

Snow-Hill Messenger.

VOL. 7.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY JANUARY 21, 1833.

NO. 19.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

G. KEATINGE,

Snow-hill, Worcester County, Md.

TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions are always attended for a year and a subscriber must notify the editor before he can discontinue his paper. Advertisements published 3 weeks at a dollar per square and twenty five cents per square for every subsequent insertion.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Worcester County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber appointed Trustee by the same, will sell at public sale at the Mills commonly called Duncan's Mill, at present in the possession of James Duncan, Esquire, of said County, on SATURDAY the first day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. the following LAND, whereof William McGregor, Senior, late of said County, died seized, and which he the said William in and by his last Will & Testament, did direct to be sold, namely, all that tract or part of a tract of land situate in said County, in the neighborhood of said Mill, called IRON QUARTER, containing one hundred and thirty eight acres of Land, be the same more or less. The said land is well timbered, and with very little expense, may be made a valuable and comfortable FARM; any person wishing to purchase, will please examine the premises and judge for himself. The terms of sale, will be for CASH, to the amount of Twenty Five 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, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with security, to be executed to, and approved by said Trustee, and on obtaining a ratification of the sale, by the court, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed, to the purchaser or purchasers, for the property to him, her, or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainant or defendants in the cause in which said decree was passed.

D. WILLIAMS, Trustee,
December 17, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN S. DEAN, has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome supply of

GOODS

Suitable for the present approaching season, consisting of

Druggists, Groceries, Glass, and Queen's Ware.

All of which he will sell at very low for CASH, or any kind of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn his prices, and judge for themselves.

December 5, 1832.

Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified, to be and appear in Worcester County Court on the first Tuesday in May next, to show cause if any they have why he should not receive the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, that day having been appointed for a hearing of his case.

John H. Brington
December 18, 1832.

John A. Sims,
CLOCK AND WATCH
MAKER,
And Gold and Silver Smith,
SNOW-HILL, MD.

WILL repair at the shortest notice. Chronometers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches—Weekly and Daily Repairs and Wooden Clocks.
October 8, 1832.

G. KEATINGE,

IS PREPARED TO DO

JOB PRINTING.

Of every description on the most reasonable terms.

Snow-Hill Hotel,



Worcester County Maryland

THE subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Snow Hill, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Farrow, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford. His Bar is stored with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.

CHARLES BENNETT.

Snow Hill, Md. Nov. 12, 1833

N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms. Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula.

C. B.

Notice.

TIME undersigned, respectfully reminds the citizens of Worcester County, and the public in general, that he has purchased the TIN MANUFACTORY in Snow Hill, belonging to Mr. Robert Hall, where he will manufacture all work in his line of business at liberal prices, for cash. He will keep constantly on hand a variety of Tin Ware, which will be sold at reasonable prices. He solicits a share of public custom and trusts, that the old customers will continue their favors, and promises as far as attention to business and good workmanship will go, to give satisfaction.

All orders for work, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM B. STEUART.

N. B. Tin Ware will be exchanged for Lead, Pewter & Copper.

November 26, 1833.

A CARD.

I INFORM the public in general, that I have declined business, and sold my Tin Establishment to Mr. William B. Steuart, whom I recommend as a good workman, and hope, that my friends and customers will favor him with their custom. Those who are indebted to me, will please settle their accounts as speedily as possible, as I will leave the country in a few days. I thank my friends for the patronage extended to me whilst carrying on my business.

ROBERT HALL.

November 26, 1832.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County.

OCTOBER TERM, 1833.

ON application of Levin H. Holland, Administrator with the will annexed of Oulton Kniss, 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 and correctly copied from the minutes of the Court of the proceedings of the said Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office this 15th day of November, 1833.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Oulton Kniss, 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 20th day of May, next, on pain of being forever excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of November, 1833.

LEVIN HOLLAND, Administrator.

Oulton Kniss, deceased.

JOHN H. POWELL,

Merchant Tailor,

New-town, Worcester County, Md.
Opposite the Store of Messrs. Burrows and Davis.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Peter-shams, Vestings, Stocks and Trimmings, of the best quality, and that he will dispose of them on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

He also informs his friends and the public, that he is now ready to execute any order of work in his line of business, in the most

fashionable style, at the shortest notice, and will warrant it to be done in a workmanlike manner. His unremitting exertions will be directed to make this a superior establishment for its neatness and style of workmanship. He solicits a call from his friends and the public generally, believing that a trial will convince them that he has both the disposition and ability to please. He would also take this opportunity to return his thanks for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Newtown, Dec. 24, 1833

Notice.

HAVING concluded to remove to the West, and discontinuing the Hattng Business in this place, I take this method of notifying all persons indebted, to come forward and make immediate payment. I have on hand, at present, a FINE LOT of HATS which I will sell low for cash. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and look at my stock.

JOHN M. NELSON.

Berlin, Md.

Also, For Sale, near the town of Snow-Hill, 69 1/2 Acres of Wood Land.

December 24, 1833.

Notice.

THE undersigned commission-ers appointed by the Honorable Court of Worcester County, to value and divide the Real Estate of Lemuel Timmons, late of said County deceased, according to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly in such cases, made and provided, do hereby give notice to all the parties concerned, that we shall meet on the premises on TUESDAY the 28th day of January next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. to execute said commission.

James Dirichson,
Isaac Covington,
Isaac Holland,
Nevil H. Schoolfield,
James F. Mills.

Commissioners.

December 24, 1833.

CABINET

MANUFACTORY,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

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

Cabinet Business,

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

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

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

JOHN EVANS.

July 22, 1833.

To Parents.

AN apprentice is wanted at this Office. Whoever wishes to place a son to the Printing business, which is certainly, the best business in the United States, and worthy the notice of intelligent youth, have now an opportunity, if immediate application is made.



POETRY.

The Dying Girl's Lament.

BY MRS. G. GORE.

Why does my mother steal away,
To hide her struggling tears?
Her trembling lip betrays unheeded
The secret of her fears.
My father gazes on my face
With yearning, earnest eye—
And yet there's none among them all,
To tell me I must die!

My little sisters press around
My sleepless couch and bring
With eager hands their garden gift,
The first—what buds of Spring—
I wish they'd lay me where those flowers
Might force them to my bed,
When other springs and summer bloom
And I am with the dead.

The sunbeams quiver on my cheek,
Glimmering and gay and fair,
As if it knew my hand too weak
To shade me from its glare!
How soon 'twill fall unheeded on
This death-dew'd glassy eye!
Why do they fear to tell me so?
I know that I must die!

The Summer winds breathe softly through
My lone, still, dreary room,
A tender and sweet song
Awaits me in the tomb!
But no soft breeze will whisper there,
No mother hold my head,
It is a fearful thing to be
A dweller with the dead.

Ever after ere the sun prolongs
A hour of parting night,
And agues to make my late-well hours
Too late, too late to brighten
I know the joyfulness of earth,
I gaze the evening sky,
And sigh—no more to murmur, if
They tell me I must die!

My playmates turn aside their heads
When passing with me now,
The nurse that tended me a babe
Now soothes my aching brow.
Ah! why are those sweet cradle-hours
Of joy and fondling fled?
Not even my parents' kisses now
Could keep me from the dead!

Our Pastor kneels beside me oft,
And talks to me of Heaven—
But with a holier vision still,
My soul in dreams hath striven—
My father's arms are round me
In that sweet, hallowed land,
Bade me prepare to die!

Secret to a friend
None of my sorrows, child of mine,
But not thus should my friends
Little could speak of mine,
Tears me not, for I am warm—
It would grieve me sore to wound them,
Pain my friends, to see them grieve,
Keep not my sorrows, child of mine,
Tears me not, for I am warm.

Go and play around the falling
Safe from every inward storm,
Go and trust all honest feeling,
None will come to do thee harm.

Little son of summer go,
Fritzes do not tease me so:
Good sense—I never would despise
Because it is of value,
But wit I cannot often prize,
Because 'tis often shallow.

VARIETY.

Excellent Advice.

The following, which we find in the new paper, (its origin is not stated) ought to be printed in large letters, and stuck up over every man's fire place in the country.

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it is excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a married man is ruined entirely by it.

Many a man goes into the store, for a single article. Looking around twenty things strikes his eye; he has no money, buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power.

A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you do not really want. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time when neither the wife or the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom they urge and tease

him to get articles pleasant enough to be sure to possess but difficult to buy; he purchases on credit, is doomed—sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions will direct.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefit of.

How happy the man who owes not a pound,
But lays up his fifty, each year that comes round:
He fears neither constable, sheriff nor dun:
To Bank or to Justice has never to run.

His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stor'd,
He lives far more blest than prince or a lord:
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe and then keep out of debt.

From "Lights and Shadows of German Life."

"It is very Possible."

This was the favorite exclamation of the late Baron Stryk. It would even creep into the reports which he laid before the council, and drew forth a smile, such as we are wont to bestow upon our neighbor's folly, from his official brethren. The Baron had possessed the confidence of two successive sovereigns; he was universally acknowledged to be a man of learning, judgment & profound knowledge of human nature. His reputation on these points was perhaps greater than he really deserved. He was not only esteemed, but feared, by his brother diplomatists, and they could not trust one whom they yet met upon an open hearted, honorable, conscientious man, whose conduct was unimpeachable in every respect. This however, was considered as the result of double art, and a conclusive reason for being on their guard against him. Yet the reputation which he enjoyed of being the most clear sighted politician of his day, was founded on little more than this tone in which he repeated on every occasion, "it is very possible."

Some anecdotes of a man so remarkable in the political history of his country, may afford amusement to the curious in human Peculiarities. We are indebted for them partly to the recollection of his son.

This favorite phrase of the Baron was the mainspring of all his actions. When it escaped him, as it often did involuntarily, he would consider its possible application to the subject in point, by which he was on many occasions led to rectify or clear his views; but his conduct, so advantageously, that he endeavored to persuade his only son, Fritz, to adopt it. But Fritz after the manner of young people in general, imagined himself wiser than his father, and was disposed to think the practice rather quizzical.

Such a peculiarity is very pardonable, my dear father, in a man like you; but the imitation of it in me would appear ludicrous.

"It is very possible!" replied the Baron: "but what does that signify, if, by this similar expedient, you gain peace, equanimity and reflection—the chief components of human happiness? But if you will not expose yourself to the world's dread laugh, by uttering the words aloud, at least utter them mentally on all occasions."

Fritz smiled.

"I would have you inherit my serenity of mind, Fritz," contained his father, and strange, and perhaps absurd as you may think it, I can assert with truth, that I owe all I am, all I possess, to those four little words!

"What could first induce you to adopt them?" said the young man.

Misfortune and despair, under which my youth would have sunk, but for the support they afforded me. By them I obtained the mastery over myself.

My parents were excellent pious people in continued circumstances. They left barely enough to defray my expenses at college, and to maintain me until such a time as I might

renewably hope to maintain some employment.

I was young and uncorrupted—I had studied much, and my imagination had surrounded me with ideal beings, gifted with all that is great and noble in character. To this may be attributed the misfortune of my early life. For I remained ignorant of the world, at one time believing it to be peopled by angels, and at another by devils, just according to what I had met with last.

That is very often the case with me, even now, observed Fritz.

This very possible, rejoined his father. For the young man who has never fallen into such errors, must either be cold or corrupted—il faut en passer par là.

To resume my story—I was obliged to work as an unsalaried clerk for a considerable time, before I obtained an insignificant office with a meagre stipend. I did not, however, complain, as it was in the natural course of things, and I was prepared for it. I concealed my poverty—for had it been known, both high and low, rich and poor, would have rated me far below my real merits. I took care therefore, always to be well dressed, occupied good lodgings, and frequented the best company. Now and then, too, I even consented to join a party of pleasure, where I knew I should be called on to spend more than was convenient to me. Yet with all this I kept clear of debts, a point which always tells in favor of a young man of my age and situation in life—and while every body believed me to be in affluent circumstances, I really spent very little. All this while no one suspected the fact, that I lived more frugally than any galley-slave—never tasting any thing but bread and water or milk. Still I was happy, not only in the consciousness of duty faithfully discharged, and in the hope of a more prosperous fortune—but I was really content with my present lot, and not without reason, for I was every where well received; I was popular with the women, and not disliked by the men.

Amongst the latter, however, I had but one chosen and intimate friend, a young lawyer named Schneemüller. It might have been said that we had but one heart & one will, so perfectly did our taste & feelings accord. He had risked his life for me in a duel at the university, and given me a thousand marks as a reward afterwards.

Among my friends there was also one whom I preferred to all the rest—I multiplied the daughter of the old General Von Tyten. I loved her long in silence, unconscious how deeply I looked upon her as a being of a superior order, & never approached her but without humble adoration. My passion was known only to my own heart, for I could never bring myself to disclose it. There are feelings so sacred, that we fear to profane them by utterance. Hence our reluctance to speak to a third person of our love, or to discuss our religious sentiments in company.

Did not you confide your feelings to your friend?

No, not even to him—on the contrary, I heard first from him what seemed at that time incredible—that it was generally said that Philippine was in love with me, and that some unpleasant scenes had passed between her and her mother in consequence.

Schneemüller's information was, however, confirmed about six months after, when Philippine and I happened to visit a mutual friend at the same time, the opportunities of greater intimacy afforded by a country house, led to the disclosure of our respective feelings. Of course we swore, and believed that our love could only terminate with life.

From this moment I was in heaven and fortune seemed to shower her favors upon me. I obtained a place in the Dowager Duchess's household with a respectable salary.

The gulf between me and Philippine seemed to contract. The General began to treat me more confidentially, and his wife was less hard upon Philippine for her romantic notions on certain subjects.

Soon after this a distant relation died in Batavia and left me all his property, which was very considerable, and vested in the dutch funds, from whence it could not be drawn without some formalities. I rejoiced in this occasion, but only for Philippine's sake.

About this time Count Cronstad, a handsome young man, and our sovereign's favorite, began to pay her great attention. She perceived that I was uneasy, and not only laughed and teased my jealousy away, but urged me also to make serious proposals to her father. I was a shy man, and detested such stupid formalities, but I prepared to comply. It was necessary in the first place that I should go to Amsterdam to take possession of my cousin's bequest, that I

might be provided with all the qualifications the old General would require a son-in-law. The idea of such a long journey was, however, disagreeable to me; partly because I could not bear the separation from Philippine; partly because she herself objected to my going, and partly because the continued assiduity of the handsome and brilliant Count, made me a little fidgety still. At last it was agreed that, instead of going myself, I should give a power of attorney to Schneemüller, whose knowledge of law would enable him to expedite matters should any difficulty arise with the executors.

How comes it, asked Fritz, that I never heard you speak of this friend of yours before?

That you shall see, replied his father.

Days and weeks passed without a line from Schneemüller. I wrote to him again and again. At last it struck me that some dreadful accident must have befallen him in the way, or that he must be very ill. Love gave way to friendship; and in spite of Philippine's tears, I set off for Amsterdam.

I inquired at every relay, and traced my friend by the *livre des voyageurs*. On my arrival at Amsterdam, I drove straight to the Mercantile House with which he was to have transacted the chief part of the business. I found that he had been there and had received the whole amount of my inheritance, on giving the proper receipts, which were shown to me.

I continued my search, and with the aid of the police, I discovered that a man answering to the description I gave of Schneemüller's figure had embarked about three weeks before, in an American ship for New York. I kept repeating to myself, and to every body else, "It is impossible!" But the fact was ascertained beyond all doubt. My best and only friend had betrayed me.

"Horrible!" exclaimed Fritz.

"Distress of mind and fatigue threw me into a fever. As soon, however, as I was able to travel, I returned home, broken hearted, not for the loss of my money, though that was serious enough, since it might prove an obstacle to my union with Philippine, but for the loss of my friend, and for the loss of what was far more precious to me than the gold of Peru—my confidence."

I arrived too late to present myself that evening at General Von Tyten's, otherwise I should have done so to Philippine, whom I had apprized by letter, of my misfortune as soon as I discovered it. The proprietor of the house in which I lodged, an old companion in office, came in to see me just as I had made up my mind to postpone my visit till to-morrow. After returning his salutation, I asked "what news?"

"Nothing particular," replied he, "nothing but what you probably know already—General Von Tyten's beautiful daughter is at last married."

"Impossible!" I exclaimed. "You are jesting or dreaming?"

"Neither one nor the other; she is married to Count Cronstad."

"Count Cronstad impossible! I cannot believe it!"

How very strange, said he, that you should not have heard what made so much noise here. But the wonder is near a fortnight old, and has ceased to be talked about.

My friend gave a circumstantial detail of all that was known respecting the marriage, by which it appeared that Philippine had not required much persuasion to give her hand to this rich and powerful young nobleman, and that, too, shortly after receiving the account of my disasters at Amsterdam. I could not however, give full credit to my informant, but exclaimed at every pause in his narrative, "impossible! I can't believe it!"

I spent the night in great agitation, yet trying all the time to persuade myself that it was a mistake of my gossiping host's; still repeating "It is impossible! impossible! that Philippine should prove a jilt! Before twelve o'clock the next day, however, I had heard the confirmation of my misfortune, not only from a dozen acquaintances whom I met on my way to the General's, but from the General himself, who was still so preoccupied by his daughter's good fortune, that he never observed the consternation which I must have betrayed.

"In vain!" cried Fritz, his indignation boiling over.

"So I thought at the time," continued the Baron, for though the General had not committed himself by any positive promise, since I had not yet made my formal proposal, yet he could not but have perceived the terms on which I was with Philippine. This betrayed by the

two persons in whom all my affections and all my happiness were centred, I trusted nothing more on earth. The love of woman, the truth of man, and the stability of fortune, were to me as hot shadows. All that I had supposed impossible had happened—and to the stranger and most unlikely things, I have answered, it is very impossible!"

In these words is contained the whole of that wisdom for which the world has been pleased to give me credit. I resolved not only to utter but to think them on every occasion. They were my comfort under affliction. I learned to depend on nothing here below, save my own will. Canst thou ever again be happy? have I said to myself. "It is very possible," was the reply, and so it proved. Fortune's favors dazzled me no more; for I thought of the past—and felt that evil days might come again.

One of my happiest days was that on which you, Fritz, first saw the light. But I tempered my joy with the reflection that death might snatch you from me, or you might live, and turn out a scoundrel. The "it is possible," sobered me, and I was armed against the worst.

"But God be praised; father," said Fritz, "neither has happened."

Yet they were not the less possible, Fritz—since I adopted these words for my motto. I take every bright moment as a gift from Heaven, but without supposing that it is to last. In the same manner I am resigned in every dark one, equally persuaded that the light will dawn again.

No one can dispute the truth of the privy councillor's theory; yet his favorite saying brought him into more scrapes than one, at least what most people would have deemed such. But his serenity was not easily troubled. For instance, one day, about the time of the French Revolution, a cabinet council was held, at which his sovereign, the elector of — was present. Business being over, a conversation ensued relative to the late horrible outrages committed at Paris and Lyons! "Who would have supposed," said the Elector, "that a nation hitherto so slavishly devoted to their kings, would have proceeded to such opposite extremities. Frenchmen only could be guilty of such inconsistency. I am quite sure that neither my subjects nor those of any other prince, would rejoice over the fall of their sovereign. Do you think it possible—Stryk?"

But Stryk had been absorbed in his own meditations during the greater part of the conversation, and of the question addressed to him by the Prince, he had only heard the last words. He shrugged his shoulders, and melancholically repeated his favorite phrase—"It is very possible!"

The Elector made a step back wards—"What do you mean?" said he, "what motive have you for supposing that my people would rejoice in my destruction?"

It is very possible, replied Stryk, awakening from his reverie. We cannot see into futurity, nothing is so unstable as the people, for the people consists of men, every one preers himself to his sovereign. A new order of things gives birth to new prospects—new hopes. The hope of obtaining a good, is even more seductive than the possession of the good itself. Much and deservedly as your Electoral Highness is beloved by your people, I would not swear that in altered circumstances, forgetful of your benefits, they would not illuminate and shout for a republic, or for the success of an usurper. It is very possible.

You are not in your senses, Counsellor Stryk, replied the Elector, angrily, and turning upon his heel.

Stryk fell into disgrace and every body called him a fool.

A few years after this the French armies crossed the Rhine. The Elector and his court took flight. The people shouted for liberty and equality, pulled down the electoral arms, and illuminated the capital for his departure.

Stryk's experience and efficiency as a man of business, might have obtained him a high appointment under the new government, but the well known cause of his disgrace with the Elector insured it. He was looked upon as a victim of the Prince's despotism, and the new order of things being confirmed, he received his character for wisdom. Though his mind was naturally ardent, he never indulged in political enthusiasm. He exhibited no party spirit, and consequently the Jacobins suspected him of being at heart a royalist, hated him for the political principles which they thought he distinguished either outward moderation. He laughed at

both and honestly discharged his duty.

A member of the French Republican government visited the department. He was received with all possible distinction. Every body crowded round and sought to obtain importance in his eye. Amongst them there were not wanting some who tried to attain their object, by insinuating doubts as to the sincerity of Stryk's attachment to the republic. An entertainment was given in honor of the Frenchmen. After drinking with "enthusiasm," as the newspapers would say, to the rights of the people, the cause of freedom all over the world, and the victorious career of the republic, the great man addressed himself to Stryk, who sat next to him, and said—"Nothing surprises me more than these monarchs should still venture to oppose us. It can only hasten their own destruction. Our glorious revolution will set an example to all the rest of the world. What can the fools hope for? Do they imagine that all their armies united can subdue the greatest nation in the universe, and force the detested heads of Bourbon amongst? Block heads! All Europe shall perish first! What say you citizen? Do you think it probable that monarchy should ever be re-established in France?"

Certainly not probable, replied Stryk, "but very possible."

How! very possible, cried the Frenchman, in a voice that startled the company—No man can be a true friend to liberty who doubts of its duration. I am sorry, citizen, that a man so high in office as you are, should hold such doctrines. How can you defend them?

Why is it very possible, calmly rejoined Stryk. Athens first submitted to a Pericles and then to a king of Macedon. Rome first bowing the neck to a triumvirate then to a Caesar, and lastly to a Nero England beheaded her king, was governed by a Cromwell, and ended by recalling Charles II.

Why quote Greeks, Romans and English? said the Frenchman. What have we to do with nations so utterly devoid of character, and fit for slavery alone? You cannot surely compare them with the French! But I forgive your mistaken views. You are born on the wrong side of the Rhine.

Notwithstanding this assurance of forgiveness, Stryk was arrested soon after deprived of his office, and subjected to a series of vexatious interrogatories, for having promulgated sentiments unfavorable to liberty.

In a few years Napoleon became first consul, then consul for life, then emperor and king.

Stryk's acknowledged ability and uprightness; and the circumstances of his having constantly belonged to the moderate party, caused him to be restored to his former rank and employment. From this time he was held in higher estimation than ever; so much of what he had foretold had come to pass, that he was looked upon as a political prophet. Napoleon metamorphosed the world and gave away thrones. Stryk became the servant of one of the new made monarchs, who loaded him with honors. Republican principles went out of fashion, and all bowed before the new sovereign—each flattering himself that he had alone preserved his senses amid the general intoxications. No greater insult could be offered to a man than to insinuate that he had ever ceased to be a royalist.

I see no cause for offence, said the counsellor one morning, when an altercation, mixed up with bitter taunts & reproaches, arose amongst a party of his most intimate friends. You do ill to upbraid one another with having caught an epidemic, from which none altogether escaped, and which may return under similar circumstances. It is very possible believe me.

What do you take me for such a fool? at least—indignantly said or thought each of those to whom he addressed himself; am not so easily blown about by every wind that blows!

You remind me of the Egyptian sultan in the Spectator, said Stryk. He picked himself on the strength of mind which raised him above the prejudices and superstitions of the vulgar. Among the sacred subjects which he was fond of ridiculing, was the chapter of the Koran in which it is related that the Angel Gabriel appeared to Mahomet one morning, as he lay in bed, and conducted him through hell and the even heavens. Mahomet not only saw all that was to be seen, but held ninety thousand conference with God, and all in so short a space of time, that on his return to the earth he found his bed still warm, and a pitcher of water which he had

returned at his departure quite empty. One day that the sultan was exercising his wit on his miracle, in the presence of a Sultan renowned for the sanctity, and supposed to have performed miracles, the holy man promised to heal the sultan of his incredulity, if he would do as he directed. The sultan assented, and the Sultan led him to a tub of water, and desired him to plunge his head in, and draw it out again immediately. The sultan did as he was directed, and scarcely felt the cold water touch his head, when he found himself alone at the foot of a mountain on the sea shore. He cursed the Sultan and resolved to make him repent his temerity. But there was nothing to be done but to submit to his fate. Fortunately he spied some woodcutters at a little distance, who directed him to a city on the other side of the wood. He dared not say that he was the sultan of Egypt, for who would believe it at such a distance from home, for the woodcutters had told him that he was on the shore of the Caspian Sea.

After many adventures he gained the favor of a rich man, who gave him his daughter in marriage. She brought him seven sons and as many daughters, and then died. By a series of misfortunes he was plunged into extreme misery, and reduced to the necessity of begging his bread in the streets. He went at the remembrance of all his former power and magnificence, and acknowledged his reverse to be a just punishment for his unbelief. Thus repentant, he undertook a pilgrimage to Mecca. He stopped before he ventured to enter the city, to bathe in the river. He undressed and plunged in. On raising his head above the water, however, he was astonished to find that instead of being in the river, he was standing by the tub, in presence of the Sultan and all his court; and still more, to learn from them that he had never moved from the spot, but had merely dipped his head into the water and taken it out again.

You my good friends, continued the counsellor, are in the same predicament as the Egyptian Sultan. Had any one told you before the revolution, what you would do during its course, you would not have believed him. Your head are now out of the tub, and you will not confess what you thought, felt, or did, during the magical moment—Should the emigre Bourbons and nobles return to France, and it is very possible, I wager that you will disbelieve the reality of all that has happened since 1789, and stand like the sultan by the side of the tub, rejoicing that all he had undergone was but the baseless fabric of a vision?"

The company laughed. The counsellor's story had at least given them time to cool, and all were now in good humor, while a few even allowed he was right. In fact he lived to see the fall of Napoleon, and the restoration of legitimate monarchy.

This reaction could not prove dangerous to a man of Stryk's opinions, especially as he was disgraced towards the close of Napoleon's career, on account of an unfortunate saying, in the event of the projected invasion of Russia.

The new legitimate of course re-appointed all who had incurred the displeasure of the "Corsican usurper," and Stryk was again in office. But he did not continue there long; the sovereign giving him to understand, one day, that his having served under so many different governments occasioned his being looked upon as a trimmer.

It is very possible, replied the old man, in his dry mechanical manner. "For," he added after a moment's thought, "I have ever been a faithful servant of the state."

That is somewhat contradictory, said the prince. How can a man be called a faithful servant of the state, who pays court to a rightful master one day, and to an usurper the next?

Just because I have always endeavored, sir, to be the servant of a state and not of the master. Under bad rules, it becomes duty the duty of every friend of his country to devote himself to its service.

This distinction between the ruler and the people, sounded somewhat radical in the ears of the legitimate; and it was not long before the counsellor, received his congé with a retiring pension. But even in retirement, he preserved the esteem which his upright conduct had obtained amidst all the political changes, as well as his reputation for political sagacity.

Being complimented by a friend, upon his singular gift of anticipating the various changes of governments he smiled and said, "It is easy to obtain a reputation for superior insight. With a sound under-

standing and sang forth, a man may d's-ern-much, while the rest of the world, blind with passion run against and confound one another."

"I wish you would but teach me your art," said one of his panes gyrants.

"It is very possible," he replied. "In order to see into the future, we must look at the past, the prophet's mirror hangs far behind him."

The Farmer.

If there be a being on earth who has every reason to be contented, and even to rejoice at his situation, it is the American Farmer. Unlike the masses of Europe, he is emphatically his own master. He tills his own ground—reaps the benefit of his own labor and improvements—and as he witnesses a young and healthy family around him, feels assured that with industry and perseverance they can secure to themselves the inestimable blessings. Nor is this all—not only his property secured to him—not only has he a consciousness that every spear of grain, and every bit of corn to which his industry has given rise, is his own; but when he looks abroad upon the institutions of the land and compares them with those of other countries, then a feeling of pride—yea, honest, unostentatious pride rises within him, at the reflection that he is an American husbandman. Institutions of learning are scattered throughout the land. From the common school in which the lisping child is first taught his alphabet, to the academies, colleges and seminaries which vie with those of any other country in usefulness, are advantages held out for extending the ground work of true independence—useful and liberal education. He is convinced that it is in the power of his children to make themselves both respectable and respected—that their own character is entirely in their own hands, and that by pursuing a course of industry economy and punctuality—no matter what may be their station—they will be able to secure to themselves a name which the offspring of untitled aristocrats or agriculturalists of other countries would strive for in vain. He looks abroad upon the country—every thing is prosperous. He looks at his gardens and his fields—they yield an abundant reward for his labor. He returns to the family circle and witnesses the time of health upon the cheek of each, and he is happy.

Aura New York Journal.

A machine, it is said, has lately been invented in Massachusetts, to warm factories and all public edifices, by friction.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia, on the 7th instant, which, according to the United States Gazette, caused a loss of property variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$120,000.

Commodore Barron of the United States Navy, has presented a memorial to Congress, "setting forth that he has invented a steam-plowship, calculated for the destruction of all classes of men of war ships that can come within the limits of the bays, sounds, and rivers of the United States."

Toast and Water.—An infusion of toasted bread in water is one of the most salutary drinks that can be taken by the sick and valetudinary. Dr. Hancock gives his experience in its favor as follows: He cut a large thin slice of bread, toasted it carefully and thoroughly, without burning; put it hot from the fire, in a pint of cold water; allowing it to stand a while, and then set it on the fire till it was as hot as tea is generally drunk. He found that five or six cups of this water, with or without sugar, were more refreshing and sooner took off any fatigue or uneasiness, than any strong wine, strong ale, small beer, warmed coffee or tea, (for he had tried them all,) or any other liquor that he knew of.

CANTS, the black fellow who lately attempted to murder Mr. Shoener, of Reading, and who was sent to jail on the tenth ult, has committed suicide by refusing all sustenance since his commitment, and actually starving himself to death. He expired in animation on Monday evening, having refused to speak as well as eat for many days before his death.

Jefferson.—We learn that the life and opinions of Thomas Jefferson, by professor Tucker of the Virginia University, will be published early in the Spring. It will comprise two octavo volumes, and contain a review of the political history of the time in which the sage and patriot flourished.



THE MESSENGER.

The Freedom of the Press, is essential to Public Liberty.

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1834.

To Correspondents.

"Fragments," would oblige us by favoring us with an interline.

The poetical effusion signed "Isabella," will appear in our next number.

A communication box is affixed to the door of our office.

The seal of Lafayette is a head of Washington, in the center, surrounded by a broad glory which fills the circumference.

The Chronicle of this morning states that one establishment in this city has dismissed about a hundred workmen, and that a ship carpenter, heretofore extensively engaged in business, now employs none but apprentices. We had heard of the former case, and there is no doubt that both statements are correct.

Balt. Gaz. 10th inst.

It is said, also, that a manufacturing establishment in New York discharged nearly one hundred hands on Saturday, 4th, in consequence of the scarcity of money.

Cumberland Bank of Allegany.

This institution commenced active operations on Monday.

We hear a rumor that Mr. Taney will accept the vacant mission to Russia.—U. S. Gaz.

Virginia.—On Tuesday last, in joint meeting of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, Littleton W. Tazewell was elected Governor of the State for the year ensuing. The votes were as follows:—

	1st. ballot.	2d. ballot.
Mr. Tazewell.	67	85
Col. Ed. Watts.	46	53
P. V. Daniel.	40	2
McDowell.	7	22

(BY REQUEST.)

Bank accommodations.—Notwithstanding the pressure occasioned by the curtailment of discounts by the bank of the U. States, it appears that Thomas Biddle, a Broker, a relative of the President of the Bank has a permanent loan, at five per cent. of 1,100,000. This amount was loaned to him, it seems, by the Exchange committee, and while the Bank has curtailed immensely the regular discounts to others, this special favorite, retains the whole amount, with which he is no doubt enabled, for the payment of five per cent. to obtain twenty. The fact was stated by Mr. Benton in his speech and was not denied—and we presume it will not be denied, for the reason that, with truth, it cannot be.

Massachusetts.—John Davis the National Republican candidate, has been elected Governor by the Legislature. He obtained 327. Morton the Jackson candidate 199 votes.

FOREIGN.

Three days later from Europe. From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

By the arrival of the packet ship Manchester, Capt. Wiederholt, from Havre, we are in possession of advices from the French metropolis to the 15th of November, inclusive.

M. Lionne, editor of the Tribune, was found guilty on the 12th of Nov. of a libel in that paper on the king's person and attacking the inviolability of the throne.—He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of twenty four thousand francs. The conductors of several of the other papers had also been punished by fine and imprisonment.

The elections for the provincial councils had generally terminated in favor of the existing order of things in the kingdom.

Considerable excitement had prevailed at Paris and Lyons among the operative mechanics and manufacturers, and some of the trades had turned out. They had found, however, that more was lost than gained by it, and had generally returned to their work. The journeymen bakers formed an exception, many of whom were arrested, and taken to the prefecture of police.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts represent the affairs of the Queen, as

more favorable than heretofore. The rumor that St. Sebastian had fallen into the hands of the Carlists is contradicted, and in the unimportant engagements that had taken place, the troops of the Queen had been generally victorious.

The intervention of France in the contest is suspended.

General Sarsfield was on his march from Madrid to Navarre and the Basque provinces with an imposing force, consisting, it is said, of 15,000 men.

A letter from Bayonne of the 9th of November, says:—"At Bilbao, the goods of several persons, who had sufficient courage to refuse payment of the rebel contributions, have been sold by auction. The near approach of Sarsfield was publicly announced by the rebels themselves, but they at the same time declared that before they fled to the mountains, they would plunder the town without mercy. M. Mola and M. Ubagan, are still in confinement and apprehensions are entertained that the latter may fall a victim to the hatred of the Carlists. El

Albuelo, who was formerly a chief of the partisans, has made his submission to the Queen. At Oviedo, San Jago, Valladolid, and other places, the Royalist Volunteers have been disarmed without resistance. With the exception of the insurrection of the northern provinces and the band of Merino, the accounts are generally favorable."

LEGISLATIVE.

House of Delegates.

January 9, 1834.

Mr. Jones of Somerset presented a memorial of Thomas K. Carroll, and others, in behalf of the trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county praying indemnity for a lottery grant.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Handy and Long.

Mr. Burchenal submitted the following resolutions which were read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be, and hereby is made the duty of the Judges of election in each of the election districts of the several counties on the Eastern Shore of this State to ask every voter who may vote in the several districts in said counties, whether he is in favor of a union of said counties with the state of Delaware; and it is hereby made the duty of the clerks to said elections respectively, to enter on the poll books in a column which it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriffs of the different counties on the shore aforesaid, to prepare for that purpose, the result of which shall be returned by the return judges of elections in each of said counties to the Chancellor of this state, together with the returns of the county elections in October next all of which to be reported to the next General Assembly.

Further Resolved, That the Executive are hereby requested to cause a copy of these resolutions, to be published in at least one of the newspapers in each county on the Eastern Shore of this state, in which there is a newspaper published, for four successive weeks, and at least one month previous to the next October Election of 1834.

The house according to the order of the day took up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Handy, entitled, an act to restrain the owners of vessels from navigating the same under the sole command of Negroes.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, the bill was amended by striking out the words "passage of this act," in the 2d line of the first section, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "20th day of August next."

On motion by Mr. Wright of Dor. the bill was further amended by inserting after the word "registered" in the fifth line of the same section, the words "or licensed."

Mr. Scott moved to amend the bill by adding at the end of the 4th section the following proviso; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to scows or lighters employed on the creeks or rivers of this state.

Resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Burchenal moved to recommit the bill.

Determined in the negative. Mr. Fassitt moved that the house adjourn.

Determined in the negative. Mr. Fassitt then moved that the further consideration of said bill be postponed until Monday next, and that the bill be made the order of the day for that day.

Determined in the negative. The bill having been read a second time and amended, the question was put, shall the bill pass.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones of Somerset presented a memorial of Thomas K. Carroll, and others, in behalf of the trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, praying indemnity for a lottery grant.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Handy and Long.

January 10, 1834.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. Smith of Worcester, who has leave of absence. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

January 11th, 1834.

The House met; present the same members as on yesterday.

On motion by Mr. Ely, Ordered, that the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of allowing to state's witnesses, compensation for their attendance at court in the several counties in this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Moores submitted the following preamble and order:

Which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas, by an act passed at Dec. ses. 1823, chap. 141.—each School Academy or College, receiving a donation in money from this state, was required to afford tuition in all the branches taught in such School, Academy or College, and furnish the necessary books, free of any charge, to at least one poor child for every hundred dollars that each School, Academy or College receive from the state, and report annually to the legislature the number of poor children educated at those institutions;

There ore, Ordered, That the committee on education inquire into and report to the House, whether the several School, Academies or Colleges, receiving donations, have made reports annually as required; also the number of poor children educated at each said Schools, Academies or Colleges.

January 14, 1834.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to confirm an act, passed at Dec. ses. 1832, ch. 289, entitled an act to limit the sessions of the General Assembly in every alternate year.

Ordered, That Messrs. Wright of Dor. Evans and Wharton report the same.

Mr. Purnell presented a petition of Polly Jones, of Worcester county praying for support.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, reported a bill, entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of certain commissioners, in Somerset county.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, reported a bill, entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts, and to establish an additional electoral district.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, also reported a bill, entitled, an act to authorize a public road and landing in Somerset county, and the construction of a bridge in said county.

Which was read the first and 2d time by special order.

When an motion by Mr. Handy, the said bill was attached by adding at the end thereof, the following additional section

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That any person who may conceive him or herself aggrieved by the proceedings of said Commissioners, shall have the right of appeal to Somerset county court.

The said bill was then passed as amended.

January 16, 1834.

The bill reported by Mr. Fassitt, entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people, was taken up for consideration.

When on motion by Mr. Sellman the said bill was referred to the committee on the constitution.

Anniversary Celebration.

THE LITERARY CLUB will hold its annual celebration in the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of the fourth of February.

An Oration will be delivered by one of the Ordinary Members.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order,

MESHECH M. MILES, Secretary

Snow-hill, January 21, 1834.

Baltimore Price Current.

January 12, 1834.

Flour—superior Howard-street 25a 000; city mills. 5 25 a 000; Co. n meal bid. 3 62; Grain, best red wheat, 90 a 1 00, white do 1 25 a 1 37. Corn, white, 55 a 56; yellow, 50 a 51. Rye, 65 a 66. Oats, 35 a 36. Beans, 75 a 80. Peas, 65 a 70.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Worcester County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. in the town of Snow-hill, all of the right and estate of Anna Maria Boyer, Sarah Boyer, Harriett Boyer and James Boyer, in to and out of, all that part of the real estate of Mary Boyer, deceased, wife of Francis A. Boyer, late of Worcester, deceased, which descended, to the said Anna Maria Boyer, Sarah Boyer, Harriett Boyer and James Boyer, children and heirs at law of the said Mary Boyer, deceased as follows that is to say, all that part of the parcel of real estate allotted by commissioners appointed by Worcester County Court, to divide the real estate whereof James Duer, formerly of Worcester County, died seised, which lies on the South and East side of a straight line, made by extending the line which bounds the south east extremity of the Lands which at the time of the said allotment, were owned and occupied by a certain Valentine Dennis, until the said line so extended, intersects the lands formerly owned and occupied by a certain Thomas Martin, and which have been since purchased by a certain Francis A. Boyer, the said part of the said parcel of Land, containing thirty eight acres and the half part of an acre more or less.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to secure the purchase money, by executing a bond to the Trustee, with surety or sureties to be approved by him.

IRVING SPENCE, Trustee.

January 21, 1834.

Hat Manufactory,

Snow-Hill, Md.

MARSHALL & GIVAN,

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Hatting Business, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Snow-hill, and the public in general, that they now occupy the stand in Bank street, formerly occupied as a

Hat Manufactory, by Mr. William Bishop, where they are now finishing and intend keeping on hand, a variety of FUR HATS of the latest and most improved fashion. They have just returned from Philadelphia, with a set of fashionable Blocks & Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business, together with an unremitting attention to the same and a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavor to merit a share of public encouragement.

The public's obedient servant,

John D. Marshall,

Joseph D. Givan.

27 kinds of Fur and country produce taken in exchange for Hats.

January 21, 1834.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

HAS located himself in Snow-hill, and has opened an office in the large frame building in Bank street, formerly occupied by Mr. R. Hall, and offers his professional services to the public in general. He can be found either there, or at his dwelling, every day during the week.

January 14, 1834.

Jonathan S. Parsons, BILL in Equity, in vs. (Worcester County Wm Corbin, & others.) Court.

(IN VACATION.)

IN the above cause, It is by the subscriber, one of the Associate Judges of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, this 31st day of December, Anno Domini 1833. Ordered, that the sale of lands as reported by the Trustee, in this cause be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second MONDAY of February next.—Provided a copy of this order shall be inserted, once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in said county, before that day.

The trustee reports the amount of sales to be Five thousand eight hundred and forty Dollars.

ARA SPENCE.

True Copy test,

JOHN C. HANDY,

Clerk.

January 6, 1834.

any Christopher and
Amelia Christopher
by their mother,
and next friend,
vs.
Elijah Hastings, and
Elin Christopher.

In chancery.
In Worcester county
Court
Bill Amendell,
Bill Exhibits &c.
In Vacation of
said Court.

THE Bill filed in this case in sub-
stance states, that a certain George
Christopher, the father of these com-
plainants, departed this life in Somers-
et County and State of Maryland, in
the year eighteen hundred and thirteen,
having first made his last will and
testament, which was duly admitted to
probate in the Office of the Register of
Wills of Somerset County—that the
said George devised all his lands in
Worcester County to be sold by his
executor, and the purchase money to be
equally divided between his three
children, Elin, Mary and Amelia, and
their heirs and assigns forever; and
that the said George in his said last
will, appointed Elin Christopher, Senr.
his sole executor—that the said Elin
Christopher, Senr. and Harriet Christo-
pher, duly according to law, recon-
voked and refused to act as Executor or
as Administratrix of the personal estate
of said George—that letters testamen-
tary were duly committed by the
Orphans' Court of Somerset County,
to a certain Tubman Christopher of
Worcester County on said personal
estate, that the lands which the
said George endowed his said Exe-
cutor to sell, are called and known
by the names of "HIGH RIDGE,"
"SAV MILL SUPPLY" & "PARK-
ER'S SUPPORT," containing ninety
six acres of Land, and a half acre,
more or less, of which said George
died seized, that the said Tubman
without any authority vested in him by the
will aforesaid, or by any court of chan-
cery, or by the complainants or either
of them, made sale of said lands to a
certain Elijah Hastings of Sussex
County, Delaware, and conveyed the
same to him by deed, dated the 31st of
December 1814—that the said Tub-
man and Elijah knew at the time of
said sale, that the said Tubman had no
lawful authority to sell the same—that
the said Tubman received the purchase
money from the said Elijah, but never
paid any part of it to the complainants
or either of them, or any person law-
fully authorized to receive the same,
but that the said Tubman appropriated
said money to his own private uses—that
the said Tubman has since depar-
ted this life intestate and insolvent, and
that no administration hath ever been
granted on his Personal Estate—that
the said Elijah hath continued to enjoy
said lands from the date of said deed
to the date of the filing of the Bill in
this cause and still occupies and enjoys
the same, receiving and appropriating
the rents and profits to his own use,
without ever accounting to the com-
plainants or either of them, or any
person lawfully authorized to receive
the same for them or either of them
for any part thereof—that two thirds of
said lands, exclusive of the widows
dower, would have rented for Ten
Dollars per annum—that said George
left the following children, viz. Elin,
Mary, Amelia, Nancy, Samuel and
William; that Elin, Mary and Amelia
were infants at the death of said
George and at the time of the sale
made by the said Tubman—that Mary
and Elin have since arrived at twenty
one years and that Amelia is still an
infant—that said Elin since said sale
and since his arrival at twenty one
years, hath sold his right to said lands
to said Elijah, and that the said Elin
Christopher resides in Worcester
County—that the said Elijah is
twenty one years of age and resides
in the State of Delaware—that Elin
Christopher, Senr. hath departed this
life and that there has never been any
partition of said lands, between the
said Elijah and said complainants or
either of them.

THE object of the Bill filed in this
cause is, that the lands mentioned in
the will of said George, or so much
thereof as equitable, may be sold by a
Decree of this Court sitting as a Court
of Chancery and the money arising
therefrom may be appropriated accord-
ing to the designation of said will and
equity, and that a Trustee may be
appointed to effect the same and that
an account may be taken of the rents
and profits of said land and that such
sum or sums of money as may be
found due the complainants with inter-
est thereon, may be received in this
Court for the benefit of all the parties
interested therein; the subscriber being
satisfied that Elin Christopher is
of the age of twenty one years, and
that the said Subpoena for said
Elin have been returned non est, and
that each of the said Subpoenas was
delivered to the Sheriff of Worcester
County for service thereof, at least
twenty days before the first day of the
Term to which such Subpoena was
returnable. It is therefore this 20th
day of November Anno Domini 1833
Ordered by the subscriber, an Associ-
ate Judge of the Fourth Judicial
District of the State of Maryland, that
the complainants give the said Elin
Christopher notice to be and appear in
Worcester County Court, on or before
the first MONDAY of MAY next, in
person or by solicitor and show
cause why a Decree should not pass
as solicited, otherwise the said Bill will

be taken pro confesso, as to said Elin
and that said notice shall be given by a
publication of a copy of this Order
once a week for three successive
weeks in some newspaper published in
Worcester County, the first insertion
of which notice shall be at least four
months before the first Monday of
May next.
ARA SPENCE.
True copy Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.
November 26, 1833.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to pur-
chase from one HUNDRED
to one THOUSAND
NEGROES

of any description—For which the
highest CASH price will be given
Letters addressed to the subscriber
at Snow-hill, Md. will be duly atten-
ded to
E. E. WHITELOCK.
Snow hill, Md.
January 21, 1833 }

To the Public.

THE Stage from Snow-Hill, Md.
(North,) is running through with
good four horse teams, and careful
drivers; leaving Mr. Moses C. Smith's
house, at Snow-Hill, every Monday,
Wednesday, and Friday at half past
three o'clock, A. M. and will arrive
in Philadelphia the next day before
four o'clock. The fare from Snow-
Hill to Georgetown \$3 50 cts.—from
Georgetown to New Castle \$3 00,
and from New Castle to Philadelphia
25 cents. The proprietor now con-
fidently hopes, for the public patron-
age.
Wm. D. WAPLES.
September 9, 1833. 6m.

KNAPP & HAMMOND'S
DRUG STORE
Corner of Pratt Street and Market
Space,
HEAD OF NEW DOCK,
BALTIMORE.

This Stand being contiguous to
the wharves, and convenient to the
bay trade, the proprietors respect-
fully solicit the patronage of drug-
gists, physicians, artisans and fam-
ilies, sending orders by vessels for
Drugs & Medicines,
OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, DYE
STUFFS, &c.

They pledge themselves to exe-
cute orders with promptitude and
care, and as cheap as can be done
in the city.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber on
the 2nd day of November, near
Spence's Mills, Naswaddux, a dark
brown Ox, black in the face, the
ends of his horns have been sawed
off. He is of ordinary size. The
Ear mark is two under bits in the
right and one in the left still, leav-
ing the Ear sharp at the ends. Any
person taken up the said Ox, and
delivering him to the subscriber,
shall have five dollars.
LEVIN EVANS, of Jesse,
The Ox is about 8 years old.

Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned
are hereby notified to be and appear
in Worcester County Court on the first
Tuesday in May next, to show cause
if any they have why he should not
receive the benefit of the Insolvent
laws of Maryland, that day having
been appointed for a hearing of his
case.
LITTLETON HUDSON.
December 17, 1833.

Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned
are hereby notified, to be and appear
in Worcester County Court on the first
TUESDAY in May next, to show
cause if any they have why he should
not receive the benefit of the Insolvent
laws of Maryland, that day having
been appointed for a hearing of his
case.
RILEY WILLIAMS.
December 17, 1833.

To the Public.

I have appointed Mr. JAMES
HOUSTON, as my Collector. He
is fully authorized to give receipts on
all accounts presented by him in
favor of me, for collection.
Respectfully,
George Keatinge.
December 31, 1833.

Consumption Cured.
De La Montaner's Columbian
Vegetable Specific,

IS the most valuable remedy ever
yet discovered for the cure of
**Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asth-
ma, Spitting of Blood** and all dis-
eases of the **Breast and Lungs.**
Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadel-
phia. It composes the disturbed
nerves, gives strength to the Lungs,
repairs the Appetite, improves the
Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying
each bottle of the Specific, pointing
out in a conspicuous manner all the
symptoms in their different stages
of the diseases, and particular direc-
tions respecting the treatment while
using it, together with many well
authenticated certificates of cures
&c. &c.

In consequence of the great and
increasing demand for this Specific
the proprietor is enabled to reduce
the price to 75 cents per bottle,
thereby enabling it to come within
the reach of all persons.
A fresh supply received and for
sale by appointment.
ISAAC P. SMITH, & Son.
Snow hill, Nov. 5, 1833.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dys-
peptic Pills.

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

From the well known reputation
of these pills for so many years, the
proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia)
deems it unnecessary to give further
detail of them.
A fresh supply has been received
and for sale by appointment.
ISAAC P. SMITH, & Son.
Snow hill, Nov. 5, 1833.

Doctor Wesley's
INFANT DROPS.

A MEDICINE possessing such
peculiar qualities is one much
sought after, but seldom obtained.
It is the most certain, safe and effec-
tual remedy ever offered to the
public for the various diseases of
Infancy and Childhood, as well as
those of mature age. The proprie-
tor offers it with the guaranty that
it is entirely a vegetable preparation
and contains no mercury in any
form, nor no other deleterious in-
gredient. Its virtues as a Family
Medicine, are invaluable and can be
taken by the infant a day old, with
as much safety as by an adult. It
has been used with unparalleled
success in the following diseases,
Pains in the Stomach and Bowels;
Cholera, Restlessness, Convulsions,
Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops
have the happy and salutary effect
of affording immediate relief, with-
out leaving behind them that dull,
drowsy and listless state which
usually follows the use of narcotic
remedies. A single trial will con-
vince the most incredulous their
happy and salutary effects.
For sale by
ISAAC P. SMITH, & Son
Snow hill, Nov. 5, 1833.

NOTICE.

A STRAY BOAR, now in the
pen of the subscriber. The said
Boar is spotted, frizzled on the back,
cropt the left, and slit the left & right
ear. The owner of the above describ-
ed property is requested to come
forward prove property, pay charges
and take him away. **Wm. DRYDEN.**
December 31, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the undersigned
are hereby notified, to be and appear
in Worcester County Court on the first
Tuesday in May next, to show cause
if any they have why he should not
receive the benefit of the Insolvent
Laws of the State of Maryland, that
day having been appointed for a
hearing of his case.
MAJOR HILL.
January 6, 1834.

Magistrates' Branks
For sale at this Office.

Maryland.
Orphan's court of Worcester county.
OCTOBER TERM, 1833.

ON application of Merrill D. Smith,
Executor of Kendall Jones, 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 de-
ceased'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
and lawfully done, the minutes of the Or-
phans' Court of Worcester County
County, I have hereto set my hand
and affixed the public seal of my office
this 15th day of November 1833.
L. P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills
for Worcester County

This is to give Notice.
That the subscriber of Worcester
County hath obtained from the Or-
phans' Court of Worcester County in
Maryland letters of Testamentary on
the personal estate of Kendall Jones,
late of said County deceased. All
persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhib-
it the same with the vouchers thereon
to the subscriber, on or before the 30th
of May next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 15th day of Novem-
ber 1833.

MERRILL D. SMITH, Executor
of Kendall Jones, deceased.
November 19, 1833.

Maryland.
Orphan's court of Worcester county.
OCTOBER Term, 1833.

ON application of Robert M. R. Smith,
Administrator of Asa D. Milbourn
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 de-
ceased'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
and lawfully done, the minutes of the Or-
phans' Court of Worcester County
County, I have hereto set my hand
and affixed the public seal of my
office this 15th day of November 1833.
L. P. Spence, Reg. of wills
for Worcester county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Worcester
county hath obtained from the Orphans
court of Worcester county, in Mary-
land, letters of Administration on the
Personal Estate of Asa D. Milbourn,
late of said county, dec'd. All per-
sons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhib-
it the same with the vouchers thereon
to the subscribers, on or before the 11th
of October next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 15th day of Nov. 1833.
Robert M. R. Smith, Adminis-
trator, of Asa D. Milbourn, de-
ceased.
November 19, 1833.

MARYLAND.
Orphan's court of Worcester county.
DECEMBER Term, 1833.

ON application of Josiah Hutcherson,
Administrator of Samuel Smith, late
of Worcester county dec'd. It is order-
ed 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 pub-
lished once in each week for the space
of three successive weeks in a news-
paper printed in Worcester county.

In testimony that the above is truly
and lawfully done, the minutes of the Or-
phans' Court of Worcester County
County, I have hereto set my hand
and affixed the public seal of my
office this 10th day of Dec. 1833.
L. P. Spence, Reg. of wills
for Worcester county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Worcester
County hath obtained from the Or-
phan's court of Worcester county, in
Maryland letters of Administration
on the Personal Estate of SAMUEL
SMITH, late of said county dec'd. All
persons having claims against the said
Jee'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereof to
the subscriber on or before the 14th
of Nov. next, 1834, they may other-
wise be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under my hand
this 10th day of December 1833.
Josiah Hutcherson, Administra-
tor, of Samuel Smith, deceased.
December 12, 1833.

Blank Deeds
For sale at this Office.

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

WE are authorized to announce
WILLIAM M. WHITE, Esquire,
as a candidate to represent Worcester
County, in the General Assembly of
Maryland, for the session of 1834.

A List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at
Snow-hill, Md. January 1, 1834.
Mr. John Andrews, Edward Briddle,
Mary T. Down, John Boston, Henry
W. Collins, Miss Amelia B. Cline,
Job Christian, Josiah F. Chetlain, Miss
Susan E. H. Ferrow, John Fleming,
P. Guilford, Johnson Gray, Esq. Samuel
Hammon, Mary Johnson, Elisha Jones,
George Lane, B. H. Martin, James H.
Milbourn, James A. Nicholson, Arthur
O. Brion, James Painter, Isaac Pe-
rrey, Thomas R. Purcell, William V.
Sweeteno, Mrs. Julia Ann M. Smith,
Elihu S. Shank, John Stevenson,
Solomon Townsend, James Teury,
Aron Turner, Purcell Tarr, Joseph
Whittington, James R. Ware, Grace
D. Williams, Henrietta Watts, Ste-
ven Ward.

If the above letters are not taken
out of the Post office, within three
months, they will be sent to the gen-
eral post office, as dead letters.
LEVIN TOWNSEND,
Post Master.

January 6, 1834.

Atkinson & Flanagan,
TAILORS.

INFORMS the citizens of Newtown
and its vicinity, that they have
commenced the Tailoring Business
in said place, where they will exe-
cute all kinds of work in their line of
business, in a fashionable manner and
on reasonable terms. Having acquir-
ed a good knowledge of their busi-
ness, from a residence of some years
in the cities of Baltimore & Norfolk,
they have not the least doubt but what
they will be able to give satisfaction
to those who may employ them. They
solicit a share of public custom.

All orders for work, will meet
with prompt attention.
September 24, 1833.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri
Facias, issued by James Steven-
son, Esquire, one at the suit of
David Long, assigner of Noah
Henderson, one at the suit of Edward
Lambden, Executor of Edward
Lambden, deceased, for the use of
John Burnett, one at the suit of
Charles Parker, against Henry Hen-
derson, will be offered at Public
Sale, on the premises, on Friday
the sixth day of February next,
between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M.
and 3 o'clock P. M. all the right, title,
claim and interest of the aforesaid
Henry Henderson, to one tract or
parcel of Land, lying on Pocomoke
River a little below New Town,
called Moore Tract, or by what-
ever other name the same may be
known or called, containing 200
acres more or less; taken as the
property of the said Henry Hen-
derson and will be sold for CASH,
in satisfaction the above named writs
of Fieri facias, County Levy Officers
Fees, cost due and to become due
thereon.

A tendancy by
PURNELL JOHNSON,
Late Sheriff of Worcester
County.
January 14, 1834.

Notice.

THE undersigned commissioners
appointed by Worcester County
Court, to value and divide the real
estate of Thomas Gordy, late of
said County deceased; according to
the provisions of the Act of Assem-
bly, in which case made and pro-
vided, do hereby give notice to all
concerned, that we shall meet on
the premises on Wednesday the
5th day of February next, between
the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and
four o'clock P. M. to proceed in the
business for which we are appoint-
ed.
DAVID HOWARD,
JOS. LEONARD,
BENJ. NELSON,
CHARLES DASHIELL,
JAMES M. FOOKS,
Commissioners.
December 3, 1833.

Notice.

THE Sale of my Farm, which
was to take place to-day, is postponed
until further notice is given.
WM. S. ATKINSON.
December 24, 1833.