance societies for the suppression of drunkenness, upon the basis of total abstinence from drinking. Now the inapplicability of this argument, its total destitution of analogy to the question under consideration, compels me to conclude, that if advanced seriously, it must be by those only who have not given the subject the smallest consideration. If eating was not absolutely necessary to sustain animal life, then the argument might be urged with some degree of force. Until ardent spirits can be proved to be necessary, or at least productive of a high degree of utility, the argument scarcely merits serious consideration. I know there is a repugnance in our natures, to the acknowledgment of the necessity of entire abstinence, to our security. There is a feeling of pride continually rising in our bosom in opposition to the confession of our inability, to the confession of a doubt

of our ability of self control. But does not the moralist reflect on the number of intelligent and worthy and honest men, who were at one time, temperate self-controlled drinkers, but who have long since been immersed in this vice, come to us in loud and solemn tones of warning, and admonish us not to confide with too much assurance upon our power of self control. There is not a more unerring test of talent and wisdom than a distrust in one's abilities. Many have been immolated upon the altar of a confident sense of security.

But should an individual entertain no apprehension of his own danger, the injury which is done by his example to society must constitute a forcible reason for his refraining altogether. Every person is bound to do all in his power to promote the peace, good order and happiness of the community in which he resides. The all powerful & pervading influence of example must be known and felt by every one. Then admitting that your own stability, your own moderate use of spirituous liquors, to be a sufficient warranty for your own safety. Your example will be followed by many who do not possess your shield & protection. Your example will induce many to attempt the moderate use of it, but who lacking your self management will soon be plunged into all the wretchedness that the excessive use begets. Ardent spirits presents itself to us clothed in all the charms which it is possible for any vice to assume. Hence the generality of the custom, the imminent danger of it, and the great difficulty of extinguishing it. If it came to us in all its real, horrid deformity, with all the suffering and wretchedness which it causes stamped on its front, & exposed to the gaze of every one, it would be repulsed, driven from the world by the fears, the frowns of society. But how different is the present itself as it is presented to us, the beautiful garb of sociality and friendship, of glee and excitement. And Oh! how many have yielded to its enchanting illusions. To those who are not in the habit of indulging in this luxury, I would say, you have no sacrifice to make; give to society the benefit of your example. Common feelings of benevolence must prompt you to it. To those who do—permit me to say that the welfare of the human family, and particularly of those by whom you are surrounded, call upon you to make some sacrifice. And surely if you murmur at the extent of the inconvenience to which you will be put by so doing, this affords an additional reason for your so doing as your own danger is just in proportion to the cost of such a sacrifice. The answer that your example would be of little or no value, is not satisfactory, because if every one in the community was to reason in the same way, it is clear, we should not now be indebted for the great benefit which temperance societies have already achieved.

But the point of view in which it is most delightful for the philanthropist to contemplate the operations of temperance societies, is their benign influence upon the rising and succeeding generations. If the efforts making at the present day shall be successful in setting the current of public opinion against this indulgence; in rendering it by the towns of society as unfashionable as it is at this day fashionable; those who are to come after us, will enter upon the path of life perfectly free from all the fetters of habit. There will then be no settled inveterate habits to contend against. Nor will there be any temptations to the forming of any, since the chief inducement to a now exists in the community given to it by society. When a pleasing, glorious contemplation of a day, when our country shall not contain one single individual addicted to the intemperate use of ardent spirits! What a diminution of crime, disease, dissension, poverty and wretchedness!

The next question which occurs is, in what manner shall efficiency be given to these principles. We answer, and the answer of reflection and experience is, the formation of temperance associations, associations of whom shall we say, of those who are entirely free from the use of ardent spirits. These pure pledges are highly useful. Though they are not

It has been said that if an individual doubts his self-control, or wishes to confer upon the community the benefit of his example, let him resolve within himself that abstinance. But such private resolutions are, as they have proved to be in many instances, but frail barriers against the allurements of this vice. Men are extremely apt to deviate from such promises upon extraordinary occasions, and these extraordinary occasions are very likely to multiply exceedingly fast, until their well-shaped resolutions

are as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with its honor's heat

Dissolve to water, and does lose its form."

But, on the other hand, when the pledge is known, the dread of being considered as fluctuating itself will arm an individual in resisting the most cogent temptations. This pledge will also afford him a ready answer to all solicitation to join in the pleasures of the sparkling glass. Besides one who is thus known to be a member of an institution of this sort, will not often be importuned, thereby removing a very frequent and influential inducement to such indulgence.

But it is not the mere pledge in which consists the chief value of these institutions. It is in the power of union and concert of action. What cannot a body of individuals accomplish, whose energies are banded and concentrated in one great general effort to one single point? All whose plans and operations, concerted by frequent meetings and consultations are pursued in united and harmonious actions? Could a number of persons scattered over the country, with their peculiar views shut up in their own bosoms, and acting probably upon different plans, and pulling in different directions, though all tending probably to the same end, be competent to achieve as great an amount of good as if they all united, moved in one solid and undivided phalanx? Most undoubtedly not.

At any rate we cannot shut our eyes to the light that is shining around us. Argument is rendered almost useless by facts and by experience. For the feasibility of our principles we can triumphantly point you to the signal benefits which have been already accomplished by them. The information which has been elicited by laying the frightful evils of this desolating scourge, which has left its track strewn with the slain and wounded, has been productive of the happiest effects. This information thus industriously collected, has been disseminated far and wide by these temperance societies. It has been transmitted into the most secret and unfrequented parts of this country; every where leaving the most decisive and glorious marks of its beneficial tendency. Already do we see that the amount of spirituous liquors consumed in the U. States is greatly diminished. That its customary use is wearing out of fashion. Intemperance is not so frequent. No longer is it deemed a mark of surliness or a want of politeness not to present the guest the decanter and glass. Indeed its advantages are before and around us. Every breeze comes charged with the cheering intelligence of success. And can you yet refuse to enlist under the pure white banner of the temperance cause, and to add your help to an institution so disinterested, and of such universal benevolence. You are entreated so to do by the present and future welfare of yourselves, of your families, your relatives, your friends, your neighbors, and of your fellow mortals. You are entreated by every worthy and noble consideration by which it is possible for the human bosom to be actuated. You are implored by your love of country, by your duty to preserve free and sound those sacred & invaluable institutions purchased by the blood and treasure of our venerated ancestors, and which it is equally our duty to transmit not only inviolate, but if possible in greater vigor to the last posterity. Remember that the Republics of Greece and Rome did not perish till after the corruption of the morals of their citizens by the collecting and debasing

SUGAR REFINERY.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 27th ultimo, says:—

There are now loading at the Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Forestall & Co. four vessels for the Mediterranean. The Refinery is situated about two miles below the city. One hundred and thirty men are employed in it, and the quantity of Sugar refined amounts annually to about 12,000,000 of pounds. The whole process is done by steam, and it is said to be without exception, the most extensive and complete establishment of the kind in the whole world.

Major Downing's Correspondence. SENATE CHAMBER.

Washington, April 23, 1831.
To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and Mr. Preston and all the folks of the Senate who were absent when the General sent that Proclamation he called a "Protest," have now been again, and the very day they took their seats, the General had another hatchin spell, and just as the Senators were going to examine into the nature of the first "Protest," Major Donelson brought up another one from the General, pretty nigh again the first; and my notion is, if the Senate holds on a spell, the General will go on now hatchin out Protests again. Protests till folks all about the country will begin to look into the Constitution themselves, and see what is written there, and when they do that—they'll find out that it will take a good many Protests to convince them that the General knows more about it than the folks did who made the Constitution. The hull matter now is pretty much in a nut shell, and if you'll just keep your eye on't I'll crack it for you.

You see the General got a notion, and he hangs to it yet, that every thing that belongs to the Government is his'n, because he thinks he's "The Government;" & the only way to account for this is, that one day when he was readin' about the powers and rights of the "General Government," and the only way to account for this is, that one day when he was readin' about the powers and rights of the "General Government," one of the crooked hairs of his eye brow got in betwixt the glasses of his spectacles, and somehow made him think there was a kinder S betwixt General and Government, and so he thought it was the "General's Government;" as I have said afore, when he once gets a notion, he hangs to it like all natur. However, as I was saying, the General said in his first "Protest," that Congress had no right to blame him for any thing he might do with the money, or any other property of the Government. Well I don't know yet who it was laid the next egg in his nest, but some one in looking into the Constitution, would, something like this:—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory, or other property belong to the United States." And there is another ugly line in the Constitution that would take a good many hatchins to show that Congress haint got somethin to say upon pritty much most matters that the Constitution has put under its charge; for alter p'intin out the powers that Congress has,—such as to lay and collect taxes—to provide for common defence and welfare—to borrow money—to regulate commerce—to regulate the value of money—and to do pritty much every thing that all the people would require to be done, as you'll see in the 8th section of the 1st article, it winds up by sayin, "To make all laws for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Now this means somethin, or it means nothin; and my notion is, that there aint nothin in that Constitution that dont mean somethin; and afore the General gits threw he'll find it will turn out so.

The more I look into the Constitution, the more I think that the folks who made it—ev'ry one on 'em had his eye tetcht out. If they had known that the people would always make just such a man as the General President, then, perhaps, the Constitution wouldnt a been much longer than the General's finger; and somethin after this fashion:—

There shall be a Congress composed of two bodies, one called the House of Representatives and the other the Senate; & Congress shall make all the laws.

There shall be a President and he shall have the appointing of all the officers if the Senate agrees to it; and if the Senate dont agree to it, the President may wait till they go home and then appoint who he pleases, to execute the laws as he understands 'em.

There, that is pritty much all that would a been necessary, but some how our folks got a notion in their head, that seem they had just been lightin' agin a Government where one man had nigh upon the hull power "to reward his friends and punish his enemies," they would fix things so that this couldnt be if the people would keep a sharp look

out, and ev'ry time some man would say the only way to account for this is, that one day when he was readin' about the powers and rights of the "General Government," and the only way to account for this is, that one day when he was readin' about the powers and rights of the "General Government," one of the crooked hairs of his eye brow got in betwixt the glasses of his spectacles, and somehow made him think there was a kinder S betwixt General and Government, and so he thought it was the "General's Government;" as I have said afore, when he once gets a notion, he hangs to it like all natur. However, as I was saying, the General said in his first "Protest," that Congress had no right to blame him for any thing he might do with the money, or any other property of the Government. Well I don't know yet who it was laid the next egg in his nest, but some one in looking into the Constitution, would, something like this:—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory, or other property belong to the United States." And there is another ugly line in the Constitution that would take a good many hatchins to show that Congress haint got somethin to say upon pritty much most matters that the Constitution has put under its charge; for alter p'intin out the powers that Congress has,—such as to lay and collect taxes—to provide for common defence and welfare—to borrow money—to regulate commerce—to regulate the value of money—and to do pritty much every thing that all the people would require to be done, as you'll see in the 8th section of the 1st article, it winds up by sayin, "To make all laws for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Well now seeing the constitution is as it is, my notion is the General must be regulated by it pretty much as the other President before him, unless the folks about him find out some way to fit around it as the foreign inspectors are all the while trying to get around the tariff law.

Now I am amazingly puzzled to know what the general means when he says, he allows that Congress has the right to pass laws, and rules and regulations regarding to money and other property of the Government, unless that property & money is by the laws to be put in charge of persons appointed by him, and then the General says that Congress haint got nothin more to do with it. This is pretty much the hull matter in dispute between the Senate and the General.

The same thing once was tried by a tailor here just after I come here. I sent him some cloth and some buttons, to make me a new regimental coat just after the fashion of the old one, which I sent him as a pattern, and I telled him to cut it and make it just so. Well he took a notion to have his own way, and when he sent the coat home along with the old one, it warn't no more like it than a swallow's tail is like a partridge's tail, and I sent it back and the critter come and telled me he was responsible for the cut of the coat and selected the woman who cut it out, I had no right to give any direction arter the cloth and buttons were left in my possession. I had a right, he said to give directions afore that but not afterwards. I telled the General, and he was mad enuf agin the tailor for talkin' so. Why says he "Major, that tailor takes you and me for playgill folks I reckon," and its just so now, and I don't see how the general has so soon forgotten that fact, for their aint one grain of difference.

If the General can any gittin' agin to agree to his notion, then you see it comes to this, that all the laws that congress has made regulatin the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, and tellyn him what his duty is that he would put the money in a safe place that congress names to him, and not to pay it away only just exactly as the law p'int out all amount to nothin the general would just snap his finger at congress and all the laws and regulations too about the Treasury, for seein that he appoints the Secretary, congress has no right to make laws to regulate his secretary, so that every thing was placed under the care of any one who the general appoints (and he has the appointin of pritty nigh all on 'em) congress haint got no right to regulate nothin. They may make laws and regulations for any thing, but as soon as any thing comes to be done by any officer the General appoints, then the General takes the lead.

The officers are his officers, and the Secretaries are his Secretaries; he makes the laws too, or its pritty much all the same—for if the officers and Secretaries dont execute the laws as he understands 'em he turns 'em out and gits folks who will; and that aint all, he takes the responsibility too.

If the Constitution only give the General the right to turn out the Judges of the Supreme Court, then according to his notion, things would be just so there. He appoints the Judges—but see'n that he can't turn 'em out he can't make 'em understand the laws as he understands 'em—and so the Supreme Court haint got the same advantage that other folks have who the General appoints, and turns out, and appoints till he gits the right sort.

I have got a notion in my head ever since the General has got a hatchin "Protest" agin the Senate, that keeps me thinkin all the while about it. There is some playgill folks agin the General, and some on 'em have been pritty striked ever since the Senate has got on the track of the Post-office, and wotn't accounts—for tother House won't do nothin about it so long as the General has got a majority there) but I'll tell a story and then you'll understand a leetle about my notion.

You've hearn me tell about old miss Crane's tavern a little this side Downingville—and how the neighbors used to go there ev'ry night durin winter, and talk politics—and some on 'em had some pritty considerable scores run up there agin 'em, for old miss Crane kept a store too, along

the tavern. Well some of these scores got to be pritty alarmin agin miss Crane; you remember Silenus, who used to bring the male bag once a week; up there throw that country; and folks used to call him old Silenus, when he'd come in all kiver'd with mud, and a considerable fuzzed—he was a willin, good natur'd critter as ever was; but playgill knowin,—and then there was Jesse Brownin, and Eliza Knowles, and Peter Bliss, and a good many more, who had considerable scores at old miss Crane's—and to rights she telled 'em her creditors was pressin her, and she must settle up, and some on 'em must wipe off old scores. Old Silenus, he gittin' a look and it went around, and whis per'd to one another, and to rights one on 'em went out and a little while there was a most dreadful cry of fire, and in he come, frightened ev'ry most to death, and save he run, 'miss Crane,' says he, 'and gitt your bread and punkin pies out of the oven, for the oven-house is all a fire—I know it,' says he, for I smelt the smoke, and the oven is so hot you can't think' and with that two or three more on 'em run-out and old miss Crane, as soon as she see that, she out too, for tho' she know'd it was a mistake, and the oven was bakin according to its natur, yet she wanted to prevent the folks from drawin the bread and pies out. As soon as she got out old Silenus started to the well, and begun to draw water like all possesst, and he wash'd it round inside the har and over the old lady's papers and chalk marks—and afore they got back from the oven the har was afloat, and wash'd out as slick as a whistle—then she wanted to know old Silenus's notion, and he telled her he was afeard the fire would gitt into the room to rights and scorch all her accounts, and that it would be the worst thing that ever was. Well, it turn'd out that the oven was just as old miss Crane said it was, only doing its duty; but it was a considerable spell afore it was found out why some on 'em got a notion the oven was a fire—but poor old miss Crane was hearn to say a hundred times arter that, it would aben dollars and dollars in her pocket if she'd let folks cry fire, and she'd stuck to her accounts—for then old Silenus wouldn't a ben frightened so as to bring so much water in the har, and wash'd out all the chalk marks, and destroyed all the papers—but as he was a willin critter, and a good natur'd too she never blamed him, and old Silenus, and a good many more on 'em have ben heard to say, if it had ben for that alarm of fire in the oven in time, there is no tellin what a scor ching all on 'em would a got from the bar room papers, and chalk makes.

Your old friend,
J. DOWNING Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

The occurrence of a fire in New Orleans, on the 10th ultimo, has led to a disclosure of circumstances of a horrifying character. The Courier of that day has the annexed particulars. "A fire broke out this morning in the kitchen of Madame Lalaurie, corner of Royal and Bayou streets, which soon wrapt in flames. It was known to some of the neighbors, that the upper part of this building was used as a prison, and that it was then tenanted by several unfortunate slaves loaded with chains. Information of this fact was communicated to Judge Canonge, who instantly awaited on Mr. Lalaurie, and asked permission of that gentleman, in a polite manner to have the slaves removed to a place of safety when the latter, with much rudeness replied, that 'there were those who would be better employed if they would attend to their affairs instead of officiously interfering with the concerns of other people.' The flames gaining rapidly on the building, orders were given to break open the doors which being promptly obeyed, a most appalling sight was presented, in the shape of several wretched negroes emerging from the fire, their bodies covered with scars and loaded with chains. Amongst them was a female slave, upwards of 60 years of age, who could not move. Some young men carried her to the city guard house, where the other, six in number, were also conducted, to be protected from the cruelty of their owner. We have one of these miserable beings. The sight was so horridly that we could scarce look upon it. The most savage heart could not have witnessed the spectacle unmoved. He had a large hole in his head, his body from head to foot was covered with scars and filled with worms!!! The sight inspired us with so much horror, that even at the moment of writing this article we shudder from its effects. Those who have seen the others report them to be in a similar condition.

We forbear a further description of this revolting spectacle, as it can hardly be agreeable to the feelings of our readers. We hope the Grand Jury will take cognizance of this unparalleled courage, and bring the perpetrators of it to the punishment they so richly deserve.

The Louisiana Advertiser remarks: We are sorry to be obliged to copy the above article, which may give a coloring to the bad opinion expressed and sought to be disseminated against us in the north. But as proof that our population are not generally composed of such monsters as Madame Lalaurie, we have, however much we may be opposed to mobs, the pleasure, as citizens of New Orleans, of stating that last night the infuriated populace assulted, and in their just indignation, sought the wretch, but not finding her, demolished her dwelling and destroyed her property.

But we leave the subject to judicial investigation, assured that Justice will be done, and the guilty be brought to punishment.

The Bee of the 11th ultimo, says: "The populace have repaired to the house of this woman, and have demolished and destroyed every thing upon which they could lay their hands. At the time of inditing this the fury of the mob remained still unabated and threatens the demolition of the entire edifice."

The Bee of the 12th says:—The popular fury which we briefly adverted to in our paper of yesterday, as consequent upon the discovery of the barbarous and fiendish atrocities committed by the woman Lalaurie, upon the persons of her slaves, continued unabated the whole of the evening before last and part of yesterday morning. It was found necessary for the purpose of restoring order, for the sheriff and his officers to repair to the place of riot and to interpose the authority of the state, which we are pleased to notice proved effectual, without the occurrence of any of those acts of violence which are common upon similar occasions. We regret, however, to state that previously some indignities had been shown to Judge Canonge, who ventured to expostulate with the assailants upon the propriety of ceasing their operations, and that during the same deadly weapons were in the hands of many persons, a resort to which one time was apparently apprehended. Nothing of the kind, happily, however, transpired.

Nearly the whole of the edifice is demolished, and scarcely any thing remains but the walls, which the popular vengeance have ornamented with various writings expressive of their indignation and the justness of their punishment.

The loss of property sustained is estimated by some at \$40,000, but others think this calculation exaggerated. It must, however, have been very great indeed, as the furniture alone was of the most costly kind, consisting of pianos, armchairs, sofas, &c. which were removed to the garret and thrown from thence into the street, for the purpose of rendering them of no possible value whatever.

This is the first act of the kind that our populace have ever engaged in; and although the provocation pleads much in favor of the excesses committed, yet we dread the precedent. To say the least of it, it may be excused, but can't be justified. Summary punishments, the results of popular excitement in a government of laws, can never admit of justification, let the circumstances be ever so aggravating.

The whole of yesterday and the preceding day, the police jail was crowded by persons pressing forward to witness the unfortunate wretches who had escaped cruelties that would compare with those of a Domitian, a Nero or a Caligula. Four thousand persons at least, it is computed, have already visited these victims to convince themselves of their sufferings.

Being one day in London, in company with the Duchess of Gordon, he asked her, "Are we never again to enjoy the honor and pleasure of your grace's society at Edinburgh?" "Oh," said she, Edinburgh is a vile, dull place—I hate it." "Madam, replied the gallant barrister, "the Sun might as well say—There's a vile, dark morning, I wont rise to-day."

A counterfeiter has been arrested in South Carolina, and brought to Charleston for trial, charged with counterfeiting bills on the U. S. Bank. The Courier says, "we were favored with a sight of two of the counterfeits, one a \$10 Bill of the Branch Bank at Nashville, Tenn., the other a \$10 Bill of the Mother Bank at Philadelphia, both of which were well executed, and calculated to impose upon any who were not good judges.



THE BORDERER.

*Nullius in verba
magistri.*

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, May 13, 1834.

PROTEST REJECTED

On Wednesday last, the Senate rejected the President's "Protest," by a vote of 27 to 16.

Virginia Election, as far as heard from, Administration 41—Opposition 78.

On Tuesday last, the Maryland Savings Institution, of Baltimore stopped payment.

We learn that the United States Insurance Company, of Baltimore has stopped payment.

The Government Bank Directors, heretofore nominated by the President, and rejected by the Senate, were very recently re-nominated, and again rejected by a vote of 11 affirmative, 30 negative.

"Poulson's Philadelphia American," of the 7th instant, furnishes highly interesting information. It will be seen, that the French Chamber of Deputies, have, by a vote of 176 to 168, refused to appropriate the sum of twenty five millions of francs to indemnify the U. States under the new treaty; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of State, have, in consequence of this vote, resigned their respective offices. Under any circumstances, this would be a great intelligence to our national affairs, it is doubly so. It may be conceded by every candid mind, that our country is, at this time, in a state of great commotion, news of this character is not, in our opinion, calculated to allay the excitement. Whatever course our government may deem expedient to adopt in relation to this important subject, we trust wisdom and prudence may govern their deliberations.

Important from France.

The ship St. Laurence, Capt. Bunker, arrived in New York, brings the Editors of the Gazette the London Courier of the 3d ult. the Times of the 14th, &c. containing dates from Brussels to the first of April, Lisbon and Oporto dates to the 24th of March. The Paris papers of the 2d ult. contain a most important decision for this country. It seems that the Chamber of Deputies have rejected the application for twenty five millions of francs, to indemnify the U. States for spoliation on our commerce. The whole number of votes were 344—in the affirmative 168, negative 176—majority 8. In consequence of this rejection, the Duke de Broglie, Minister of foreign affairs, and General Sebastiani, the Minister of State, both resigned. This produced considerable excitement, and some of the editors imputed to the King unworthy motives.

British three per cent. Consols 61.

The London correspondent of the Times writes under date of Paris, April 8, thus:

Great exertions had been made by Ministers to induce the Chamber to vote for the project, and on no previous occasion perhaps did the Duke de Broglie use his powers of oratory to so great an extent as on this. But those who had made up their minds that a grant of 12,000,000, would have been a very ample compensation of the real amount of loss sustained, being told that they must vote for the twenty-five 000,000 proposed by the project, or against the project altogether, inasmuch as a convention with the United States stipulating for that sum had been signed, and must either be fully executed or wholly rejected, preferred the rejection with all the consequences it threatened, to the chance of a vote by which they were required to provide for what appeared to them an unnecessary surplus.

In the evening, a Cabinet Council

was held at the Tuilleries to consult on the steps that were to be taken. It was attended by all the Ministers, excepting the two who had given in their resignations. The substance of what has transpired is, that it was determined that every means should be used to induce the Duke de Broglie to recall his act of resignation before the choice of a successor should be thought of. I am assured, however, that up to the present moment the Duke has not consented to remain in office. If he persists until to-morrow his successor will be chosen without loss of time. Who the new Minister of Foreign Affairs may be, it is yet impossible to form a conjecture, as the occurrence which will probably call for his appointment was quite unexpected, and no preparation had before been thought of to meet the consequences of it. Some persons speak of the Count de St. Aulaire, now Ambassador at Vienna. He is father in law to the Duke de Cazes, and already it is believed by the same persons that an early consequence of such a nomination will be the appointment of the latter to the London Embassy, which he held as a sort of honorable exile, when the Ultra Royalists in 1820 obtained his removal from the Councils of Louis XVIII, over which he had for some time exercised, as the world knows, a very considerable influence.

The Duke de Broglie's resignation may lead to that of his friend, M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction, but it will probably not affect any of the other Members of the Cabinet. As to M. Sebastiani, whether he had chosen to resign or retain his title of Minister of State without attributions, it was a matter of no consequence whatever to any body. People only are surprised, that being yet possessed of sufficient powers of reflection to have deemed his retirement necessary after formal disapproval pronounced by the Chamber of a treaty to which he was a party, he had not long before left the superfluous presence in the Cabinet.

Letters of the 27th of March have been received to day from Madrid. It would appear from them that the projected expedition to Portugal has been resolved upon by the Spanish Government, and that troops were already despatched to the frontier. Some persons suppose that the expedition is not undertaken with the only view of driving Don Carlos from the frontiers of Spain, but also to afford assistance to Don Pedro against Don Miguel. This supposition, however, rests merely on the fact that M. Surmen to, the Envoy of Donna Maria, had had an audience of the Regent of Spain, on the 21st, for the purpose of delivering his credentials. None of the expected Ministerial resignations had yet actually occurred, but that of M. Burgos was still spoken of, and it was once more said that M. Imaz, the new Minister of Finance, also wished to retire, on account of his great age. The convention of the Cortes is hardly alluded to in the letters of the 27th, and the little said of it does not enable us to judge of what is intended, or whether any final decision had yet been taken.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of April 1st.—M. Dupin, President, in the chair. The debate was resumed on the project of law relative to the treaty between France and the United States.

M. A. Delamartine, after some general reflections upon the imperial diplomacy, which he said in default of reasons made use of general maxims, and tore the Pope from the altar of St. Peter's, and the Spanish Monarchs from the royal residence at Madrid, entered upon the question before the Chamber, and said the only question to be decided was if we were, or not debtors of the United States. In his opinion, the debt was established; for during 17 years it has been under examination and discussion, and the duty man whom France and the United States could choose as arbitrator, General Laisney, has declared that 30,000,000, at least are due the Americans. (Exclamations of various kinds.) The honorable deputy concluded by saying that the rejection of the project might produce a hostile disposition on the part of the Americans, & lead to the most disastrous results for our commerce.

M. Dupin made some observations with regard to the questions of public right involved in the project of law, which he voted against. M. Duchatel expressed an opinion similar to that already put forward by some of the preceding speakers—that the advantages resulting from the American by the carrying trade during the war between

England and France could, under no possible view, be considered as compensation for the injury done to others by the decrees of Milan and Berlin. The debt, he added, was the result of injustice—an injustice none attempted to deny—an injustice which was not the effect of war, but which was committed in time of peace, for there was no war between France and the U. S. On the other hand, the advantages said to be gained by the Americans were not of our creating, but were the results of the goodfortune or favorable chance which crowned enterprises where they risked all to gain something. With regard to the importance of the cession of Louisiana, the honorable deputy observed that our rights to that territory were contested, and might not have been eventually recognized. It was heretofore not anything in possession that we gave up; we only abandoned a doubtful lawsuit; and what did we obtain in exchange—a real and solid advantage, in a considerable diminution of duties upon our wines which has led to an immense extension of our commerce. These diminutions have been, according to the various qualities of the wines from 42% to 30%, from 21% to 14% and from 14% to 8% and these lessened duties were to have been still further diminished one half at the end of March, 1834.

The incontestable advantages resulting from these diminutions, will be at first 800,000, a year, and will afterwards rise to 1,000,000, or 1,500,000. The honorable deputy after insisting upon the immense commercial advantages resulting from our relations with America, contended that we should be particularly desirous to act with justice and equity towards that country, to whose increasing prosperity and importance there seemed to be no limit. The honorable deputy, in resuming, said it was till after the most strict calculations had been made that the present treaty was entered into; that the same strictness of calculation had not been practised by those who opposed the project—and that therefore he, (the honorable deputy) foreseeing the disastrous consequences to French commerce, which would most likely follow the rejection of the project, could not hesitate between a hypocritical objection and positive facts, and must therefore, not wishing to be responsible for the results of a rejection of the project, vote for its adoption.

M. Salverte contended that the arguments drawn from the injury that might ensue to our commerce from the rejection of the project appeared to him of no weight. He said, he said, a better opinion of the wisdom of the government of the U. States than to suppose that it would so lightly be so gross a matter, and in a fit of puerile anger, lay on additional duties on the productions of France—a proceeding which must speedily react upon the prosperity of America herself. Besides, added the honorable deputy, the time is passed for waging war by means of custom house officers, duties are no longer imposed out of hatred or anger to foreign countries, but only with a view of encouraging the productions of our own. But, continued the honorable deputy, what is to hinder the Americans, after having paid 25,000,000, from excluding, by increased duties, our wines and silks, if they should find it to their interest to do so? I do not say that this will be the case, but I merely mention the possibility of such an event, to show you that it is interest that will always regulate the conduct of a people so essentially calculating as the Americans.

The honorable deputy after having reproached the Minister at Foreign Affairs with having designated those who should vote against the project, as the cause of any future decline of our manufactures, and any public disorders resulting therefrom, concluded by voting against the project. (Cries of "Question, question.")

Mr. Jay, Reporter of the Commission, rose to reply to the principal objections made to the project, but from the debility of his voice, and the noise of the general conversation that prevailed, little of what he said could be heard. M. Berryer requested to be allowed to put a question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to 28 American ships which had been seized in some of the Spanish ports and confiscated. The value of these vessels and their cargoes added the honorable deputy, was according to the Minister's statement, 8,000,000, for which sum it figures in the 25,000,000, of indemnity; so that we thus give to America 8,000,000, to indemnify her for the loss sustained by the confiscation of her ships by Spain. The honorable deputy proceeded to state that in the treaty of 1819, between the U. S.

States and Spain, all claims relative to these vessels were definitely and positively decided to be given up by America, and Spain for ever discharged from every demand relative to them.

By this arrangement added the honorable deputy, America transferred the claims she might have had on Spain, for these prizes, to Spain, and by this treaty definitely arranged them. It therefore appears that these 8,000,000, which are included in the present indemnity, are, according to this arrangement, to be paid twice over.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said—the answer to M. Berryer's question is very simple. The treaty of which he speaks has nothing whatsoever to do with the question relative to the ships seized in the Spanish ports of St. Sebastian, Bilbao, and passage. The history of the seizures is as follows—

On the 10th of February, 1810, an order came to bring these ships to Bayonne, from the Spanish ports where they had been seized, and into which they had been inveigled at the suggestion of the French General, then commanding in that part of Spain. These vessels and their cargoes were sold at Bayonne, and the produce of the sale paid into the public treasury. The object of the treaty of 1819 was to liquidate the debts due by Spain to the United States, and not those due by France to America, arising out of facts that happened in Spain, which was then occupied by the French armies.

M. Berryer again insisted upon his view of the subject.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied—Not one of the ships for which an indemnity has been given in the treaty of 1821, now before the Chamber, is alluded to by the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States. That treaty therefore, has nothing whatsoever to do with the present question.

M. Mauguin began by expressing a similar opinion to that of M. Berryer, with regard to the vessels seized in the Spanish ports, and the treaty of 1819. The honorable deputy, in alluding to what had been asserted in a previous part of the debate by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government of the Restoration was on the point of granting an indemnity to the Government of the United States, said he would repeat an expression, which, in his opinion did honor to a man now in misfortune.

The honorable deputy stated that being one of the commissioners charged with interrogating Prince Polignac, when confined in the castle of Vincennes, he had heard him in the intervals of examination, when the members of the commission and the fallen minister were engaged in speaking on miscellaneous subjects, say so the American claims being mentioned, "Take care, I have studied that question, and we owe nothing to the United States."

The New Orleans Bee remarks that the 10th of April has been a very remarkable day in that city. In addition to the conflagration, and the horrifying disclosures consequent thereupon, it appears, that Johnson, deputy marshal, killed a man by the name of Patterson, while serving a civil process upon him for \$50. Patterson on being arrested, made resistance, and called upon the bystanders to aid him in escaping. Johnson had the pistol in his hand, and alleged that it went off by accident.

The following paragraphs are from the same paper.

We understand that on Friday night last, a young man by the name of Kelly, in a fit of passion, cut the throat of his wife with a razor. Immediately after, believing her dead, he cut his own with the same instrument. The wife was not dead on Saturday morning last, and hopes were then entertained of her recovery. The calendar of crimes multiplies upon our hands.

We understand, that evening before last, a man employed at the rail-road named Rivers, killed another at the lake with a knife. The deed, it is alleged, was committed while attempting to keep some sailors from making a noise. With one hand the accused pushed the deceased off, and with the other inflicted the blow. The morals of our people must certainly be getting very bad; when we have to notice the commission of so many acts of depravity in one day.

The occasion was embroiled, at the Election in Jefferson county, in Virginia, on Monday week, to take the sense of the People on the question of the restoration of the Public Debt to the Bank of the United States. The number of votes taken was 299; of whom 273 voted in favor of the restoration and 24 against. Not much.

Married on Wednesday last by the Rev. L. in Henderson, Mr. JESSE LONG, to Miss MARY A. GULLIF, both of New town, Worcester county.

George T. Mills.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the HOUSE CARPENTERS BUSINESS. All orders from town or country, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at his shop near the bridge, or at Mr. Josiah W. St. Heath's May 13, 1834.

Six cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living at Sandy-hill, Md. on the fifth instant, an indentured apprentice, by the name of Edward Collins about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; dark hair and complexion.—All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said runaway at their peril. The above reward of six cents will be given and no more to any person who will apprehend and deliver said apprentice to me.

Benjamin P. Bonnewell.

May 13, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County.

APRIL TERM, 1834.

On application of John S. Purnell, Administrator of George L. Purnell, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereon, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. of the proceedings of the said Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 9th day of May eighteen hundred and thirty four.

L. P. Spence Reg. of Wills

for Worcester County.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Geo. L. Purnell late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of April next, (1835) they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of May 1834.

JOHN L. PURNELL, Admr.

of George L. Purnell, dec'd.

May 13, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphan court of Worcester county.

APRIL TERM, 1834.

ON application of Joseph Richardson, Admr. of Eliakim Bennett late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. of the proceedings of the said Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand affixed the public seal of my office this 9th of May 1834.

L. P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills

for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans court of Worcester County in Maryland letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Eliakim Bennett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of November next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May 1834.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Adm.

of Eliakim Bennett, deceased.

May 13, 1834.

THE Literary Club passed the following resolution at the meeting previous to the last, viz. Resolved that any member who shall absent himself from the Club two meetings in succession, and who shall not appear at the next succeeding meeting, in person or by proxy, and assign a satisfactory excuse for his absence, at least from one of said meetings, shall be expelled from the Club.

By Order,

GORDON M. RANDY, Secretary.

May 6, 1834.

Great Aeronautic Expedition.

The circumstances attending the second splendid balloon ascension of Mr. Mills, on Thursday afternoon, render it one of the most lightened and interesting aeronautic expeditions ever made. We mentioned in yesterday's paper the particulars of his departure from Fairmont, and the apparent course he had taken; and are now enabled to supply some very interesting details of his long and rapid flight through the upper regions. His first course, after ascending, was about south east, but in a short time a counter current of air wafted him in an opposite or westerly direction, immediately over the city. His flight westward was only as far as a point above the long bridge over the Patuxco, when he encountered an adverse current which carried him back again in an easterly course. During all this time Mr. Mills continued to rise, by occasionally throwing out ballast. His compass now proved of no service to him, from the constant rotary motion which the balloon assumed, first swinging round in one direction & then revolving in a contrary one. The course of the balloon was eastwardly; at forty minutes after five, Mr. M. encountered a violent snow storm, with the thermometer down to 34°. Besides being obliged to endure its peltings, he was subjected to a thorough drenching from the melted snow, which thawed as it fell on the balloon, and ran down from its neck into the ear immediately under it. At the same time, also, a body of clouds passed beneath him, and he lost sight of the earth altogether. The storm, however, soon passed off, and except the drenching, left him unharmed.

At six o'clock he had attained his greatest elevation, which, according to his estimate and the indications of the barometer, was upwards of two miles. The thermometer was now down to 33°, or only one degree above freezing point. Mr. M. all the while was going eastwardly, passing over the light houses at North Point, and across the expanse of the Chesapeake Bay towards Kent County, on the Eastern Shore. He had now had recourse to his valves, and was gradually descending. After having passed into Kent County about half a mile, he made preparations to land, and had descended within about five hundred feet of the earth, when the balloon was taken by a sudden and violent gust, or current of wind from the east. This was at 35 minutes after six. In an instant after the wind struck the balloon, it was driven with the swiftness of an arrow, and in the short space of seventeen minutes, he was carried back to North Point, a distance of fourteen miles across the Chesapeake Bay!

Now, as heretofore, Mr. Mills preserved an undaunted coolness and self-possession, and as he was careering across the waters with the fleetness of the wind itself, he discharged gas enough to bring him within two hundred feet of the surface. As the anchors struck the water they rebounded with a force that gave him a pretty distinct notice of the rate at which he was travelling. As soon as he came over the land at North Point, the wind greatly abated, and at ten minutes before seven he effected a safe landing on the farm of Mr. Lyde Goodwin, from whence and his family he received every assistance in securing his balloon and apparatus in perfect order.

Thus terminated this most extraordinary aerial voyage, prosecuted for three hours, to the distance of about fifty miles, and for the greater part at an elevation of 1 to 2 and a half miles. After this feat, Mr. Mills—who it should be born in mind, is a young mechanic of Baltimore—self taught, and dependent alone on his own unaided efforts—may fairly take rank with the most successful aeronauts of the age.

The following table shows the observations made by Mr. Mills on the barometer and thermometer, at various periods during his voyage. He left Fairmont at ten minutes before four o'clock P. M.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
11 MIN	29.6	63
15	29.8	59
25	29.2	54
40	29.1	51
55	29.9	43
10	29.4	41
25	29.3	36
40	29.9	34
55	29.8	31
15	29.7	33
30	29.0	66
45	29.4	41
55	29.2	51
10	27.0	58

Revolutionary Anecdote.

It is said the following humorous occurrence happened on the day of signing the declaration of independence:—Mr. Harrison, one of the delegates from Virginia, was a large portly man; Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, was slender and spare. A little after the solemn transaction of signing the instrument Mr. Harrison said, smiling, to Mr. Gerry, "When the hanging scene comes to be exhibited, I shall have the advantage over you on account of my size; all will be over with me in a moment, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."

Tale of a tub.—The English paper give an interesting account of a wager recently made by a member of the royal household and the son of an Earl, a lad of fourteen years of age. The latter bet fifty guineas that he would navigate the Thames from Blackfriars to Westminster in a washing tub of six geese power. He performed the feat, it seems without the least difficulty, and that in the presence of royalty itself: Queen Adelaide and a great number of distinguished personages being witnesses. The six geese harnessed in the tub were guided with the utmost accuracy, it only being necessary when they manifested a disposition to deviate, to switch them into the right course. Britain is undoubtedly Goddess of the waves.—N. Y. Cour.

Salisbury Bank.

WE will receive Notes on the Bank of Salisbury, at par, in payment for goods.

ISAAC P. SMITH, & Son.
Snow-hill, April 29, 1834.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.

ON application of Elisha P. Parker, Executor of William Parker (of John) late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof—and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 18th day of April 1834.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Will for Wor. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of William Parker, (of John) late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th of April 1834.

Elisha P. Parker, Executor of William Parker, (of John) dec'd.
April 23, 1833.

MARYLAND.

Orphan's court of Worcester county, APRIL Term, 1834.

ON application of Martha Collins and Alfred I. Forman, Executors of James A. Collins, late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that they give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester county.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 8th day of April 1834.

L. P. Spence, Reg. of Wills for Worcester county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of James A. Collins, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 16th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of April 1834.

Martha Collins, and Alfred I. Forman, Executors of James A. Collins, deceased.
April 15, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued by Joseph Leonard, a Justice of the Peace for Worcester County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Freney, one at the suit of William Freney & Co., one at the suit of Jehu Parsons, one at the suit of Noah Rider, use of Wm. Anderson, one at the suit of James Hamilton, use of William Freney & Co., use of Jehu Parsons, one at the suit of Zedekiah H. Williams, one at the suit of Cathell Humphres, two at the suit of George Todd, one at the suit of Benjamin White, one at the suit of Joseph Purbos, one at the suit of William Livingston, one at the suit of Ayres G. Parker, one at the suit of Henry Disharoon, use of James Brington, one at the suit of Frances Mezik, one at the suit of Robert Stuart, and one at suit of Noah Tighman, all against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of James Jones; I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim & demand of said J. Jones in & to the following goods and chattels, lands and Tenements both at Law and Equity, lying and being in said County, to wit:—Six Windsor Chairs, One Wain Cart, one Bay Mare, one Gig and Harness, one yoke of Oxen, one Cabbard, one Bureau, one Clock, one Walnut Table, two Pine Tables, two Beds and furniture and steeds and cords; also those Tracts or parcels of Land lying and being as before stated called and known by the name or names of "GENSES PURCHASE," and "CATHELL'S CHANCE," or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called containing two hundred and twelve acres more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the town of Salisbury at Rostin C. Weatherley's tavern on the 29th of MAY at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder for CASH to satisfy the aforesaid writs and costs.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Constable.
May 6 1834.

BRUCE'S New York Type Foundry.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers, that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display; and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising:

45	Fonts of Roman Capitals with Figures
25	" Italic do. do.
5	" Title Roman do. do.
5	" Title Italic do. do.
5	" Shaded Roman do. do.
17	" Antique do. do.
12	" Black do. do.
5	" Open Black do. do.
2	" Script do. do.
5	" German Text do. do.
2	" Open Text do. do.
25	" Two line Roman Capitals with Figures
10	" Two line Italic Capitals
10	" Shaded Capitals of various kinds.
6	" Open do. do.
7	" Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides, Ornamental Letters, Blackslope, Mucis, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific work: orders for any of which, or for composing Sticks, Cases, Chases &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of the bill from the Foundry.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO.
New York.
May 6, 1834.

Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester county court, on the first Tuesday in November Term next, to show cause if any they have why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, that day being appointed for a hearing of his case.

GEORGE CLAYWELL.
May 6, 1834.

LEWIS CATON,
IS PREPARED TO DO
JOB PRINTING.
SUCH AS
Pamphlets, Certificates,
Hand Bills, Circulars,
Blanks, Cards, &c.
Of every description on the most reasonable terms.

Blank Warrants &c.
For sale at this Office.

Horse Bills
Handsomely executed at the Office of the Register.

NEW GOODS.

Isaac P. Smith, and Son,
HAVE just received, and are now opening a general assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Snow-hill, April 15, 1834.

THOS. C. WORNOCK'S

Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.

HE takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, and has brought with him a large supply of SUPERIOR LEATHER, of the following kinds, to wit:—Morocco, Water-proof, and Calf-skin, out of which he will make BOOTS for cash and credit.

Calf skin Boots,	Cash,	\$5 00
Do. do.	Credit	6 50
Morocco Boots,	Cash,	5 00
Do. do.	Credit,	6 50
Water-proof Boots,	Cash,	3 50
Do. do.	Credit,	5 00

All other work in proportion.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing more than three months, are requested to make immediate payment; otherwise they may expect to settle with an officer.

T. C. W.
Snow-hill, March 25, 1834.

CABINET MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues the **Cabinet Business,** in the town of Snow-Hill, in Bank Street, a few doors from the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins, where he is prepared to make all kinds of work in his line, as CHEAP, if not cheaper, than can be done in the County, in a workmanlike manner, and out of such materials as may be ordered.—All kinds of Furniture, repaired in handsome style, and made to look equal to new.

The subscriber has always on hand Mahogany, Walnut, Gum, & Pine plank of the best quality.

The subscriber tenders his most unfeigned thanks to his friends and former customers, for the favors he has received, and solicits a continuance, assuring them that he will attend to all orders from town & country for work in his line of business, with promptitude and faithfulness.

JOHN EVANS.
July 22, 1833.

J CARD.

HAVING become associated in the practice of Law in this County, with Thomas A. Spence, Esquire, I would advertise my clients and the public: That one or both of us, may be found in my office in this village, every day in the week except Sunday.

IRVING SPENCE.

We are authorized to announce John N. Steele, Esquire, as a candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. L. P. Dennis.

April 22 1834.

We are authorised to announce James A. Stewart, Esquire, of Dorchester County, as a candidate for the seat in Congress, vacated by the death of the Hon. Littleton P. Dennis.

April 22 1834.

Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester county court, on the first Tuesday in November Term next, to show cause if any they have why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, that day being appointed for a hearing of his case.

GEORGE CLAYWELL.
May 6, 1834.

LEWIS CATON,
IS PREPARED TO DO
JOB PRINTING.
SUCH AS
Pamphlets, Certificates,
Hand Bills, Circulars,
Blanks, Cards, &c.
Of every description on the most reasonable terms.

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Of every description on the most reasonable terms.

Blank Warrants &c.
For sale at this Office.

Horse Bills
Handsomely executed at the Office of the Register.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.

On application of Denard Williams, Administrator Debonis Non, of Jacob Dale, late of Worcester County, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 18th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester County.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Md, letters of Administration, d. b. n. on the personal estate of Jacob Dale, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

DENARD WILLIAMS, Adm. in strator, d. b. n. of Jacob Dale, deceased.
April 22, 1834.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.

On application of James McG. Dale, administrator of William G. W. Dale, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 18th day of April eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

L. P. Spence Reg. Wills for Worcester county.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. G. W. Dale, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of April 1834.

James McG. Dale, Administrator of William G. W. Dale, dec'd.
April 22, 1834.

Maryland.

Orphan's court of Worcester county, APRIL TERM, 1834.

ON application of Thos. A. Spence, Admr. (with a copy of the Will annexed,) of Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 8th of April 1834.

L. P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of E. R. Wilson, Esquire, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 16th of April 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of April 1834.

THOMAS A. SPENCE, Admin. strator (with a copy of the Will annexed) of Ephraim K. Wilson, Esquire, dec'd.
April 15 1834.

Breadth Tornado.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer May 25th.—The most terrible tornado ever witnessed in this part of Virginia, occurred on Monday last. The destruction of human life and of property of every kind is truly appalling. It would be impossible to give more than a faint outline of its desolating fury. The scene is represented by those who had an opportunity of seeing it, as one of surpassing grandeur and sublimity. Every thing within its range, was laid prostrate, the largest trees were torn up by the roots and carried a considerable distance; dwelling and out houses were levelled with the earth, and their fragments scattered in every direction. The day had been cloudy, with occasional showers. About 8 o'clock the clouds assumed a black and lowering aspect. In a few minutes after, the whirlwind commenced its ravages. A correspondent who witnessed its violence, says "It was in the form of an inverted cone, and every cloud near seemed to rush into the vortex. As it approached, you might see the limbs of the forests creaking through the darkened air. Its duration, at any point, was not more than one or two minutes. Its general course was from West to East; its width varied from two hundred yards to a half a mile, and from what we have already heard of its destructive march, its extent could not have been less than seventy miles. The following details will, we fear, present but a very imperfect sketch of its devastations.

A gentleman writes us that the tornado appears to have commenced in the county of Lunenburg, near Hungry Town, where almost all the heavy timber was torn up by roots, and where it proved very fatal. Near this place, it seems that the poor (who lived in log houses) were the principal sufferers several negroes and children being killed. Hence it passed by Notaway Courthouse where the storm instead of abating increased—the public road being rendered utterly impassable. From Notaway Courthouse, or near that place the wind passing in a NE direction, reached the plantation of Mr. R. Fitzgerald, where great injury was done, but no lives lost. Near his residence was that of Mr. John Fitz who suffered immensely, having one negro killed, another's arm broke, and various others injured. Hence it pursued the same course to the house of Mr. Justice, where great injury was likewise sustained several persons were injured, and the life on one despaired of. The next death was that of Mr. Joshua Hawks, an honest upright citizen, was literally crushed, his wife at the same time received injury so severe as to leave but little hopes of recovery.

The next place from whence we have any authentic particulars, is Curtis's (formerly Reese's) on Cox Road, where the storm appears to have been equally destructive. Mr. Curtis writes us, that every house on Mr. Herbert Reese's plantation, except his dwelling house, is blown to atoms; Mr. Frank Reese, the overseer and 3 negroes, lost their lives; other negroes badly crippled; his wagon, which was nearly new, hurled to atoms, even the wheels broken in fragments, and the hubs blown two or three hundred yards. Mrs. Jincy Crowder had every house on her farm, (dwelling house and all) torn to pieces. Old farmer Reese lost every house except his dwelling house. No lives at either of the two last named places. I understand from a gentleman traveller, it passed on the neighborhood of Col. Jeter's. Several lives lost in that neighborhood. I also hear that it has done considerable damage in the neighborhood of Thos. Jordan's with the loss of lives &c. It appears that it passed from west to east near on the north side and nearly parallel with Cox Road.

We have no certain accounts of the ravages of the tornado after it passed the neighborhood of Curtis, until it reached the plantation of Mr. Wm. E. Boisseau, about four miles from town. The scene at this place baffled every attempt at description. Here its desolating fury spared nothing. The dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. were entirely demolished, and timbers, planks &c. separated into fragments and scattered over the farm in every direction. Nothing is left to mark the site of the dwelling house but a small portion of the brick foundation. The family escaped from the house, and attempted to take refuge in the garden, but were overtaken by the whirlwind, and knocked down by the flying wreck of their former dwelling. Mr. B's brother, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, was killed; and Mr. B. his wife and four other inmates of his family, were wounded, though not dangerously.

In the negro quarters the injury was equally severe—one woman was killed, and six or eight others were wounded, one very dangerously. The loss sustained by Mr. B. is very great. The persons who have subsequently visited the place describe it as though the genius of destruction had made it his temporary abode.

From Mr. Boisseau's it passed along near the Southard boundary line of this town, without doing much injury until it reached the plantation of Mr. Augustine Burge in Prince George. A friend has given us the following account of its devastation in that direction.—At Mr. Augustine Burge's it blew down his stable, and almost all his negro houses, fortunately no persons were killed but several were slightly hurt. At Hill's Field the plantation of Mr. Wm. Baird, every house was blown down except the dwelling, a two story house near it a kitchen or two and the machine house. The Waggoner, John a faithful servant was killed in the woods by the falling of a tree—the two horses in the wagon were likewise killed.—At Hickory Hill, the residence of Mr. Wm. Shah de la cotton gin, a stable and kitchen were blown down. There were two negro men in the kitchen, two of them were badly hurt; one of them was carried with the wreck of the house at least fifty yards.

So tremendous was the storm, that from Walnut Hill, Mr. J. V. Wilcox's country residence, to Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann Thweatt, you have a vista scarcely interrupted by a solitary tree, a distance of four or five miles. The forests, too through which the tornado passed, were wooded with as majestic a growth as can be found probably in Virginia.

At Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann H. Thweatt, there is not a house except the dwelling & one small out house left standing. One negro was killed and ten or twelve wounded. A gentleman who has seen the effects of the storm on this plantation says, that it present the appearance of having been visited by a heavy freshet.

We have no further particulars of its progress to the East, but we learn that it crossed the James River, between Tarbay and Coggin Point.

New influence of Climate.
M. BARANORA, formerly apostolic prefect at Senegal, (Africa) has given us some very interesting account of the habits and opinions of the natives of that country, and of what he considers the influence of the climate upon religious opinions and practices. We translate the following:

"During my residence in Senegal, I had an opportunity of making an observation which I leave to philosophers to explain. The residence of Europeans under a burning sun, and their association with the blacks of the country, gradually degrades them to the same state of slavery of prejudices with natives. I have seen among others, two merchants from Bordeaux, who after thirty years residence in Africa, adopted entirely the charms and talismans of the marabouts or priests of the country. I made the same remark with reference to almost all the mulattoes of Goree; although brought up in the christian religion of which they follow exteriorly the practice, the greater part of the merchants consult the marabouts before launching a vessel, and hide under their shirts with the most respectful care the gregis or charms, which decorate the breasts of their slaves. Mr. Turpin, mayor of Goree, kept in his cellar a large serpent, which he believed was the soul of his grandfather; and on certain days in the year, nothing in the world would have tempted him to eat fish, because the negroes of Dacar declared that the fish taken on those days, were the geni of their ancestors.—Philad U. S. Gaz.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

The Wheeling Gazette notices the arrival at that place, on the 13th ult., of the Steamboat Enterprise, from New Orleans. She made the passage, a distance of 1800 miles, in 28 running days, by the aid of her machinery alone—against the rapid currents of the Mississippi and Ohio. The Gazette adds:

This is one of the most important facts in the history of this country, and will serve as date of future greatness. A range of steamboats commencing, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; Cincinnati and Louisville; and Smithfield at the mouth of Cumberland, or some eligible place on the Mississippi; below the mouth of the Ohio, thence to Natchez and from Natchez to New Orleans—will render the transportation of men and merchandise as easy—cheap and expeditions on these wa-

ters, as it is by means of sea vessels on the ocean, and certainly far safer! And we are happy to congratulate our readers on the prospect that is presented if such an establishment. Two steamboats, considerably larger than the Enterprise, and yet not too large for the purpose are already built at Pittsburgh, and will no doubt commence running in autumn. Others will follow; the success of the Enterprise must give a spring to this business, that will in a few years, carry it into complete and successful operation.

THE ICE TRADE.

The ship Tuscan which lately returned to Boston from Calcutta, to which port she lately made a successful voyage with a cargo. Another ship is expected to sail for Bombay, also loaded with that commodity. We expect next that the Yankees have shipped an invoice of Nantucket fog for Italy, where we have little doubt it would sell well.

AGENEROUS ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Grennell, of Massachusetts, in crossing the bridge over the basin, near the Centre Market House, on Sunday last, learned from some boys that a negro lad had fallen into the basin, and sunk, some minutes before. Finding any other means of recovering the body hopeless, he threw off his coat, and plunged into the water, (about eight feet deep), and, after going down once or twice ineffectually, at last found the body, and conveyed it to the wharf, to all appearance dead. After a short time, however, he had the happiness to perceive that his efforts, and the risk he incurred, had not been in vain. The lad gradually recovered.

The Captain of the steamer Henry Clay, arrived at New Orleans from Cincinnati, reports that the Cholera had broken out on board the steamer Philadelphia. She landed a detachment of U. S. Troops at Montgomery's point on Sunday morning, the 20th April, the commanding officer of which stated that six of his corps had been attacked with the disease, one of whom had died; two others were supposed to be dangerous.

There had been a few cases among the passengers of the boat; one of whom had died.

Queen Christine, of Spain, now that her weeds for poor Ferdinand begin to be thrown off, has become quite gay, constantly hunting and promiscuous, and entirely forgetful of her fine promises about a liberal government! a convocation of the Cortez, &c. In fact she served a pretty hard apprenticeship during Ferdinand's sickness, and is now making up for it.

Diligences are to be established between Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Extent of a letter dated Louisville, 29th April, to a gentleman in this city.

The Cholera is very bad on the river, a boat arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, lost 17 passengers, 8 of them cabin, and very respectable.

A Mr. Fabain of Bristol, Pa. came to his death last week by a very trifling accident, a splinter under his thumb nail, of the depth of not more than the eighth of an inch. About four weeks after, he took cold in the injured part, mortification ensued, and he died after suffering great agony for nine days.

A law of Louisiana imposes a fine of \$200 on any person who may sell spirituous liquor to a slave. We suppose a slave to drinking is excepted.

The Quebec paper says, it is the practice of British fishermen to use what is called the long line. Every boat has three or four particular lines, with buoys and sinks, and each of these lines has from 500 to 1500 hooks.

We learn from the Boston Atlas, that the sloop of war Erie is to be refitted at once for a cruise of three years. Captain Percival is to command her.

Joseph Buonaparte, has addressed a letter to the French Chamber of Deputies, protesting against the injustice of refusing his family permission to return to France, and thanking all those who have endeavored to obtain this permission.

The celebrated road maker, Mr. Adam, has been knighted by the King of England.

Death of a Child occasioned by a Cat.—A friend intimately acquainted with the facts, and whose statement may be relied on, informs us that a few days since an infant only six months old was killed by a cat having sucked its blood from the nose of the child while asleep in the cradle. The child was found with the blood at its nose, warm but lifeless. The cat remained in the cradle with its mouth and nose immersed in blood, and so gorged as to be unable to leave the place. A medical examination took place, and the result was from the loss of the blood by the child, and the great quantity found in the cat, which was killed. That the life of the child was taken by the cat.—New York Daily Advertiser.

In our paper yesterday morning we stated that the "Etna" of H. B. Majesty's navy, had impressed two men from the american ship "Rosanna" of Boston, commanded by Capt. George H. Jennings, while lying in Port Praya, St. Jago, although no other sailor could be obtained in that port. It may not therefore be amiss to state, that by a letter dated 17th Feb. we learn that Capt. J. protested against him in the usual form—upon this the 1st lieutenant of the "Etna" challenged him to fight, On the American captains offering the terms on which he would accept the challenge, viz. to fight across the table with pistols, the British officer declined.

The commander of the "Rosanna" was presented with a handsome silver set by his passengers, while lying in the port, in testimony of their approval of his conduct during the voyage from Havana.—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Dennis Prieur, Esq. has been elected Mayor, and John Culbertson, Esq. Recorder of the city of New Orleans.

TIGHT PANTS.

Tight pantaloons have a very fair prospect of soon marching out of fashion, at least with the candidates for matrimony.

A few days since, a young gentleman who was as the terms is, engaged to be married to a buxom young lass in the country, procured his wedding suit, and for tight fashion sake had his pantaloons made tight kneed, which exposed the shape of a pair of limbs, bearing a striking resemblance to the handles of a wheelbarrow set up on end. Thus equipped he proceeded at the time appointed to claim his dearest Peggy. The mother, on seeing her intended son-in-law thus suddenly transformed into a monkey, alias a dandy, screamed out to her daughter—"Peggy! if Peter can't afford cloth enough to make a decent pair of trousers, he'll never be able to buy the child a frock;" and raising the broomstick, she forthwith beat a retreat. Peter retreated sure enough, and has not been heard of since! Who after this would think of wearing tight pants?

WORK OR NO PAY.

On a sultry afternoon some ten years since, in that goodly month which comes between May and July, and in which the congregated wisdom of New Hampshire are assembled at the Capitol to overhaul the laws of the land, a member who had stowed away a quantum suff of the good things of this world by the way of eating his dinner, stretched himself out on one of the seats, and was very quietly enjoying his siesta, when one of the sovereign people who had seated himself in the gallery to overlook his servants, happened to observe the aforesaid sleeper, and without ceremony he hawled out, "Hallo! Mr.—you man that's napping on the bench there, the State don't pay you two dollars a day for sleeping, I can tell you, so wake up." By the time the above speech, which was in no ordinary tone of voice, was concluded, the house was in a roar, the sleeper awoke, scared half out of his wits, and the Speaker ordered the galleries cleared.

The Sailor and Juggler.—An English sailor went to see a Juggler exhibit some of his tricks. There happened to be a quantity of gunpowder in the apartment underneath, which took fire, and blew up the house. The sailor was thrown into a garden behind, where he fell without hurt.—He stretched his arms and legs, got up shook himself, rubbed his eyes, and then cried out, (conceiving what had happened to be only a part of the performance, and perfectly willing to go through the whole) "I wonder what the devil the fellow will do next."

Beware of Counterfeits.—the public are particularly cautioned against receiving certain bills of the denomination of \$100, purporting to be of the office of the Bank of the United States, at Washington, payable to the order of Richard Smith. Cashier; as with in the last fortnight four of the above described notes have been presented at the branch in this city for examination by different persons who had received them as genuine. This circumstance induces supposition that there must be many others of the same kind now in course of imposition upon the unwary. Those which have been presented at the Branch in this city are signed N. Biddle, President, Wm. McIlvaine, Cashier, letter M., and dated 17th Feb 1830.—C. Mercury.

The Legislature of Rhode Island was convened at Newport, on Tuesday. The organization of the Government was to take place on Wednesday. There being a doubt whether any Senate had been elected by the people, the old Legislature was called together, to examine the returns, and provide by a law for the contingency of a new election.

The population of Great Britain in 1833, was estimated at 16,557,398, viz. Agriculture occupiers 1,500,000 laborers, 4,800,000; Manufacturers 2,400,000; Prop, and annuities, 1,116,398; Seamen and soldiers, 831,000; Shopkeepers, 2,100,000; all other classes, 3,180,000.

FOR THE BORDERER.

On Prayer Meetings.

Mr. Editor:—We saw by your last paper a piece signed Amicus in reply to one under the signature of Theophilus. We must confess Mr. Editor we do not exactly see the bearing of the piece signed Amicus if applied to Prayer Meetings in this village. His language (but we will not for a moment suppose that he intends it thus to be construed) might perhaps imply a censure upon the conductors of the Prayer Meetings at Snow-hill, fortunately the characters of the persons who have charge of these meetings stand so high that they need no vindication, he cannot for a moment (as we have already remarked) suppose that Amicus intends to doubt the piety of any or all of the above named gentlemen but admitting that he did, we wish to make the enquiry of him if the fact that he doubted the piety of any or all of the leaders—in these meetings would be any excuse to him or any one else for absenting themselves from the place where God people assemble to pray. Sin is mingled with every thing that we do in this fallen world, and imperfection is stamped upon all the actions of man and (as Theophilus remarked) we cannot expect these meetings to be exempt from receiving the stamp which old mother Eve by taking the apple, impressed upon all her race.

We perfectly agree Mr. Editor with Amicus that none but persons of un doubted piety and exemplary christian character should lead in the exercises of these meetings, and we do hope, that this will always be carefully attended to by our praying brethren, and that they will see that none but suitable persons be called upon to pray. The objection of Amicus may have one effect which we wish to guard against—it is this—that some persons might wish perhaps to excuse themselves from attending these meetings on the ground that they were not conducted altogether in a manner they could wish; we therefore Mr. Editor wish to make one enquiry of Amicus, (and we wish him to understand us, that we put this enquiry and make these remarks (as we hope) solely for the purpose of doing good and not for the sake of controversy or of vindicating Theophilus. Do you attend these meetings regularly, and are you doing every thing you can to forward their interests? if you are you have our prayers that you may succeed in making them more perfect. But if you do not attend and this is the reason of your non-attendance, let us respectfully suggest to you that hints of this sort would come with a better grace from another source. We beg of you not to let this be your excuse for not attending and uniting heartily in the exercises, though hypocrites and self-deceivers should attend and lead in these meetings, the day is fast approaching when their true characters will be revealed, and when they must give an account of all the deeds done in the body, their conduct however will be no excuse for you at that day. Every one must give up his individual account of what he has done in this state of probation and trial, and let us beg of each of you both Amicus and Theophilus and also of your readers to remember that you must stand above before the Bar of a reviving and a heart-searching God. PHILO THEOPHILUS



THE BORDERER.

"Nullus in verba magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, May 20, 1834.

In another column of this paper, will be found the "Proposals to publish the Easton Gazette in an extended and improved form." The Editor intends to devote a great portion of his paper to Agriculture, a subject of the first importance. From the experience and known talents of the gentleman who will have the control of the agricultural department, the farmer may confidently expect much valuable information.

New York, May 13.

FATAL DISASTER.

On Sunday afternoon a company of seven individuals were on a sailing excursion in the sloop boat Ohio, on the East River, near Blackwell's Island, a sudden gust of wind struck the boat and caused her to ship a heavy sea, which nearly filled her. The crew were completely adrift in the vessel, and continued to for some minutes till she sunk from under them. At this moment they saw a small boat coming to their assistance and made every effort to get to her; but there being a heavy sea at the time, and two of them being unable to swim, four out of the seven found a watery grave before the boat could reach them. The persons thus drowned were John Cooper, a baker, James Cooper, his brother, Andrew Coonan and John Smith. The three last were seamen, and ship mates. The survivors were M. G. Cooper, John Crecherson, printer, and John Jennings, smith. The greatest credit is due to Messrs. Rufus Delano and John Carney, (No. 63 Goerck st.) who went to the assistance of these unfortunate persons, and, by whose exertions alone, at the imminent risk of their lives the three persons above mentioned were saved.—*Courier.*

Washington, May 12.

There was a great concourse at the Senate this morning, to hear the expected message read, in relation to the treaty of indemnification. None, however, was sent in, and I understand it has been determined not to send one in, as the regular cabinet are of opinion, that the affair is merely deferred, and that the appropriation is by no means to be considered as rejected. The French Chamber has upon more than one occasion refused to vote appropriations one year, and has sanctioned them the next.

No other matters of general interest have arisen in either house today.—*Poulson's (Phil.) American.*

The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday afternoon has the annexed paragraph:

We learn that the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States were summoned to appear this day before the Committee of Investigation, "at the North American Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia," and to bring with them the credits of said Bank, showing the "indebtedness of individuals to said Bank."

Accordingly, the President of the Bank and all the Directors repaired in person to the Hotel; appeared before the Committee and declined producing the Books at the Hotel. And so the matter stands for the present.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning inform us that immediately after the occurrence related above, the Committee adjourned to meet in Washington on Thursday. Some of the members of it, is said, have already passed through this city on their return thither.

TEST OATH.

At the Lancaster Court, in South Carolina, Judge Richardson, on a case similar to that of McCready in Charleston, decided against the constitutionality of the "Test Oath." A Colonel elect applied to the General for his Commission tendering the usual oath, but refused the new oath, and the Commission being withheld, applied for a mandamus—Judge Richardson decided in his favour, and the case has been carried up to the Court of Appeals. This with that decided the other way by Judge Bay at Charleston, comes up at Columbia, during the present month.

The Packet Ship Ontario, at New York from London, has on board \$350,000 in specie.

The United States schooner Grampus, arrived at St. Thomas on the twenty second ultimo, in a gale, thrown over eight guns, and lost her boats.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Monday, May 12.

A number of memorials were presented, praying a restoration of the Deposits, and a recharter of the Bank. Various reports and resolutions were offered.

A bill authorizing the Polish Exiles lately arrived in this country, to locate a township of land in the State of Illinois, or Territory of Michigan.

[On the passage of this bill, Mr. Waggaman asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and are as follows:]

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McKean, Moore, Morris, Naudin, Poindexter, Potter, Prentiss Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster Wilkins—25.

Nays—Messrs. Black, Brown, Hendricks, Hill, King of Alabama, Robinson, Shepley, Swift, Tyler, Waggaman, White, Wright, Grundy, Keane 14.

PENSION FUND.

Mr. Clayton moved to take up, for consideration the report of the Judiciary Committee on the message of the President, relative to the United States Bank and the Pension Fund; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clayton made some remarks in favor of adopting the report, and concluded by moving an amendment to the resolution that the Secretary of War has no authority to appoint a Pension Agent, except when specially authorized to do so by act of Congress; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wright then expressed a wish to give his views upon this subject, and moved to postpone it till tomorrow; which was agreed to.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution, reported by the Library Committee, accepting the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, presented by Lieutenant Levy, and directing it to be placed in the centre of the public square, east of the capitol.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the report was concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; when after spending some time therein adjourned.

HUNTSVILLE, (Ala) April 29.

The Season.—For two weeks preceding last Saturday, we had the most delightful weather. The season promised to realize the expectations of the planter, and generously to repay his toil.

But alas, how changed the prospect now! On last Saturday, the wind began to blow from the North West, and there was a very sensible change in the atmosphere, which continued to grow colder, and on Sunday night we had a severe frost, which has wrought a most fearful change in the anticipations of the planter. The stand of cotton, which was unprecedentedly fine, has been, as we are informed, almost totally destroyed. Some gentlemen have determined to plough up and re-plant their whole crop, which, considered the advanced stage of the season, is a most discouraging alternative—while others on account of the scarcity of seed must rely upon the withered prospect before them. In whatever aspect it may be regarded, this snipping frost is a most deplorable calamity!

The Test Oath is about to be enforced in S. Carolina, notwithstanding the pendency of the judicial question as to its constitutionality before the

Court of Appeals. The Brigadier General has directed all the newly elected officers to take the oath before the 11th May, under pain of a forfeiture of their commissions. The Unionists recommend a universal litigation of the question. The officers opposed to the oath are advised in every instance to demand their commissions with a tender of the oath in the State Constitution, and a refusal to take the new oath. On the withholding of their commissions, they are to apply for the writs of mandamus to compel the delivery and be prepared to sue out writs of prohibition, and quo warranto to prevent the illegal commissioning of others in their places.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The Insurrection at an End.

By the brig Paragon, we have received Very Cruz papers to April 7th. They bring the important intelligence of arrangement being concluded between Gen. Baragan on the part of the government, and Gen. Bravo on the part of the insurgents in the South, by virtue of which, hostilities are terminated and peace restored to the Republic.

Extract of a letter from General Lafayette to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated 2d April, 1834.

"It is with the deepest affliction and with the liveliest displeasure that I write to you, and to you alone on the subject of what happened yesterday; the American treaty was rejected by a majority of a few votes. M. de Broglie very honorably sent in his resignation this morning; General Sebastiani, the author of the treaty, has done the same. You will be, as I have been, surprised to see that several members of the cote gauche have sided against the treaty. I am still sick and with a fair hope of recovery, provided I do not commit any imprudence; that danger however, would not have prevented me, as you may well suppose, from appearing in the House; but my friends used so many arguments to dissuade me from going, that I at last, was compelled to yield. It is best that I should repress the expression of my feelings upon this subject; I shall therefore speak of my sentiments for you, &c."

LIBERIA.

We have received letters from friends in Western Africa, some extracts from which have been published. On a re-perusal one remark struck us as worthy of public notice. The writer, after having been six weeks at Monrovia, says—"I have not seen a person in the least intoxicated since my arrival. The Methodist Episcopal Missionaries have formed a 'Conference' at Monrovia, called the Liberia Annual Conference and at their first meeting fourteen members attending.—After getting through with their church business, they formed a Society called the 'Conference Temperance Society,' thereby showing a determination to set a good example to the flock over which they are placed. The inhabitants have experienced great inconvenience from the scarcity of lumber, suitable for building; this, we are pleased to find, will soon be obviated by the erection of a saw mill. Perhaps as great an evil, as any, that prevails in this new African Colony, is a strong propensity to extravagance in living and dress."—*Com. Adv.*

New Orleans, April 26.

Another Steam boat Accident. We understand by the arrival last night of the steamer Missouri, that the steam boat St. Louis burst one of her boilers on the lower Rapides; six persons were killed and fourteen wounded.

Spontaneous Combustion.

It is not generally known that oil in cotton, wool or linen may produce spontaneous combustion, and that very destructive fires have had this origin. A number of such instances are well known to the Insurance companies. It is important that the community should be better apprised of the danger, that they may guard against it. We are informed that an extensive importing house in this city, recently had a quantity of sheet iron cleaned of rust by rubbing it with pieces of linen cloth dipped in oil. After the work was done the pieces were thrown together in a corner. The next day they were discovered to be on fire, and just in time to prevent the communication to articles near by. Had the combustion taken place at night it is probable that the whole building, and a very valuable stock of merchandize would have been involved in flames, and perhaps entirely destroyed.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

MARRIED on the 13th inst. at Lewis, Del., by the Rev. Alexander Campbell, Rev. Cornelius H. Mustard, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Snow Hill, Md. to Miss Margaret H. only daughter of Lewis West, Esq. of the former place.

Baltimore Market.

May 13.
Flour—Howard st. from stores, \$4 87½ wagon price, \$4 75.—City Mills, \$5 73½.—Susquehanna, \$5, cash, and \$5 06½, on time, with interest dated.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE EASTON GAZETTE.

In an extended and improved form BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other.—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude intrusions upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors; and the procuring which cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, & would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wantonly, so causelessly and so lawlessly ejected. Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns, equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden daring ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the reparation of a loss too great to be born, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls forth the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these weapons as the means under Heavens merciful best, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.

The paper is intended to be called 'The Maryland Country Journal and Farmers Social Companion,' to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland and once a week the rest of the year, Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing the other half at the end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due or three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.

The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to the Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.

No Subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.

Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A. GRAHAM

May 20, 1834.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE SITUATION OF The Bank of Salisbury.

May 15, 1834.

Bills discounted	\$13637 00
Available funds	\$444 82
Debits secured by	\$20008 47
Mortgage	

	\$73189 44
--	------------

Amount of Capital stock paid in	\$38207 80
Surplus Dividends	\$421 88
Dividends unpaid	\$410 14
Profits since last dividend	186 72

Interest paid on special deposits	168 12
Notes in circulation	\$13435 00
Special deposits	\$19036 33
Transient Deposites	\$1650 42

E. F. WILLIAM H. RIDER,	\$73,189 34
Cashier.	

May 20, 1834.

BLACK SMITH BUSINESS.



Stephen M. Bowen,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased one half of Mr. Messick's Black Smith shop, near the bridge, where he will execute all kinds of work connected with the above branch, in a durable and workmanlike manner—persons are respectfully solicited to call and judge for themselves. All orders for work from town or country, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Snow Hill, May 20, 1834.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers has received an extensive assortment of Spring & Summer Goods, which they offer for sale upon the most accommodating terms.

I. P. SMITH, & Son.

May 20, 1834.

Notice

IS hereby given, that an Election will be holden in the different Elections Districts in Worcester County, on THURSDAY the 29th of the present month (May) for the purpose of electing a Representative to the Congress of the U. States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Littleton P. Dennis, who represented the Congressional district, composed of the counties of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester.

May 20, 1834.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Awful Earthquake in South America.

The City of Pasto destroyed.

One of those fearful convulsions of Nature, which sometimes occur to make man feel his impotence, as compared with the omnipotent power of his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of N. Granada, near the Equator, on the 20th and 22d January, which had been attended with results of the most terrible fatality. The city of Pasto with a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, has been almost completely destroyed, and upwards of fifty lives lost. The city of Popayan containing near 20,000 inhabitants, has also been destroyed. The entire country, for leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of complete desolation and mourning. A volcano, known as overhangs the city of Pasto which is situated in latitude 1. 13. N. long. 77. 11—and as the ridge of the Andes, which stretched a little to the westward, was severely affected; there is every reason to apprehend that the city of Quito and the republic of Ecuador have experienced the effects of the same calamity.—Two letters addressed to the Secretary of State, give full and melancholy details of this appalling visitation. From them it appears that the shock was experienced at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 20th January, when an awful motion of the earth commenced, which continued for nearly four hours without interruption, and which on the 22d were again succeeded by several others still more violent, which completed in one chaos of destruction what parts of the city the former had spared.

Of all the religious churches in the city only that Jesus del Rio and that of San Andre escaped with the loss of their steeples. But the Cathedral church and the churches consecrated to San Sebastian, Santiago, with their respective convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Mareed and Monjas, were all dashed to pieces.—With the exception of only three or four houses, which have but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, with the same fate the churches and convents experienced, and the smaller houses which remained standing were either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the afflicted population were doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day, never known, and the heavy dews by night, in a spot where they assembled to implore the Divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they collected together.

The country all around was desolated by the night frost and scorching sun by day.

The appearance of the city, after the violence of the convulsions had in some measure subsided, is described as most melancholy—presenting nothing but an undistinguished mass of fallen buildings, from which the survivors were endeavoring to exhume the numbers who had been overwhelmed.

The villages in the neighborhood of the city of Pasto, namely Laguni, Macondino, Tongovito, Gualmatan, Pandiaco, and Tusecal, have all lost their Churches, and the two first named towns lost some of their thatched houses, and five of their inhabitants.

The Parishes of Malatuy, Yacuanquer, Tambo, Buiazo, Punes, and their neighboring parishes, likewise had their churches destroyed with their plantations and tiled houses, but that lamentable loss of life was not incurred there, which befel Pasto and the Parish of Sibundoy.

The constituted authorities have done all in their power to mitigate this heartrending calamity there. Three thousand dollars were immediately forwarded by the Governor to the city of Pasto, and subscription to a considerable amount were entered into to relieve the pressing distress occasioned by the calamity.

Capt. Lewis, of the schooner Northampton, arrived yesterday from the island of St. Vincent reports that on the day he sailed 3 successive shocks of an earthquake were felt there, one of which was extremely violent, and it was supposed did great damage. The sea and the harbor was so high that it was with great difficulty that the vessels at anchor were prevented going ashore. A number of negro houses were destroyed, but the Captain had no opportunity of ascertaining whether any lives were lost.—[Jour. Com.]

RUM AND POISON.

On Tuesday evening a laborer, recently from the Providence Railroad, (one of the gang who lately struck for wages) called in the evening at the Lafayette Hotel. He sat at the bar room until 11 o'clock, when he asked for lodgings. He was shown to a chamber in the attic, when he went to bed. Early in the morning he arose, and thinking of his customary morning drink, espied in the corner of the room a bottle, which he put to his mouth, and soon emptied of its whole contents. He was observed, soon after, going frequently to the pump, and swallowing immense draughts of water. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that he had swallowed a bottle of bug poison and corrosive sublimate. He was in distress; medical aid was called, and three raw eggs, and corresponding quantities of lamp oil were administered to him, with other remedies, and in the evening he experienced partial relief, when he was removed to South Boston, but he is still in great danger.—Boston Trans.

INDIAN SIMPLICITY.

Captain Franklin, in his interesting journal to the Polar Sea, gives an amusing instance of the simplicity of the Copper Indians. The old chief had a daughter, who was considered the greatest beauty of the whole tribe, and so much the object of contest among her countrymen, that although under sixteen years of age, she had successively belonged to two husbands. Mr. Hood drew her portrait, which to the annoyance of her aged mother, who was exceedingly afraid. She said, that her daughter's beauty would induce the Great Chief who resided in England to send for the original, after seeing her likeness.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

Mr. Horton a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored through the artificial soil, then through a stratum of mud, then through sand, pebbles and quartz gravel. At this point water impregnated with copras and arsenic broke forth, but determined to proceed farther, he next struck a vineyard and leaves, acorns, hazel nuts, pine burs, and the seed of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was 35 feet below the bed of the river.

Mr. Erskine placed two of his sons at the Academy of Mr. Laing, teacher in the city of Edinburgh, (Scotland), whose school house is lighted from the roof. At one of the public examinations Mr. Erskine was present who observing some drops of rain falling on the floor, in consequence of a broken pane in the window, said, 'Mr. Laing, I perceive you spare no pains upon your scholars.'

Being told that Knox, who had long deprived his livelihood by keeping the door of the Parliament House, had been killed by a shot from a small cannon, on the King's birthday, he observed, that it was remarkable a man should live by the civil, and die by the cannon law.

A principal of one of the Colleges of Oxford, generally used to give this advice to the young gentlemen destined for holy orders, on quitting the University:—'Whatever you do keep from marriage till you have a good living—for if you marry while you are a curate, you will never rise till the resurrection.'

The Savannah Georgian publishes an extract letter from Columbus, in Georgia, in which it is said that the cholera was raging within thirty-five miles of that place, and in the short space of a week had destroyed eight persons in one family. It was however abating.



LEWIS CATON,
IS PREPARED TO DO
JOB PRINTING.

SUCH AS
Pamphlets, Certificates,
Hand-bills, Circulars,
Blanks, Cards, &c.
Of every description on the most
reasonable terms.

Blank Warrants &c.
For sale at this Office.

THOS. C. WORNOCK'S

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

He takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, and has brought with him a large supply of SUPERIOR LEATHER, of the following kinds, to wit:—Morocco, Water-proof and Calf-skin, out of which he will make BOOTS for cash and credit.

Calf skin Boots, Cash, \$5 00
Do. do. Credit 6 50
Morocco Boots, Cash, 5 00
Do. do. Credit 6 50
Water-proof Boots, Cash, 5 50
Do. do. Credit 7 00

All other work in proportion.
N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing more than three months, are requested to make immediate payment; otherwise they may expect to settle with an officer.

T. C. W.

Snow-hill, March 25, 1834.

CABINET MANUFACTORY, SNOW-HILL, MD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues the

Cabinet Business,

in the town of Snow-Hill, in Bank Street, a few doors from the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins, where he is prepared to make all kinds of work in his line, as CHEAP, if not cheaper, than can be done in the County, in a workmanlike manner, and out of such materials as may be ordered.—All kinds of Furniture, repaired in handsome style, and made to look equal to new.

The subscriber has always on hand Mahogany, Walnut, Gum, & Pine plank of the best quality.

The subscriber tenders his most unfeigned thanks to his friends and former customers, for the favors he has received, and solicits a continuance, assuring them that he will attend to all orders from town & country for work in his line of business, with promptitude and faithfulness.

JOHN EVANS.

July 22, 1833.

Six cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living at Sandy-hill, Md. on the fifth instant, an indentured apprentice, by the name of Edward Collins about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; dark hair and complexion.—All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said runaway at their peril. The above reward of six cents will be given and no more to any person who will apprehend and deliver said apprentice to me.

Benjamin P. Bonnewell

May 13, 1834.

George T. Mills.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the HOUSE CARPENTERS BUSINESS. All orders from town or country, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.—He can at all times be found at his shop near the bridge, or at Mr. Josiah W. S. Heath's.

May 13, 1834.

NOTICE.

HAVING become associated in the practice of Law in this County, with Thomas A. Spence, Esquire, I would advertise my clients and the public: That one or more of us, may be found in my office in this village, every day in the week except Sunday.

IRVING SPENCE.

We are authorized to announce John A. Steele, Esquire, as a candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. L. P. Dennis.

April 22 1834

We are authorized to announce James A. Stewart, Esquire, of Dorchester County, as a candidate for the seat in Congress, vacated by the death of the Hon. Littleton P. Dennis.

April 22 1834.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester county court, on the first Tuesday in November term next, to show cause if any they have why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, that can being appointed for a hearing of his case.

GEORGE CLAYWELL.

May 6, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphans court of Worcester county.

APRIL TERM, 1834.

ON application of Joseph Richardson, Admr. of Eliakim Bennett late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes &c. &c. of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 9th day of May 1834.

L. P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans court of Worcester County in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Eliakim Bennett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 13th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May 1834.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Admr. of Eliakim Bennett, deceased.

May 15, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester county.

APRIL TERM, 1834.

On application of John S. Purnell, Administrator of George L. Purnell late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes &c. &c. of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 9th day of May eighteen hundred and thirty four.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester county.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Geo. L. Purnell late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of April next, (1835) they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of May 1834.

JOHN L. PURNELL, Admr. of George L. Purnell, dec'd.

May 13, 1834.

Salisbury Bank.

WE will receive Notes on the Bank of Salisbury, at par, in payment for goods.

ISAAC P. SMITH, & Son.
Snow hill, April 29, 1834.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County.

APRIL TERM, 1834.

ON application of Eliakim P. Parker, Executor of William Parker (of John) late of Worcester County, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester county.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes &c. &c. of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 15th day of April 1834.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters Testamintary on the personal estate of William Parker, (of John) late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers hereof to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th of April 1834.

Eliakim P. Parker, Executor of William Parker, (of John) dec'd.

April 22, 1833.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni Exponas, issued by Joseph Leonard, a Justice of the Peace for Worcester County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Freeny & Co., one at the suit of Jehu Parsons, & at the suit of Noah Rider, use of Wm. Anderson, one at the suit of James Houston, use of William Freeny & Co., use of Jehu Parsons, one at the suit of Zedekiah H. Williams, one at the suit of Cathell Homphres, two at the suit of George Todd, one at the suit of Benjamin White, one at the suit of Joseph Purbos, one at the suit of William Livingston, one at the suit of Ayres G. Parker, one at the suit of Henry Disharoon, use of James Brington, one at the suit of Frances Mexick, one at the suit of Robert Stuart, and one at suit of Noah Tilghman, all against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of James Jones; I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim & demand of said J. Jones in & to the following goods and chattels lands and Tenements both at Law and Equity, lying and being in said County, to wit:—Six Windsor Chairs, One Wain Cart, one Bay Mare, one Gig and Harness, one yoke of Oxen, one Cabbard, one Boreau, one Clock, one Walnut Table, two Pine Tables, two Beds and furniture and steeds and cords; also those Tracts or parcels of Land lying and being as before stated called and known by the name or names of "GENESE PURCHASE," and "CATHELL'S CHANCE," or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called containing two hundred and twelve acres more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the town of Salisbury at Roslin C. Weatherley's tavern on the 29th o. MAY at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidders for CASH to satisfy the aforesaid writs and costs.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Constable.
May 6, 1834.

BRUCE'S

New-York Type Foundry.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display; and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising:

45 fonts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case,
25 " Italic do. do.
5 " Title Roman do. do.
5 " Title Italic do. do.
5 " Shaded Roman do. do.
17 " Antique do. do.
12 " Black do. do.
5 " Open Black do. do.
2 " Script do. do.
5 " German Text do. do.
2 " Open Text do. do.
25 " Two line Roman Capitals with Figures

11 " Two line Italic Capitals.
10 " Shaded Capitals of various kinds.

6 " Open do. do.
7 " Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Blackslope, Mucis, Lottery Figures Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers, and scientific works; orders for any of which or for composing Books, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times and receive payment when they purchase 4 times the amount of the bill from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO.
New York,
May 6, 1834.

Horse Bills

Handsomely executed at the Office of the Borderer.

THE BORDERER.



VOL. 1.

SNOW HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1834.

NO. 16.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
LEWIS CATON,
Snow-hill, Worcester County, Md.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, if paid in advance; or two dollars and fifty cents if paid at the expiration of the year.

Subscriptions are always intended for a year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid—unless at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements published three times for one dollar per square, twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Administrators, Sheriff's and Constable's advertising sales will be credited until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be required from the advertiser.

All communications must come POST PAID, or they will not be taken out of the office.

From the London Metropolitan.

PETER SIMPLE.

(CONTINUED.)

I told him what had happened, and he replied that he was going to a house where the people knew him, and would let him in. When we arrived there, the people of the house were very civil; the landlady made us some punch, which the quarter-master ordered, and which I thought very good indeed. After we had finished the punch, we both fell fast asleep in our chairs. I did not wake until I was roused by the quarter-master, at past seven o'clock, when we took a wherry, and went off to the ship.

When we arrived, I reported myself to the first lieutenant, and told him the whole story of the matter in which I had been treated, showing him the poker, which I brought on board with me. He heard me very patiently and then said, "Well, Mr. Simple, you may be the greatest fool of your family for all I know; to the contrary, but never pretend to be a fool with me. That poker proves the contrary; and if your wit can serve you upon your own emergency, I expect that it will be employed for the benefit of the service." He then sent for O'Brien, and gave him a lecture for allowing me to go with the press-gang, pointing out, what was very true, that I could have been of no service, and might have met with a serious accident. I went down on the main deck, and O'Brien came to me. "Peter," said he, "I have been jawed for letting you go, so it is but fair that you should be thrashed for having asked me." I wished to argue the point, but he cut me short by kicking me down the hatchway; and thus ended my zealous attempt to procure seamen for his majesty's service.

At last the frigate was full manned—and as we had received drafts of men from other ships, we were ordered to go to sea. The people on shore always find out when a ship is to be paid, and very early in the morning we were surrounded with wherries, laden with Jews and other people, some requesting admittance to sell their goods, others to get paid for what they had allowed the sailors to take up upon credit. But the first lieutenant would not allow any of them to come on board until after the ship was paid; although they were so urgent, that he was forced to place sentries in the chains with cold shot, to save the boats if they came along side. I was standing at the gangway, looking at the crowd of boats, when a black looking fellow in one of the wherries said to me, "I say, sir, let me slip in at the port; and I have a very nice present to make you;" and he displayed a gold seal, which he held up to me. I immediately ordered the sentry to keep him further off; for I was very much affronted at his supposing me capable of being bribed to disobey my orders. About eleven o'clock the duck-yard boat, with all the pay clerks, and cashier, with his chest of money, came on board, and was shown into the fore cabin, where the captain attended the pay table. The men were called in one by one, and as the amount of wages due had been previously calculated, they were paid very fast. The money was always received in their hats, and counted out in the presence of the officers and captain. Outside the cabin door there stood a tall man in black, with straight combed hair, who had obtained an order from the port admiral to be permitted to come on board. He attacked every sailor as

they came out with their money in their hats, for a subscription to emancipate the slaves in the West Indies—but the sailors would not give him any thing, swearing that the niggers were better off than we were; for they did not work harder by day, and had no watch & watch to keep during the night. "Survitude is servitude all over the world," my old psalm singer, replied one. "They serve their masters, as in duty bound; we serve the king, 'cause he can't do without us—and he never axes our leave, but helps himself!"

"Yes," replied the straight haired gentleman; "but slavery is a very different thing."

"Can't say that I see any difference; do you, Bill?"

"Not I;—and I suppose as if they didn't like it, they'd runaway?"

"Runaway? poor creatures," said the black gentleman, "Why, if they did, they would be flogged."

"Flogged—behl well, and if we runaway, we are to be hanged; The nigger's better off—or we—an' he, 'Tom?" Then the purser's steward came out—he was what they called a bit of a lawyer, that is, had received more education than the seamen in general.

"I trust, sir," said the man in black, "that you will contribute something."

"Not I, my hearty; I owe every farthing of my money, and more too, I'm afraid."

"Still, sir, a small trifle?"

"Why, what an infernal rascal you must be, to ask a man to give away what is not his own property. Did not I tell you that I owed it all?"

"There's an old proverb—be just before you're generous. Now, it's my opinion, that you are a methodical good for nothing blackguard—and if one is such a fool as to give you money, you will keep it for yourself."

When the man found that he could obtain nothing at the door, he went down on the lower deck, in which he did not act very wisely—for now that the men were paid, the

boats were full of money, and the sailors were intoxicated. As soon as he went below, he commenced distributing print of a black man kneeling in chains, and saying, "Am I not your brother?"

Some of the men laughed, & swore that they would paste their brother in the mess; to say prayers for the ship's company;—but others were very angry and, abused him.

At last, one man, who was tipsy, came up to him. "Do you pretend for to insinuate that this crying black thief is my brother?"

"To be sure I do," replied the methodist.

"Then take that for your infernal lie," said the sailor, hitting him in the face, right and left, and knocking the man down into the cable tier, from whence he climbed up, and made his escape out of the ship as soon as he was able.

The ship was now in a state of confusion and uproar—there were Jews trying to sell clothes, or to obtain money for clothes which they had sold—bumbost men and bumbost women showing their long bills, and demanding or coaxing for payment—other people from the shore, with hundreds of small debts; and the sailors' wives, sticking close to them, and disputing every bill presented as an extortion or a robbery. There was such bawling and threatening, laughing, and crying—for the women were all to quit the ship before sunset—at one moment a Jew was upset, and all his hamper of clothes tossed into the hold—at another, a sailor hunting every where for a Jew who had cheated him,—all squabbling or sky larking, and many of them very drunk. It appeared to me that the sailors had rather a difficult point to settle. They had three claimants upon them, the Jew for clothes, the bumbost men for their mess in harbour, and their wives for their support during their absence—and their money which they received was, generally speaking, not more than sufficient to meet one of the demands. As it may be supposed, the women had the best of it, the others were paid a trifle, and promised the remainder when they came back from their cruises; and although, as the case stood then, it might appear that two of the parties were ill used, yet in the long run they were more than indemnified, for their charges were so ex-

travagant, that if one third of their bills were paid, there would still remain a profit. About 5 o'clock, the orders were given for the ship to be cleared. All disputed points were settled by the sergeant of Marines with a party, who divided their antagonists from the Jews—and every description of persons not belonging to the ship, whether male or female, was dismissed over the side. The hammocks were piped down, those who were intoxicated were put to bed, and the ship was once more quiet. No body was punished for having been tipsy, as pay day is considered on board a man of war, as the winding up of all incorrect behaviour, and from that day the sailors turned over a new leaf, for although some latitude is permitted, and the seamen are seldom flogged in harbour, yet the moment that the anchor is hoisted, strict discipline is exerted, and intoxication is never to be forgiven.

The next day every thing was prepared for sea, and no leave was permitted to the officers. Stuck of every kind was brought on board, and the large boats hoisted and secured. On the morning after, at daylight, a signal from the flag-ship in harbour was made for us to unmoor; our orders had come down to cruise in the Bay of Biscay. The captain came on board, the anchor weighed, and we ran through the Needles with a fine N. E. breeze. I admired the scenery of the Isle of Wight, looked with admiration at Alum Bay, was astonished at the Needle rocks, and then left so very ill that I went down below. What occurred for the next six days I cannot tell. I thought that I should die every moment, and lay in my hammock or on the chests for the whole of that time, incapable of eating, drinking, or walking about.

O'Brien came to me on the seventh morning, and said that if I did not exert myself I never should get well; that he was very fond of me, and had taken me under his protection, and to prove his regard he

youngster in the ship, which was to give me a good basting, which was a sovereign remedy for sea sickness. He suited the action to the word, and drubbed me on the ribs without mercy, till I thought the brea h was out of my body, and then he took out a rope's end and thrashed me until I obeyed his orders to go on deck immediately, before he came to me I could have never believed it possible that I could have obeyed him, but some how or another I did contrive to crawl up the ladder to the maindeck, where I sat down on the shot racks and cried bitterly. What would I have given to be at home again! It was not my fault that I was the greatest fool in the family, yet how was I punished for it! If this was kindness from O'Brien, what had I to expect from those who were not partial to me? But by degrees I recovered myself and certainly felt a great deal better, and that night I slept very soundly. The next morning O'Brien came to me again.

"It's a nasty slow fever, that sea sickness, my Peter and we must drive it out of you;" and then he commenced a repetition of yesterday's remedy until I was almost a jelly. Whether the fear of being thrashed drove away my sea sickness, or whatever might be the real cause, of it I don't know, but this is certain, that I felt no more of it after the second basting, and the next morning when I awoke I was very hungry. I hastened to dress myself before O'Brien came to me, and did not see him until we met at breakfast.

"Peter," said he, "let me feel your pulse."

"O no!" replied I, "indeed I'm quite well."

"Quite well! Can you eat biscuit and salt butter?"

"Yes, I can."

"And a piece of fat pork?"

"Yes, that I can."

"It's thanks to me then Peter," replied he; "so you'll have no more of my medicine until you fall sick again."

"I hope not," replied I, "for it was not very pleasant."

"Pleasant! you simple Simple, when did you ever hear of physic being pleasant unless a man prescribe for himself? I suppose you'd be after lollipops for the yellow fever. Live and learn boy, and thank Heaven that you've found some body

who loves you well enough to baste you, when it's good for your health."

I replied, that I certainly hoped that much as I felt obliged to him, I should not require any more proofs of his regard."

"Any more such striking proofs, you mean Peter; but let me tell you that they were sincere proofs for since you've been ill I've been eating your pork and drinking your grog, which latter can't be too plentiful in the Bay of Biscay. And now that I've cured you, you'll be tucking all that into your own little breadbasket, so that I'm no gainer, and I think that you may be convinced that you never had or will have two more disinterested thumpings in all your born days. However, you're very welcome, so say no more about it."

I held my tongue and ate a very hearty breakfast. From that day I returned to my duty, and was put into the same watch with O'Brien, who spoke to the first lieutenant and told him that he had taken me under his charge.

As I have already mentioned sufficient of the captain and the first lieutenant to enable the reader to form an insight into their characters I shall now mention two very odd personages who were my shipmates, the carpenter and the boatswain.

The carpenter, whose name was Muddle, used to go by the appellation of Philosopher Chips, not that he followed any particular school, but had formed a theory of his own, which he was not to be dissuaded from. This was, that the world turned round, so that in a certain period of time every thing was to happen over again. I never could make him explain upon what data his calculations were founded; he said that if he explained it, I was too young to comprehend it—but the fact was this, that in 27,672 years every thing that was going on now, would be going on again, with the same people as were existing at this present time. He very seldom ventured to make the remark, that he did very often. I've been as close to it as possible, sir, I do assure you although you find fault; but 27,672 years ago you were first lieutenant of this ship, and I was carpenter, although we recollect nothing about it; and 27,672 years hence we shall both be standing by this boat talking about the repairs, as we are now."

"I do not doubt it, Mr. Muddle," replied the first lieutenant, "I dare say that is all very true; but the repairs must be finished this night, and 27,672 years hence you will have the order just as positive as you have it now, so let it be done."

This theory made him very indifferent as to danger, or indeed as to any thing. It was of no consequence the thing was in the course of time. It had happened at the above period and would happen again. Fate was fate.

But the boatswain was a more amusing personage. He was considered to be the funniest (that is the most active and severe) boatswain in the service. He went by the name of 'Gentleman Chucks,' the latter was his surname. He appeared to have received half an education; sometimes his language was for a few sentences remarkably well chosen, but all of a sudden he would break down at a hard word; but I shall be able to let the reader into more of his history as I go on with my adventures. He had a very handsome person, inclined to be stout, keen eyes, and hair curling in ringlets. He held his head up, and strutted as he walked. He declared that an officer should look like an officer and comport himself accordingly. In his person he was very clean, wore rings on his great fingers, and a large frill to his shirt, which stuck out like the back fin of a perch, and the collar of his shirt was always pulled to a level with his cheek bones. He never appeared on deck without his 'persuader,' which was three rattans twisted into one like a cable; sometimes he called it his Order of the Bath, or his Trio juncto in uno; and this persuader was seldom idle. He attempted to be very polite even when addressing the common seamen, and certainly he always commenced his observations to them in a very gracious manner, but as he continued he became less choice in his phrasology. O'Brien said that his speeches were like the sin of the poet, very fair at the upper part of

them, but shocking at the lower extremities. As a specimen of them, he would say to a man on the fore-castle, "Allow me to observe, my dear man, in the most delicate way in the world, that you are spilling that tar upon the deck—a deck, sir, if I may venture to make the observation, I had the duty of seeing holystoned this morning. You understand me, sir, you have defiled his majesty's fore-castle. I must do my duty, sir, if you neglect yours, so take that—and that—[thrashing the man with his rattan]—you d—d haymaking son of a sea cook. Do it again, d—n your eyes, and I'll cut your liver out."

I remember one of the ship's boys going forward with a kid of dirty water to empty in the head without pulling his hand up to his hat as he passed the boatswain. "Stop, my little friend," said the boatswain, pulling out his frill, and raising up both sides of his shirt collar. "Are you aware, sir, of my rank and station in society?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, trembling and eyeing the rattan.

"O, you are!" replied Mr. Chucks, "Had you not been aware of it, I should have considered a gentle correction necessary, that you might have avoided such an error in future—but as you were aware of it, why then, d—n you, you have no excuse so take that—and that—you yelping, half starved abortion. I really beg your pardon, Mr. Simple," said he to me, as the boy went howling forward, for I was walking with him at the time; "but really the service makes brutes of us all. It is hard to sacrifice our health, our night's rest, and our comforts; but still more so that in my responsible situation, I am obliged too often to sacrifice my gentility."

CHAPTER IV.

The master was the officer who had charge of the watch to which I was stationed, he was a very rough sailor, who had been brought up in the merchant service, not much of

good tempered, and very fond of grog. He always quarrelled with the boatswain, and declared that the service was going to the devil, now that warrant officers put on white shirts and wore frills to them. But the boatswain did not care for him; he knew his duty, he did his duty, and if the captain was satisfied, he said that the whole ship's company might grumble. As for the master, he said, the man was very well, but having been brought up in a colliery he could not be expected to be very refined; in fact, he observed, pulling up his shirt collar; it was impossible "to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

The master was very kind to me, and used to send me down to my hammock before my watch was half over. Until that time, I walked the deck with O'Brien, who was a very pleasant companion, & taught me every thing that he could connect with my profession. One night, when we had the middle watch, I told him I should like very much if he would give me the history of his life. "That I will, my honey," replied he, "all that I can remember of it, though I have no doubt but that I've forgotten the best part of it. It's now within five minutes of two bells, so we'll leave the log and mark the board, and then I'll spin you a yarn, which will keep both of us from going to sleep."

O'Brien reported the rate of sailing to the master, marked it down on the log board, and then returned.

"So now my boy I'll come to an anchor on the topsail halyard rack, and you may squeeze your thread-paper little carcass under my lee, and then I'll tell you all about it. First and foremost, you must know that I am descended from the great O'Brien Borru, who was a king in his time, as the great Fingal was before him. Of course you've heard of Fingal."

"I can't say that I ever did," replied I.

"Never heard of Fingal!—murder! Where must you have been all your life! Well then, to give you some notion of Fingal, I will first tell you how Fingal boistered the great Scotch giant, and the I'll go on with my own story. Fingal, you must know, was a giant himself, and no fool of one, and any one that affronted him was as sure of a basting, as I am to keep the middle watch to-night. But there was a giant in Scotland as tall as the mainmast, more or less, as we say when we a'n't quite sure, as it

saves telling more than there's occasion for.

Well, this Scotch giant heard of Fingal, and how he had been every body, and he said, 'Who is this Fingal? By J—s—s, says he in Scotch, 'I'll just walk over and see what he's made of.' So he walked across the Irish channel and landed within half a mile of Belfast, but whether he was out of his depth or not I can't tell, although I suspect that he was not dry footed. When Fingal heard that this great chap was coming over, he was in a devil of a fright, for they told him that the Scotchman was taller by a few feet or so. Giants, you know, measure by feet, and don't bother themselves about the inches, as we little devils are obliged to do. So Fingal kept a sharp look out for the Scotchman, and one fine morning there he was sure enough, coming up the hill to Fingal's house. Fingal was afraid before, he had more reason to be afraid when he saw the fellow, for he looked for all the world like the monument upon a voyage of discovery. So Fingal ran into his house, and called to his wife Shays, 'My vourneen, says he, 'be quick now; there's that big bully of a Scotchman coming up the hill. Kiver me up with the blankets, and if he asks who is in bed, tell him it's the child.' So Fingal laid down on the bed, and his wife had just time to cover him up when in comes the Scotchman, and thought he stooped low, he hit his head against the portal. 'Where is that baste Fingal?' says he, rubbing his forehead, 'show him to me that I may give him a bating.'

(To be continued.)

From the New Orleans Bulletin. DESPERATE CONFLICT.

The reader will remember the announcement some days since of the death of Mr. Thomas W. McQueen, in Texas.—He was formerly of New Orleans. The melancholy event took place at Bexar, it is stated, on the 23d March, and in consequence of wounds in an affray with Indians. The following letter, received by an acquaintance of that unfortunate gentleman detailed the circumstances of the affair, appears to have been written ten days previously to his death.

BEXAR, March 13, 1834.

Dear Sir—The lamentable situation in which I find myself, causes my mind to revert to my friend in New Orleans. I have had one of the ever had and told of it afterwards. I left this place on the 15th of last month for the capital, Monclova having business with the legislature I was so imprudent as to start only with a youth, although it is customary to travel in large companies on the frontier. I had proceeded about forty miles by nine o'clock at night, when something like twenty Tawas, Kanies presented themselves in the road, stepping out of a thicket—firing eight or ten muskets at me in almost touching distance. One ball entered my side and lodged near the back bone. I fell to the ground with great violence, which caused my pistol to go off; the ball of which also entered my hip, but came out again. I had all my presence of mind; I returned the war whoop, I tried to throw myself into the midst of them, knowing that in desperation alone there was any thing to hope I charged on them, and they retreated into the bushes. After several unsuccessful attempts to come in close quarters with them, and having a great many guns shot at me, I took a stand behind a bush, and they approached and commenced firing—I took deliberate aim at one of the most daring—put a ball and four buckshot through his body—he gave a slight scream and fell—it was enough—they were whipt.—His companions dragged him off and all immediately disappeared. By this time the pain occasioned by my fall overcame me. I flung myself on the ground and rolled in agony till morning; the Indians got our horses and saddles, we only saved our saddle bags. I was several miles from water and started to go back on the road. When I came up to it, I could not swallow, in consequence of an arrow I had received in my throat. Here I staid two days and nights, sitting against a tree, without a blanket or any thing to cover me with. The first night the young man was with me; the next day I despatched him to Bexar, and remained alone till they came out to bring me in. When the company arrived I went back to the battle ground, got our saddle bags, saw where they had dragged off the dead Indian, and picked up fifty arrows. My wounds were no part of my pain—my body appeared mashed, and it is that which has caused all my sufferings. On the road I met Dr. Beal, who cut the ball out of me

and tendered every service that hospitality could suggest. When I arrived here there was neither physician or medicine to be had, not even the commonest articles of food. I desired greatly to get a dose of medicine to relieve me from choking, but it was not to be had. I have now lain twenty one days on my back, not being able to bear any other position, I find myself no better—I thought for some time I should die, to which idea I was perfectly reconciled. I have a place selected for my grave, being excluded from the church-yard as a brute or heretic. This situation for a sick man in this place is indubitably unpleasant—he can get nothing he wants, either to drink or eat. People here have been so long tributary to the Indians that they bear every indignity as a matter of course—they have stolen all the horses from their neighboring ranches, yet no campaigns are started against them. There is nothing sicker a nation so much in my estimation as a fear of the Indians—yet so cowardly are the latter, that five and twenty Americans can whip two hundred of them. Two or three years ago, thirty Shawnees attacked and routed between 2 or 3 hundred Comanches within a few miles of this place. The Comanches applied to their friends, the Mexicans, for assistance, and obtained it, causing the Shawnees to lose a Comanche cavalcade which they were driving off. I wish, if I ever get well, to return to civilized society. Whatever my circumstances may be, I never want to be a hundred yards West of the Mississippi again.

Yours, very affectionately,
T. McQUEEN.

Singular Presidential Escape.

The Journal, of Mr. Kay, one of the Wesleyan Missionaries in South Africa, contains the following remarkable account of the deliverance of a poor sick Hottentot, from the jaws of a lion.

"About three weeks or a month ago, he (the Hottentot in question) went out on a hunting excursion, accompanied by several other natives. Arriving on an extensive plain, where there was an abundance of game, they discovered a number of lions also, which appeared to be disturbed by their approach. A prodigiously large male immediately separated himself from the troop, and began slowly to advance towards the party, the majority of whom were young and of a somewhat tender nature. When droves of timid antelopes, or springbucks only, came in their way, they made a great boast of their courage, but the very appearance of the forest's king made them tremble. While the animal was yet at a distance, they all dismounted to prepare for firing, and, according to the custom on such occasions, began tying their horses together, by means of the bridles, with the view of keeping the latter between them and the lion, as an object to attract his attention, until they were enabled to take deliberate aim. His movements, however, were at length too swift for them. Before the horses were properly fastened to each other, the monster made a tremendous bound or two, and suddenly bounced upon the hind parts of one of them, which, in its fright, plunged forward, and knocked down the poor man in question, who was holding the reins in his hand. His comrades instantly took to flight, and ran off with all speed; and he, of course, rose as quickly as possible, in order to follow them. But, no sooner had he regained his feet, than the majestic beast, with a seeming consciousness of his superior might, stretched forth his paw, and striking him just behind the neck, immediately brought him to the ground again. He then rolled on his back when the lion set his foot upon his breast, and laid down upon him. The poor man now became almost breathless, partly from fear, but principally from the intolerable pressure of his terrific load. He endeavored to move a little to the side, in order, to breathe; but, feeling this, the creature seized his arm, close the elbow; and after once laying hold with his teeth, he continued to amuse himself with the limb for some time biting it in different parts down to the hand, the thick part of which seemed to have been pierced entirely through. All this time the lion did not appear to be angry, but he merely caught at his prey, like a cat sporting with a mouse that is not quite dead; so that there was not a single bone broke, as would, in all probability, have been the case had the creature been hungry or irritated. Whilst writhing in agony, gasping for breath, and expecting every moment to be torn limb from limb, the sufferer cried to his companions for assistance, but cried in vain. On raising his head a little,

the beast opened his dreadful jaws to receive it, but providentially the lion, which I saw in its rent estate, slipped off, so that the points of the teeth only just grazed the surface of the skull. The lion now set his foot upon the arm from which the blood was freely flowing—his fearful paw was soon covered therewith, and he again and again licked it clean! The idea verily makes me shudder while I write. But this was not the worst—for the animal then steadily fixed his flaming eyes upon those of the man, smelt on one side, and then on the other of his face, and having tasted the blood, he appeared half inclined to devour his helpless victim. 'At this critical moment,' said the poor man, 'I recollected having heard that there is a God in the heavens, who is able to deliver at the very last extremity—and I began to pray that he would save me, and not allow the lion to eat my flesh and drink my blood.' While thus engaged in calling upon God, the beast turned himself completely round. On perceiving this, the Hottentot made an effort to get from under him—but no sooner did the creature observe his movement, than he laid terrible hold of his right thigh. This wound was dreadfully deep, and evidently occasioned the sufferer most excruciating pain. He again sent up his cry to God for help, nor were his prayers in vain. The huge animal soon afterwards quietly relinquished his prey, though he had not been in the least interrupted. Having deliberately risen from his seat, he walked majestically off, to the distance of thirty or forty paces, and then laid down in the grass, as if for the purpose of watching the man. The latter being happily relieved of his load, ventured to sit up, which circumstance immediately attracted his attention; nevertheless, it did not induce another attack, as the poor fellow naturally expected; but, as if bereft of power, and unable to do any thing more, he again rose, took his departure and was seen no more. The man seeing this, took up his gun, and hastened away to his terrified companions, who had given him up for dead. Being in a state of extreme exhaustion, from the loss of blood, he was immediately set upon his horse, and brought, as soon as was practicable, to the place where I found him. Dr. Gaultier, who on hearing of the case, hastened to his relief, and has very humanly rendered him all necessary attention ever since, informs me that, on his arrival, the patient was in a state of absolute emaciation, and that occupation for the time, however, the patient was not willing to consent to having a number of young children whose subsistence depends upon his labor. 'As the Almighty had delivered me,' said he, 'from that horrid death, I thought surely he is able to save my arm also.' And, astonishing to relate, several of his wounds are already healed, and there is now hope of his complete recovery.

FRANKLIN, TEN, May 2, 1834.
THE LOST CHILD.

It is seldom we have been called on to record a more affecting, or heart touching incident than the following. On Monday, 21st instant, a little boy named, Franklin, about four years old, son of Mr. Wm. Bond, living on Leipers Fork of West Harpeth, in this county, had wandered away in company with two of his play mates, to a considerable distance from home. Here whilst amusing themselves, his little companions on thinking left him, and finding himself alone, and apparently in a strange place, he became alarmed, and starting off in quite a different direction from his father's house soon lost himself in the woods. The distress and anxiety of the bereaved parents on discovering their loss, will readily be imagined. Immediate and thorough search was commenced, but for the time it was fruitless.—The whole neighborhood with a feeling and a spirit that did honor to themselves, and to human nature, turned out, and for two long weary days, and sleepless nights, the search was kept up without either trace or tidings of the lost child. On Wednesday morning, it is estimated that more than three hundred of the neighbors had collected to give their assistance. Two hundred and fifty four on horse and foot, formed into lines with horses in the centre, and at the ends for the purpose of traversing the country, and covering every foot of ground, as the last and most effectual means of discovery. The plan was successful. In the afternoon, the child, having been several times directly in the line of those on the search, being frightened at the unusual bustle and array of so many individuals, made his way unobserved till he unexpectedly arrived at the house of Mr. Samuel Williams,

Here the infant wanderer was kindly received and welcome tidings of his recovery quickly communicated to his almost disconsolate father and mother. The little fellow was a good deal exhausted from hunger and fatigue, having been without food from the time he strayed off, until discovered. He had slept the first night in a hollow log, and a second on a bed of leaves. Once or twice he heard his father who was looking for him through the woods calling him by name, and innocently asked him, 'father why didst you come to me when I answered you?' and told him he 'saw him in the woods carrying fire in his hands.' It would be impossible for us to portray the feelings of the parents on the sudden change from despair to certainty—they may be more readily conceived than described. All present participated in the joy & satisfaction which the event occasioned. The outbreaking of parental tenderness was like the gushing forth of a fountain in the sandy desert, and the appearance and countenances of the group around, sufficiently indicated that there are yet many noble feelings and generous affections mingled with the darker attributes of humanity, that like the first bright flowers of the early spring, grow up and among the thorns and thistles, so thickly strewn along the weary pathway of human life.—*Western Review.*

Romance in Real Life.

There has lately returned to Paris, a Lieutenant of the French army, who was taken prisoner in the disastrous campaign undertaken by Napoleon against Russia. He was sent into Siberia, and during twenty years of his captivity never found a single opportunity of making any communication of his existence to his family, who believed him to be dead. Consequently, on presenting himself, his father & mother & brother rejected him as an impostor, for in addition to the changes effected by time and suffering, he had several scars on his face, which was still further disfigured by a false nose made of metal. A peculiar mark on the left arm, however, being recognized by the mother, fully identified him, and secured him acknowledgement and the re-investment of his property, the possession of which had been delivered over to his relations upon the presumption of his death. His wife during his absence had taken to herself another husband, and has pertinaciously refused to return to him. This circumstance will, it is said, afford occupation for the tribunals.

The rapid change in the climate of England is to be attributed to the clearing of the forests of Canada, and the Northern States of the American Union. The increasing prevalence and more increasing warmth of the westerly winds over the North Atlantic Ocean, is attributed to the wide opening effected by the axe, in recent years in the woods of our Canadian dominions. The north-west wind of the continent of America, hitherto passing over immeasurable tracts of forest country, has never been tempered by the warmth given out by the earth shaded from all accumulation of solar warmth in the summer months. Though lying in latitudes parallel to the genial climate of the Mediterranean sea, yet have the winters in America, till the extensive openings of the woods in the last quarter of a century, been of a severity unknown in European latitudes full twelve degrees nearer to the north.—Within this period, however, extraordinary changes have been observed to take place—snow, once a barrier for months, has now fallen in greatly diminished abundance, and thaw and rain are frequent occurrence in the districts of Canada, where all interruption of the rigours of winter was formerly unknown.

The St. Lawrence river now closes annually later in the winter, and opens earlier in the spring. Cotton, Indian corn, the mulberry, and the vine, can be cultivated in districts where, within a quarter of a century, such productions were entirely unsuited to the mean temperature of the year. The abruptness of the ice in the Polar Seas, and the appearance of icebergs in the Atlantic Ocean, a phenomenon of the last quarter of a century, are also to be traced to the accumulations of heat in Canada and the circumjacent land. But rapid as have been these changes in the climate of the continent of America, it is probable that, with the still more extended demolition of the woods, by the compound increase of labor, by increasing emigration, and increasing population, more rapid still, will now annually be the increasing mildness of the winters of Canada; nor will another century pass away, till the great St. Lawrence river will never close at all.—*Athenaeum.*

FROM MEXICO.

The republic, which if misgovernment does not continue to impair its resources & blight its prosperity, must ere long occupy no small share of the world's attention, seem now, after the repeated rockings of the revolutionary cradle, to have settled down into the calm of quietude. President Santa Anna, who enjoys most evidently the confidence of the people, and is regarded as the balance wheel of the government, is enabled to retire to his farm and enjoy in repose the honors of the commonwealth.—His health has become impaired, but his influence is transcendent, and his mantle seems to have fallen upon one, worthy to sustain the honor of the chief. The Vice President Farias, appears to be inspired with the same patriot feeling, and disposed to carry into effect all the useful efficient measures of the first officer of the Republic.

Among the many useful measures of reform recently introduced, we copy from the *Mercantile Advertiser* the following abstract of a bill for the restoration of public credit, at home and abroad.

1st. All the wild land situated with the federal district and territories of the federation, which previous to the sanction of this law, will not have received a particular destination.

2d. All real estate or capital, arising from ecclesiastic offices or sinecures that have been suppressed, as likewise from those that are vacant or may hereafter vacate.

3d. The real estate and capital belonging formerly or which might still belong to any pious corporation or religious institution, situated out of the republic, as likewise the uncollected revenue attached to the same.

4th. All the real estate, and every other kind of property belonging to the monasteries and convents of both sexes, situated within the territories of the Republic.

5th. The real estate and every other property belonging to the pious societies called *Cofradias*.

6th. The real estate and capital arising from entails of any kind which have fallen into dead hands; unless they should be possessed by individuals belonging in a direct line to the family of the founders. Will regard to ecclesiastic benefices or sinecures, the present possessors shall continue to enjoy them for life; but after their death, they will be appropriated to the credit publico.

7th. Finally, all the property and resources which had formerly been appropriated as special mortgages for the payment of the interests of the national debt and its extinction.

8th. The Government will proceed to take possession of the whole property mentioned in the foregoing articles without removing, for the present, the administrators and attorneys of the convents or *cofradias*, who shall continue their securities to the credit publico for the property placed under their management.

9th. In the mean while that the Congress dispose of the property mentioned in the 4th article, the friars and nuns as well their places of worship, shall be supported by the government, according to the provisions proposed in another part of the bill.

10th. The Government will keep all property to be taken possession of as a deposit, until the General Congress will decide otherwise.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York Daily Adv. Office,
Saturday, May 17th, 7 P. M.

Our Pilot boat has just reached the city from the bark Furbo, Captain Whitier, which sailed from Havre on the 10th of April. By her the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received Paris and Havre papers of the 9th, the day previous to the day of sailing.—affairs on the Continent do not appear to be settled. In France the subject of the new ministry appears to occupy much speculation in the Paris journals. Fresh disturbances had broken out in Lyons.

In Belgium great excitement prevailed; Brussels had been again the scene of great discord.

From Spain it appears that the capital was tranquil, but the Carlists in the northern and different parts appear to be very formidable, and far from being subdued.

Austria and Russia have as much as they can do to put down the liberal spirit that break out in different parts of the continent.

[The details on the news, do not appear to be of any great consequence. Nothing from Portugal.]

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following appointments and changes have recently been made. Captain James Kinslow, to the Command of the U. S. Naval Forces on the coast of Brazil, vice Commodore Woolsey, now there, relieved at his own request in consequence of domestic afflictions.

Master Commandant J. H. Aulick, commanded the sloop Vincennes, now in the Pacific. Both these officers will take passage in the frigate Branford.

Captain J. J. Nicholson, and W. C. Bolton, members of the Board to the examination of Midshipmen, which assembled at Baltimore on Monday 5th May.

Captain Wolcott Channing, to the Command of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Vice Dallas, relieved.

Captain W. B. Shubrick, Inspector of Ordnance, vice A. P. O. Jones, relieved at his own request.

Master Commandant J. Gallagher, to the Washington Navy Yard, vice Aulick, ordered to the Vincennes.

Lieut. James Armstrong, to command the receiving vessel at Charleston, vice Percival relieved.

Purser C. Hunt, to the Pensacola Navy Yard, vice Terry ordered to the Brandywine.

Purser McK. Buchanan, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, vice Reese relieved.

Purser H. Etting, to the Charleston Navy Yard vice Rogers, resigned.

Promotions. The following passed Midshipmen have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, to take rank 8th April 1834:—

Richard L. Page, Frederick Chatard, Gabriel G. Williamson, Benjamin J. Totton, Owen Burnt, and Harry Ingersoll,—Mil. and Nav. Mag.

The following account of an unusual incident, is extracted from a letter to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, from his correspondent in Washington, dated May 12th:

"We had a curious occurrence, to-day in the Senate Chamber. A person in one of the galleries having the appearance of a preacher, suddenly shouted out from the front of the gallery, just as Mr. Webster was engaged in the presentation of a memorial. My friends, the country is on the brink of destruction. Be sure that you act on correct principles. I warn you to act as your consciences may approve. God is looking down upon you, and if you act on correct principles, you will get safely through! As soon as he had made an end of this brief oration, he stepped back, and made his way out of the gallery, before the officers of the House had time to reach him. The President and Senate were all taken unawares, and it was some time before the usual tranquility of the body, and the spectators, was restored."

CAPTAIN BACK.

The British Consul at New York has received a letter from Capt. Back, dated Fort Reliance, east end of Great Slave Lake, Dec. 7, 1833. The following extract Mr. Buchanan has furnished, as so many feel an interest in whatever relates to that intrepid and humane traveller.

"And now, my dear sir, I must inform you that the expedition has advanced steadily in its humane and interesting object, without having experienced any of those untoward circumstances that sometimes paralyze and cast a gloom over our best and most strenuous exertions."

"Every thing is in a fair train; and next year, under the guidance of Divine Providence, I trust we may be still in time to rescue suffering mortality from destruction."

"From obvious reasons, I cannot be more explicit, but at a future day, it will not be among the least of my gratifications to afford you such information as our peregrinations may offer, to excite or awaken your interests."

"Pray, present my kind regards to Mrs. Buchanan; also to Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Colden, and the highly esteemed and valued friends I met in New York." "I remain, my dear sir, &c. &c."

A RARE INSTANCE.

There is a respectable shipmaster, in this town, says the Salem Observer, who at the age of fifty-five has spent, almost constantly, forty-four years of that time at sea in different capacities. He has been in all climates, exposed to all examples, temptations and persuasions, on board of privateers; and in all situations incident to a sea-faring life. yet he has never at any time wet his lips with ardent spirit, or tasted so much as a glass of wine. His health has been perfect and unvarying in all exposures and changes of climate.



THE BORDERER.

"Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, May 27, 1834.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S., met on the 15th inst., in the seventh Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D. D. In the afternoon, the Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D., President of Nashville University, was, on motion of Dr. Ely, unanimously chosen moderator, and the Rev. Jacob Green, of Bedford, New York, temporary clerk. Dr. Ely is the stated clerk, and Dr. John McDowell, permanent clerk. About two hundred members of the assembly are in attendance.

Delegates from England.—In the General Assembly, Reverend Andrew Reed, of London, author of "No Fiction," and the Reverend James Matheson, of Dunham, England, were introduced by the Stated Clerk, Dr. Ely, as Delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

On motion they took their seats on the same terms as the most favored Delegates from other corresponding bodies. It is a pleasant thing to see the Dissenters of England thus shaking hands across the Atlantic, in Christian fellowship with the Presbyterians of the United States.

United States Gazette.

A gentleman, passenger from Paris in the Poland, speaks of the scenes in that city during the insurrection there as truly awful. The soldiers put to death all persons, of whatever age or sex, whom they found in houses from which they had been fired upon. In one house of low character, were forty seven persons, the women being employed in making cartridges for the men. Every one was put to the sword.

Letters from Havre state that the French Government had despatched a sloop of war from Brest, for the United States, with despatches for our Government, of such a character as, it was presumed, would be satisfactory.

At the late term of Macon Superior Court (N. C.) an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, living within the chartered limits of the State, was brought before Judge Strange for trial, on the charge of horse stealing under the supposition that the act of the last General Assembly extended the jurisdiction of the Court over the Indian territory—but the Court was of opinion that the intention of that act was only to authorize process to be served in that country on such as were, before its passage, amenable to the jurisdiction of our Courts; and who might be within these limits. The prisoner was discharged.

It is stated in the Lynchburg Virginian, that one of the Cherokee Delegation of Indians, on his way to Washington, on a mission from the tribe, was arrested in Crawford county, Arkansas Territory, for debt, and required to give bail. He was discharged by two Justices of the Peace, on the ground that, as the Ambassador of a Foreign Power, he could not be held to bail. This is a new variety of the Indian Question, and a curious one.

Alex. Gazette.

We learn that Andrew Stevenson, (now Speaker of the House of Representatives) was yesterday nominated to the Senate, by the President, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.—Nat. Int.

FOR THE BORDERER.

On Prayer Meetings.

Mr. Editor:—

It was not my design when I proposed to draw the attention of Theopolis to a particular part of his essay, to elicit a controversy with him or his friends; on the contrary, you may perceive, I entirely acquiesced in all the positions he had taken—considered them sound, and requested, that in his next he would enlarge upon one of them, as being essentially important to the cause he has espoused.

It appears, however, from your last paper, that Philo Theophilus has entered the arena, and made an application of my remarks to certain Prayer Meetings in this village: my pen shall not be used to divert him, or indeed any one, from making such application of them as they may think proper; but I am unable to see, from the language of my piece, how it could have been made, unless a fitness really existed; if so, it would be unjust to impugn me for it: Theophilus, as I conceive, was noticing the objections generally urged against such meetings, one of them I thought more forcible than the rest, and believing it to be of vital interest to the church & community—requested him to enlarge upon it: whether or not he had in view, at the time it was penned, any particular meeting to which the objection might apply, is best known to the author, and to those with whom he may be conversant. It is generally known, that there are two sects of Christians in this village, who hold Prayer Meetings; many of them are no doubt, truly pious and devoted people—meek and humble in imitation of their Great Pattern: to say all are so, would be an absurdity and contrary to the experience of every one. There are those also, that obtain a name and place among them; so well described by the excellent Pollok.

"In sermon style he thought, And sold and lied—and salutations made In scripture terms. He prayed by quantity, And with his repetitions long and loud All knees were weary. With one hand he put A penny in the urn of poverty, And with the other took a shilling out."

This is an evil beyond the control of mortals; and is a consequence of the total inability of the guardians of the interests of the church, when candidates present themselves, for the true state of the human heart; when these, however, make themselves or are made conspicuous in Holy things, the cause of Religion always suffers.

I certainly agree with Philo Theophilus that "sin is mingled with every thing we do in this fallen world, and imperfection is stamped upon all the actions of man"; and will add what common observation teaches us, that the most exemplary Christians have much sin to mourn over, and many defects to deplore: but do they not at the same time exhibit many redeeming qualities, and do not rays of sincerity throw a halo around their paths? No one will pretend to say that this is a reason, why we should choose persons decidedly immoral to be our spiritual leaders to a Throne of Grace; if so, it will equally apply to such, who to say the least, are extremely doubtful as to their piety.

Philo Theophilus asks if it were true, that I consider, any, or all the leaders of a Prayer Meeting of doubtful piety, it would be any excuse for me or any one else for absenting myself from them? I am at a loss to know how he could infer from what was said, that I am not an attendant! From his phraseology I might be led to suppose that there exists somewhere a positive injunction to attend them; this I must confess I never have seen: we are exhorted in the Scriptures, not to neglect the assembling of our selves together; and from the same source we learn that the ancient Christians assembled regularly for worship on the first day of the week. The truth appears to be, that they exist only by common consent of a portion of the Church; others being at the same time, left entirely unrestrained by any divine precept, to exercise their own faculties of judgment respecting their propriety, and to act according to the dictates of enlightened conscience. I do not wish to lessen their importance in the minds of any, because, experience has taught that they may be made eminently useful, but this will be in proportion as the governments are divested of worldly influences. But if I am asked, is the want of piety in a leader any reason why his prayers should not be edifying? I reply yes; there is reason; and will ask Philo Theophilus, what would be the difference in the effect produced upon himself, if he were to hear an indi-

vidual, whom he believed to be sincere, address the Great Searcher of Hearts in a fervent, intense, and importunate prayer, and were to witness the same fervor, intensity, and importunity acted by a mere Player? I conceive the former would likely excite similar sensations in him, but the latter would arouse his contempt.

Philo Theophilus very gravely puts to me the following question, solely, as he says, and which I will not pretend to doubt, "for the purpose of doing good." "Do you attend these meetings regularly, and are you doing every thing you can to forward their interest?" I really do not see the relevancy of this question to the subject at issue; unless my language of approbation so clearly expressed, should have been construed as inimical. I think he could with as much propriety have asked me, if I had attempted to delineate the character of Luther or Calvin, if I had seen them or known them personally.

Possibly Philo Theophilus may be a conductor in some of these meetings, if so, his responsibilities are greater—and I leave him to answer at that awful Bar, before which he has so emphatically reminded us, we shall shortly stand.

AMICUS.

Mr. Editor—Sir, you will oblige a subscriber by inserting the following extract from a Dublin paper, in the Borderer.

L. W.

Lesson to Male Coquettes.—The daughter of a respectable farmer listened to the addresses of a young gentleman in the neighborhood, and conceived for him a strong affection; although at first she received his professions with reluctance. The story of their mutual attachment of course became known, and the young woman finding that her lover grew less ardent, and expressed a reluctance to comply with his matrimonial engagements, one evening resolved to be finally in earnest of his intentions, and invited him to tea, in the absence of her parents, when peremptorily putting the question to him, and receiving an evasive answer, she lodged the contents of a loaded pistol in his breast. She was immediately apprehended and avowed herself guilty of the murder, at the same time declaring her

MARRIED on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Sam. McElwee, Mr. STEPHEN M. BOWEN, to Miss MARGARETT, youngest daughter of Mr. Major Tarr, both of this place.

ROME.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated the 22d ult.—"Fifteen persons have been arrested in Rimini for being concerned in the revolutionary attempt in Savoy. It is said that the exchange of Benevent will be concluded while the King of Naples is here. Rome has never been so full of foreigners as at present.—Not a lodging can be procured."

MR. HUSKISSON.

A mausoleum is about being erected at the Mount Cemetery in Liverpool, (Eng.) to the memory of Mr. Huskisson. It is intended to be a neat, circular building, of free-stone, without external ornament. The Mausoleum will contain a statue of this distinguished Statesman by Thorwaldsen.

TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.

A Monument is about being erected in St. George's Square, Edinburgh, to the memory of Walter Scott. It is to be a fluted column of granite, one hundred and forty-four feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of that eminent man.

M. Guinot, the distinguished naturalist, who has been engaged for several years in exploring the island of Madagascar, has arrived at Brest with the whole of his collection, comprising upwards of 40,000 specimens, and is expected shortly to Paris.

A NOVEL LAW POINT.—The Supreme Court of Mass at its law session in that city in March, decided that a grand child born eight months and a half after the death of his grand father, is included in a bequest to grand children living at his decease.

A Gray Eagle was shot in the neighborhood of Carlisle a few days since, measuring across the wings when extended, 6 feet 7 inches—length of the bill, three inches. It was an off hand rifle shot, at the distance of one hundred and ten or fifteen paces.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.

A Counterfeit \$100 Bill of the United States Bank, was presented at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Charleston, on the 14th inst. and stopped. It purported to be of the Branch at Washington, dated 17th Feb. 1830, signed W. Melville, Cashier—Letter M. No. 4311, order of M. Smith. The imitation of the engraving and signatures of the genuine Bills, is said to be almost perfect.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The ship Maria, Captain Hedges arrived at New Bedford from a whaling voyage in the Pacific, reports on the authority of a British brig from Callao, that hostilities were raging with great violence between the forces at Balboa and Lima, and a bombardment of the ports from Bonavista to the latter; owing to disputes relative to the Presidency of the Peruvian Republic.

The ship Catherine, Goodrich, of Salem, took fire while lying off Wauchoo, on the 29th of November, and was entirely consumed. The crew saved themselves in three boats. At the time of the accident the Captain was on shore—the Catherine had 700 barrels of oil on board.

On the 16th of September when in lat. 27 25, long. 76, the following persons left the barque Rajah in a small boat—Abraham Wilday, J. Daverell, Charles Brown, Job Weston, William Robins, and W. Cheever. The next day it blew heavy and great fears are entertained for their safety.

The following gentlemen are said to have been nominated, by the President of the United States, to the Senate, to be Government Directors of the Bank of the United States for the current year, vizt Henry Horn, Roberts Vaux, Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia; Joseph White, of Baltimore; and Saul Alley, of New York.—Nat. Int.

From the Baltimore American of May 12.—A novel agricultural feat was performed in Rhode Island, a few days since.—It was a ploughing match on trial of skill in the use of the plough, against a

fifteen ploughs with the teams, to plough fifteen acres of green sward paying each a fair compensation, and offering a premium for the best performance, according to certain specified rules. A committee was appointed to superintend the performance and examine the work. The trial employed sixty head of cattle, and was completed in from 6 to eight hours. It must have been a pleasant and exhilarating spectacle. Of such sports we have too few in this country. The desire for excitement unfortunately takes, in most cases, a more pernicious direction. It would be a national benefit if it could be converted into such innocent and profitable channels. The revival of a taste for these rural competitions would do much to soothe the acrimony of mere party squabbles; towards which the thirst for occupation and excitement now leads, make the use of ardent spirits a less general resort, and relieve the tedium of too much leisure by the stimulus of rational amusement.

The British Government has decided, it seems, to break up its whole naval establishment on the interior Canadian waters; and notice is given of the sale of all the naval stores, &c. at Montreal on the 12th inst.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—An arrival last evening brought accounts from Tampico to 24th and from the City of Mexico to the 4th April. General Bave had surrendered himself to the Government on condition of permission to leave the country unmolested, and his troops were dispersed.

Pistol and Cartridge Box for Major Jack Downing.—Some wag at Lexington has manufactured a sheet iron pistol, of "colossal" dimensions, for Major Downing. The pistol is on a heavy oak stock, some two feet in length, with a large iron gun lock, and half a horse shoe for a trigger. It is mounted, and one of the cutest specimens of Yankee ingenuity and wit we have lately seen manufactured. The cartridge box is furnished with cane pole cartridges, and ornamented with a huge brass eagle. The articles are at the public house of Col. Richardson, and furnish much sport for the stage passengers. The Col. has been offered \$20 for the equipment, to send to Washington.

A person who wished to borrow a small sum of money, was asked by Swift, whom he proposed as security. "I have none to offer," said the poor man, "excepting my faith in the Redeemer."—Swift accepted the security, made the entry accordingly, with all formality, and afterwards declared that none of his creditors were more punctual than this man.

The Boston Gazette states that Col. Crockett had a theatrical taste peculiar to himself. "He informed us," says the editor, "that during the five or six winters that he has spent at Washington, he was never inside of the theatre in that place but twice. He doesn't like acting—but has a discriminating musical ear. Speaking of Fanny Kemble he said he heard the critic at the Park theatre in New York, on Friday evening, but that he had rather hear Mr. Rice sing Jim Crow once, than see Fanny Kemble a dozen times."

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County. APRIL TERM, 1834. ON application of Elisha P. Parker, Executor of William Parker (of John) late of Worcester County, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof—and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 18th day of April 1834. L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Wor. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of William Parker, (of John) late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th of April 1834. William P. Parker, Executor of said late of John Parker.

George T. Mills.

RESPECTFULLY reforms his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the HOUSE CARPENTERS BUSINESS. All orders from town or country, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.—He can at all times be found at his shop near the bridge, or at Mr. Josiah W. S. Heath's. May 13, 1834.

A CARD.

HAVING become associated in the practice of Law in this County, with Thomas A. Spence Esquire, I would advertise my clients and the public: That one or both of us, may be found in my office in this village, every day in the week except Sunday. IRVING SPENCE.

We are authorized to announce John N. Steele, Esquire, as a candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. L. P. Dennis. April 22 1834.

We are authorized to announce James A. Stewart, Esquire, of Dorchester County, as a candidate for the seat in Congress, vacated by the death of the Hon. Littleton F. Dennis. April 22 1834.

Salisbury Bank.

WE will receive Notes on the Bank of Salisbury, at par, in payment for goods. ISAAC P. SMITH, & Son. Snow-hill, April 29, 1834.



LEWIS CATON, IS PREPARED TO DO JOB PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Certificates, Hand-bills, Circulars, Blanks, Cards, &c. Of every description on the most reasonable terms.

Blank Warrants &c. For sale at this Office.

Six cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living at Sandy-hill, Md. on the fifth instant, an indentured apprentice, by the name of Edward Collins about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; dark hair and complexion.—All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said runaway at their peril. The above reward of six cents will be given and no more to any person who will apprehend and deliver said apprentice to me. Benjamin P. Bonnewill May 13, 1834.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE EASTON GAZETTE, in an extended and improved form.

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other.—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude intrusions upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in publishing the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors; and the procuring which cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposal for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, & would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wantonly, so causelessly and so lawlessly ejected. Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns, equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden daring ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Liberty and happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the reparation of a loss too great to be born, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls forth the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the means under Heavens merciful blessing, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.

The paper is intended to be called 'The Maryland Country Journal and Farmers Social Companion,' to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland and once a week the rest of the year. Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing the other half at the end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due or three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.

The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to the Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.

No Subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.

Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A. GRAHAM,

May 20, 1834.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE SITUATION OF THE Bank of Salisbury.

May 15, 1834.

Bills discounted \$49647 93
Available funds \$444 92
Debts secured by } \$23096 47
Mortgage } \$73,189 32

Amount of Capital } \$38207 50
stock paid in. }

Surplus Dividends \$421 38
Dividends unpaid \$110 12

Profits since last dividend. } 186 72

Interest paid on } 168 15 18 57
special deposits }

Notes in circulation \$13435 00
Special deposits \$19036 33

Transient Deposites. } \$1660 42

E. E. } \$73,189 32
WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier.

May 20, 1834.

BLACK SMITH

Stephen M. Bowen, TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased one half of Mr. Messick's Black Smith shop, near the bridge, where he will execute all kinds of work connected with the above branch, in a durable and workmanlike manner—persons are respectfully solicited to call and judge for themselves. All orders for work from town or country, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Snow-hill, May 20, 1834.



NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received an extensive assortment of Spring & Summer Goods, which they offer for sale upon the most accommodating terms. I. P. SMITH, & Son. May 20, 1834.

Notice

IS hereby given, that an Election will be held in the different Elections Districts in Worcester County, on THURSDAY the 29th of the present month. (May) for the purpose of electing a Representative to the Congress of the U. States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Littleton F. Dennis, who represented the Congressional district, composed of the counties of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester.

JOS. HUTHESON, Sheriff of Worcester county May 20, 1834.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vendition Exponas, issued by Joseph Leonard, a Justice of the Peace for Worcester County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Freeny, one at the suit of William Freeny & Co., one at the suit of Jehue Parsons, 2 at the suit of Noah Rider, use of Wm. Anderson, one at the suit of James Houston, use of William Freeny & Co., use of Jehue Parsons, one at the suit of Zedekiah H. Williams, one at the suit of Cathell Humphres, 1w.

at the suit of George Todd, one at the suit of Benjamin White, one at the suit of Joseph Furbo, one at the suit of William Livingston, one at the suit of Ayres G. Parker, one at the suit of Henry Disharoon, use of James Brington, one at the suit of Frances Meziel, one at the suit of Robert Stuart, and one at suit of Noah Tilghman, all against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of James Jones; I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim & demand of said J. Jones in & to the following goods and chattles, lands and Tenements both at Law and Equity, lying and being in said County, to wit:—Six Windsor Chairs, One Wain Cart, one Bay Mare, one Gig and Harness, one yoke of Oxen, one Cucumber, one Bureau, one Clock, one Walnut Table, two Pine Tables, two Beds and furniture and steads and cords; also those Tracts or parcels of Land lying and being as before stated called and known by the name or names of "GENSES PURCHASE," and "CATHELL'S CHANCE," or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called containing two hundred and twelve acres more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the town of Salisbury at Rostin C. Weatherley's tavern on the 29th of MAY at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. to the highest and best bidder for CASH to satisfy the aforesaid writs and costs.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Constable.

May 6, 1834.

BRUCE'S

New-York Type Foundry.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display; and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising:

15 fonts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case, 25 " Italic do. do. 5 " Title Roman do. do. 5 " Title Italic do. do. 5 " Shaded Roman do. do. 17 " Antique do. do. 12 " Black do. do. 5 " Open Black do. do. 2 " Script do. do. 5 " German Text do. do. 2 " Open Text do. do. 25 " Two line Roman Capitals with Figures

11 " Two line Italic Capitals.

10 " Shaded Capitals of various kinds.

6 " Open do. do.

7 " Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Blacklopes, Mucis, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules Ornamental Dashes Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works: orders for any of which, or for composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times and receive payment when they purchase 4 times the amount of the bill from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO. New-York

May 6, 1834.

Horse Bills

Handsomely executed at the Office of the Borderer.

MARYLAND.

Orphans court of Worcester county. APRIL TERM, 1834.

ON application of Joseph Richardson, Admr. of Eliakim Bennett late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 9th of May 1834.

L. P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Eliakim Bennett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of November next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May 1834.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Admr. of Eliakim Bennett, deceased.

May 15, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County. APRIL TERM, 1834.

On application of John S. Purnell, Administrator of George L. Purnell late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 9th day of May eighteen hundred and thirty four.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Geo. L. Purnell late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of April next, (1835) they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of May 1834.

JOHN L. PURNELL, Admr. of George L. Purnell, dec'd.

May 15, 1834.

CABINET MANUFACTORY.

SNOW-HILL, MD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues the

Cabinet Business,

in the town of Snow-Hill, in Bank Street, a few doors from the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins, where he is prepared to make all kinds of work in his line, as CHEAP, if not cheaper, than can be done in the County, in a workmanlike manner, and out of such materials as may be ordered.—All kinds of Furniture, repaired in handsome style, and made to look equal to new.

The subscriber has always on hand Mahogany, Walnut, Gum, & Pine plank of the best quality.

The subscriber tenders his most unfeigned thanks to his friends and former customers, for the favors he has received, and solicits a continuance, assuring them that he will attend to all orders from town & country for work in his line of business, with promptitude and faithfulness.

JOHN EVANS.

July 22, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester county court, on the first Tuesday in November Term next, to show cause if any they have why he should not receive the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, that may be appointed for a hearing of his case.

GEORGE CLAYWELL,

May 6, 1834.