



# THE BORDERER.

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## 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, and twenty-five cents per square for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion. Administrators, Sheriffs and Constables advertising Sales will be credited until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be expected from the Officer. Persons sending advertisements to this office, are requested to mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications must come post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### LAWS OF MARYLAND.

#### CHAPTER 308.

An additional supplement to the act concerning Crimes & Punishments.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that the irregular construction of the work shops of the Maryland Penitentiary, which were originally planned only in reference to ordinary manufacturing purposes; their scattered location and division into numerous apartments, render the necessary constant supervision of the convict, during the hours of labor, impracticable; And whereas it is the disposition of the State to furnish the Penitentiary with the proper and final means necessary to complete the improvements and carry out the disciplinary objects contemplated in the act to which this is a supplement—Therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That there be erected, within the walls of the Maryland Penitentiary, under the direction and management of the Directors, a sufficient extent of work shops, adapted for manufacturing purposes, in conformity with the object designed by the improved prison discipline, known under the denomination of the Auburn system; and the Directors are hereby authorized to contract for all materials necessary for the said work shops, and to proceed to the erection of the same without delay; *Provided,* that he said Directors shall, before they contract for any of the said materials, insert proposals for the supply of the same, & insert the same twice a week for four successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and the different proposals made to them shall be preserved by the clerk of the directors, and laid before the next General Assembly, if required.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the Directors shall cause the said work shops and their appurtenances to be constructed on the same principles as those of the best prisons governed by the regulations of the said Auburn System.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That for the purpose of defraying the expense of the said work shops, the Treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorized, on or before the first day of June next, to borrow on the credit of the State, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent, a sum of money not exceeding 20,000 dollars, on the best terms on which the same can be obtained, either from any of the chartered Banks of this State, or from individuals, which loan shall be redeemable after the expiration of twenty years; *Provided,* that the treasurer shall advertise in such newspapers as he shall think expedient for proposals for said loan, at least 30 days previous to contracting for the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the directors shall use the materials of the present shops, and employ the convicts as far as practicable, in the preparation of the materials, and in the erection of the workshops aforesaid; and for any payments on account of the contracts for said materials, the board of directors are authorized to draw on the treasurer of the Western Shore, who is required to pay said drafts out of any money in the treasury, arising from the loan hereinbefore authorized.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That any premium which the said treasurer may receive on said loan, shall be by him invested in the most profitable fund, and shall form a sink

ing fund for the redemption of said loan, and the said directors of the Penitentiary are hereby required to pay, out of the profits of the institution, to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, quarterly, such sum of money as shall be equivalent to the quarterly interest of the stock to be created in virtue of this act, and annually, after their liquidation of the loan of 1828, or in any event, annually, after the month of January, 1832, the sum of 1500 dollars out of the said profits which last mentioned sum shall be added to the sinking fund aforesaid, and be invested, together with all interests accruing from said investments, and the whole amount thus invested and accumulated, shall remain specifically appropriated to the final redemption of the stock and debt aforesaid.

#### CHAPTER 309.

An act to prevent the useless accumulation of cost arising from the publication of notices of orders passed by the Courts, or Judges thereof, in such Counties wherein no newspaper is edited.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That on all applications now pending, or hereafter to be made for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, where the applicant resides in a county where no newspaper is published, and when the list of debts accompanying such application does not exceed 500 dollars, it shall and may be lawful for the county courts or any judge thereof, or any judge of the orphans' court, to direct notice of such application to be given to the creditors of such applicant, in such manner and at such places as they shall deem effectual, to give due notice of such application; and it shall be the duty of the several courts as aforesaid, to pass a general rule, prescribing the duties of the applicants in reference to the notice to be given to their creditors.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That in every case where notice, by publication in a newspaper, is required to be made by any sheriff, coronor or elisor, constable, or other officer, the party defendant shall have the right and privilege of selecting the newspaper in which such notice shall be published, and upon refusing or neglecting to make a selection the sheriff, coronor or elisor, constable, or other officer, as the case may be, shall make publication in the newspaper making the lowest rate or charge for the advertisement.

#### CHAPTER 310.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Nov. ses 185.

WHEREAS, since the passage of the original act to which this is a supplement, the duties of the justices of the Orphans' court have been greatly multiplied, so far as they appertain to the release of insolvent debtors, and the compensation is now greatly inadequate to the services rendered, Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That in all cases hereafter where a discharge is given by any justice of the Orphans' court to any insolvent debtor and it shall be necessary for said justice to pass an order for the sale of the effects of such insolvent, and to fix the per centage of the trustee, he shall be allowed the sum of two dollars therefor, to be paid by the trustee whose said order is passed, which sum shall be credited to the trustee in making his distribution as part of the expenses accruing in settling his trusteeship, and be deducted from the general amount of assets in his hands.

#### CHAPTER 328.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act, relating to the Records of Conveyances, in the several counties of this State, passed at Dec. session, eighteen hundred and thirty three, chapter eighty eight.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the clerks of the several county courts of this State, shall receive for making the records referred to in the first section of the act, passed at Dec. ses. 1833, ch 88, entitled, an act relating to the record of conveyances in the several counties of this State, to which this is a supplement,

the same compensation to which they are now entitled by law for recording any matter or thing required to be recorded, to be levied and collected as other county charges now are; *Provided,* that any one or more of the judges of the county courts shall certify to the levy courts or commissioners that the services have been performed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the second section of the original act, to which this is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to Baltimore County.

#### CHAPTER 336.

An act for the benefit of the securities for the appearance of Insolvent Petitioners within this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the passage of this act, any surety for the appearance of an insolvent petitioner under the laws of this State, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, and are hereby invested with the same powers, to bring the said insolvent petitioner into court, or before any judge thereof, which special bail now have to bring their principal into court, and when the said petitioner shall be so brought into court, or before any judge thereof, he may be surrendered by his surety and committed into the custody of the sheriff, in the same manner as special bail now surrender their principal, and have him committed to the custody of the sheriff; *Provided,* however, that the said petitioner be so surrendered before or at the first term to which suit shall be brought upon the bond for the appearance of such petitioners.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That every sheriff, into whose custody an insolvent petitioner shall be committed as aforesaid, shall keep said petitioner in custody on the day named in such petitioners' bond for his appearance, and on each day thereafter, until the court in which the petition of such insolvent petitioner is pending, shall have passed judgement thereupon; and if the said court shall dismiss or quash the said petition, or shall grant a final discharge to the said petitioner, then the said sheriff shall immediately thereafter discharge the said petitioner from his custody; and the said petitioner shall be discharged from custody also, if he shall enter into another bond, with surety to be approved by the court, for appearance as aforesaid, or performance of the conditions of the former bond remaining to be performed.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the provisions of this act shall extend and be considered to apply to the commissioners of Insolvent Debtors for the city and county of Baltimore, while the petition of any petitioner as aforesaid, shall be pending before them in the place of any county court as aforesaid, and to Baltimore county court, when the case of such petitioner shall have been transmitted to such court.

Section 4. *And be it enacted,* That before a surrender shall be allowed as aforesaid, notice shall be given as shall be prescribed by a judge of the court as aforesaid, or one of the said commissioners, to the trustee of the said petitioners, and to any creditor of such petitioner, if he shall have named any creditor upon the schedule with his petitioner.

Section 5. *And be it enacted,* That the surety so surrendering a petitioner, shall be bound to pay the allowance for maintenance of said petitioner while in custody aforesaid, which plaintiffs are required to pay toward maintenance of defendant in prison, and if by reason of any default in the premises of such surety, the said petitioner shall be discharged, (which he may be as defendants aforesaid may,) the said surety shall be liable upon the bond aforesaid, as if no surrender had taken place.

To PRINTERS—Mr. Boddy, the celebrated Venetianist, and Mr. Stanley, the vocalist, from the New York Theatres, evacuated this town, between two days, with out paying their bills—Printers throughout the United States, may render a public service, by noticing this fact.—*Salem Gazette.*

#### Extract from Dr. Dick's Philosophy of Religion.

After what has been stated in the preceding part of this work, it is almost needless to say, that an intolerant and persecuting spirit is diametrically opposite to every principle that pervades the Christian system; and there is no grosser misrepresentation of its spirit and tendency, than to ascribe such dispositions and conduct to the genius of that religion which intolerance has thought proper to assume. Can a single instance be produced of Jesus Christ, or in that of any one of the Apostles? When he "was reviled, he reviled not again;—and when he suffered he threatened not;—and he solemnly rebuked his followers when the least symptom of intolerance or revenge was displayed. Can religion which commands us to love our neighbors as ourselves—to be kindly affectionate one towards another—to love your enemies—to do good to them that hate us—to bless them that curse us—and to pray for them that despitefully use us,—can such a religion be supposed to give the least countenance to actions that are both intolerant and inhumane? If the religion of Christ have any one prominent object which distinguishes it from all others, it is this—to unite mankind in one harmonious and affectionate society—and such an object is altogether incompatible with resentment, intolerance or persecution in any shape. "By this shall all men know" says Jesus, "that you are my disciples" if ye love one another."

#### A MARVELOUS STORY.

I was bred up in a dislike of the marvelous; or the stupid wonderful, as my uncle called it. I must relate an anecdote in point. Some gentlemen were dining together, and relating their travelling adventures; one of them dealt so much in the marvelous, that it induced another to give him a lesson.

"I was once," said he "engaged in a skirmishing party in America; I advanced too far, was separated from my companions, and was induced in pursuit of me, the horrors of the tomahawk in the hands of angry savages, took possession of my mind; I considered for a moment what was to be done, most of us love life, and mine was both precious and useful to my family; I was swift of foot, and fear added to my speed. After looking back—for the country was an open one—I at length perceived that one of my enemies had outran the others, and the well known saying of 'Divide and conquer,' occurring to me, I slackened my speed, and allowed him to come up—we engaged with mutual fury—I hope none here, (howing to his auditors,) will doubt the result—in a few minutes he lay a corpse at my feet. In this short space of time, the two Indians had advanced upon me, so I took again to my heels—not from cowardice, I can in truth declare—but with the hope of reaching a neighboring wood, where I knew dwelt a tribe friendly to the English—this hope, however, I was forced to give up—for on looking back, I saw one of my pursuers far before the other. I waited for him, recovering my almost exhausted breath, and soon this Indian shared the fate of the first. I had now only one enemy to deal with—but I felt fatigued, and being near the wood, I was more desirous to save my own life than to destroy another of my fellow creatures. I plainly perceived smoke curling up amongst the trees—I redoubled my speed—I prayed to heaven, I felt assured my prayer would be granted—but at this moment the yell of the Indian's voice sounded in my ears—I even thought I felt his warm breath—there was no choice—I turned round—Here the gentleman, who had related the wonderful stories at first, grow impatient, past endurance—he called out, 'Well, sir, and you killed him also?' 'No, sir—he killed me'—*Memoirs of an Old Gentleman of the Old School.*

#### ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF BURNS.

The following anecdote, which is current in the counties of Galloway and Dumfriesshire, has never yet appeared in print, though remarkably characteristic of the temper and extraordinary powers of ready sarcasm, possessed by the illustrious bard. Whilst occupied with his duties as an exciseman, the routine of business brought Burns to the village of Newton Stewart. To this solitary place, came on a Satur-

day night, a commercial traveller in the button line, from Birmingham, yeelped Andrew Turner. Andrew was of that species of the genius traveller, which delighteth in the new born splendor of a horse and chaise, a whip with a handle of ivory, and a box coat, with some quarter of a ton of capes. It was about nine o'clock when this herd arrived at the inn at Newton Stewart, and not having a single customer in the place, he proceeded to discuss a good supper, with the proper quantity of the mountain dew, which falls in remarkable purity in that district of Scotland. Then, in order to rest his horse, and not to overrun his customers at the next town, it became the duty of Andrew to remain the following day—the grim sabbath of Scotland at this solitary place. He foresaw that time would hang heavy on his hands, and so did the landlord, "is there no body here that's fit company for a Christian? I shall be lost all day to-morrow at this infernal hole. Tell me of somebody that one can invite here for a little amusement." "Ay—what—let me see," said the landlord, "there's a exciseman, yeelped Rabby Burns, he's a great poet, an awful clever fellow. I'd sen him in till you, he likes a drap toddy, weel"—Soon was a messenger despatched for the exciseman; and Burns, never loath for a good jollification, enters the parlour of the inn. Rising from his seat, with both hands in his pockets, and his whole front monarchical in the extreme—"Oh! oh," said Andrew, "You are the poet that the landlord has been telling me about. Now who would expect to find a poet in such a place as this? Well, come sit down, and let us see what you've got to say for yourself. A poet, are you?—well, come, let us have some of your poetry—something original now." "On what subject?" inquired Burns. "Oh! any subject," said Andrew, "make a poem about me." "Then I must know your name first"—"And Turner is my name." "Well then—

When first the world was made,  
And these were flung into a corner,  
To use them up it was assayed,  
When lot of brains and soul were left,  
A beast come forth yeelped Andrew Turner,  
Saying this the poet took up his hat,  
and walked out of the room; and though Andrew was most villainously mortified at the time, it was remarked that he never afterwards came a journey to Newton Stewart, without showing by his improved demeanor how the battering-ram of genius can level at a blow, the ridiculous pretensions of a proud fool.—*From a new publication called the Alchymist.*

All plants whether in the garden, field, or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of north and south, in order to admit the sun's rays every day equally to both sides of the row.

Gardener's Magazine.

#### AN INVENTION.

The Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Times states that a car is now exhibiting on the Schenectady Rail Road, propelled by a horse walking inside of it; so that instead of a horse travelling before the car, as formerly, he now travels inside the carriage, and propels the carriage at the rate of a mile in four minutes. This is indeed an age of wonders.

#### VELOCITY OF WIND.

From 51st Vol. Phil. Trans. by J. Smeaton, a celebrated Engineer. "When the velocity of the wind is one mile per hours it is scarcely perceptible.

From 2 to 3 just perceptible.  
4 5 gentle pleasant wind or breezes.  
10 15 pleasant brisk gale.  
20 25 very brisk.  
30 35 high winds.  
40 45 very high.  
50 m. per hour a storm or tempest.  
60 a great storm.  
80 a hurricane.  
100 a hurricane, that tears up trees, carries buildings before it, &c."

A Lady, who advertises in the Monmouth Inquirer for a husband, says she is "past twenty—but she does not say how much past. She may be like the men's geese which he sold in Boston market, declaring they "were goslings in the spring"—and so, indeed they were, but it was about forty springs ago.



### THRILLING SCENE.

Captain Cramer, in his last novel, "The most Unfortunate Man in the World," describes the following interesting scene of a Spanish schooner, when taken by the Spaniards. The narrator, then a sailor, was providentially concealed in the main top; from whence they watched the progress of the pirates on deck as they proceeded in the work of cold blooded murder.

"I saw one remaining Spaniard who was left dead on deck; and I beheld one of our men—it was the cooper—goaded on at the point of the pirates' daggers to where the corpse was lying; they lifted the dead to an erect position, and enlacing the neck of our man in the still supple arms of the Spaniard, lashed the hands of the cooper around the back of the Spaniard, and goading the victim with their swords, shouting a maddening yell, they laughing and singing as they turned them around, they conveyed the unresisting cooper, to the gangway, and calling out, 'Abios, amigo, mio,' pushed him towards the side—his foot caught a coil of rope, which in the scuffle had been kicked to that situation, the balance was lost, and the living and the dead fell head foremost into the ocean. Not a cloud darkened the sun when such a ruffian murder, was committed—no thunder roared to manifest God's awful displeasure at this infernal deed; but a shout of joy followed the consummation of the act and a heliograph laugh was the burial service of the dead.

I looked up at Waters; his blanched face, his pale lips, his trembling figure, indicated his worst apprehensions; he did not dare articulate a word, but kept his trembling finger on his mouth, to warn me of my danger, and the necessity of silence. It was now a dead calm; and the sun went down in all its glory, as if it smiled upon the deed; there was scarcely a cloud to darken the heavens, and already in the east, the stars had begun to shine; above us all was still and hushed, all nature seemed to smile; below, the drunken roars of the murderous pirates broke the silence of the evening, and the ineffectual struggle of some of our men, as they resisted the endeavors of the Spaniards to force them on deck, was the prelude to other deeds of murder.

Two more victims were brought up tied back to back—one seemed anxious to close his career and jump overboard; the other, still clinging to the remnant of a miserable existence, or fearful from his numerous crimes to meet his fate, strenuously opposed the efforts of his comrades. The Spaniards laughed at the struggle; and as either party came near, wounded them with their swords and goaded them towards the gangway; at last he that was most resolute gave a sudden plunge, and both were in the water. Then it was that the diabolical feelings of the pirates were most excited; both endeavored to swim, and for a few minutes they succeeded; but as they neared the ship, the rope which an apparently friendly hand had offered to their succor was withdrawn, or only the wet end allowed to touch their hands, when it was jerked from their hold, and they were again left to the grave—into which they ultimately descended, after a more than human exertion to cling to the faithless succor.

The next that was brought on deck was Captain Smith. His son leaped up immediately and clung to him with all the strong hold affection. The Captain knew his end was come, and looked at the Capt. of the felucca, who had nearly fallen under his arm, and who was now unconsciously smoking a cigar, appealing for pity in regard to his son, as for himself, he seemed quite prepared to meet his fate, and approached the gangway with a fearless unconcern. The youth riveted his arms round his father's neck, and cried out with all the excited feelings of a boy who could not reconcile himself to inevitable death. "Oh, save me! father!" cried the poor half-distracted creature; "save me from these men! what are the ruffians a going to do with us?" At this moment some of the pirates tore young Smith from his father, and walked him to the Captain of the felucca, who running his quick eye over the pale face of the youngster, shook his head, puffed out a long line of the smoke, and on giving a glance at one of his men the youngster was released, and again ran into his father's arms—Smith made no resistance as the pirates lashed his son to him; the affrighted boy screamed most dreadfully, imploring his father to save him for his mother's sake—he endeavored to kneel down, and held his hands, which were left free, in the

manner of supplication. The father never shed a tear, but looked undaunted and undismayed—and yet he seemed to linger on the deck, like one who would willingly have lived, if only for his son's sake. The lashing being completed, the pirates, who were anxious to finish their work of destruction, said, "Via usted condios," and gave the victims a push towards that ill-fated gangway.

"Oh, father! father! stop, stop, stop, only for one minute—father! only for one minute. Oh, look at me! I will not be drowned—oh, my poor mother! oh, save me, save!" This seemed to disconcert the Captain, for he stopped and seemed actually insensible to the pain he must have experienced from the application of a sword—he looked down upon his son's face, and I thought I saw—indistinctly as I could see, a tear fall. His son looked imploringly upon the countenance of his father, his eye seemed to read a hope of escape even when it was most useless and most unpromising. Ah, how long we cling to hope, even when its rainbow has lost its brightest colors! how fondly we cling to the last tint, although the eye may see it gradually fading from the view! and fervently, even at death's gaping door, we imagine an escape, and hope glimmers even in the darkest adversity.

The Captain having bent his head forward and kissed the forehead of his son, who was screaming with the worst anticipation, lifted him, from the deck, and walking him steadily to the gangway, jumped into the water and sunk to rise no more, but as he fell we heard one loud scream, which the sea of eternity hushed for ever?

### A SPLENDID DESCRIPTION OF THE ALPS.

Much as we talk of nature, there are places where we feel that our previous conceptions have been dim and narrow. He, who crosses the Alps, will experience this sensation mingled with a certainty, that thousands of painters and poets, and millions of others, live and die without even suspecting the power of scenery over the mind. Our journey across the Sploegen was, to us, a day memorable for ever. Our recollections are of grandeur—gloomy vastness—awful solitude—eternal sublimity. There were moments, during the ascent, of a kind strange and new to me. Whoever seeks "something new under the sun," if he has dwelt on a plain, let him ascend a mountain, and he will find it. Awe, amazement, gloom, wonder and rapture, during which you cannot smile, combine to elevate you. The road winds up, and up and up—a mud stream, white with foam, thundering all day by its side—amid slopes and cliffs, forests and vales—then a plain and a poor hut, or a ragged town and some beggars. You pause and rest; and then, again, up and up—winding and turning—sometimes through tremendous ravines; sometimes by magnificent waterfalls—sometimes along giddy and yawning gulfs—yet still, always up and up.

Then the face of the earth changes, and the grass fades nearly away, and the naked, everlasting rocks, lift their gray backs through the soil. The tempests of six thousand years have beaten against them. Now, the road scals through a desert of endless stones, broken and scattered about; now through a long dark gallery, wet and dripping—now at the brink of a tremendous precipice, which your imagination would receive as the summit of any mountain; but, anon, the toiling, panting, sweating horses drag you around an angel of rock; and lo! above you overhang other cliffs and other mountains in the sky; piles, swells and pyramids of snow and ice—and, so near their awful heights as to startle you, the white line runs yet higher and higher, and you believe not that it is your path still so far above you—and yet it is.

The earth is now totally changed, and the temperature, and atmosphere and heavens are changed. You wrap your heavy cloak around you in the biting cold. Dark clouds are rolling gloomily over your path, and the white snow shines beneath you, and the winter wind shakes violently the closed glasses of your carriage—and, as the road, still mounting and bending up and up, turns your face now to the right—now to the left—you catch, far below, such awful gleamings of sublime scenery; such dim, wild depths of azure—such forms of cold blue, lifted and built up around you in the eternal silence, and shrouded in the mist and storm, that your very soul is hushed and chilled, and you feel as if Death, the king of terrors, had here fixed his home; and, where a spectre to stand in your path, or to lean and beckon to you from his car of rolling mist, you would behold

him without starting, for your imagination can scarce be more excited. A cataract, which, on the plain, would draw all Europe to it as a fashionable resort, is here no curiosity. Its lonely thunder swells and dies away in the interminable solitude. Twenty times we thought ourselves at the height of this stupendous road, and yet its zig zag course appeared ever mounting far before us, up and up, till the cold grew extreme, and the darkness of night overlooked us; and we were completely lost and enveloped in heavy, wet clouds, rolling around us like a mighty ocean.

### Fay's Sketches.

#### Rocky Mountains.

This range of mountains, the highest range in North America except that of the Cordilleras, extends from 70 deg. north latitude to Mexico, upwards of 40 deg. where it is continued, under the name of the Cordilleras. In 47 deg. they are so elevated as to be covered with snow most of the summer. Some of the peaks are supposed to be upwards of twelve thousand feet, and the base three thousand and five hundred above the sea.—The southern part of the range is called Masserne mountains. A speck of the range is seen at an immense distance on the plains of Arkansas and Texas. From this range flow the river Colorado into the Pacific, the river of the north into Mexico, and the Red and Arkansas rivers into the Mississippi.

The distance of the Rocky mountains from the Pacific, is said to be about the same as that of the Alleghanies. The area of their base is immense. They have not been thoroughly explored; but they are said to be of primitive formation. It is supposed that some of the peaks are volcanic; but it has not been ascertained that this is the fact.—The distance from St. Louis, at the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi, to the Rocky mountains, is two thousand and five hundred miles, and from the western settlements of Missouri, eight or nine hundred. There is a belt of wood land for two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles from the Mississippi, and then begins extensive plains reaching to the foot of those mountains. The plains are mostly a barren desert, like some parts of Arabia; and are visited or possessed by buffaloes, elk, and other wild animals.

Some branches of the Missouri river run a great distance among the mountains, and the gates of the river, so called, seem to have been formed by the rushing of the water from the higher parts of the mountains to the plains below. The banks of the river in the mountains are twice the height of the mountains on North river, near West Point. The chasm is 100 and fifty yards wide.

The range is frequently called the Oregon mountains. It is nearer the Pacific ocean than to the Mississippi river; and the Oregon has its rise on the western slope. There black and precipitous appearance has given them the name by which they are generally known in the United States. The sources of rivers running into the Mississippi east, and the Oregon west, are not very distant, and in some parts there are low places or valleys, which has led to the belief that a canal will be made to connect the eastern and western rivers, within half a century.—*Amer. Mag.*

Our city is becoming more and more closely united with Virginia by means of the Ohio Rail Road. The facilities for travel and transportation afforded by this cheap and rapid mode of intercommunication have reduced the distance between Baltimore and Virginia—measured by time—from several days down to a few hours, and the beneficial effects of the road daily more advantageously felt and more highly appreciated, at both ends of the line. The last Martinsburg Gaz. has the following paragraph in reference to the facilities to which we have allusion:—*Balt. Amer.*

### DESPATCH.

A gentleman of this place, left here about one o'clock on Thursday morning last for Baltimore, and after being detained several hours on the way, arrived in the city at 1 o'clock P. M. He transacted his business during the same evening, and the next morning took the car, and after being again detained by the breaking and repairing of an axle-tree, arrived in Martinsburg before 7 o'clock on Friday evening, having performed a journey of upwards of two hundred miles, 10 miles of which—going to Harper's Ferry—was on horseback, in less than twenty-five hours. Formerly the same journey could not be made in less than 5 days.

### Rights of Steamboats.

A case was tried at Newport last week before the Circuit Court of the U. States in which the Captain of one of the New York and Providence Steamboats was sued for having set ashore or refused to take on board the agent of a line of stages running from Providence to Boston, in competition with the line which was connected with the boats. The business of the agent on board was to invite passengers to take seats in the opposition stages. The action was brought on the ground, that the steamboat being a public conveyance and publicly advertised to carry passengers had no right to reject any one who behaved civilly on board. Judge Story however, laid down a different rule, which was, that the owners of public conveyances might prescribe their own conditions provided they were not oppressive to travellers. The following particulars are from the Newport Mercury.

### NEWPORT, R. I. June 20. CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court of the U. S. commenced its June term in this town on Monday last; present Judges Story and Pitman.

On Tuesday morning, an important case came on for trial, between Samuel Jencks, agent for the Boston Tremont Stage Company, and Captain R. B. Coleman, of the steam boat Benj Franklin. The plaintiff in this case, it appeared, was employed by the Tremont Company, and had been in the habit of passing frequently to and from Providence, in the steam-boats for the sole purpose of soliciting passengers for Boston, to go in the Tremont line, thereby interfering with the regular business of the Steam-boat Company, and getting away passengers from the citizens Line, which is connected with said Company; on this ground, Captain Coleman refused to admit Jencks as a passenger on board the steam-boat and for which refusal the present action was brought. The trial occupied the whole day, and on Wednesday morning Judge Story delivered a charge of an hour and a half in length; the Jury after an absence of about half an hour, returned with a verdict for the Defendant:—Counsel for the Plaintiff, Hon Daniel Webster and R. W. Greene, Esq. for the Defendant; John Whipple and Thomas Rivers, Esqrs.

The Court was occupied on Thursday afternoon, and the whole of yesterday, in the trial of the action between I. Arnold against B. Clifford, President of the American Insurance Company in Providence, for slander—damages laid at \$10,000. *Mercury.*

### AN EXPEDITIOUS REMEDY FOR A BURN.

The Receipt is as follows.—Take Litharge, Sweet Oil, and good sharp Vinegar, an equal measure, from a tea to a table spoonful, or more, as may be required, stir and beat them well together, spread it on two pieces of brown paper the size of the sore, and apply one immediately or as soon as possible, and as soon as that gets dry and painful, take it off and apply the other, and let the first cool, and be spread again, and so on alternately until the fire is extracted, which will depend upon the depth of the burn, say from half an hour to an hour and a half, from after the first application, which will immediately allay the pain.

Yesterday, the 14th inst., the utility of the above application was sufficiently proved in the family of John Anderson, of Norritown township, this county, when two of his children, in the absence of their parents, were dreadfully burnt, by the explosion of a powder horn, containing about half a pound of powder, while endeavoring to strike fire with a gun. The faces and hands of the two oldest sons were terribly burnt, the younger not so bad as the elder. Some of the neighbors being called, took Litharge, Sweet Oil and Vinegar, a tea cup full of each, and applied it as above stated, cutting the papers and shaping the plasters so as to cover their faces entirely except the eyes and mouth. The accident happened about 2 o'clock P. M.; the first plasters were applied about four o'clock, when the pain was immediately assuaged, they rested and slept well last night, have no pain this morning, but much injured faces, particularly the elder, that will require some time to be healed, and perhaps a lifetime to remind them of their imprudence. We mention this as a warning to parents and to children, who ought to be very cautious how they meddle with that dangerous combustible.

By request of the unfortunate. Norritown, Pa. June 15th, 1835.

### Dreadful Effects of Intemperance.

No one can peruse the following affecting article, which we copy from the Dover (N. H.) Morning Star, without lamenting the baneful consequences which frequently arise from intemperance. Disease, insanity, suicide, and murder, follow in its train.

"Departed this life, in Hamburgh, N. Y. on the 1st of April last, John Oile, aged thirteen years. The circumstances of his death were as follows:—A little past mid-day, the unfortunate, boy obtained a rope on one end of which was a ring, which he endeavored to conceal, and immediately hastened to a wood, a short distance from his father's house. But in spite of all his efforts, he was observed by some of his unsuspecting little brothers and sisters, who followed him to the fatal spot. He then climbed a small tree, and after waiting some time, made a noose by passing the end of the rope through the ring, which he put on his neck. He then fastened the rope to the tree and jumped off, and in a moment was in eternity! His little sister being under the tree shrieked aloud, saying her brother John had fallen. This brought to the spot her mother, and some of the other children, when a scene of sorrow and lamentation took place, which can be better imagined than described.

"This child was led to the perpetration of the rash and wicked deed by the cruel treatment which he received from a drunken father, who was at that time almost dead drunk at a neighboring grog shop. Some hours afterwards, with much urging, and assistance, he was got home—but being in liquor, his presence only augmented the grief of his afflicted family. When under the influence of ardent spirits, he was often known to vent his madness on poor John—and on the morning of that day, before leaving home for the grog shop, without any provocation, he threatened him with a severe whipping. John was a bright and active lad, had the name of being virtuous, and was the main support of the family. Frequently, after having labored hard to obtain the means of support for his poor mother and her children, his drunken father would expend his earnings for rum.—The deceased was often heard to say it would be better for him to die than to live—that he had rather die than to stay here &c., always assigning as a reason, the cruel treatment of his father."

### COOKING BY GAS.

Yesterday our citizens at the Arcade were treated by Mr Caldwell with a leg of mutton, cooked on the spot by means of Gas! The following is an account of the method and apparatus used.

A burner of about 15 inches diameter is connected with a spit which rests in a tin dripping pan, the mutica being put on the spit, shank downward and the gas burner lighted, which being circular, the heat of course applied itself equally on the meat; a tin cover of about the size of a Dutch oven was then put over it, and meat can be cooked at the rate of about a pound in ten minutes. The advantage of this mode of cooking is 1st, the cleanliness and safety; 2nd, the saving of labor and economy; 3d, the superior flavor of the meat, the juices being preserved in it until cooked.

N. Orleans American.

The "Old Guard" of Napoleon always show game to the last. In the trials before the peers, which have been seriously interrupted by the refractory conduct of the prisoners one of them, an old grenadier, about six feet in height, pushed from him one of the line, and appealed to the municipal guard:

"Keep your hands off!" cried he in a voice of thunder: "address me civilly, and I will answer you in the same manner; but keep your hands off, or expect the consequences. This is my man," added he, at the same time seizing with his brawny arm the municipal guard on his right, actually lifting him some distance from the ground, and then holding him up to the view of his amazed and terrified comrades—"this is my man, and I have a high respect for him. You have yet to learn that a sergeant of the old Guard, an old grenadier of the army of Egypt, is not to be touched by a conscript like you. I have had to do with more ball cartridge in a day than you will handle in your whole life. I tell you again, I am an old Egyptian, and touch at your peril."

### ALEXANDRIA CANAL.

We understand that the works on the main body of the Alexandria Canal are to be prosecuted with vigor this summer under the direction of that industrious, enterprising and energetic contractor, Mr Roach.

Alexandria Gaz.





## THE BORDERER.

"Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri."

### SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, July 7, 1835.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have on file several communications, which will be attended to as early as practicable.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Snow-Hill and its vicinity, assembled at the Presbyterian Church, on the morning of the 4th. We understand that the object of the meeting was briefly stated by James Tinsley, after which the Declaration of Independence, prefaced by some pertinent and interesting remarks, was read by Mr. Walter P. Snow. An able and eloquent oration was then delivered by Mr. George R. Smith, which was listened to with pleasure and greeted with applause.

In the afternoon the citizens assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church, when Mr. James L. Vallandigham, delivered an oration on Temperance in his usual happy and impressive style. The exercises were very interesting and highly creditable to the performers. As we had not the pleasure of hearing either of the gentlemen, we would be glad to see both the orations and the remarks of Mr. Snow in print, and as this desire appears to be general, we trust the gentlemen will not refuse them for publication.

BALTIMORE, June 30.

We are pained to state, that Mr. Thomas Marshall, son of the venerable Chief Justice of the U. States, expired about five o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of the injury he sustained on Saturday afternoon by the striking down of the Court-house chimney—as related in yesterday's paper. He had been removed to the dwelling of his connexion, Dr. A. Alexander, where every attention was paid to him that skill or kindness could suggest, but the injury it appears, was beyond the repair of human effort. The deceased has left a family of six children, to whom, as also to the rest of his relations, his sudden death will be a most afflictive bereavement.

Mr. Marshall was on his way to visit his father, now ill at Philadelphia. The Chief Justice was improving a little on Sunday, but what effect the melancholy tidings of his son's death may have on his health, we have yet to learn—*American*.

His remains were taken yesterday morning from the residence of his relative, Doctor Alexander, in Fayette street, and have been despatched to Virginia, where it is intended they shall be placed in the family vault at Oak Hill, in Fauquier County. The deceased, we believe, the eldest son of the Chief Justice, was a member elect of the Virginia House of Delegates, was endowed by nature with a rich and brilliant intellect, and was esteemed as a gentleman of great worth and usefulness. He possessed a large landed estate in Virginia, and has left six children who are yet to learn his melancholy death.

We have seldom witnessed the sympathies of our citizens so much excited on behalf of any one, and the regret we have expressed at his demise is universal throughout the city. *Chronicle*.

#### NAVAL.

We have now sitting in Baltimore a board of Naval Officers, of which Capt. Ballard is President, for the examination of Midshipmen and a Court Martial, of which Com. Warington is President, for the trial of Capt. Reed, for his conduct towards Midshipman Wilson.

We learn that another Court Martial is ordered to sit here for the trial of Purser Zantziager on charges preferred against him. The Court is composed of Captains Thos. Ap Catesby Jones, President, Shubrick and Morgan, Master Commandants, McKeever and Mayo and Lieutenants D. G. Farragut and H. Y. Purviance. J. Moffit, Esq., Judge Advocate.

*Balt. Patriot.*

A destructive hail storm was experienced in Prince George's county, Md. on the 26th of June.

From the Baltimore American of the 27th ult.—The Citizens' Union Live steamboat landed her passengers from Philadelphia at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in Baltimore—thus making the trip between the two cities in the short space of only eight hours.

The Hon. Mr. Livingston, late Minister to France, was among the passengers. He proceeded immediately to Washington.

#### Revolutionary Soldiers in Prison for Debt.

The Burlington, Vt. Sentinel gives the following account of the imprisonment of three revolutionary soldiers:

This morning we had an invitation, not to join the temperance society, nor to contribute to foreign missions, nor to view a caravan of wild beasts, but to visit the jail of Chittenden county, wherein are now confined, not for crime, but for debts of \$5, \$10 and \$20, which they cannot pay, three old soldiers of the revolution! Upon enquiry, we ascertained the ages of those veterans to be as follows—72, 75 and 85 years.

\$25,000 of the money lately stolen from the Bank of Darien, was found by a negro, stowed away amongst some bales of cotton on the wharf. He gave immediate information.

It is ascertained that a great improvement has taken place within a few years in this country in the habits of the people as to intemperance. A similar change is noted in Great Britain. The number of persons charged at the London police offices with drunkenness in eighteen hundred and thirty four being one third less than in eighteen hundred and thirty three.

We learn from a Frankfort. (Ky.) paper that the two centre arches of the bridge over the Kentucky river, at that town, fell, with a prodigious crash, about mid day of the 29th ult. The damage sustained by the intermediate pier, during the late high water, is said to have been the cause of this fall of a structure which was so important to the convenience of the people of Frankfort.

#### LAW OF PRINTERS.

We learn from a gentleman who was present, that in the case of Arnold vs. Clifford; tried at New York last week, Judge Story upon an incidental point, stated that a promise on the part of the writer of a libel to indemnify the printer of it, against any damage he might sustain for printing, could not be enforced—Even if a bond were taken, that would be void.

*N. Y. Journal. Com.*

**Cold weather and great loss of Sheep.**—The unusual cold weather for a few days past has caused the death, probably, of some thousands of sheep in this vicinity. Many farmers in this town, we learn, have lost 20, 25, and we have heard of no one but what has suffered more or less who have sheared. In Castleton, Clarendon and Pittsford we learn that the losses are still greater. One farmer in Castleton has lost 70 or 80, some in Clarendon, between 30 and 40. It was feared that vegetation had suffered very much, but on enquiry we do not learn that it has—not having any frosty weather, but wet and cold.—*Rutland Vt. Herald.*

The Leesburg Genius of Liberty speaks of violent storms along the Potomac within the last two weeks. In some places the largest trees were torn up by the roots, and others shattered to pieces by the lightning. Much damage has also been done by hail storms in the vicinity.

A young clergyman having had the misfortune to bury five wives, being in company with a number of ladies, was severely rallied by them upon the circumstance. At last one of them rather impudently put the question to him, how he managed to have such good luck! 'Why, madam,' said he, 'I knew they could not live without contradiction, therefore I let them go their own way.'

#### WARMTH OF SNOW.

Our farmers all familiarly know the value of this white, fleecy covering over their lands in winter—serving in fact as an excellent and efficacious mantle to keep out by its non-conducting properties of heat, the cold and frost of the external air—thus preserving the crops from being killed, and the earth soft and at a uniform temperature. A gentleman states in the Belfast (Maine) Advocate, that at Moosehead lake, where the snow lay twelve feet deep, the ground notwithstanding could be penetrated seven feet by a stake all winter—so that the grass there is much more forward than upon the seaboard, where the snow melts earlier from the warmer temperature of the sea than land winds during the season.

stabling could be penetrated seven feet by a stake all winter—so that the grass there is much more forward than upon the seaboard, where the snow melts earlier from the warmer temperature of the sea than land winds during the season.

#### From the St. Louis Com. Bulletin. PETRIFIED BUFFALO.

This extraordinary curiosity was discovered about two years since by some trappers belonging to Captain Bent's Company, lying on the side of one of the beaver dams of the Rio Grande of the North (a stream emptying itself into the Gulf of California) whose waters, it is said, possess the petrifying qualities to an eminent degree, its shores abounding in specimens of various animal and vegetable productions in a petrified state. The petrified Buffalo is described by those who have seen it, to be as perfect in its petrification as when living, with the exception of a hole in one of the sides, about four inches in diameter, around which the hair has been worn off probably by the friction of the water, in which it must have been lain for ages past to have produced such a phenomenon. The hair on the hump and shoulders, neck, forehead and tail, though concreted into almost a smooth surface, may be easily discerned. The horns, eyes, nostrils, mouth and legs are as perfect in their stone as in their native state.

The country in which this rare specimen was found, is inhabited by the Euteaux, a roving tribe of savages who subsist, a great portion of their lives, on insects, snakes, lizards, roots, &c. This tribe being particularly hostile to the whites, renders the acquisition of this curiosity an undertaking not a little hazardous; notwithstanding this, and many other difficulties to be surmounted, such as distance, expense, &c., our enterprising citizen, Captain Charles Bent, contemplates procuring and bringing it to the United States with him, on his return from Santa Fe, during the ensuing autumn. We heartily wish him success in his praiseworthy undertaking.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

In illustration of the importance of being acquainted with the philosophy of the atmosphere, the following anecdote is given in 'DICK', on the improvement of society.

A respectable gentleman of landed property, in one of the middle counties of Scotland, applied to a friend of mine, a lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in order to obtain his advice respecting a pump well which he had lately constructed at considerable expense. He told him, that, notwithstanding every exertion, he could not obtain a drop of water from the spout, although he had plastered it all around, and blocked up every crevice. When my friend inspected the pump, he suspected that the upper part of the pump was air tight, and consequently, that the atmospheric pressure could not act, on the surface of the water in the well. He immediately ordered a hole to be bored adjacent to the pump, when the air rushed in with considerable force; and, on pumping, the water flowed copiously from the spout. The gentleman was both overjoyed and astonished; but it is somewhat astonishing that neither he nor his neighbors, nor any of the workmen who had been employed in its construction, should have been able to point out the cause of the defect, but, on the other hand, should have taken the very opposite means for remedying it, namely, by plastering up every crevice, so as to produce a kind of vacuum within the well. This and similar facts show how little progress scientific knowledge has yet made, even among the middle classes of community.

#### The wife of Benedict Arnold.

Col. Burr, in 1780, was on a visit to Mrs. Provost, the lady who not long after became his wife, when Mrs. Arnold stopped at her house on her way to the city of New York, in order to join her husband. At the first news of his treason, Mrs. Arnold excited the sympathy of every one. Her lamentations and screams might be heard at a distance, and many feared that her reason would be shaken from its throne. Several of the officers at West Point, at that time, wrote most affecting descriptions of her wretchedness—and went so far as to think that the wounds given to the heart of an elegant and accomplished woman, deserved as much punishment as the treason Arnold had committed. Washington was deeply affected by her situation, and rendered

her every assistance in his power, and with great gallantry sent her a letter of safe conduct to the British lines. Mrs. Provost was the widow of a British officer, and to her Mrs. Arnold could unbosom herself—and being assured that no one was near, but those of strict honor, she threw off the mask, and thanked God that she was free of hypocrisy was over, for the hated to be an actress any longer. She said that she had commenced the correspondence with the British commander, and had brought her husband to the deed at last, stating also that she had long abhorred the American cause, and was happy that she was free from the rebels. This spoils the pathos of many a brilliant description of other patriotism and sensibility, but nevertheless, the generous feeling with which they were written will still remain as proofs that there was nothing revengeful or low in the dispositions of those who achieved our independence.—*Knapp's Life of Aaron Burr.*

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, June 30.  
GRAIN.—Very little Wheat arriving—we quote good prime, \$1.43 a 1.45; strictly prime, 1.48 a 1.50; fair to good, 1.40 a 1.45. Rye, 95 a 97c. Corn, white, 95 a 97c; yellow, 92 a 93c. Oats, Maryland, 50 a 52c; Virginia, 47 a 48c; Susquehanna, 53 a 54c.

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree passed by Worcester County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, in the cause of John Hooper, against Mary Hooper and others, the subscriber as Trustee, will expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the first day of August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M. at Mr. David Truitt's tavern in the village of Berlin, all of the said Mary Hooper, Maria Hooper, John Hooper and William Hooper's right, title and interest, in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying & being in said County, called *Husbands' Terrant, Addition Enlarged, Liberty, and Chance*, or by whatever other name or names the same may be called or known, being all of the lands which descended to the said Mary, Maria, John and William, from their mother, containing in the whole about one hundred and two acres of land be the same more or less, together with the improvements on the same.

The Terms of sale will be on a credit of twelve months on the whole of the purchase money, to be secured by bond with good security to be given to the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale—and on obtaining the ratification of the sale and on payment of the whole purchase money and not before the Trustee is authorized by a good deed or conveyance to convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the property to him her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged, from all claims of the said John Hooper, and the said Mary, Maria, John and William Hooper, or those claiming by, from or under them or either of them.

JOHN HOOPER, Trustee.

July 7, 1835.

#### A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Snow Hill, July 1st. 1835.  
Handy Burbage, Miss Mary. J. Bowen, Purnell I. Bennett, Elizabeth Battle, John Bishop, Capt. Peter Beachboard, Miss Rebecca Baley 2. Benjamin Bonnet, William Bratten, Samuel T. Cluff, Wm H. Coulbourn, Miss Mary Corbin, Miss Mary Dickerson, Charles Davis, John Dickerson Esq. Arthur Dennis, John U. Dennis, Miss Elizabeth Dackerty, Robert Fleming, Rev. A. G. Grove 2, Charles Godfrey, Thomas Glass, Miss Nancy Hill, Dr. M. Handy, Joshua W. Hitch, John T. Hill, Samuel T. Johnson, Samuel Kerr, Zadock Lindsey, Stephen P. Layton, Littleton Long, Zedekiah Milbourn, John D. Marshall, 3. Jeremiah Messick, Miss Maria Purnell, James Parker, Wm. Riggins, Nancy J. Richardson, John A. Sims, Sarah T. Savage, Mr. E. Sohenk, Miss Rosa Stratten, Zedock T. Selby, Adam Scott, Rev. Wm. Sexsmith, Capt. Herod Scott, Sarah Townsend, W. W. O. Taylor, W. W. Whittington, James Williams, P. L. Wicks, Sarah Wire.

N. B. If the above Letters are not taken out of the Post office at Snow Hill, within three months, they will be sent to the General Post office, as Dead Letters.

LEVIN TOWNSEND, Post Master.

July 7th, 1835.

Blank Warrants  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as a candidate for re-election to represent Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.  
April, 1835.

### Clark's OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. Corner of Balt. & Calvert Sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold PRIZES!  
PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in Dollars;  
MILLIONS OF MILLIONS.

BALTIMORE, 1835:

NOTICE. Any person or persons, throughout the U. States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by Mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested—immediately after the drawing—please address

JOHN CLARK,  
Old established prize vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets, under the Museum.  
May 19, 1835.—1y

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers on the 22d ultimo, a negro woman named Milkey, formerly belonging to Capt. William Riley, residing near Sandyhill. She left behind her a child eight days old—no particular mark or clothing is recollected—her complexion rather dark. Any person who may apprehend said runaway, and deliver her to us at Sandy-hill, Md. or secure her in any jail, so that we get her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

N. B. It is probable that she has made her way to Philadelphia or New York.  
W. T. TURNER,  
J. M. JONES.

July 7, 1835.

#### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to move to the West, will sell his

### FARM,

whereon he now resides, containing nearly THREE HUNDRED acres, now in a good state of cultivation; with a comfortable Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, and other necessary buildings. It is situated in the first Election District, of Worcester county, within one mile of Holme's Mill, and about the same distance from the line of Virginia, and within two and a half miles from a good Landing, on the Sea-side. As to any further particulars the subscriber thinks unnecessary. Believing that the situation being so comfortable, no person would hesitate to give the price now asked. Persons are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JONATHAN CLUFF,  
July 7, 1835. 6w

WM. BROWN,

BILL, &c.

Ex parte. } In Worcester county Court,  
June 29, 1835.

ORDERED by the subscriber an Associate Judge of the fourth Judicial District, that the sale reported by the Trustee in this cause be confirmed on the second Monday of August next, unless cause to contrary be shown before said day.

#### PROVIDED,

a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Worcester County, once a week for three successive weeks before said day. The trustee reports the amount of sale to be \$820.

WILLIAM TINGLE,  
Treas. copy,  
Test, JOHN O. HANDY,  
Clerk.

July 7, 1835.

#### NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Robert Crippen, dec'd, I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on Tuesday the 7th of July if fair, and if not, the next fair day, one half of the entire stock of Horses on Morris' Island; also one half of said Island, containing by estimation 200 acres. The terms which will be so commodating, will be made known on the day of sale by Wm. E. WISE, Executor.

Accomack County,  
June 24, 1835.



### Constables Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued and to me directed, one in favour of James Dirickson and Wm U. Parnell, one in favour of Elijah Parsons, use of George Brington, use of James Dirickson, one in favour of John T. Lister and one in favour of Robert Baker, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of GEO. H. PARSONS, I have seized and taken in execution, all his right in and to the following lands to wit: one tract of Land called KILKENNY, or by whatever name or names the same may be known or called containing one hundred & seventy five acres more or less, one other tract called

### Richards' Purchase,

or by whatever other name or names the said may be known or called containing twenty three acres more or less and one tract called

### Poplar Neck,

or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called containing sixty seven acres more or less, and one other tract called POPLAR NECK, or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called, containing nine acres more or less.—Also a variety of

### HOUSEHOLD

And Kitchen Furniture, TOGETHER WITH FARMING UTENSILS, And all of the Stock on hand.

Also one crop of Corn on the Ground to be sold between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. at Mr. David Truitt's Hotel, in the Town of Berlin on SATURDAY, the 15th July

LEMUEL R. PARKER, Constable

June 23, 1835.

### Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

ON application of Thomas Gray, Administrator of Peter Gray, 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. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

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

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland letters of administration, on the personal estate of Peter Gray, 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 8th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1835

THOMAS GRAY, Administrator of Peter Gray, deceased.

June 23, 1835.

### Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

ON application of Benjamin Hall, 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. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

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

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Benjamin Hall 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 25th day of December, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

JAMES B. HORSEY Administrator of Benjamin Hall, deceased.

June 23, 1835.

### CABINET MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Snow-Hill and its vicinity, that he has taken the stand nearly opposite Mr. Moses C. Smith's Tavern, which Mr. John Evans (late deceased,) formerly occupied, where he intends carrying on the

### CABINET MAKING AND TURNING,

in all their various branches; he hopes by strict attention to business, that he will be patronized by a liberal public.

Turning done with neatness and dispatch.

### COFFIN MAKING.

He also informs the public, that he is prepared to make COFFINS at the shortest notice: having always on hand the best of Mahogany, Walnut, and Gum plank. All work in his line will be done on accommodating terms.

N. B.—Old Furniture repaired and made to look equal to new.

MOSES PILCHARD.

Snow-hill, June 16, 1835.

THOMAS DAVIS, Bill in Chancery,

vs. James Dirickson, In Worcester County Court,

T. Townsend and Ann Maria Townsend, the heirs at Law of Littleton Townsend.

Bill, Answers, Exhibits, Decree. Trustees Report, &c May Term, 1835.

ORDERED, that the Report of James Dirickson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate, mentioned in the proceedings in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second MONDAY of August next

Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each week, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper printed in Worcester County before the said 2d Monday of August next

The report states the amount of sales to be \$250 26.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy, Test, J. C. HANDY, Clerk.

June 16, 1835.

### A Farm and a House & Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 31st day of July next, between the hours of ten A. M. & 3 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Moses C. Smith's Tavern, in Snow-Hill, his Farm, lying in Indian Town, four miles from Snow-Hill, and between Nassongo Bridge and the Furnace. The Farm contains about three hundred acres of Land, two thirds or more of which is Wood land; and at the nearest point within one fourth of a mile of the Furnace, and adjoining the Furnace tract of land. Nassongo creek runs through the South Western end of the Farm, which is navigable for boats to the Furnace. The low lands binding on the Creek are covered with Ash, Maple, and the finest Cypress timber, and Iron Ore, abounding in immense quantities. The abundance of Wood and Ore, the advantages of navigation and its contiguity to the Furnace (which will commence its operation soon), cannot make this otherwise than a valuable and desirable situation. There is a large Meadow, attached to the farm, and a stream of water running through it, which was never known to fail. There is also a large quantity of rich Swamp, which can be cleared for corn. The buildings are a dwelling sufficiently large and comfortable, with a Cook room & Colonade adjoining; a good Barn, Smoke-house, Corn-house, Carriage-house and Stables: All in good order.

THE subscriber will also offer his House and lot at Nassongo Bridge on the same day:—the buildings are a comfortable and convenient Dwelling, with a Store house, 18 by 25 feet, with a cellar under it, Cook-room and Colonade, all attached:—the other buildings are a Smoke-house, Corn-house, Stables, Carriage-house and Granery—All new and in good order.

There will be a small portion of Wood Land and a Meadow attached to this lot. The Creek runs through the lot, and there are landings on each side, which I have rented for \$25 per year. This is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery and Lumber Business on the E. Shore. Persons wishing to purchase either the farm or lot can come and view them before the day of sale. The terms of sale for the FARM will be \$500 to be paid on the day of sale, and the purchaser or purchasers to give bond and approved security for the balance, to be paid in equal instalments, the last to become due on the first day of April 1836.

The terms of sale for the House and Lot will be \$300 to be paid on the day of sale, and the purchaser or purchasers to give bond and approved security for the balance, to be paid in equal instalments, the last to become due on the first day of April 1836.

JAMES W. DENNIS.

### Notice to Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.

WAR DEPARTMENT—PENSION OFFICE.

June 2, 1835.

WHEREAS the 4th section of the act of the 3d of March last, entitled 'An Act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions,' directs that the duties heretofore required of, and performed by the Secretary, of the Treasury, under the provisions of the act, approved on the 15th of May, 1828, granting allowances to the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, and in relation to Virginia claims for Revolutionary services and deficiency of computation, be transferred to the Department of War, from and after the first of the present month, and the Sec. of War having, by directions from the President of the United States, assigned those duties to the Commissioners of Pensions, public notice is hereby given to all concerned, that communications in relation to the claims arising under the acts aforesaid will in future be addressed to said Commissioners.

J. L. EDWARDS, Commissioner of Pensions.

June 16, 1835.

JOHN WILLIAMS, IN CHANCERY, use of Elisha Parker and Eliza Parker, his wife, Executrix of Elisha Parker, vs. William Parker.

ORDERED by Worcester County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, this SIXTH day of MAY, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, that the report and sales made and reported by Elisha P. Parker, as Trustee in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second Monday of August next. Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for each of three successive weeks before the said Monday in some newspaper published in Worcester County.

The report states the amount of sales to be three hundred and thirty dollars.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy, Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

June 16, 1835.

### Constable's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of seven writs of Fieri Facias, issued as follows:—four by R. G. F. Smith, a Justice of the Peace in and for Worcester County, one at the suit of John & George Brittingham against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Duncan, John Perdue and John Holloway, one at the suit of John Brittingham against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Duncan, one at the suit of Littleton Dennis against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Holloway and James Duncan, one at the suit of William Webb against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Duncan and Wm. German. Three issued by James Fooks (of D.) a Justice of the Peace, in and for Worcester County, two at the suit of James M. Fooks & Benjamin H. Byrd, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Duncan, one at the suit of James M. Fooks against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Duncan, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity of the said Jas. Duncan, in and to the Mills commonly called and known by the name of MILLER'S MILLS, also three tracts or parts of tracts of land called and known by the names of WEAVER'S PORTION, Long-Lefe, and END OF DISPUTE, or by whatever name or names the same may be called, containing THIRTY-FIVE acres more or less—one negro girl named Attalata, one bay Horse, one Giga and Harness, two Waggon, two Timber Carts, one Ox Cart, and a variety of

### HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. on the premises, I will offer for sale the said property, so seized and taken in execution by Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash

LEVIN S. H. SMITH, Constable.

June 16, 1835.

### NOTICE.

THE creditors of Walter Kelly, of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be made and filed against his final discharge.

June 30, 1835.

### LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree passed by Worcester County Court sitting as a court of Equity in the cause of John P. Gordy against Benjamin Burton Gordy, the subscriber appointed Trustee in and by the same, will expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, on Saturday the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four P. M. at the place commonly called Derickson's Cross Roads, all of the said Benjamin Burton Gordy's, right, title, and interest, in and to, all that tract, part of a tract or parcel of land situated in Worcester county aforesaid called GRAY'S LOT, or by whatever name or names the same may be called or known, being the same lands which were devised to the said Benjamin Burton Gordy by Lemuel Dale and Barton Dale in and by their last Wills and Testaments, containing in the whole about thirty four acres of land be the same more or less, together with the improvements on the same.

The Terms of sale will be for cash to the amount of fifty dollars to be paid to the Trustee by the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months on the balance of the purchase money to be secured by bond with good security to be given to the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale—and on obtaining the ratification of the sale and on payment of the whole purchase money and not before the Trustee is authorized by a good deed or conveyance to convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the property to him her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged, from all claims of the said John P. Gordy, and said Benjamin Burton Gordy or those claiming by from or under them or either of them. LEVI DUNCAN, Trustee.

June 16, 1835.

### SHERIFFALTY.

Mr. Editor: You are authorised to announce Mr. JOHN POWELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriff of Worcester County,—he will be strongly supported by

MANY VOTERS.

April 14 1835

### CONGRESSIONAL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as a candidate for re-election to represent Worcester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.

April, 1835.

### STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT.

White-Haven & Baltimore.

THE Steamboat Patuxent, Capt. George Weems having undergone very great improvements and being now in first rate, order in every particular will resume her route between WHITE-HAVEN and BALTIMORE, weekly, Commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst. (April) at six o'clock in the morning, starting from the Maryland State Wharf in the City of Baltimore, and at the same hour every Tuesday thereafter: Returning, she will leave Whitehaven every Wednesday, morning at seven o'clock.

Captain Weems avails himself of the present opportunity, to assure the Citizens of the Eastern Shore and others, who may have occasion to use the Steam-Boat that every possible exertion will be made by himself, and all under his command, to promote their comfort and safety.

Passage to or from White-Haven, - - - - - \$3 50

Children under 10 years, \$1 75

3-4 All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE WEEMS.

April 21, 1835.

### JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly executed at the Office of

THE BORDERER,

SNOW-HILL, MARYLAND.

Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Cards, Tickets, Labels, On reasonable terms.

Insolvent Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

June 30, 1835.

### TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,

WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

### RESPECTFULLY announces to

the Printers of the U. States,

that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

### ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Facsimiles, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above addresses, want a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefore in any of the above mentioned materials.

May 26, 1835.

### NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

Waldie's Library, Port Folio and Museum.

AS the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where by consent with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz:—

1. Those who have paid or now pay \$5 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which separate is \$9, on the payment of \$7.

2. Those who have paid or now pay \$6 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately \$9, on the payment of \$6.

3. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio, shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to \$12 on the whole.

4. The Circulating Library and Museum, will be sent to the same address on the payment of \$10.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together, comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age, than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the U. States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published—in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally pursued in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general form any repetitions of the same articles.

These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE.

207 Chestnut street, Phila

May 26, 1835.



# THE BORDERER.

VOLUME 2.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1835.

NUMBER 28.

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 arrears are paid—unless at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements published three times for One Dollar per square, and twenty-five cents per square for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.  
Administrators, Sheriffs and Constables, advertising Sales will be credited until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be expected from the Officer.  
Persons sending advertisements to this office, are requested to mark the number of lines they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forfeit, and charged accordingly.  
All communications must come post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

From the New Novel, "HORSE SHOE ROBINSON," by J. P. Kennedy, Esquire.

David Ramsay's house was situated on a by-road, between five and six miles from Musgrove's mill, and at about the distance of one mile from the principal route of travel between Ninety-Six & Blackstock's. In passing from the military post, that had been established at the former place, towards the latter, Ramsay's lay off to the left, with a piece of dense wood intervening. The by-way, leading through the farm, diverged from the main road and traversed this wood until it reached the cultivated grounds immediately around Ramsay's dwelling. In the journey from Musgrove's mill to this point of divergence, the traveller was obliged to ride some two or three miles upon the great road leading from the British garrison—a road that, at the time of my story, was much frequented by the military parties, scouts & patrols that were concerned in keeping up the communication between the several posts which were established by the British authorities along that frontier. Amongst the whig parties, also, there were various occasions which brought them under the necessity of frequent passages over this same district, and which, therefore, furnished opportunities for collision and skirmish with the opposite forces.

It is a matter of historical notoriety that immediately after the fall of Charleston and the rapid subjugation of South Carolina that followed this event, there were three bold and skilful soldiers who undertook to carry on the war of resistance to the established authorities, under the most discouraging state of destitution, as regarded all the means of defence, that, perhaps, history records. It will not detract from the fame of other patriots of similar enthusiasm and of equal bravery, to mention the names of Marion, Sumpter and Pickens, in connection with this plan of keeping up an apparently hopeless partisan warfare, when had neither promise of men, money nor arms—and yet which was so nobly sustained, amidst accumulated difficulties, as to lead eventually to the subversion of the 'Tory ascendancy' and the expulsion of the British power. According to the plan of operations concerted amongst these chieftains, Marion took the lower country under his supervision—Pickens the southwestern districts, bordering upon the Savannah river—and to Sumpter was allotted all that tract of country lying between the Broad and the Catawba rivers, from the angle of their junction, below Camden, up to the mountain districts of North Carolina. How faithfully these men made good their promise to the country, is not only written in authentic history, but it is also told in many a legend amongst the older inhabitants of the region that was made the theatre of action. It only concerns my story to refer to the fact, that the events which have occupied my last five or six chapters transpired in that range more particularly appropriated to Sumpter, and that the high road from Blackstock's towards Ninety-Six was almost as necessary for communication between Sumpter and Pickens, as between the several British garrisons.

On the morning that succeeded the night on which Horse Shoe Robinson arrived at Musgrove's the stout and honest sergeant might have been seen, about eight o'clock, leaving the main road from Ninety-Six at the point where that leading to David Ramsay's separated from

it, and cautiously urging his way into the deep forest, by the more private path into which he had entered. The knowledge that Innes was encamped along the Enoree, within a short distance of the mill, had compelled him to make an extensive circuit to reach Ramsay's dwelling, whither he was now bent; and he had experienced considerable delay in his morning journey, by finding himself frequently in the neighborhood of small foraging parties of Tories, whose motions he was obliged to watch for fear of an encounter. He had once already been compelled to use his horse's heels in what he called "fair flight," and once to ensconce himself, a full half hour, under cover of the thicket afforded him by a swamp. He now therefore, according to his own phrase, "dived into the little road that scrambled down through the woods towards Ramsay's, with all his eyes about him, looking out as sharply as a fox on a foggy morning"—and with this circumspection he was not long in arriving within view of Ramsay's house. Like a practised soldier, whom frequent irays has taught wisdom, he resolved to reconnoitre before he advanced upon a post that might be in possession of an enemy. He therefore dismounted, fastened his horse in a fence corner, where a field of corn concealed him from notice, and then stealthily crept forward until he came immediately behind one of the out houses.

The barking of a house dog bro't out a negro boy, to whom Robinson instantly addressed the query.

"Where is your master, your powder monkey?—stop that dog."

"Yaick—ya hound!" cried the boy, aiming a blow at the dog's head with his hand—"what is you making a fuss about! Massa done gone, sa'."

"Where?" inquired the sergeant. "Got on his criter arter he done his brecklus and started away like all de world."

"Your mistress?"

"She home sa, shelling beans."

"Any soddgers or strangers there?"

"All gone sa," replied the negro.

Robinson, having thus satisfied himself as to the safety of his visit, directed the boy to take his horse and lead him up to the door. He then entered the dwelling.

"Mistress Ramsay," said he, walking up to the dame, who was now occupied at a table, with a large trencher before her, in which she was playing that household thrif which the negro described—"look to you ma'am, and all your house! I hope you haven't none of these clinking and clattering bullies about you, that are as thick over this country as the frogs in the kneading troughs—that they tell of."

"Good luck, Mr. Horse Shoe Robinson!" exclaimed the matron, offering the sergeant her hand. "What has brought you here? what news? who are with you? For patience sake, tell me!"

"I am alone," said Robinson, "and a little wetish, mistress," he added, as he took off his hat and shook the water from it—"it has just set up a rain, and looks as if it was going to give us enough on't. You don't mind doing a little dinner work of a Sunday, I see—shelling of beans, I 'pose is tantamount to dragging a sheep out of a pond, as the preachers allow on a sabbath—ha, ha!—Where's Davy?"

"He's gone over to the meeting house on Enoree, hoping to hear something of the army at Camden: perhaps you can tell us the news from that quarter?"

"Faith, that's a mistake, Mistress Ramsay. Though I don't doubt that they are hard upon the scratches, by this time. But, at this present speaking I command the flying artillery. We have but one man in the corps and that's myself; and all the guns we have got is this piece of ordnance, that hangs in this old belt by my side, (pointing to his sword,) and that I captured from the enemy at Bradstock's. I was hoping I might find John Ramsay at home. I have need of him as a recruit."

"Ah, Mr. Robinson, John has a heavy life of it, over there with Sumpter. The boy is often without his natural rest, or a meal's victuals; and the general thinks so much of him, that he can't spare him to come home. I haven't the heart to complain, as long as John's service is of any account; but it does seem, Mr. Robinson, like needless tempting of the mercies of Providence. We thought that he might have been

here to-day—yet I am glad he didn't come, for he would have been certain to get into trouble. Who should come in this morning, just after my husband had cleverly got away on his horse, but a young cock-a-whoo ensign, that belongs to Ninety-Six, and four great Scotchmen with him all in red coats—they had been out thieving, I warrant, and were now going home again. And who but they! Here they were, swaggering all about my house, and calling for this, and calling for that, as if they owned the tee simple of everything on the plantation. And made my blood rise, Mr. Horse Shoe, to see them turn out in the yard and catch up my chickens and ducks, and kill as many as they could string about them, and I not daring to say a word: though I did give them a piece of my mind too."

"Who is at home with you?" inquired the sergeant, eagerly.

"Nobody but my youngest boy, Andrew," answered the dame.

"And then the filthy, topping rioters," she continued, exalting her voice.

"What arms have you in your house?" asked Robinson, without heeding the dame's rising anger.

"We have a rifle and a horseman's pistol that belongs to John. They must call for drink too, and turn my house, of a Sunday morning into a tavern."

"They took the route towards Ninety-Six, you said, Mistress Ramsay?"

"Yes; they went straight forward upon the road. But, look you, Mr. Horse Shoe—you're not thinking of going after them?"

"Isn't there an old field, about a mile from here, on that road?" inquired the sergeant, still intent upon his own thoughts.

"Certain," replied the hostess.

"You must remember the cobbler that died of drink on the road side?"

"There is a shabby, racketty cabin in the middle of the field; am I right good woman?"

"Yes."

"And nobody lives in it? It has no door to it?"

"There hasn't been a family there these seven years."

"I know the place very well, said the sergeant, thoughtfully: 'there is woods just on this side of it.'

"That's true," replied the dame; "but what is it you are thinking about Mr. Robinson?"

"How long before this rain began, was it that they quitted the house?"

"Not above 15 minutes."

"Mistress Ramsay, bring me the rifle and pistol both, and the powder horn and bullets."

"As you say, Mr. Horse Shoe," answered the dame as she turned round to leave the room—but I am sure I can't suspicion what you mean to do."

In a few moments the woman returned with the weapons, and gave them to the sergeant.

"Where is Andy?" asked Horse Shoe.

The hostess went to the door and called her son,—and, almost immediately afterwards, a sturdy boy, of about twelve or fourteen years of age entered the apartment,—his clothes dripping with rain: He modestly and shyly seated himself on a chair near the door with his soaked hat flapping down over a face full of freckles, and not less full of the expression of an open, unalloyed hardihood of character.

"How would you like a scrammage Andy, with them Scotchmen that stole your mother's chickens this morning?"—asked Horse Shoe.

"I'm agreed,"—replied the boy,— "if you will tell me what to do."

"You are not going to take the boy out, on any of your desperate projects, Mr. Horse Shoe?"—said the mother, with the tears starting instantly into her eyes.—"You wouldn't take such a child as that into danger?"

"Bless your soul Mistress Ramsay there ain't no danger about it!—Don't take on so. It's a thing that's either done in a blow or not done—and there's an end of it. I want the lad only to bring home the prisoners for me, after I have took them."

"Ah, Mr. Robinson, I have one son already in these wars—God protect him!—and you men don't know how a mother's heart yearns for children here in these times. I cannot give another,"—she added, as she threw her arms over the shoulders of the youth and drew him to her bosom.

"Oh it ain't nothing,"—said An

draw in a sprightly tone—"I's only snapping of a pistol mother,—pooh! I'm not afraid, you oughtn't to be."

"I give you my honor, Mistress Ramsay," said Robinson, "that I will bring or send your son safe back in one hour; and that he shan't be put in any sort of danger whatsoever;—one—that's a good woman!"

"You are not deceiving me, Mr. Robinson?" asked the matron, wiping away a tear. "You would not mock the sufferings of a weak woman in such a thing as this?"

"On the honesty of a soddger ma'am, replied Horse Shoe, 'the lad will be in no danger, as I said before—Whosoever!'"

"Then I will say no more," answered the mother. "But Andy, my child, be sure to let Mr. Robinson keep before you."

Horse Shoe now loaded the fire arms, and having slung the pouch across his body, he put the pistol in the hands of the boy; then shouldering his rifle, he and his young ally left the room. Even on this occasion, serious as it might be deemed, the sergeant did not depart without giving some manifestations of that light-heartedness, which no difficulties ever seemed to have power to conquer. He thrust his head back into the room, after he had crossed the threshold, and said with an encouraging laugh, "Andy and me will teach them. Mistress Ramsay, Pat's point of war; we will surround the ragamuffins."

"Now Andy, my lad," said Horse Shoe, after he had mounted Captain Peter, "you must get up behind me. Turn the lock of your pistol down; he continued as the boy sprung up on the horse's rump, "and cover it with the flap of your jacket, so keep the rain off. It won't do to hang fire at such a time as this."

The lad did as he was directed, and Horse Shoe having secured his rifle in the same way, put his horse up to a gallop and took the road in the direction that had been pursued by the soldiers.

As soon as our adventurers had gained a wood, at the distance of about half a mile, the sergeant relaxed his speed and advanced at a pace but little above a walk.

"Andy," he said, "we have got rather a jicklish sort of a job before us: so I must give you your lesson, which you will understand better by knowing something of my plan. As soon as your mother told me that these thieving villains had left her house about fifteen minutes before the rain came on, and that they had gone along upon this road, I remembered the old field up here, and the little log hut in the middle of it; and it was natural to suppose that they had just got about near that hut when this rain came up, and then it was the most supposable case in the world, that they would naturally go into it, as the driest place they could find. So now you see it's my calculation that the whole batch is there at this very point of time. We will go slowly along, until we get to the other end of this wood, in sight of the old field; and then, if there is no one on the look out, we will open our first trench: you know what that means, Andy?"

"It means, I 'ppose, that we'll go right smack at them," replied Andrew.

"Pretty exactly," said the sergeant. "But listen to me. Just at the edge of the woods you will have to get down, and put yourself behind a tree, I'll ride forward as if I had a whole troop at my heels; and if I catch them, as I expect, they will have a little fire kindled, and as likely as not, they'll be cooking some of your mother's fowls."

"Yes—I understand," said the boy eagerly.

"No you don't, replied Horse Shoe, but you will when you hear what I am going to say. If I get at them unawares, they'll be mighty apt to think they are surrounded, and will bellow like fine fellows, for quarters. And thereupon, Andy, I'll cry out 'stand fast,' as if I was speaking to my own men, and when you hear that you must come up full tilt, because it will be a big gallop to you that the enemy has surrendered. Then it will be your business to run into the house and bring out the muskets, as quick as a rat runs through a kitchen; and when you have done that, why all's done. But if you should hear any popping of fire arms—that is, more than one shot, which I may chance to let off—do you take that for a bad

sign, and get away as fast as you can heel it. You comprehend?"

"Oh yes," replied the lad, "and I'll do what you want, and more too, may be, Mr. Robinson."

"Captain Robinson, remember, Andy—you must call me captain in the hearing of the Scotchmen."

"I'll not forget that neither, answered Andrew."

By the time these instructions were fully impressed upon the boy, or adventurous forlorn hope, as it may fitly be called, had arrived at the place which Horse Shoe had designated for the commencement of active operations. They had a clear view of the old field—and it afforded them a strong assurance that the enemy was exactly where they wished him to be, when they discovered a smoke arising from the chimney of the hotel. Andrew was instantly posted behind a tree, and Robinson only tarried a moment to make the boy repeat the signals agreed on, in order to ascertain that he had them correctly in his memory. Being satisfied from his experiment that the intelligence of young Ramsay might be depended upon, he galloped across the intervening space, and in a few seconds, abruptly reigned his steed in the door way of the hut. The party within was gathered around a fire at the further end—and in the corner opposite the door, were four muskets thrown together against the wall. To spring from his saddle, thrust himself one pace inside of the door, and to level his rifle at the group beside the fire, was a movement which the sergeant executed in an instant—shouting at the same time—

"Surrender to captain Robinson of the Free Will Volunteers, and the Continental Congress, or you are all dead men! Haly, he vociferated in a voice of thunder, as if speaking to a corps under his command—file off, cornet, right and left, to both sides of the house. The first man that budes a foot from that there fire place shall have fifty balls through his body."

"To arms!" cried the young officer who commanded the squad inside of the house. Leap to your arms men! Why do you stand, you villain!—he added, as he perceived his men hesitate to move towards the corner, where the muskets were piled.

"I don't want your blood, young man," said Robinson, coolly, as he still levelled his rifle at the officer, nor that of your people but by my father's son, I'll not leave one of you to be put upon a muster roll, if you move an inch."

Both parties now stood, for a brief space, eyeing each other, in a fearful suspense, during which there was an expression of mixed doubt and anger visible on the countenance of the soldiers, as they surveyed the broad proportions and met the stern glance of the sergeant—whilst the delay, also, began to raise an apprehension in the mind of Robinson, that his stratagem would be discovered.

"Upon him, at the risk of your lives," cried the officer; and on the instant, one of the soldiers moved rapidly towards the further wall—upon which the sergeant, apprehending the seizure of the weapons, sprang forward in such a manner as would have brought his body immediately before them, but a decayed plank in the floor caught his foot and he fell to his knees. It was a lucky accident, for the discharge of a pistol by the officer planted a bullet in the fog of the cabin, which would have been lodged full in the square breast of the gallant Horse Shoe, if he had retained his perpendicular position. His footing however, was recovered almost as soon as it was lost, and the next moment found him bravely posted in front of the fire arms, with his own weapon thrust almost into the face of the foremost assailant. The hurry, confusion and peril of the crisis did not take away his self-possession—but he now found himself unexpectedly thrown into a situation of infinite difficulty, where all the chances of the fight were against him.

"Back men, and guard the door," he cried out as if again addressing his troop. "Sir, I will not be answerable for consequences if my troopers once come into this house. If you hope for quarters give up on the spot."

"His men have retreated," cried one of the soldiers. "Upon him, boys!" and instantly two or three pressed upon the sergeant, who





seizing his rifle in both hands, bore them back by main force until he had thrown them prostrate on the floor. He then leaped towards the door with the intention of making good his retreat.

"Shall I let loose upon them, captain?" said Andrew Ramsay, now appearing most unexpectedly to Robison, at the door of the hut. "Come on my brave boys," he shouted as he turned his face towards the field.

"Keep them outside of the door; stand fast," cried the doughty sergeant again, with admirable promptitude, in the new and sudden posture of his affairs caused by this opportune appearance of the boy. "Sir, you see that you are beaten; let me warn you once more to save the lives of your men; it's impossible for me to keep my people off a minute longer. What signifies fighting five to one?"

During this appeal, the sergeant was ably seconded by the lad outside, who was calling out first on one name and then on another, as if in the presence of a troop. The device succeeded, and the officer within, believing the forbearance of Robison to be real, at length said—

"Lower your rifle, sir. In the presence of a superior force, taken by surprise and without arms, it is my duty to save bloodshed. With the promise of fair usage and the rights of prisoners of war, I surrender this little foraging party under my command."

"I'll make the terms agreeable," replied the sergeant. "Never doubt me, sir. Right hand file, advance and receive the arms of the prisoners."

"I'm here, captain," said Andrew, in a conceited tone, as if it were a mere occasion of merriment—and the lad quickly entered the house and secured the weapons, retreating with them some paces from the door.

"Now, sir," said Horse Shoe to the ensign, your sword, and whatever else you might have about you of the ammunitions of war."

The officer delivered up his sword and a pair of pocket pistols.

"Private property, I presume, will be protected," he said.

"Ondoubtedly," replied Robison.

"Your name? if I might take the freedom?"

Ensign St. Jeremyn, of his Majesty's seventy first regiment of Light Infantry.

"Ensign, your sword," added Horse Shoe, aiming at an unusual exhibition of politeness. "You have defended your post like an old soldier, although you had not much heard on your chin—I'll certify for you. But, seeing you have given up, you shall be treated like a man who has done his duty. You will walk out now and form yourselves in a line before the door. I'll engage my men shall do you no harm—they are of a marvellous breed."

When the little squad of prisoners submitted to this command, and came to the door, they were stricken with the most profound astonishment to find, in place of the large detachment of cavalry which they expected to see, nothing but one horse, one man and one boy. Their first emotions were expressed in curses, which were even succeeded by laughter from one or two of the number. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some to resist the authority that now controlled them; and sundry glances were exchanged, which indicated a purpose to turn upon their captors. The sergeant no sooner perceived this than he halted, raised his rifle to his breast, and at the same instant gave Andrew Ramsay an order to retire a few paces, and to fire one of the captured pieces at the first man who opened his lips.

"By my hand," he said, "if I find any trouble in taking you, all five, save away from this here house, I will thin your numbers with your own muskets! And that's as good as if I had sworn to it."

"You have my word, sir," said the Ensign. "Lead on—we'll follow."

By your leave, my pretty gentleman you will lead, and I'll follow," replied Horse Shoe. "It may be a new piece of drill to you—but the custom is to give the prisoners the post of honor, and to walk them in front."

"As you please, sir," answered the Ensign.

"Where do you take us?"

"You will march back the road you came," said the sergeant.

Finding the conqueror determined to execute summary martial law on the first who should mutiny, the prisoners now marched in double files from the hot back towards R's; Horse Shoe with Captain Peters's bridle dangling over his arm,

and his gallant young auxiliary, Andrew, laden with double the burden of Robison Crusoe, (having all the fire arms packed upon his shoulders,) bringing up the rear. In this order, victors and vanquished returned to David Ramsay's.

"Well, I have brought you your ducks and chickens back, mistress," said the sergeant as he halted his prisoners at the door, and what's more, I have brought home a young soldier that's worth his weight in gold."

"Heaven bless my child!—my boy, my brave boy!" cried the mother seizing the lad Andrew in her arms, and unheeding any thing else in the present perturbation of her feelings. "I feared ill would become of it, but Heaven has preserved him. Did he behave handsomely, Mr. Robison?"—But I am sure he did."

"A little more venturesome, ma'am, than I wanted him to be," replied Horse Shoe. But he did excellent service. These are his prisoners, Mistress Ramsay,—I should never have got them, if it had not been for Andy. In these drumming and filing times the babies suck in quarrel with their mothers milk. Show me another boy in America that's made more prisoners than there was men to fight with them—that's all! He's a first rate chap, Mistress Ramsay—take my word for it."

#### THE WIFE.

By Washington Irving.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with unshrinking firmness, the most bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sun and shine will, when the hardy plant is rived by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs, so it is beautifully ordered by Providence that woman, who is the more dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace, when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."

It was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, kn't together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, they are to comfort you."

And indeed I have observed, that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence, but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self respect kept alive by finding that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch."

Whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect, to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion for want of an inhabitant.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A man in this town lately let a farm to an Irishman 'at the halves.'—When a calf on the farm had arrived at a marketable age, the landlord sent his boy to get half of the calf—the tenant went to the barn and caught the animal, cut off his head and tail with the axe, then taking a string and measuring lengthwise, found the exact centre of the trunk, and cut it in two. The boy looked on with astonishment at the butchery, and when told 'to take his half,' observed that 'his father always skinned a calf before he cut it up.'—'ah ah!' faith says Pat, 'tell yer father that he must pale it as he aces it.'  
Belfast (Maine) Journal.

#### GALLANTRY.

The Ladies of Auburn must be peculiarly attractive—they certainly are highly favored. We find the following in the Auburn Patriot.

A CARD.—The ladies of Auburn, beg leave to apologize to the young gentlemen for having so long neglected, noticing their kindness in remaining without, the first and second Presbyterian and Methodist Churches after their arrival; to assist (should their assistance be needed and acceptable) to pick up gloves, handkerchiefs, &c. or notice occurrences calculated to afford them amusement. As we do not wish to burden the gentlemen too much; we would propose that a committee be appointed from the several churches to attend to this business. Accordingly hereafter we shall consider those who remain around the doors of the churches, as appointed to this most enviable elevation.

Wonder if the young gentlemen or any other village or city are equally meritorious and deserve such special notice!

#### THE DEAD ALIVE.

The New York Star contains the following account of the restoration of a number of sailors supposed to be lost to their families. Captain De Hart, of Staten Island, arrived with his crew from a trip to York River, commenced on the 25th of February last, and made via Havre in France, on the 26th in the Sally. On reappearing to his former home, he found his disconsolate wife in the weeds of bereavement, and his mortal affairs altogether settled for him without his agency or consent. His property & estate were knocked off and distributed by the hammer a fortnight ago; and on Sunday week last, a funeral sermon closed the ceremonies of his presumed departure to the world of spirits.

A few days earlier return would have enabled the captain to have been a (no invidious) listener to his own requiem, and to have made a different use of his goods and chattels, until he shall have shuffled off his mortal coil in actual earnest."

The only Survivor of the Boston Tea Party!—Mr. Hews, of Otsego county, the only survivor of that Spartan band, who, rather than suffer their countrymen to pay tribute upon Tea, threw it by cargoes from British vessels into Boston Harbor, went to New York on Wednesday in the steam boat De Witt Clinton, on his way to Boston, by invitation, to participate in the celebration of the approaching Anniversary. This veteran though over a hundred years old in September, next, retains his intellectual and physical faculties and powers, and enjoys good health.—Alb. Jour.

The shortest trip on the western waters ever known.—A letter received yesterday from J. C. Buckles, agent of Knox & McKee of Wheeling, owners of the steamboat Mediterranean, states that this splendid vessel arrived at Louisville with freight and passengers on the 19th inst. from New Orleans in seven days and eleven hours, exclusive of a detention of 10 hours, caused by repairs done to the engine. The distance is 1421 miles, overcome at the rate of eight miles an hour against the impetuous current of the Mississippi. This is believed to be a quicker trip by several hours than any ever before made.

The Army Worm.—Some of the Western papers are loud in their complaints of the ravages of a destructive worm, called the Army Worm. It is particularly injurious to rye fields & meadows, according to the Maysville Eagle, which states that a grass lot, contiguous to the road near that town, has been completely stripped of leaves by these voracious and destructive foragers. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, dating from Anderson township, mentions that the Army Worm has made its appearance in that neighborhood to an alarming degree. He mentions a meadow of 8 acres belonging to himself, that has literally been devoured by them, and they were on their march in quest of other subsistence. Great fears were entertained among the farmers as to the probable extent of the ravages of this worm. When first discovered it is said to be about an inch in length, rather slender, of a dark brown (varying to black) white streaks on the side—the head of amber color and as hard as flint. In five or six days time, they acquire the full size, and are then upwards of two inches in length. At this period, it is said one of these worms will eat a large blade of grass in 2 of minutes. Wherever they appear, it is in great force, and hence they are called Army worms.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It is strange that any one should be opposed to Sunday schools. It is strange that any parent should neglect to send all his children to such schools. We know that idle objections are solemnly adduced against them, and political fears are felt or affected at their extent. Nonsense! Will our country ever suffer because her sons are intelligent? Will she ever have reason to regret that they are pious? These unostentatious schools may be the instruments of her salvation. Give us light—and liberty is safe. A nation of men ignorant, vicious and intemperate—cannot long be otherwise than a nation of slaves.

Sunday schools are doing incalculable benefit to this country. They are dispensing with ten thousand points the saving influence of truth and virtue. Let them be cherished.—Phil. Gaz.

Praiseworthy Act.—We published, a day or two since, an account of the imprisonment, for small debts, of 3 Revolutionary Soldiers, at Burlington, Vt. A correspondent at Albany informs us that Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, of that city, on seeing the paragraph in our paper, immediately transmitted to the Sheriff of Burlington county an amount sufficient to discharge the debts of the three veterans.—N. Y. Trans.

Mrs. HEMANS.—Of this sweet minstrel recently deceased, the Athenaeum gives the following biographical sketch:—

Felicia Dorothea Browne was born in Liverpool, in a small, quaint-looking house in St. Anne-Street, now standing, old fashioned and desolate, in the midst of the newer buildings by which it is surrounded. Her father was a native of Ireland, her mother a German lady, a Miss Wagner, but descended from or connected with, some Venetian family, a circumstance which she would playfully mention, as accounting for the strong tinge of romance and poetry which pervaded her character from her earliest childhood. Our abstaining from any attempt minutely to trace her history requires no apology; it is enough to say, that when she was very young her family removed from Liverpool to the neighborhood of St. Asaph, in North Wales; that she married at a very early age, that her married life, after the birth of five sons, was clouded by the estrangement of her husband; that, on the death of her mother, with whom she had resided, she broke up her establishment in Wales, and removed to Wavertree, in the neighborhood of Liverpool, from whence, after a residence of about three years, she again removed to Dublin, her last resting place.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Sunday evening last, says the Albany Journal, within a short distance of Hudson, on the Claverack road, about an acre of ground sunk suddenly more than 20 feet perpendicularly. The fruit trees, kitchen garden, &c. of the owner are as flourishing as in their old location. About one third of the turnpike is embraced in the portion sunk.—We understand that this is the third occurrence of the kind that has taken place in the vicinity. The creek being within a short distance, it is supposed that its waters have been gradually undermining the portion which fell. The head of the creek, it is understood, is raised.

TROUBLES IN ALABAMA.—A letter from Gov. Gayle to the Secretary of war, dated May 27th, represents that serious troubles exist in the counties of Macon and Russell in that State—that the white population are less numerous than the Indians, and that constant altercation is taking place between them—that several white travellers have been murdered; that many of the Indians are starving; and that the cause of the mischief lies in the frauds committed upon the Indians by land speculators, who have failed to pay for their purchases—and that the introduction of rum among the natives has been another principal source of the difficulties. The Governor says, the white and Indian population cannot live happily together, and there is no other remedy but for the latter to emigrate.

GERMAN BANDITRY.—The Journals of Saxony announce that a band of 96 robbers, who had been confined in the prisons of Oschetz, have lately been brought to trial, when four of them were condemned to be broken on the wheel, two to be beheaded by the sword, 19 to hard labor for different periods, from one to 19 years, and 34 to imprisonment for several weeks. Among them were 29 women and girls, very few of whom were subjected to any of the severe punishments. The rest were acquitted.

#### LIBERALITY.

A meeting was held in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Richmond, for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild the Methodist Church, destroyed by fire on the 20th inst. Several addresses were made, and upwards of seven thousand dollars subscribed on the spot, which was afterwards increased to eight thousand.

FROST IN JUNE.—On Saturday and Sunday nights, the 20th and 21st, June, there were frosts, by which, although slight traces of their effects were left on the bean and cucumber vines, yet no injury of consequence appears to have been done, in this quarter.

In Litchfield, in this State, however, they had a white frost three nights in succession, and ice formed the thickness of a cent, and considerable damage was done, especially on the low grounds, to the young beans, cucumbers, and corn.—Middletown Sentinel.

The New York Evening Star, of Saturday, says, on the authority of a letter from Marseilles, that a number of French ships are fitting out at Toulon.—Their destination is unknown. Whatever it may be, we see no reason for distrust of the sufficiency and permanency of that settlement of our differences with French which no doubt will, in a very short time, be made known to the country.

#### THE CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.

There are several varieties of this valuable plant, and the common garden asparagus (*asparagus officinalis*) is cultivated extensively for the table. It grows best on a soil light and rich, if the use of the plant can be postponed for a year or two; it will be found most advantageous to raise it from the seed.

The following mode of culture has been successfully practised by experienced gardeners. Dig a trench two and a half feet wide and one foot deep. The bottom of this should be covered with good manure, well rotted, four inches thick. Upon that place a layer of loam four or five inches thick, upon which the roots are set six inches apart. Then cover the roots with good earth, and the succeeding fall spread horse manure over the bed. The following Spring uncover the surface with an iron rake, and take off the manure and dig it with a dung fork. We know of an asparagus bed, which has been forty years established, and is as vigorous and productive now as it was five years after it was commenced.

There is an opinion generally prevalent that trees can be safely transplanted after they have attained any considerable growth. This is an error, as has been proved by a great many successful experiments in England, and latterly in this country. The Boston Transcript states, that at East Boston a few days since, a button-wood tree 50 feet high and 7 1/2 in circumference, was removed upwards of 1200 feet from its original position, and appears to be doing well.

An enterprising N. Englander, near Fall River purchased 20 years since 115 acres of land in Louisville, Ky., for \$675, and for which he is now offered \$275,000.

CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls received on the New York State Canals for the week ending on the 21st of June, amount to the sum of \$39,141 20. The collection for tolls from the opening of navigation to the first of July, two months and a half, will amount to about \$540,000.—Argus.

NAVAL.—The Court Martial, which has for some days past been engaged in the trial of Capt. George C. Reed, closed its labors on Thursday. The decision has not been made known; but the proceedings and decision of the court have been transmitted to the Navy Department, and will, as usual, be laid before the President for his approval.

The Naval Board for the examination of *Midshipmen*, closed on Thursday a long and laborious session in this city, and transmitted a report of their proceedings to the Navy Department.

On Monday next, a Court Martial will assemble at Barham's City Hotel, for the trial of *Purser Zantlinger*.

A young officer of the navy, past-Midshipman MAORUDEN, son of Judge Magruder of Baltimore City, was shot in the head and fell lifeless on Saturday last. One of his most intimate friends whilst handling a loaded musket, carelessly and thoughtlessly drew the trigger. A life of after-thought can but imperfectly heal the deep wound inflicted by one moment's extreme impudence.  
Annapolis Republican.





# THE BORDERER.

"Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, July 14, 1835.

## TO PRINTERS.

### The Borderer for Sale.

WE offer for sale this establishment. Possession will be given immediately. To a satisfactory purchaser, the terms would be accommodating. The establishment is, at present, profitable, and we have no hesitation in saying, that a young man of industrious habits, possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, and who would devote his undivided attention to the duties of the office, it could soon be made a source of revenue. The printing materials are complete. The assortment of JOB TYPE is varied, and nearly as good as new. Applications by mail, (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

July 14, 1835.

### From Poulson's (Philad.) American.

#### FUNERAL HONORS

##### TO THE LATE

##### Chief Justice Marshall.

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in Town Meeting on Tuesday afternoon, July 7, 1835, to express their sentiments in regard to the recent death of their distinguished countryman the late Chief Justice MARSHALL.

The Meeting was called to order by John Swift, Esq. Mayor of the City.

On motion, The RIGHT REV. BISHOP WHITE, was elected President of the meeting; The Hon. B. R. MORGAN and T. M. PETT Vice Presidents; and Nicholas Biddle and the Hon. Edward King, Secretaries.

J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by G. M. Dallas, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

The deaths of great and good men are calculated to excite the attention and impress the hearts of those who survive; and to inspire them with an earnest desire to emulate their virtues and imitate their actions. In the decease of JOHN MARSHALL, the nation suffers a peculiar and irreparable loss.

Seldom has an event occurred better calculated to impress his countrymen with feelings of awe. Seldom has an individual died more universally or more justly admired, esteemed, cherished, or deplored.

Resolved, that the citizens of Philadelphia enter in a deep sense of the public services and private worth which have distinguished the long life of JOHN MARSHALL, late Chief Justice of the United States.

That as he has died in the midst of this community, it feels itself especially called upon to express its sentiments of respect for his memory, and as the citizens of Philadelphia would have rejoiced to greet him in life with every mark of hospitality—they will extend to his honored remains the testimony of their unfeigned veneration.

That they will form a funeral procession to move from the late lodgings of the deceased to the place of embarkation of his body.

On motion of the Hon. Joseph Hemphill, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of this city.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM WHITE, President.  
Benj. R. Morgan, } V. P.'s  
Thos. McKean Pettit }  
Nicholas Biddle } Secretaries.  
Edward King. }

The President of the United States arrived at Fort Calhoun, (Rip Rap) on Tuesday morning last, in the steamboat Columbia, Capt. Mitchell, where quarters had been previously set apart for his reception. He is accompanied by the Norfolk Herald by the Honorable Mahlon Dickinson, Secretary of the Navy—Col. Brown of the Marine Corps; Gen. Hunter, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Andrew Jackson, Esq., Lady and children; Mrs. D. Nelson, (lady of A. J. Donelson, Esq.) and children—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Birch. The President landed under a salute from Fort Monroe.

### From the Norfolk Herald.

#### MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

The public feeling in this neighborhood has been greatly shocked and pained at an occurrence which took place in Chuckatuck, near Nansemond river, last Tuesday afternoon. As the details have reached us in a variety of shapes we shall merely state the leading facts in which all accounts concur. A feud has existed for some time between two young gentlemen of Isle of Wight, namely, Mr. Wm. H. A. P. Cowper, and Mr. Samuel Whitefield, jun.; the parties happened to meet accidentally at the time and place above stated, when Mr. Cowper drew a pistol and fired it at Mr. Whitefield, the ball from which grazed his arm Mr. W. also drew and was in the act of presenting it when being reminded by Mr. C. that he was unarmed, he let it fall by his side and waited till his adversary had reloaded. The parties then levelled their pistols at each other and fired at the same moment—Cowper received his adversary's shot and fell dead—Whitefield escaped uninjured. The next moment Josiah C. Parker (brother of the deceased Mr. Cowper) stepped up and levelled a pistol at Whitefield, shot him through the body (the ball entering the abdomen and passing out at the back. Whitefield instantly fell and survived but a few minutes. During the fray a free man of color standing near the combatants was killed by one of the shots. One account says by the shot fired by Parker, which struck after passing through Mr. Whitefield's body—another that he received his death from the second shot fired by Cowper.

On the next day the three dead bodies were submitted to a Coroner's inquest, the result of which has not transpired—Parker got on board the steam boat Kentucky while on her way down James river on Wednesday and proceeded to Baltimore in the Pocahontas.

The parties are of highly respectable families and each has left a widowed mother and numerous relations to endure the poignant grief inflicted by their fatal rashness.

Longwood, the celebrated residence of the illustrious exile, Napoleon, at St. Helena, is now inhabited by stable boys and cowboys, and his rooms of state are converted into barns and stable.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Thursday, announces the arrival at Philadelphia, of the Mayor and the Presidents of the 2 branches of the councils of Baltimore, 'on a tour to examine the public works in that city, and those north and east, with a view of introducing improvements into Baltimore.'

The New York Times announces the death of Enoch Crosby, the Harvey Birch of Cooper's tale of 'The Spy,' and one of the most useful among those who contributed to establish our Independence.

**LIBERIA.**—We have before us a file of Liberia papers. They are, however, not of so late a date as those previously received. We nevertheless find much in them to interest us. We notice among other occurrences, a convocation of the "Methodist annual conference." There are 204 members within its bounds, besides the probationers of the last year. There are 13 preachers and 4 public schools, containing 204 pupils, besides 2 Sunday schools, and several temperance societies. The Baptist and the Methodist appear to live in harmony, the ministers of the latter frequently preach in the churches of the former. We fervently hope that the feelings thus manifested will long be cherished. Let the wretched natives of Africa see that those of their color who have sought their "father land," have brought with them a principle of love. It will go farther to christianize the tribes than all the polemics that have ever disturbed the human mind. Let them learn to love each other, and all else desirable will follow.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette

#### Capture of a Mormon Angel.

A western paper has a curious account of a new adventure with the Mormons. Jo. Smith, the High Priest and Prophet of these fanatic vagabonds was not long since upon his proselyting expedition in Ohio, and to give more solemnity and eclat to his administration of his baptism, he gave notice that an Angel would appear on the opposite side of the river in which the ceremony was performed, as often as the rite should be repeated. Accordingly, whenever the baptism took

place, a figure in white sure enough appeared upon the bank of the Grand River, and continued there as long as the ceremony lasted. Some of the unbelievers, however, secreted themselves near the spot, and the next time it showed itself, his Ghostship after several most unghostlike attempts to escape, and after a ducking in the river to which it was driven, was taken bodily possession of, when it was found upon examination to be nothing more or less than the Prophet himself.

**Naval Force of the different Powers in the world.**—As it will be interesting to know the Naval strength of different nations, we have compiled with care, from various sources, the following Table, showing the number of ships of the line, frigates, and smaller vessels, in the Naval service of the various powers of the civilized world:

COUNTRIES.	SHIPS OF THE LINE.	FRIGATES.	SLOOP, BRIG, &c.	STEAM VESSELS.	Total.
Great Britain	165	217	384	40	746
France	59	51	215	10	335
Russia	37	25	107	4	168
Ottoman Empire	18	24	80	132	254
Holland	12	35	56	2	105
Sweden & Norway	10	15	35	26	66
Spain	1	2	30	34	67
Denmark	4	7	14	25	49
Portugal	4	6	57	2	69
Austria	3	8	61	72	143
Sardinia and Two Sicilies	4	8	18	29	59
Greece	1	2	25	2	30
Papadom				8	8
Duke of Tuscany				1	1
Prussia				1	1
United States.	7	10	24	41	82

It is necessary to remark, that, notwithstanding this list of formidable navies, the number of ships armed, or in a condition for active service, forms but a very small proportion to the sum total on the marine roll. Sweden for instance, although possessing apparently such a powerful fleet, has seldom in actual service any but a few insignificant flotillas, merely to exercise her naval officers in nautical tactics. The total number of British ships of all sizes in commission, for instance, in January, 1835, amounted to 182. France has seldom more than 40 ships in commission, manned by 13,000 men, while Russia has always a larger proportion in actual service.

The number of vessels building, we have not stated. Thus, England has 62 of different sizes, besides 13 steamboats on the stocks—France, 14—and the United States has five ships of the line and seven frigates building in her dock yards. Of the 51 stated in the above list, as belonging to this country, a considerable number are unfit for service. Since the close of the late war, nearly 400 ships of different gradations, have been struck from the list of the British Navy as unfit for service, and condemned and sold. The present navy of that country, as well as France, is almost new.—New York Commercial.

#### JEWISH RELIC.

We have in our possession a "Shekel of Silver," which is probably one of the most ancient coins extant. It is of very pure silver, and appears not to have been struck with a die, but to have been cast in a mould. Although much worn the designs upon it are sufficiently distinct. On one side is a Censor with incense burning, and this inscription in Hebrew characters—"Shekel of Israel." On the reverse is an olive tree, and the inscription, "The Holy Jerusalem." No date indicates its age, and it may therefore be inferred that at the time of its coinage the custom of dating money had not been introduced. As the Romans were careful along with the independence of the nations they subdued, to merge also their civil institutions, and distinctive character, it can hardly be supposed that a coinage of their own was permitted to the Jews after the conquest of Jerusalem.

Upon this supposition, which is certainly a probable one, this shekel must be more than eighteen hundred years old. How many vague associations and conjectures cluster around it. It may have been upon some table of the money changers which our Saviour overthrew at the temple. It may have been one of the thirty pieces of silver which were tendered to the traitor Judas, as the price of blood. We know of it only thus—It was brought to this country many years since by a clergyman from Holland, and had probably been carried there by some of the Jews who emigrated from Palestine.—Catskill, N. Y. Recorder.

**Gapes in Chickens.**—On the subject of the disease of chickens called the gapes, a writer remarks:—"On the dissection of chickens dying of this disease it will be found that the trachea (or wind pipe) contains numer-

ous small red worms, about half an inch in length, and the size of a small cambric needle; on the first glance, they would likely be mistaken for blood vessels. These worms may be dislodged and the disease cured by the introduction of tobacco smoke into the mouth, until the chicken becomes insensible, in this state it will remain for one or two minutes. The operation may be repeated at pleasure, without endangering the life. The first application will usually produce the death or expulsion of the worms, and the removal of the affection—the second always.

#### POETICAL.

##### WRITTEN FOR THE BORDERER.

##### "A wounded spirit who can bear."

Prov. 18th ch. 14th v.

Who can bear, this worlds contumely,  
Derision pointed, rigorous scorn;  
Not with sorrowing demurely,  
But with Hope, that is forebore—  
The Christian.

Who can bear, this worlds polluting,  
Frowns from those whose vices show,  
Faintly blinding by delusion,  
Seeking naught but joys below—  
The Christian.

Who can bear, reverse of fortune,  
Cruel want oppression sore,  
Sorrowing hope, his only portion,  
With no worldly joy in store—  
The Christian.

Who can bear, when friends forsake him  
When persecutions follow fast,  
Neglect of brothers, sisters kindred,  
And the bosom friend at last—  
The Christian.

Who can bear, by dire disease,  
To languish on the bed of death,  
With friends around whose tears increase,  
Dreading soon the last drawn breath—  
The Christian.

Who can bear, when death doth sever,  
Kindred ties, all earthly bliss,  
Wife or mother, sister, brother,  
From a world of sorrow, this—  
The Christian.

Who can bear, when sorrows cup,  
Is overflowing to the brim,  
Yet gladly seek to drink it up,  
For Christ—who suffered death for him—  
The Christian.

Who can bear, the gregious load,  
Indicted by the chattering rod,  
But through Faith, that points the road,  
Up to Christ his King and God—  
The Christian.

Pious Christian truly blest,  
You have sought on earth to fear,  
With your Saviour Christ you'll rest,  
From your wounded spirit here—

In yon mansions glorious high,  
Far beyond the vaulted sky,  
There your rest will ever be,  
Glorious in Eternity.— H. F. E.  
Newadux June 30, 1835.

#### DIED.

On Friday the 10th inst. Mrs. Attalantia Selby, consort of Mr. P. Selby. She was an amiable and pious lady; and has left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

**MARRIED** on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. John S. Wiley, Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Princess Anne, to Miss Rosina M. Upshur, of this place.

#### Cash in Market.

##### NEGROES



**WANTED.**  
THE subscriber will give at all times, the highest cash prices, for NEGROES of all kinds. I can at all times be found by applying at Snow-Hill, Md.

JOSEPH D. GIVAN.

July 14, 1835.

#### Money in Market.

##### NEGROES



**WANTED.**  
THE subscribers have lately returned to the Eastern Shore, and wish to purchase from 50 to 100

##### NEGROES,

of both sexes, for which they will give the highest cash prices. J. C. CHILES, will take his stand at Salisbury, Md. P. T. REDDING, at Snow-Hill, Md. and Drummond-Town, Va. Letters addressed to me at Drummond-Town, during my absence, will be strictly attended to by Mr. Dir; any communication addressed to me at Snow-Hill, during my absence, will be promptly attended to by Mr. Joseph D. Givan.

All communications from abroad, will be thankfully received, and as punctually attended to, as if on personal application. P. T. REDDING, J. C. CHILES.

July 14, 1835.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as a candidate for re-election to represent Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.  
April, 1835.

### Clark's

#### OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. Corner of Balt. & Calvert Sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold PRIZES!

PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in Dollars;

MILLIONS OF MILLIONS.

BALTIMORE, 1835:

**NOTICE,** any person or persons, throughout the U States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by Mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested—immediately after the drawing—please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established prize vender, N. W.

corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets,

under the Museum,

May 19, 1835.—1y

#### OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND

#### STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1835.

THE Rev'd. Clergy of all denominations throughout the State, together with the friends of Colonization generally, are hereby most respectfully reminded that the period is at hand, viz: the month of July, during which public collections have been heretofore taken up to aid the farther progress of the cause of African Colonization.

To enable the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to prosecute successfully, the great work they have begun at Cape Palmas, in Africa, and which has in the short space of twelve months, advanced to a position which promises the entire overthrow of long established and most cruel superstition among the nations, and their consequent exaltation to the blessings of Christianity. The reverend Clergy of the state are most earnestly requested to take up collections from their respective congregations, at as early a period in July, as may suit their convenience, and forward the same to Robert Miele, Esq. Treasurer of the Society.

The Board of Managers have just dispatched the schooner Harmony, Capt. Pascal with a most interesting company of intelligent and pious emigrants, to "Maryland in Liberia," and intend to send off another and larger expedition early in the fall, if possible. Many of those now on their way to the Colony having been but recently manumitted, caused disbursements unusually large in order to place them in a suitable condition. They are most amply provided with every necessary article of subsistence for six months after the arrival in the colony, and also suitable agricultural and mechanical tools. On account of the disbursements for the proper equipment of a large number to sail early in the fall, the friends of the cause, will, it is hoped, be prompt in furnishing such aid, as they may be able and willing to give.

The "Maryland Colonization Journal," published by the Board of Managers which contains a variety of most interesting matter concerning the great work of African improvement and the progress of Colonization generally, will be forwarded to all Clergymen and others who may take up collections, or otherwise contribute to the societies formed. WM. McKENNEY.

Agent for the State of Md.

July 14, 1835.

#### INSOLVENT NOTICE.

THE creditors of Geo. H. Parsons,

of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county Court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be filed against his final discharge.

July 14, 1835.

#### Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of William Layton of

Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county Court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be made and filed against his final discharge.

July 14, 1835.



**CONGRESSIONAL.**  
We are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as a candidate for re-election to represent Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.  
April, 1835.

**Land for Sale.**  
THE subscriber being desirous to move to the West, will sell his **FARM**, whereon he now resides, containing nearly THREE HUNDRED acres, now in a good state of cultivation; with a comfortable Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, and other necessary buildings. It is situated in the first Election District, of Worcester county, within one mile of Holme's Mill, and about the same distance from the line of Virginia, and within two and a half miles from a good Landing, on the Sea-side. As to any further particulars the subscriber thinks unnecessary. Believing that the situation being so comfortable, no person would hesitate to give the price now asked. Persons are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
JONATHAN CLUFF,  
July 7, 1835.

**A List of Letters**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Snow Hill, July 1st. 1835.  
Handy Burbage, Miss Mary J. Bowen, Purnell I. Bennett, Elizabeth Battle, John Bishop, Capt. Peter Beachboard, Miss Rebecca Baley 2, Benjamin Bonnet, William Bratten, Samuel T. Cluff, Wm. H. Caulbourn, Miss Mary Corbin, Miss Mary Dickerson, Charles Davis, John Dickerson Esq. Arthur Dennis, John U. Dennis, Miss Elizabeth Dackerty, Robert Fleming, Rev. A. G. Grove 2, Charles Godfrey, Thomas Glass, Miss Nancy Hill, Dr. M. Handy, Joshua W. Hitch, John T. Hill, Samuel T. Johnson, Samuel Kerr, Zadock Lindsey, Stephen P. Layton, Littleton Long, Zedekiah Milbourn, John D. Marshall, S. Jeremiah Messick, Miss Maria Purnell, James Parker, Wm. Riggs, Nancy J. Richardson, John A. F. Ross, Sarah T. Savage, Mr. E. Schenk, Miss Rosa Stratten, Zadock T. Selby, Adam Scott, Rev. Wm. Sexsmith, Capt. Herod Scott, Sarah Townsend, W. W. O. Taylor, W. W. Whittington, James Williams, P. L. Wicks, Sarah Wire.  
N. B. If the above Letters are not taken out of the Post Office at Snow Hill, within three months, they will be sent to the General Post Office, Dead Letters.  
LEVIN TOWNSEND,  
Post Master.  
July 7th, 1835.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
BY virtue of a Decree passed by Worcester County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, in the cause of John Hooper, against Mary Hooper and others, the subscriber as Trustee, will expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the first day of August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P. M. at Mr. David Truitt's tavern in the village of Berlin, all of the said Mary Hooper, Maria Hooper, John Hooper and William Hooper's right, title and interest, in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land, situated, lying & being in said County, called *Husbands' Terrant, Addition Enlarged, Liberty, and Chance*, or by whatever other name or names the same may be called or known, being all of the lands which descended to the said Mary, Maria, John and William, from their mother, containing in the whole about six hundred and two acres of land be the same more or less, together with the improvements on the same.  
The Terms of sale will be on a credit of twelve months on the whole of the purchase money, to be secured by bond with good security to be given to the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale—and on obtaining the ratification of the sale and on payment of the whole purchase money and not before the Trustee is authorized by a good deed or conveyance to convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the property to him her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged, from all claims of the said John Hooper, and the said Mary, Maria, John and William Hooper, or those claiming by, from or under them or either of them.  
JOHN HOOPER, Trustee.  
July 7, 1835.

**Blank Warrants**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
On reasonable terms.

**Constables Sale.**  
BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued and to me directed, one in favour of James Dirickson and Wm U. Purnell, one in favour of Elijah Parsons, one of George Brington, one of James Dirickson, one in favour of John T. Lister and one in favour of Robert Baker, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of GEO. H. PARSONS, I have seized and taken in execution, all his right, in and to the following lands to-wit: one tract of Land called KILKENNY, or by whatever name or names the same may be known or called containing one hundred & seventy five acres more or less, one other tract called

**Richards' Purchase,**  
or by whatever other name or names the said may be known or called containing twenty-three acres more or less and one tract called

**Poplar Neck,**  
or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called containing sixty seven acres more or less, and one other tract called **POPLAR NECK**, or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called, containing nine acres more or less.—Also a variety of

**HOUSEHOLD**  
And Kitchen Furniture.  
TOGETHER WITH  
**FARMING UTENSILS,**  
And all of the Stock on hand.

Also one crop of Corn on the Ground to be sold between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. at Mr. David Truitt's Hotel, in the Town of Berlin on SATURDAY, the 18th July

LEWEL R. PARKER,  
Constable  
June 23, 1835.

**Maryland.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.  
ON application of Thomas Gray, Administrator of Peter Gray, 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 &c. &c. the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester county. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester county.  
**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland letters of administration, on the personal estate of Peter Gray, 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 8th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1835.  
THOMAS GRAY, Administrator of Peter Gray, deceased.  
June 23, 1835.

**Maryland.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.  
ON application of James B. Horsey, Administrator of Benjamin Hall, 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 &c. &c. the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester county. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester County.  
**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Benjamin Hall 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 25th day of December, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.  
JAMES B. HORSEY Administrator of Benjamin Hall, deceased.  
June 23, 1835.

**CABINET MANUFACTORY.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Snow-Hill and its vicinity, that he has taken the stand nearly opposite Mr. Moses C. Smith's Tavern, which Mr. John Evans (late deceased,) formerly occupied, where he intends carrying on the **CABINET MAKING AND TURNING**, in all their various branches; he hopes by strict attention to business, that he will be patronized by a liberal public. **Turning done with neatness and dispatch.**

**COFFIN MAKING.**  
He also informs the public, that he is prepared to make **COFFINS** at the shortest notice; having always on hand the best of *Mahogany, Walnut, and Gum plank*. All work in his line will be done on accommodating terms.  
N. B.—Old Furniture repaired and made to look equal to new.  
MOSES PILCHARD.  
Snow-hill, June 16, 1835.

THOMAS DAVIS, vs. James Dirickson, Admr & William T. Townsend and Ann Maria Townsend, the heirs at Law of Littleton Townsend.  
**Bill in Chancery,** In Worcester County Court, **Bill, Answers, Exhibits Decree.** Trustees Report, &c. May Term, 1835.

**ORDERED**, that the Report of James Dirickson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate, mentioned in the proceedings in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second MONDAY of August next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each week, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper printed in Worcester County before the said 2d Monday of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$280 26.  
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.  
True Copy, Test, J. C. HANDY, June 16, 1835.

**A Farm and a House & Lot FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 31st day of July next, between the hours of ten A. M. & 3 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Moses C. Smith's Tavern, in Snow-Hill, his Farm, lying in Indian Town, four miles from Snow-Hill, and between Nassaongo Bridge and the Furnace. The Farm contains about three hundred acres of Land, two thirds or more of which is Wood land; and at the nearest point within one fourth of a mile of the Furnace, and adjoining the Furnace tract of land, Nassaongo creek runs through the South Western end of the Farm, which is navigable for boats to the Furnace. The low lands binding on the Creek are covered with Ash, Maple, and the finest Cypress timber, and Iron Ore, abounding in immense quantities. The abundance of Wood and Ore, the advantages of navigation and its contiguity to the Furnace (which will commence its operation soon,) cannot make this otherwise than a valuable and desirable situation. There is a large Meadow, attached to the farm, and a stream of water running through it, which was never known to fail. There is also a large quantity of rich Swamp, which can be cleared for corn. The buildings are a dwelling sufficiently large and comfortable, with a *Cook-room & Colonade* adjoining; a good Barn, Smoke-house, Corn-house, Carriage-house and Stables. All in good order.

THE subscriber will also offer his House and lot at Nassaongo Bridge on the same day;—the buildings are a comfortable and convenient Dwelling, with a Store house, 18 by 25 feet, with a cellar under it, Cook-room and Colonade, all attached;—the other buildings are a Smoke-house, Corn-house, Stables, Carriage-house and Granary—All new and in good order. There will be a small portion of Wood Land and a Meadow attached to this lot. The Creek runs through the lot, and there are landings on each side, which I have rented for \$25 per year. This is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery and Lumber Business on the E. Shore. Persons wishing to purchase either the farm or lot can come and view them before the day of sale.

The terms of sale for the FARM will be \$500 to be paid on the day of sale, and the purchaser or purchasers to give bond and approved security for the balance, to be paid in equal instalments, the last to become due on the first day of April 1836.  
The terms of sale for the House and Lot will be \$300 to be paid on the day of sale, and the purchaser or purchasers to give bond and approved security for the balance, to be paid in equal instalments, the last to become due on the first day of April 1836.  
JAMES W. DENNIS.

**STEAMBOAT PATUXENT.**  
White-Haven & Baltimore.

THE Steamboat Patuxent, Capt. George Weems having undergone very great improvements and being now in first rate, order in every particular will resume her route between WHITE-HAVEN and BALTIMORE, weekly, Commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst. (April) at six o'clock in the morning, starting from the Maryland State Wharf in the City of Baltimore, and at the same hour every Tuesday thereafter; Returning, she will leave Whitehaven every Wednesday, morning at seven o'clock.

Captain Weems avails himself of the present opportunity, to assure the Citizens of the Eastern Shore and others, who may have occasion to use the Steam-Boat that every possible exertion will be made by himself, and all under his command, to promote their comfort and safety.  
Passage to or from White-Haven, - - - \$3 50  
Children under 10 years, \$1 75  
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.  
GEORGE WEEMS.  
April 21, 1835.

**SHERIFFALTY.**  
Mr. Editor: You are authorised to announce Mr. JOHN POWELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriff of Worcester County,—he will be strongly supported by MANY VOTERS.  
April 14, 1835.  
JOHN WILLIAMS, IN CHANCERY, use of Elisha Parker and Eliza Parker, his wife, Executrix of Elisha Parker, vs. William Parker.  
In Worcester County Court.  
May Term, 1835.

**ORDERED** by Worcester County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, this SIXTH day of MAY, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, that the report and sales made and reported by Elisha P. Parker, as Trustee in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second Monday of August next. Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for each of three successive weeks before the said Monday in some newspaper published in Worcester County.  
The report states the amount of sales to be \$330 dollars.  
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.  
True Copy, Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk, June 16, 1835.

WM. BROWN, BILL, &c. In Worcester county Court, June 29, 1835.

**ORDERED** by the subscriber an Associate Judge of the fourth Judicial District, that the sale reported by the Trustee in this cause be confirmed on the second Monday of August next, unless cause to the contrary be shown before said day.  
**PROVIDED**, a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Worcester County, once a week for three successive weeks before said day. The trustee reports the amount of sale to be \$825.  
WILLIAM TINGLE.  
True copy, Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk, July 7, 1835.

**NOTICE.**  
THE creditors of Walter Kelly, of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be made and filed against his final discharge.  
June 30, 1835.

**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Neatly executed at the Office of **THE BORDERER,**  
SNOW-HILL, MARYLAND.  
Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Cards, Tickets, Blanks, Labels,

**TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**J. SPITTALL,**  
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,  
No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia

**RESPECTFULLY** announces to the Printers of the U. States, that he has commenced the manufacture of **WOOD LETTERS.**

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

**ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.**  
Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Facsimiles, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials, May 26, 1835.

**NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.**

Waldie's Library, Port Folio and Museum.

AS the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by consent with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for \$12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus.

1. Those who have paid or now pay \$5 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which separate is \$9, on the payment of \$7.

2. Those who have paid or now pay \$6 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately \$8, on the payment of \$6.

3. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio, shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to \$12 on the whole.

4. The Circulating Library and Museum, will be sent to the same address on the payment of \$10.

**REMARKS.**—The three works thus issued together, comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age, than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the U. States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published—in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general form any repetitions of the same articles.

These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,  
207 Chestnut Street, Phila.  
May 26, 1835.



# THE BORDERER.

VOLUME 2.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1835.

NUMBER 24.

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 arrears are paid—unless at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements published three times for One Dollar per square, and twenty-five cents per square 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 expected from the Officer.

Persons sending advertisements to this office, are requested to mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications must come post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

## STORIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The first tale which we shall relate is from a work of Massenius, a German Jesuit, published at Cologne in 1657. This work is entitled 'Palaestra Dramatica.'

## THE QUEEN SEMIRAMIS.

'Of all my wives' said King Ninus to Semiramis, 'it is you I love the best. None have charms and graces like you, and for you I would willingly resign them all.'

'Let the king consider well what he says,' replied Semiramis. 'What if I were to take him at his word?'

'Do so,' returned the monarch, 'whilst beloved by you, I am indifferent to all others.'

'So then, if I ask it, said Semiramis, 'you would banish all your other wives and love me alone? I should be alone your consort, the partner of your power, and Queen of Assyria?'

'Queen of Assyria! Are you not so already,' said Ninus, 'since you reign by your beauty over its king?'

'No—no,' answered his lovely mistress; 'I am at present only a slave whom you love. I reign not; I merely charm. When I give an order, you are consulted before I am obeyed.'

'And to reign then you think so great a pleasure?'

'And you wish then to experience it? Would you like to reign a few years in my place?'

'The late, O King! do not offer too much.'

'No, I repeat it,' said the captivated monarch, 'Would you like to be one whole day, to be sovereign-mistress of Assyria? If you would I consent to it.'

'And all whilst I command then, shall be executed?'

'Yes, I will resign to you for one entire day, my power and my golden sceptre.'

'And when shall this be?'

'To-morrow, if you like.'

'I do,' said Semiramis; and let her head fall upon the shoulder of the king, like a beautiful woman asking pardon for some caprice which has been yielded to.

The next morning, Semiramis called her women, and commanded them to dress her magnificently. On her head she wore a crown of precious stones, and appeared thus before Ninus. Ninus enchanted with her beauty, ordered all the officers of the palace to assemble in the state chamber, and his golden sceptre to be brought from the treasury.

He then entered the chamber, leading Semiramis by the hand. All prostrated themselves before the aspect of the king, who conducted Semiramis to the throne, and seated her upon it. Then ordering the whole assembly to rise, he announced to the court that they were to obey, during the whole day, Semiramis as himself. So saying, he took up the golden sceptre, and placing it in the hands of Semiramis—

'Queen,' said he, 'I commit to you the emblem of sovereign power, take it and command with sovereign authority. All here are your slaves, and I myself am nothing more than your servant for the whole of this day. Whoever shall be remiss in executing your orders, let him be punished as if he had disobeyed the commands of the king.'

Having thus spoken, the King knelt down before Semiramis, who gave him with a smile her hand to kiss. The courtiers then passed in succession, each making oath to execute blindly the orders of Semiramis. When the ceremony was finished, the king made her his compliments, and asked her how she had managed to go through with it with so grave and majestic an air.

'Whilst they were promising to obey me,' said Semiramis, 'I was thinking what I should command each of them to do. I have but one day of power, and I will employ it well.'

The king laughed at this reply. Semiramis appeared more piquante and amiable than ever. 'Let us see,' said he, 'how you will continue your part. By what orders will you begin?'

'Let the secretary of the King approach my throne,' said Semiramis, with a loud voice.

The secretary approached, two slaves placed a little table before him.

'Write,' said Semiramis: 'Under penalty of death, the governor of the citadel of Babylon is ordered to yield up the command of the citadel to him who shall bear to him this order.'

Fold this order, seal it with the king's seal, and give it to me. Write now, under the penalty of death, the governor of the slaves of the palace is ordered to resign the command of the slaves into the hands of the person who shall present to him this order. Fold it, seal it with the king's seal, and deliver to me this decree. Write again, under penalty of death, the general of the army encamped under the walls of Babylon is ordered to resign the command of the army to him who shall be the bearer of this order. Fold, seal and deliver to me this decree.

She took the three orders thus dictated, and put them into her bosom. The whole court was struck with consternation: the king himself was surprised.

'Listen,' said Semiramis. 'In two hours hence let all the officers of the state come and offer me presents, as is the custom on the occasion of new princes, and let a festival be prepared for this evening. Now let all depart. Let my faithful servant, Ninus alone remain. I have to consult him upon affairs of state.'

'When all the rest had gone out—' You see,' said Semiramis, 'that I am now a queen.'

'You are a queen,' said Semiramis, 'and you play your part to astonishment. But if your servant may dare to question you, what would you do with the orders you have dictated?'

'I should be no longer queen, were I obliged to give account of my actions. Nevertheless, this was my motive. I have a vengeance to execute against the three officers whom these orders menace.'

'Vengeance and wherefore?'

'The first, the governor of the citadel is one-eyed, and frightens me every time I meet him; the 2d, the chief of the slaves, I hate because he threatens me with rivals—the 3d, the general of the army, deprives me too often of your company; you are constantly in the camp.'

This reply, in which caprice and flattery were mingled, enchanted Ninus. 'Good,' said he laughing, 'here are the three first officers of the empire dismissed for very sufficient reasons.'

The gentlemen of the court now came to present their gifts to the queen. Some gave precious stones, others of a lower rank flowers and fruits, and the slaves having nothing to give, gave nothing but homage. Among these last were three young brothers, who had come from the Caucasus with Semiramis, and had rescued the caravan in which the women were, from an enormous tiger. When they passed the throne—

'And you,' said she, 'to the three brothers, have you no present to make to your queen?'

'No other,' replied the first, Zopire, 'than my life to defend her.'

'None other,' replied the second, Ariaban, 'than my sabre against her enemies.'

'None other,' replied the third, Assar, 'than the respect and admiration which her presence inspires.'

'Slaves,' said Semiramis, 'it is you who have made me the most valuable present of the whole court, and I will not be ungrateful. You who have offered me your sword against my enemies, take this order, carry it to the general of the army encamped under the walls of Babylon, give it to him, and see what he will do for you. You who have offered me your life, for my defence, take this order to the governor of the citadel, and see what he will do for you; and you who offer me the respect and admiration which my presence inspires, take this order, give it to the commandant of the slaves of the palace, and see what will be the result.'

Never had Semiramis displayed so much gaiety, so much folly, and so much grace, and never was Ninus so captivated. Nor were her charms lessened in his eyes, when a slave not having executed promptly an insignificant order, she commanded his head to be struck off, which was immediately done.

Without bestowing a thought on this trivial matter, Ninus continued to converse with Semiramis, till the evening and the fete arrived. When she entered the saloon which had been prepared for the occasion, a slave brought her a plate, in which was the head of the decapitated eunuch—'Tis well,' said she, after having examined it. 'Place it on a stake in the court of the palace, that all may see it, and be you there on the spot to proclaim to every one that the man to whom this head belonged lived three hours ago, but that having disobeyed my will, his head was separated from his body.'

The fete was magnificent;—a sumptuous banquet was prepared in the gardens, and Semiramis received the homage of all with a grace and majesty perfectly regal—she continually turned to and conversed with Ninus, rendering him the most distinguished honour. 'You are,' said she, 'a foreign king come to visit me in my palace: I must make your visit agreeable to you.'

Shortly after the banquet was served, Semiramis confounded and reversed all ranks. Ninus was placed at the bottom of the table. He was the first to laugh at this caprice, and the court following his example, allowed themselves to be placed, without murmuring, according to the will of the queen. She seated near herself the three brothers from the Caucasus.

'Are my orders executed? she demanded of them.

'Yes,' replied they.

'The fete was very gay. A slave having, by the force of habit, yielded to the laughter of the guests. Every one was inclined to merriment. It was a comedy, in which each played his part. Towards the end of the repast, when he had added to the general gaiety, Semiramis rose from her elevated seat and said: 'My lords, the treasurer of the empire has read me a list of those who this morning have brought me their gifts of congratulation on my joyful accession to the throne. One grandee alone of the court has failed to bring his gift.'

'Who is it?' cried Ninus. 'He must be punished severely.'

'It is you yourself, my lord—you who speak—what have you given to the queen this morning?'

Ninus rose, and came with a smiling countenance to whisper some thing in the ear of the queen. 'The queen is insulted by her servant,' exclaimed Semiramis.

'Embrace your knees to obtain my pardon. Pardon me beautiful queen, said he, 'pardon me.' And he added in a lower tone, 'I would that this fete were finished.'

'You wish then that I should abdicate?' said Semiramis. 'But no—I have still two hours to reign; and at the same time wither my hand which the king was covering with kisses. 'I pardon not,' she said in a loud voice, 'such an insult on the part of a slave. Slave prepare thyself to die.'

'Silly child that thou art,' said Ninus still on his knees, 'yet will I give way to thy folly; but patience, thy reign will soon be over.'

'You will not then be angry,' said she, in a whisper, 'at some thing I am going to order at this moment.'

'No,' said he.

'Slaves,' said she aloud, 'seize this man—this Ninus.'

Ninus, smiling, put himself into the hands of the slaves.

'Take him out of the saloon, lead him into the court of the seraglio, prepare every thing for his death, and wait my orders.'

The slaves obeyed and Ninus followed them, laughing, into the court of the seraglio. They passed by the head of the disobedient eunuch. Then Semiramis placed herself on a balcony. Ninus had suffered his hands to be tied.

'Hasten to the fortress, Zopire—'

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'Hasten to the fortress, Zopire—'

you to the camp, Ariaban—Assar, do you secure all the gates of the palace.'

These orders were given in a whisper, and executed immediately. 'Beautiful Queen,' said Ninus, laughing 'this comedy only wants a denouement; pray let it be a prompt one.'

'I will,' said Semiramis, 'Slaves recollect the eunuch—strike!'

They struck. Ninus had hardly time to utter a cry, when his head fell upon the pavement, the smile was still upon his lips.

'Now I am Queen of Assyria,' exclaimed Semiramis: 'and perish every one, like the eunuch and like Ninus, who dare disobey my orders.'

From the N. York Transcript.

BURNING OF THE  
SIR WARTEL SCOTT.

Capt. Clark, of the Sir Walter Scott, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and proceeded yesterday morning to Boston. From his own lips we have received a full account of the burning of this gallant ship, an accident of a more extraordinary kind than has happened in the American seas for a long time past.

The Sir Walter Scott sailed from New Orleans on the 21st May, with a cargo of 1794 bales of cotton, 18 seamen, and 3 passengers, one of them a lady, Mrs. Hamilton, far gone into that interesting situation, which ladies are who have their lords. The ship was when in Boston, was only 2 years old, and was valued at \$25,000. Her destination was Liverpool.

In coming down the Gulf Stream, the vessel encountered a heavy gale from the south west. The seas were running mountains high. On the morning of the 21st June, about eight o'clock, in latitude 31d 2m, long 73d 43m, when under double reefed topsails, and beating upon the wind, opposite, or nearly so, Charleston, South Carolina, a heavy peal of thunder broke over the gallant ship. It seemed as if the heavens had been rent asunder. The captain and his three passengers were in their cabins. The lady started up in a fright, and the Captain jumped into the fore-cabin where the seamen were at breakfast, dashed every thing into pieces, sent the men sprawling in all directions, and completely raked the vessel fore and aft between deck and in the hold. The suddenness and force of the terrible blow made the vessel hang in suspense for a moment on the top of the billow. Every person was astonished, but no one yet knew the extent of the injury.

In a few minutes, the cry of 'fire!' 'fire!' was raised, and the terror of that cry may be imagined—jar at sea, surrounded with storms and at the mercy of the enraged element. The seamen were almost struck senseless by the electric shock. This cry awakened them to a new sense of danger. The passengers almost lost their senses, and the lady, Mrs. H., was the only one whose courage rose up to meet the danger with promptitude and energy. 'The long boat,' the long boat, was shouted. It was now six or eight minutes since the lightning had struck, and every part of the cargo, fore and aft, was already on fire. The long boat was full of various articles, and could not be got out at the moment. The Captain now ran below, seized a cutlass and a pistol, came on deck, nerved himself to the occasion—'men,' said he, 'you never yet deserted me in danger—rouse yourselves now: I'll shoot the first man that does not at once do his duty. Clear out the long boat; down with the gig; stir, stir, or in 10 minutes we shall see eternity.' The lady jumped also on deck, with hair in disorder, stood by the Captain, and appeared to be a very spirit of heaven animating the frail mortals to their task.

The thunder struck men, headed by the mate, hurried as well as they could, cleared out the long boat, launched the gig, and then swung down the boat in the boiling ocean below. 'Put the lady in the long boat,' shouted the Captain. The ship was at this moment rolling tremulously—the flames bursting forth in all directions; her masts tottering to the gale. The lady reached the boat in safety. 'Thank God,' said the Captain. Two disabled seamen were placed near her—six others put into the gig. The Captain and his mate were the last to leave

the deck of the burning ship. All were now in the boats. 'Cut adrift; cast off,' shouted the Captain. They cut adrift from the burning ship and pushed out of the wake. 'All is lost,' said the Captain, 'but our lives are yet left us; we have another chance to live out the gale.'

The moment the long boat and the gig left the burning vessel, her mate fell by the board, the flames burst forth in greater magnificence than ever, the thunder rolled, the lightning still flashed, the sea was roaring aloud, and the two small boats floated over the billows before the wind and entirely at its mercy.

At last, in about fifty minutes from the first stroke, one long sheet of flame covered the wreck, and the whole gallant fabric of the Sir Walter Scott sunk down into the water, and was seen no more. 'It's all over with the gallant Sir Walter,' said the lady.

The Captain, crew, and passengers now sailed for the coast. They had little provisions, every thing had been lost, and their prospect was gloomy enough. The two boats kept each other's company all that day and the succeeding night. It was still blowing hard. At the peep of dawn the next day, the Captain espied a vessel to the leeward. It was immediately determined to send the gig to the vessel in sight, and endeavor to get aboard, if possible. Accordingly a sail was rigged out on a pole, a mast was raised, and this sail spread before the wind. 'Mate,' said the Captain, 'you must go on board the vessel and get on board the ben you can. Ayes, says the mate.

Lower started the gig on the swelling billows before the gale, with the mate at the helm. What a cheering sight was, said the Captain, she streaked, like a comet, over the billows like a forked lightning, its down the mast of the Sir Walter, now under, now above the waves.

In a short time the distressed vessel was sighted. The vessel, however, was the Saladin, of Memphis. She backed her yards. In another brief space, the long boat appeared, all were on board, not ten at their task.

Captain himself had lost every thing on board. He had \$15,000 in gold fish coin, but it went all to the bottom. When the people of Norfolk knew their situation others were made to raise a subscription, but he refused any aid of that kind. He sold his two boats and with some private aid, paid all his own expenses, and those of his men, and when he reached New York had just \$10 in his pocket.

This he presented to Mrs. Hamilton, who arrived in this city.

Captain Clarke, throughout the whole of these horrible scenes, exhibited the highest gallantry and presence of mind. Such a man can provide against all ordinary accidents, but when the lightning of Heaven itself strikes a ship to the bottom, we must all submit in silence.

Hydrostatic pressure on the eyes of whales.—In the original miscellany of the last Scientific Tract, is an article on the eye of the whale, which will make most whalmen stare. Admitting (says the writer) a cubic foot of fresh water weighs sixty-five pounds, and the same measure of sea water, sixty-six and a half the pressure on the bodies of marine animals must indeed be great. Were a cubic foot of the latter to weigh exactly sixty-six pounds, at the depth of 8400 feet, the pressure must be the enormous weight of 551,400 pounds. Whales have occasionally run out fourteen warps of a hundred fathom each, which, if the descent be perpendicular, is just equal to 8400 feet. However, it is probable that this course is usually at an inclination of between seventy and eighty degrees from a vertical line, but arriving nevertheless, at depths much beyond ordinary soundings. Supposing the eye of the whale exposed to the water six square inches in its entire superficies, when the monster dives to the depth to which it has been assumed that he has the power of going, the hydrostatic pressure on the eye will be equal to 23,100 pounds. Six square inches are the twenty-fourth part of a square foot, and at 8400 feet, the weight being 551,400 pounds; it follows, therefore, that the eye resists the force or pressure of just 23,100 pounds.—New Bedford Gazette.



The following account of the late fatal affair at Chuckatuck, Va. is from the pen of a gentleman who was present when the affair took place, and was Foreman of the of the Jury in each of the cases.

From the N. Beacon of Wednesday. Chuckatuck, July 4th, 1835.

Having seen two accounts in your paper of the unfortunate and horrid affair which took place in Chuckatuck on Tuesday the 30th ultimo, and believing it would be some satisfaction to you, as well as the public to be correctly informed of so shocking an affair, and believing, from the situation in which I was placed, that I possess the best information, being present on the occasion and one of the inquest, I will briefly state the circumstances, which are as follows:—

An unfortunate difference had existed for several months between Mr. Whitefield and Cowper, the latter having threatened to shoot the former on sight. Whitefield prepared for the attack, and on the evening when it was made Mr. W. was attending a dancing school in Chuckatuck; Cowper accompanied by his brother Josiah G. Parker and Capt Josiah Goodwin, came to Chuckatuck, went to the tavern, and after remaining a few minutes, went to the dancing room, where Whitefield was, with an intention of shooting him there, but Whitefield being in company with ladies was not armed, but as soon as Cowper made his appearance, he sent for his pistols, to be ready for the attack. He then remained at the school till it broke up, without any thing being suspected by the ladies, more than from the previous threats of Cowper; Mr. Whitefield was under an engagement to accompany some ladies home, and was asked by them to get in the carriage at the school room, but he declined, saying he would get in at the house of his aunt, where the carriage was to stop, he then walked up in company with several gentlemen, Cowper having gone before and was in waiting when the carriage stopped;—Whitefield walked up to the carriage, Cowper being within 20 or 30 feet of him, and deliberately got in the carriage, when one of the ladies observed that they had not all the Ice Cream, and wished her friend, the lady where they stopped, to have it.

Whitefield took, deliberately got out of the carriage, and walked over a high pair of steps into the yard, and went into the house, and then returned. While the second time, Whitefield having his head partly in, and with one hand hold of one of the ladies, Cowper drew his pistol and fired on him, at a distance of not more than 10 or 15 feet, and missed him, when Whitefield turned, drew a pistol, while Cowper was trying to make off, who exclaimed don't fire "I am unloaded; Whitefield however fired and the ball struck Cowper in the left side, took a little glance downward, and passed through the body; Cowper was then making off, when Whitefield drew and fired a second pistol, which missed Cowper, and killed a negro man who was standing a short distance off. Whitefield then ran up to Cowper and caught him by the collar of his coat and struck him over the head with his pistol, when Cowper got out a second pistol and fired it behind him, but without effect. Parker then ran from the piazza of the tavern where he was standing all the time, to the back of Whitefield, who was engaged with Cowper, and fired into his back, with his pistol touching him, the ball entering between his shoulders, and immediately with a heavy horsewhip struck him several blows over the head, which fractured the skull in two places; Parker was then seized and pulled away; Whitefield walked into the store of Mr. Tyne, and on being asked if he was shot, replied he was, and by Parker, Cowper's shots both missing him, and lived about 6 or 8 minutes; the Negro died immediately, and Cowper lived all night, and died about 4 o'clock next morning; when Parker and Cowper went into the house after the rencontre, and when it was ascertained that Cowper was mortally wounded, Parker said to his Brother, you deserve it for not shooting him when he came down stairs at the dancing room. Parker then declared that he would kill the first man that touched him, and staid with his Brother till about midnight, when he left him.

Thus were three individuals precipitated into eternity and thereby bringing the keenest affliction on the mothers of the two young men, with all their relatives' yes my pen could give but a faint picture of the anguish of soul they feel if I were to attempt to describe it; but when I turn to Mrs. P. the wife of Mr. Parker, and reflect

on the shock she must have felt at the awful intelligence, I am almost palsied and can only exclaim, good God support her under so severe a shock, and may she and the afflicted mothers, and relatives of the unfortunate young men, look for support under such heavy affliction to that God whose goodness and mercy is unbounded, and whose ear is ever open to the supplications of the afflicted.

"The above is substantially the true state of the affair. I was present on the occasion, and acted as foreman of the inquest on all the cases, and have endeavored to give an unbiased history of the case; you may therefore if you think proper, give it to the public as a true state of the affair.

Respectfully yours, &c.  
MATTHEW POWELL.

#### Considerations for Young Men.

A taste for useful readings is an effectual preservative from vice. Next to the fear of God implanted in the heart, nothing is a better safe-guard to the character than the love of good books. They are hand-maids of virtue and religion. They quicken our sense of duty, unfold our responsibilities, strengthen our principles, confirm our habits, inspire in us the love of what is right and useful, and teach us to look with disgust upon what is low, and grovelling, and vicious. It is with good books as it with prayer; the use of them will either make us leave off sinning or leave off reading them.

The high value of mental cultivation is another weighty motive for giving attendance to reading. What is it that mainly distinguishes a man from a brute? Knowledge. What makes the difference there is between savage and civilized nations? Knowledge. What forms the principal difference between men, as they appear in the same society? Knowledge. What raised Franklin from the humble station of a printer's boy to the first honours of the country? Knowledge. What took Sherman from his shoemaker's bench, and gave him a seat in Congress, and there made his voice to be heard among the wisest and best of his compeers? Knowledge. What raised Simpson from the weaver's loom to a place among the first of mathematicians; and Herschel from being a poor filer's boy in the army, to a station among the first of astronomers? Knowledge. Knowledge is power. It is the philosopher's stone, the true Alchemy, that turns every store-house of creation, and opens up the treasures of the universe.

The circumstances in which you are placed, as the members of a free and intelligent community, demand of you a careful improvement of the means of knowledge you enjoy. The public mind is awake, and society in general is fast rising in the scale of improvement. At the same time, the means of knowledge are most abundant. They exist everywhere; and in the richest variety. Nor were stronger inducements ever held out to engage all classes of people in the diligent use of these means. Useful talents of every kind are in great demand. The field of enterprise is widening and spreading around you. The road to wealth, to honour, to usefulness and happiness is to open to all; and all who will may enter upon it with the almost certain prospects of success. In this free community there are no privileged orders. Every man finds his level. If he has talents he will be known and estimated, and rise in the respect and confidence of society.—How's Lectures.

The following stirring description of the daring of the famous Deal boatmen, is from the last number of the London Quarterly.

"We suppose it is known to most of our readers that there exists, on the shores of Deal, a breed of amphibious human beings, whose peculiar profession it is to rush to the assistance of every vessel in distress. In moments of calm and sunshine, they stand listlessly on the shore, stagnant and dormant, like the ocean before them; but when every shopkeeper closes his door, when the old woman with her umbrella turned inside out feels that she must either lose it or go with it to heaven; when the reins of the mail coachmen are nearly blown from his hand, and the leaders have scarcely blood or breeding enough to face the storm—when the snow is drifting across the fields, seeking for a hedgerow against which it may sparkle and rest in peace—when the whole families of the wealthy stop in their discourse to listen to the wind whistling in their chimneys—when the sailor's wife at her tea, hugs her infant to her arms—and looking at its father, silently thanks heaven that he

is on shore;—then has the moment arrived for the Deal boatmen to contend, one against another, to see whose boat shall first be launched into the tremendous surf. As the declivity of the beach is very steep, and as the greased rollers over which the keel descends are all placed ready for the attempt, they only wait a moment for what they call 'a lull' and then cutting the rope, the bark, as themselves, rushes to its native element. The difficulty of getting into deep water would amount sometimes almost to an impossibility, but that word has been blotted from their vocabulary; and although some boats fail, others, with seven or eight men on board, are soon seen stretching across to that very point in creation which one would think the seafaring man would most fearfully avoid—the Goodwin Sands. To be even in the neighborhood of such a spot in the stoutest vessel, and with the ablest crew that ever sailed, is a fate which Nelson himself would have striven to avoid; but that these poor nameless heroes should not only be willing but eager to go there voluntarily in a hurricane, in an open boat, shows very clearly, that with all his follies and all his foibles, man really is, or rather can be the lord of creation, and that within his slight frame there beats a heart capable of doing what every other animal in creation would shudder to perform."

#### From the New York Com. Adv. FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

On Tuesday evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church in John St. a meeting was held by the Missionary Society of that Church, which in many respects, possessed a thrilling interest for the friends of Africa, and of missions. The Rev. John Scys, who lately returned from Liberia, being about to re-embark with his wife and children, this meeting was held chiefly for the purpose of commending them in prayer to the God of Providence and Grace, and affording them an opportunity to take an affectionate leave of their brethren and friends, before their departure. Two Baptist missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Milne and Rev. Mr. Crocker with the wife of the former, were also present, and both took part in the public exercises.

A brief account of the progress of the mission at Liberia as conducted with a reference to the loss sustained by the early death of the Rev. Mr. Cox, and the Rev. Mr. Wright and wife, who fell victims to the climate soon after their entrance upon the threshold of their labors—He stated that the Rev. Mr. Scys goes out as superintendent of the mission, and the Rev. Mr. Barton who sailed from Savannah with the New York Expedition on Monday last goes out as his assistant, and is destined for the interior of Africa to labor amongst the natives. Dr. B. introduced to the meeting the two Baptist brethren who go out in the same vessel with Mr. S. one of whom addressed the Throne of Grace, and the other made a brief & appropriate address to the audience.

The Rev. Mr. Chase, of the Onida Conference, then addressed the meeting with much feeling, and made a powerful impression upon the congregation.—He had been destined to accompany Mr. S. in this mission, and is reluctantly detained by ill health, though he has consecrated himself and family to this work, should his life be spared. He appeared to possess admirable qualifications for this service.

The Rev. Mr. Scys then delivered his valedictory address to the Church and to his brethren in the ministry, a large number of whom were present, and in his peculiarly happy manner, appealed to the audience for their prayers in behalf of himself and family, and their contributions for sustaining and enlarging the mission. He concluded by fervently exhorting them, that in the providence of God it should be his lot to fall, and should his whole family be laid with him by his wife, and Laird, and Cloud, and others of sacred memory, their first thoughts should be directed to sending others to take up the standard of the cross and bear it on to its ultimate and certain victory.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper was then administered, first the clergy and then to the laity, different denominations of Christians uniting in that holy ordinance. We have seldom seen so large a number of communicants, or a more solemn and interesting occasion. A farewell hymn was then sung

by the congregation which had been extemporaneously written for the occasion by the Rev. John Kennedy and which struck us as peculiarly appropriate; and after prayer by the Rev. Timothy Merritt, the congregation were dismissed at a late hour by the apostolic benediction.

**Widow of Captain Cook.**—The widow of the celebrated Captain Cook, died at Chatham on the 13th May in the 94th year of her age, the 55th year of her widowhood, and the 42d subsequent to the death of the only child that remained to her of six. She was endowed with powerful sense, the kindest and most affectionate disposition, and great strength of mind. The permanence of both her intellectual and moral faculties was extraordinary. She always spoke of her husband as "poor dear Mr. Cook," apparently because he was not a Captain at the time of his marriage, and she having been too modest to mention him with his new rank at first, never afterwards thought it worth while to change her habit. So exquisite were her feelings that, to the last year of her life, when February, the month in which he was murdered, came round, she suffered violent spasms, and was confined to her room; and the same thing happened whenever the wind was high, for two of her five sons perished at sea. She always felt the loss of her connections and friends, young or old, most acutely. Her mind was perfectly clear and active to the very last, so that she not only read the Psalms and the newspapers every day, and read them without spectacles, still extremely near-sighted as she had always been, but managed all her own affairs till within a few days of her death; and the day before her decease she displayed as warm and tender an affection for those she loved, as if she was young, and indeed as exquisite as is ever seen in the most affectionate young persons.—Her liberality and generosity were totally unimpaired by age.

On Wednesday her remains will be conveyed to St. Andrew's church, Cambridge, where one of her sons lies, who died of a fever, when an undergraduate at Christ's College in 1793, and where a mural monument of the Captain and all her six children exists. Two days before her death she stated that she possessed a medal of her husband, presented to her long ago by Government, which she should be gratified with an acknowledgment of it in the evening. When the King of Owhyee was here a few weeks back, he presented his surgeon with an arrow made of the leg bone of Captain Cook, as the most valuable present he could make an Englishman.—London Morning Chronicle.

The Constitution frigate attracted great attention at Plymouth. The English naval critics said of her that though her appearance would not make the most favorable impression, there was 'no neglect on any point necessary to her efficiency.'

**The St. Lawrence Sea Serpent Captured.**—Yesterday morning, says the Montreal Herald of Monday, the large fish which has gamboled in the current during the past week, was killed by means of a harpoon. It is said to measure fifteen feet, and its body bears the marks of numerous shots. The person who harpooned this monster, is named Jean Baptist Dupeur, and intends to exhibit it to the public.

**Emigration to Liberia.**—The ship Indiana, Captain Wood, sailed from Savannah on the 29th of last month, for Liberia, having on board as passengers the Rev. John B. Barton, of that city, missionary to Africa, and sixty three colored emigrants for the Colony; fifty-nine of whom were from Savannah, Augusta, and the county of Bryon.

**Progress of the Arts to perfection.**—The Boston Mercantile gives an account of another Yankee invention, which, as Jack Downing says, 'beats all natur' I is a machine for cleaning boots, grinding knives, and polishing brass &c. Next we shall have 'steam waiters,' we suppose, & 'automation soldiers,' &c. to go by steam, &c.; and finally human labour will be entirely superseded and mankind have nothing to do but to eat and drink and sleep, and peradventure think by machinery, without any other trouble than that of breathing and existing.

**Ring Worm.**—An esteemed friend says a common lamp oil applied to the part affected will cure the ring worm.—Boston Atlas.

**Texas.**—The Mexican government has issued a decree, bearing date April 25 1835, the object of which is probably to prevent the settlement of Texas by citizens of the U. S. The Washington Telegraph supposes that the design of the law may not be to affect the bona fide settler, but to prevent the civil authorities from disposing of large grants to speculators.

Art. 1. The law of the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas of the 14th March, of this year, being in its first two articles opposed to the law of August 18, 1824, therefore all alienations which may have been made in conformity thereof, are declared null and void.

Art. 2. In conformity with the power invested in Congress by Art. 7, of said law of August 18, 1824, it is forbidden to continuous and territorial States to dispose of their uncultivated lands for the purpose of colonization, until some rules and regulations on that subject should be enacted.

Art. 3. If any particular State intends to alienate any part of its uncultivated land, it must previously obtain the consent of the General Government, which in case it would purchase it would be performed, on its paying to said State the price required.

Art. 4. The general government may, by virtue of Art. 3 and 4 of the law of March 6, 1830, purchase from the State of Coahuila and Texas, at the stipulated price, the four hundred lots which said state pretends to be compelled to sell.

**Congressional Districts.** According to the new arrangement of the last Legislature, the Congressional districts of Maryland are thus composed:

- 1st District. Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties, one Representative.
- 2d. " Caroline, Talbot, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil counties, entitled to one Representative.
- 3d. " Harford and Baltimore counties, one Representative.
- 4th. " The whole of Baltimore city and Anne Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, two Representatives.
- 5th. " Montgomery county, with those parts of Frederick county which heretofore composed the 6th district, one Representative.
- 6th. " Allegany, Washington and that part of Frederick heretofore included in the 7th district, one Representative.
- 7th. " Prince George's, Calver, Charles and St. Mary's, one Representative.

**Inflammation of the Throat cured by Alum.**—Powdered alum applied by the finger to the part affected, very seldom fails to cure inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author is as marvellous as it is rapid. Employed the first, second third or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils it arrests all symptoms, as it were by enchantment; the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns, and the convalescence is quickly decided and complete.—Alum had already been in use for certain disorders of the throat; in malignant inflammations for example, then in chronic; but as the greater number of practitioners remained fixed in opinion that it must be dangerous in common inflammations its use was not so extensive as it deserved to be. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammation as in inflammations of the tonsils, M. Valpeau hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.—Lon. paper.

From the Norfolk Beacon, July 8.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY; Col. Broom of the U. S. Marine Corps; Gen. Hunter, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, were among the passengers in the steamboat Columbia, yesterday morning, from Washington.

The President, who, we are pleased to learn, is in good health, is accompanied by Mrs. Donelson and children; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and children; Mr. and Mrs. Blair and daughter, and Col. Earl, landed at the Rip Raps, where we understand they will remain during his visit to Virginia.

The Secretary of the Navy, and Col. Broom, came up in the Columbia to this place. The Secretary will visit the Navy Yard this morning.





**THE BORDERER.**  
"Nullus in locum."  
**SNOW-HILL, MD.**  
Tuesday, July 21, 1835.

## TO PRINTERS.

**The Borderer for Sale.**  
We offer for sale this establishment. Possession will be given immediately. To a satisfactory purchaser, the terms would be accommodating. The establishment is, at present, profitable, and we have no hesitation in saying, that a young man of industrious habits, possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, and who would devote his undivided attention to the duties of the office, it could soon be made a source of revenue. The printing materials are complete. The assortment of JOB TYPE is varied, and nearly as good as new. Applications by mail, (post paid) will receive prompt attention.  
July 14, 1835.

**PRESIDENT JACKSON.**—A slip from the office of the Norfolk Herald, dated Sunday, July 12, 1 P. M., says:—"The President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, General Gratot, Col. Earle, Major Dunston, and others of his suite, came up from the Rip Raps on Saturday, in the steamer Columbia, and visited the Navy Yard and Dry Dock. As it was his wish to avoid parade, the Columbia was ordered directly up to the Navy Yard, and the President having made his reconnaissance and partaken of an elegant collation at Commodore Warrington's, embarked in two hours after he had landed, and returned to the Rip Raps. The customary honor of a salute at Landing was dispensed with at the President's request.—*Balt. Pat.*

**Summed appointment.**—The same paper says:—"It is understood that the President of the United States has already filled the vacant Chief Justice's seat with the appointment of Mr. B. Taney, of Md."

The Baltimore American of the 17th inst. says:—"The Maryland State Loan of one million of dollars, to bear an interest of six per cent, and to be irredeemable for thirty years, was taken on Wednesday by Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brother, Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, and Messrs. Middle at a premium of \$17 60 per hundred dollars. The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to the construction of the Susquehanna Rail Road, which work will be completed to the borough of York, with all despatch. It will be recollected that the stock of the Company for the construction of the line between York and Columbia, was subscribed a few weeks ago. This latter work, we are gratified to add, is in the hands of those who will see that it proceeds to completion pari passu with the road from this city to York."

## From the Bos. Dai. Atv. of Monday.

**RAPID TRAVELLING.**  
The Baltimore American of Friday was handed to us yesterday, having been brought to this city by a gentleman who left Baltimore at 6 o'clock on Friday morning. He was detained three and a half hours in Philadelphia, and one hour in Bordentown. He arrived in this city at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening. The distance is about 420 miles, and the period in which it was travelled by this gentleman, in the ordinary modes of conveyance without any effort, is shorter than has been practicable at any former period, and shows what progress has been made in improving the means of communication between our chief commercial cities.

**Mexico.**—The New Orleans Bee states that the major part of the Mexican states have declared in favor of a central government under Santa Anna. This general, having subjugated the refractory in the late insurrection, has resolved similarly to pacify Texas; and has a formidable army well equipped under his command. Texas must therefore submit to be a component of the consolidated government of Mexico.

The American schooner Martha, captured by the Mexican cutter Montezuma, was sent from Galves

ton to Vera Cruz, where she still remains under seizure. Vera Cruz had not assented to the plan of the consolidated government on the 20th ultimo.

**LATER FROM FRANCE.**  
We learn from the Philadelphia Exchange hooks, that the New York 10 o'clock boat brings the arrival at New York of the packet ship Rhone. Rockitt, master, from Havre—sailed June 2d. No news of importance.—The Chamber of Peers had not acted upon our indemnity bill.—*U S Gaz. 10th.*

A New York paper states that Dr. Webster, of that city, has recently cured, by a mode exclusively his own, some of the most obstinate cases of deafness that have ever been presented to an aurist, in this or any other country.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon states that on the 13th inst. he observed one large and 3 smaller spots on the sun.

The venerable Major James Gibson, the Hero of Stony Point, died in Richmond on the 1st inst., in the 77th year of his age.

**NAVAL.**  
The Navy Commissioners on Friday visited the Frigate Constitution, and we understand she is ordered to the navy yard for some trifling repairs.

The report of two of our seventy-fours being ordered to be got ready for immediate service, is we believe without foundation.

And is not true, that the 110 gun ship on the stocks at Philadelphia, has been ordered to be completed for launching.

The United States ship Delaware, Com. Patterson, is expected home in October next.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

An extra session of the Delaware Legislature is called for the 21st instant, for the purpose, it is alleged in the N. Castle Gazette, of enabling the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail road Company to obtain an amendment to their charter.

The Missouri Inquirer says that the Santa Fe Traders are collecting in large numbers at their place of rendezvous, west of Independence. From this point they will shortly take up their line of march across the wide spread prairies, to the land of the savage and the slave.

We learn that arrangements are now making to open the Washington Rail Road for travel as far as the District line on Monday next. We are also gratified to be able to announce, that the ship Damariscotta, on board of which the Rail Road Company have a large quantity of iron rails, is in the bay, and may be hourly expected to arrive. By this timely supply of rails the Company will be able to open the road the entire distance to Washington in a few weeks.—*Balt. Amer.*

**WILK.**—The best method of killing the Silk Worm, in balls to be kept for reeling, is to sprinkle them with camphorated spirits, put them in a close tin vessel and place them near the fire, the heat will cause a vapor to pervade the whole mass and extinguish life: the moths will not touch balls so cured.

**CAUTION TO BOYS.**—On Thursday afternoon, as Henry Nathan, a lad about ten years of age, residing at 47 Sullivan street, New York, was playing with powder, having fire in his hand, the powder suddenly exploded, disfigured his face, and depriving him of his sight.

The Cincinnati papers of Tuesday (7th) state the steam boat Hero, which arrived at that place the day before, passed under Mr. Clayton's balloon, which ascended from Cincinnati at 6 o'clock on the 4th, about four miles southwest of Goyandotte, at 11 o'clock on the night of the ascension, going in an easterly direction. [Goyandotte is distant 135 miles from Cincinnati.]

**A COMET AT LANT.**  
A comet is visible near the small star marked sixteen in the head of the constellation Leo Minor.

**Snow in July.**—There was a fall of snow in Claremont, Sullivan county, N. H., on the 1st inst.

The following is from the Naval and Military Magazine, for the month of June:

"The enormous key [that of the Bastille] was presented to General Washington, and now hangs in the hall of Mount Vernon as the last remains of this aristocratical despotism."

We learn that the United States Frigate Constitution, at present lying at the Navy Yard, Gosport, will be fitted out immediately—designed for the West Indies, and will bear the broad pendant of Com. Dallas, who will go out in her.  
*Norfolk Beacon.*

## CAPE MAY—ITS AMUSEMENTS—SEA BATHING.

As this is the season during which hundreds of our citizens escape for a week or a fortnight from the oppressive heat and constant din of the city life, and as many no doubt have determined to refresh themselves by a visit to Cape May, a brief notice of the principal hotels and some of the amusements of that popular bathing place, will not prove altogether devoid of interest.

As late as Tuesday last there were about 300 visitors at the Cape, while the accommodations are ample for at least a thousand. Last year the price of fare, going or returning, was \$4 50. This year it is but \$2 50, including meals and carriage fare from the landing place to the boarding houses, a distance of about three miles. A steamboat will leave Philadelphia every day throughout the season. The accommodation of both steamers are of the very best description, and every attention is paid to the comfort and safety of the passengers. A landing is generally effected with perfect ease and safety, at a wharf on this side of the Cape, and Jersey carriages are always in readiness to transport the passengers to the other side, where are boarding houses are located.

There are three principal establishments at the Island—the Mansion House—Congress Hall—and the Atlantic Hotel. The former is a pleasant building for the section of the country—occupies a front of one hundred and forty feet, contains bedrooms for the accommodation of upwards of three hundred persons—and the arrangements throughout are of the most liberal character.—This building is now in the occupancy of Messrs. Dorrance & Sturdevant—the former remains in this city, and is thus enabled from day to day to forward for the use of his house at the Cape many of the delicacies of the Philadelphia market. Mr. Sturdevant, a most gentlemanly man by the way, quite unobtrusive & unflagging in his exertions to give satisfaction, has immediate charge of his guests. Terms for boarders, \$10 per week.

Congress Hall is immediately opposite the Mansion House, and is also a capacious and well arranged structure. It is now kept by Mr. Jones Miller, has been fitted up in a very handsome manner, and will no doubt be liberally patronized.—Terms, the same as Sturdevant's, \$10 per week.

The third principal hotel is the Atlantic, formerly kept by Mr. Gregory, but now by Col. Saint. It is located within a stone's throw of the sea—is capable of accommodating about one hundred and thirty persons—and we need not state, to any one acquainted with Col. Saint, that he keeps a first rate table. His wines, &c. &c. are pronounced by competent judges to be of the very best description. We bespeak for this establishment a liberal share of the patronage of Philadelphians.

There are two or three other public houses on the Island, intended more particularly for the quiet or indisposed—for the old and feeble—for such, in short, as do not desire to mingle in the more fashionable amusements of the day. One of these is kept by Captain Hughes, another by Mr. Bennett. Both deserve commendation, and visitors may safely put up at either, confident of being well provided for.—Terms, \$8 per week.

The amusements of the Island are not very numerous. Those who go for pleasure, without reference to health, generally become fatigued in the course of a week or a fortnight, and are glad to return to the city—those who go far for health—for the fresh air and the delightful sea bathing—may linger away week after week, refreshed, strengthened, gratified, and then return with regret to the confined and smoky atmosphere of the city.

For gunners, we are told, there is abundance of sport—and when the principal houses are pretty well occupied, scarcely a day goes by that a fishing party is not made up. There are several very delightful rides in the vicinity—to the Cold Springs—along the sea beach to the light-house, &c. &c. Jersey wagons are always in attendance, and saddle horses may readily be obtained. The visitors generally bathe twice a day, morning

and evening: and such bathing! We never heard but one opinion expressed viz: there is no place like Cape May for a glorious plunge in old Neptune! None of the boarding houses are more than three hundred yards from the sea, which is constantly breaking in surges upon a fine, sandy shore, while in the distance, at almost any hour, vessels of various dimensions may be seen passing to or from New York. In short we know of no place of resort where a week of summer weather may be passed away more pleasantly.—*Phil. Inq.*

## OBITUARY.

**Communicated.**  
**DIED** at the residence of her father, at St. Louis, Missouri, of measles, on the 1st inst. AMELIA, eldest daughter of Mr. T. L. Diskaroon, lately a citizen of this town, aged eight years and five months. Amelia was an intelligent and interesting child, perfectly sensible of her approaching dissolution, she smiled pleasantly upon those around her, and requested her mother and Miss Andasia Fountain, to kiss her affectionately before her death.

The writer of this article, with a numerous circle of friends and relatives, do most sincerely sympathize with these bereaved parents, in the loss of this lovely child, rendered doubly more painful to them in consequence of having so recently removed from the place of their nativity to a land of strangers. There is one fact, however, which should blunt their anguish, that is, that Amelia has entered into rest, through the statement of Him, who so kindly said "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

## Money in Market.

### NEGROES

**WANTED.**  
THE subscribers have lately returned to the Eastern Shore, and wish to purchase from 50 to 100 NEGROES,

of both sexes, for which they will give the highest cash prices. J. C. CHILES, will take his stand at Salisbury, Md. P. T. REDDING, at Snow-Hill, Md and Drummond, Pa. Letters addressed to me at Drummond, Pa., attended to by Mr. Dix; any communication addressed to me at Snow-Hill, during my absence, will be promptly attended to by Mr. Joseph D. Givan. All communications from abroad, will be thankfully received, and as punctually attended to, as if on personal application. P. T. REDDING, J. C. CHILES.  
July 14, 1835.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of ARTHUR W. BURROUGHS, & ISAAC DAVIS, heretofore trading under the firm of Burroughs and Davis, is hereby dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and close their respective accounts.  
New-town, July 21, 1835.

## Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.  
ON application of Benjamin Parsons, Administrator of Noah Tilghman, late of Worcester county dec'd. 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 &c. &c. the proceedings of the Orphans court of Worcester county. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty five.  
L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland letters of administration, on the personal estate of Noah Tilghman, 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 subscriber on or before the 21st of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of July 1835  
BENJAMIN PARSONS, Administrator of Noah Tilghman, deceased.  
July 21, 1835.

## NEW COMMISSIONARY WAREHOUSE.

NO. 82. SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned formerly of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, having associated themselves in the Commission Business, under the firm of W. & N. MITCHELL, and taken the above very commodious Warehouse, are now prepared to receive, and sell, on the usual commission,

Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Clover-Seed, Flax Seed, Bacon, Lard, Cotton, Tobacco, Staves, Shingles, &c. &c.

Goods of all kinds, will be thankfully received, either on sale or storage.

They could give many references for character and capacity, but will rest their claims to public favor, upon the opinion of those who may favor them with their custom.

They pledge themselves to attend with fidelity to the business of their employers, and to render every satisfaction in their power.

The patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, NATHANIEL MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, } am.  
July 21, 1835

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to move to the West, will sell his

### FARM,

whereon he now resides, containing nearly THREE HUNDRED acres, now in a good state of cultivation; with a comfortable Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, and other necessary buildings. It is situated in the first Election District, of Worcester county, within one mile of Holme's Mill, and about the same distance from the line of Virginia, and within two and a half miles from a good Landing, on the Sea-side. As to any further particulars the subscriber thinks unnecessary. Believing that the situation being so comfortable, no person would hesitate to be invited to call and examine for themselves.

JONATHAN CLUFF:  
July 7, 1835. 6w

## Clark's

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. Corner of Balt. & Calvert Sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM)

Where have been sold PRIZES!

PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in Dollars;

MILLIONS OF MILLIONS.

BALTIMORE, 1835:

NOTICE, any person or persons, throughout the U. States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by Mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested—immediately after the drawing—please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established prize vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets, under the Museum.

May 19, 1835.—1y

## Information Wanted of

William Johnson, (sometimes calling himself Eliza Patterson), after his mother's first marriage), was honorably discharged from the Army of the U. S. on the 15th of Dec. last, at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, state of Illinois, and left that post at or about the same time, with the intention of returning home to his disconsolate mother in Philadelphia, by the way of Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, since which time he has not been heard of. His friends are fearful that he is no longer living. Any information respecting him, will be gratefully received—and editors of papers will be conferring a charitable and humane act, by publishing the same. Addressed to his distressed mother, MARY PATTERSON, Philadelphia, Penna.  
July 21, 1835.

## Magistrates Blanks

For sale at this Office.



## Cash in Market.

### NEGROES



#### WANTED.

THE subscriber will give at all times, the highest cash prices, for NEGROES of all kinds. I can at all times be found by applying at Snow-Hill, Md.

JOSEPH D. GIVAN.  
July 14, 1835.

#### OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1835.  
THE Rev'd Clergy of all denominations throughout the State, together with the friends of Colonization generally, are hereby most respectfully reminded that the period is at hand, viz: the month of July, during which public collections have been heretofore taken up to aid the further progress of the cause of African Colonization.

To enable the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to prosecute successfully, the great work they have begun at Cape Palmas, in Africa, and which has in the short space of twelve months, advanced to a position which promises the entire overthrow of long established and most cruel superstition among the nations, and their consequent exaltation to the blessings of Christianity. The reverend Clergy of the state are most earnestly requested to take up collections from their respective congregations, at as early a period in July, as may suit their convenience, and forward the same to Robert Miele, Esq. Treasurer of the Society.

The Board of Managers have just despatched the schooner Harmony, Capt. Pascal with a most interesting company of intelligent and pious emigrants, to "Maryland in Liberia," and intend to send off another and larger expedition early in the fall, if possible. Many of those now on their way to the Colony having been but recently manumitted, caused disbursements unusually large in order to place them in a suitable condition. They are most amply provided with every necessary article of subsistence for six months after the arrival in the colony, and also suitable agricultural and mechanical tools. On account of the disbursements for the proper equipment of a large number to sail early in the fall, the friends of the cause, will, it is hoped, be prompt in furnishing such aid as they may be able to give. The "Maryland Colonization Journal," published by the Board of Managers which contains a variety of most interesting matter concerning the great work of African improvement and the progress of Colonization generally, will be forwarded to all Clergymen and others who may take up collections, or otherwise contribute to the societies formed. WM. McKENNEY,  
Agent for the State of Md.  
July 14, 1835.

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree passed by Worcester County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, in the cause of John Hooper, against Mary Hooper and others, the subscriber as Trustee, will expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the first day of August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M. at Mr. David Truitt's tavern in the village of Berlin, all of the said Mary Hooper, Maria Hooper, John Hooper and William Hooper's right, title and interest, in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land, situated, lying & being in said County, called *Husbands' Terrant, Addition Enlarged, Liberty, and Chance*, or by whatever other name or names the same may be called or known, being all of the lands which descended to the said Mary, Maria, John and William, from their mother, containing in the whole about six hundred and two acres of land be the same more or less, together with the improvements on the same.

The Terms of sale will be on a credit of twelve months on the whole of the purchase money, to be secured by bond with good security to be given to the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale—and on obtaining the ratification of the sale and on payment of the whole purchase money and not before the Trustee is authorized by a good deed or conveyance to convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the property to him her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged, from all claims of the said John Hooper, and the said Mary, Maria, John and William Hooper, or those claiming by, from or under them or either of them.

JOHN HOOPER, Trustee.  
July 7, 1835.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as a candidate for re-election to represent Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.  
April, 1835.

#### SHERIFFALTY.

Mr. Editor: You are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN POWELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriff of Worcester County,—he will be strongly supported by MANY VOTERS.  
April 14, 1835

#### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to move to the West, will sell his **FARM**,

whereon he now resides, containing nearly THREE HUNDRED acres, now in a good state of cultivation; with a comfortable Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, and other necessary buildings. It is situated in the first Election District, of Worcester county, within one mile of Holme's Mill, and about the same distance from the line of Virginia, and within two and a half miles from a good Landing, on the Sea-side. As to any further particulars the subscriber thinks unnecessary. Believing that the situation being so comfortable, no person would hesitate to give the price now asked. Persons are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JONATHAN CLUFF.

July 7, 1835. 6w

#### A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Snow Hill, July 1st, 1835.

Handy Burbage, Miss Mary J. Bowen, Purnell Bennett, Elizabeth Battle, John Bishop, Capt. Peter Beachboard, Miss Rebecca Bailey 2, Benjamin Bennet, William Bratten, Samuel T. Cluff, Wm H. Coulbourn, Miss Mary Corbin, Miss Mary Dickerson, Charles Davis, John Dickerson Esq. Arthur Dennis, John U. Dennis, Miss Elizabeth Dackerty, Robert Fleming, Rev. A G Grove 2, Charles Godfrey, Thomas Glass, Miss Nancy Hill, Dr. M. Handy, Joshua W. Hitch, John T. Hill, Samuel T. Johnson, Samuel Kerr, Zadock Lindsey, Stephen P. Layton, Littleton Long, Zedekiah Milbourn, John D. Marshall, 3, Jeremiah Messick, Miss Maria Purnell, James Parker, Wm. Riggins, Rosa Stratten, Zedock T. Selby, Adam Scott, Rev. Wm. Sexsmith, Capt. Herod Scott, Sarah Townsend, W. W. O. Taylor, W. W. Whittington, James Williams, P. L. Wicks, Sarah Wire

N. B. If the above Letters are not taken out of the Post office at Snow Hill, within three months, they will be sent to the General Post office, as Dead Letters.

LEVIN TOWNSEND, P. M.  
July 7th, 1835.

WM. BROWN, BILL, &c.

Ex parte. In Worcester county Court, June 29, 1835.

ORDERED by the subscriber an Associate Judge of the fourth Judicial District, that the sale reported by the Trustee in this cause be confirmed on the second Monday of August next, unless cause to contrary be shown before said day.—PROVIDED, a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Worcester County, once a week for three successive weeks before said day. The trustee reports the amount of sale to be \$325.

WILLIAM TINGLE.  
True copy.  
Test, JOHN C. HANDY,  
July 7, 1835.) Clerk.

#### Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of William Layton of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county Court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections and shall be made and filed against his final discharge.  
July 14, 1835.

#### INSOLVENT NOTICE.

THE creditors of Geo. H. Parsons, of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county Court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be filed against his final discharge.  
July 14, 1835.

#### CABINET MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Snow-Hill and its vicinity, that he has taken the stand nearly opposite Mr. Moses C. Smith's Tavern, which Mr. John Evans (lately deceased,) formerly occupied, where he intends carrying on the

#### CABINET MAKING AND TURNING,

in all their various branches; he hopes by strict attention to business, that he will be patronized by a liberal public. *—Turning done with neatness and dispatch.*

#### COFFIN MAKING.

He also informs the public, that he is prepared to make COFFINS at the shortest notice; having always on hand the best of *Mahogany, Walnut, and Gum plank*. All work in his line will be done on accommodating terms. N. B.—Old Furniture repaired and made to look equal to new.

MOSES PILCHARD.

Snow-hill, June 16, 1835.

#### Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

ON application of Thomas Gray, Administrator of Peter Gray, 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. Seal 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 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

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

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland letters of administration, on the personal estate of Peter Gray, 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 8th day of May next, (they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1835

Wm. Gray, deceased.  
June 23, 1835.

#### Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

ON application of James B. Horsey, Administrator of Benjamin Hall, 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. Seal 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 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

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

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Benjamin Hall 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 25th day of December, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

JAMES B. HORSEY Administrator of Benjamin Hall, deceased.  
June 23, 1835.



#### JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly executed at the Office of

THE BORDERER.

SNOW-HILL, MARYLAND.

Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Cards, Tickets, Blanks, Labels,

#### STEAMBOAT



#### PATUXENT.

White-Haven & Baltimore.

George Weems having undergone very great improvements and being now in first rate, order in every particular will resume her route between WHITE-HAVEN and BALTIMORE, weekly, Commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst. (April) at six o'clock in the morning, starting from the Maryland State Wharf in the City of Baltimore, and at the same hour every Tuesday thereafter; Returning, she will leave Whitehaven every Wednesday, morning at SEVEN o'clock.

Captain Weems avails himself of the present opportunity, to assure the Citizens of the Eastern Shore and others, who may have occasion to use the Steam-Boat that every possible exertion will be made by himself, and all under his command, to promote their comfort and safety. Passage to or from White-Haven, - - - \$3 50 Children under 10 years, \$1 75 *—All Baggage at the risk of the owners.*

GEORGE WEEMS.  
April 21, 1835

#### A Farm and a House & Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 31st day of July next, between the hours of ten A. M. & 3 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Moses C. Smith's Tavern, in Snow-Hill, his Farm, lying in Indian Town, four miles from Snow-Hill, and between Nassongo Bridge and the Furnace. The Farm contains about three hundred acres of Land, two-thirds or more of which is Wood land; and at the nearest point within one fourth of a mile of the Furnace, and adjoining the Furnace tract of land. Nassongo creek runs through the South Western end of the Farm, which is navigable for boats to the Furnace. The low lands binding on the Creek are covered with *Ash, Maple*, and the finest *Cypress* timber, and *Iron Ore*, abounding in immense quantities. The abundance of Wood and Ore, the advantages of navigation and its contiguity to the Furnace (which will commence its operation soon,) cannot make this otherwise than a valuable and desirable situation. There is a large stream, amounting to the farm, and a stream of water running through it, which was never known to fail. There is also a large quantity of rich Swamp, which can be cleared for corn. The buildings are a dwelling sufficiently large and comfortable, with a *Cook-room & Colonnade* adjoining; a good *Barn, Smoke-house, Corn-house, Carriage-house and Stables*. All in good order.

THE subscriber will also offer his House and lot at Nassongo Bridge on the same day;—the buildings are a comfortable and convenient Dwelling with a Store house, 18 by 25 feet, with a cellar under it, *Cook-room* and *Colonnade*, all attached;—the other buildings are a *Smoke-house, Corn-house, Stables, Carriage-house and Granary*—All new and in good order.

There will be a small portion of Wood Land and a Meadow attached to this lot. The Creek runs through the lot, and there are landings on each side, which I have rented for \$25 per year. This is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery and Lumber Business on the E. Shore. Persons wishing to purchase either the farm or lot can come and view them before the day of sale.

The terms of sale for the FARM will be \$500 to be paid on the day of sale, and the purchaser or purchasers to give bond and approved security for the balance, to be paid in equal instalments, the last to become due on the first day of April 1836.

The terms of sale for the House and Lot will be \$300 to be paid on the day of sale, and the purchaser or purchasers to give bond and approved security for the balance, to be paid in equal instalments, the last to become due on the first day of April 1836.

JAMES W. DENNIS.

#### NOTICE.

THE creditors of Walter Kelly, of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be made and filed against his final discharge.  
June 30, 1835.

#### Blank Warrants

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

#### TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### J. SPITTALL,

WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the U. States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

#### ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Facsimiles, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefore in any of the above mentioned materials, May 26, 1835.

#### NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

Waldie's Library, Port Folio and Museum.

AS the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz:—

1. Those who have paid or now pay for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which separate is \$3, on the payment of \$7.

2. Those who have paid or now pay \$6 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately \$8, on the payment of \$6.

3. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio, shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to \$12 on the whole.

4. The Circulating Library and Museum, will be sent to the same address on the payment of \$10.

REMARKS.—The three works thus leased together, comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age, than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the U. States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published—in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general form any repetitions of the same articles.

Those who view the proprietor respectfully throw out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WARDIE,  
28 Chestnut street, Phila.  
May 26, 1835.