

THE BORDERLINE.

VOL. I.

SNOW-HILL, MD. PUBLISHED WEEKLY, APRIL 20, 1834.

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, the 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, twenty-five cents 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.
All communications must come **POST PAID**, or they will not be taken out of the office.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.

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

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

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

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

Elisha P. Parker, Executor of William Parker, (of John) dec'd. April 22, 1834.

Maryland.

Orphan's Court of Worcester County, APRIL TERM, 1834.

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

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

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

This is to give Notice.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

GRIFFITH JONES, Nassecong March 25, 1834.

Blank Warrants &c.

For sale at this Office.

From the London Standard.

PETER SIMPLE.

(Continued.)

"Very good, sir," replied he, and he wrote an order upon a slip of paper which he handed to me. "There is the order for it, sir; but the cocked-hats are kept on in the chest in the main-top; and as for the dirk you must apply to the butcher, who has them under his charge."

I went up with the order, and I thought I would first apply for the dirk; so I enquired for the butcher, whom I found sitting in the sheep-pen, with the sheep, mending his trousers. In reply to my demand, he told me that he had not the key of the store-room, which was under the charge of one of the corporals of marines.

I enquired who, and he said "Checks" the marine.

I went every where about the ship, enquiring for Checks the marine, but could not find him. Some said that they believed he was in the fore-top, standing sentry over the wind, that it might not change; others, that he was in the gallery, to prevent the midshipmen from soaking their biscuit in the captain's dripping-pail. At last I enquired of some of the women who were standing between the guns on the main-deck & one of them answered that it was no use looking for him among them as they all had husbands, and Checks was a widow's man.

As I could not find the marine, I thought I might as well go for my cocked hat, and get my dirk afterwards. I did not much like going up the rigging, because I was afraid of turning giddy, and if I fell over-board, I could not swim—but one of the midshipmen offered to accompany me, stating that I need not be afraid, if I did fall over-board, of sinking to the bottom, as if I was giddy, my head at all events would swim; so I determined to venture. I climbed up very near to the main-top, but not without missing the little ropes very often, and grazing the skin off my shins. Then I came to large ropes stretched out from the mast, so that you must climb them

carefully. The midshipman told me these were called the cat-harpings, because they were so difficult to climb, that a cat would exasperate if ordered to go out by them. I was afraid to venture, and then he proposed that I should go through lubber's hole, which he said had been made for me. I agreed to attempt it, as it appeared more easy, and at last arrived, quite out of breath and very happy to find myself in the main-top.

The captain of the main-top was there, with two other sailors. The midshipman introduced me very politely: "Mr. Jenkins—Mr. Simple, midshipman—Mr. Simple, Mr. Jenkins, captain of the main-top." Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Simple has come up with an order for a cocked hat. The captain of the top replied that he was very sorry that he had not one in store, but the last had been served out to the captain's monkey. This was very provoking. The captain of the top then asked me if I was ready with my footing.

I replied, "not very, for I had lost it two or three times when coming up." He laughed and replied, that I should lose it altogether before I went down; and that I must hand it out. "Hand out my footing," said I, puzzled, and appealing to the midshipman. "What does he mean?" "He means that you must fork out a seven shilling bit." I was just as wise as ever, and stared very much; when Mr. Jenkins desired the other men to get half a dozen foxes and make a spread-eagle of me unless he had his parkite. I never should have found out what it all meant, had not the midshipman, who laughed till he cried, at last informed me that it was the custom to give the men something to drink the first time that I came aloft, and that if I did not, they would tie me up to the rigging.

Having no money in my pocket, I promised to pay them as soon as I went below; but Mr. Jenkins would not trust me. I then became

*This celebrated personage is the prototype of Mr. Nobody on board of a man-of-war.

†Widow's men are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize-money, which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital.

very angry, and thought of him if he could find the means of doing so. Not to be deterred, but that he must have the seven shillings before I went down. "Why, sir," said I, "do you know who you are speaking to? I am an officer, and a gentleman. Do you know who my grand-father is?"

"O yes," replied he, "very well." "Then, who is he?" replied I, very angrily.

"Who is he? why he is the Lord knows who."

"No," replied I, "that is not his name—he is Lord Privy Seal." I was very much surprised that he knew that my grand-father was a lord. "And do you suppose," continued I, "that I would desert the honour of my family for a paltry seven shillings?"

This observation of mine, and a promise on the part of the midshipman, who said he would be bail for me, satisfied Jenkins, and he allowed me to go down the rigging. I went to my chest, and paid the seven shillings to one of the topmen who followed me, and then went up on the main-deck, to learn as much as I could of my profession. I asked a great many questions of the midshipman relative to the guns, and they crowded round me to answer them. One told me they were called the Frigate's teeth, because they stopped the French man's jaw. Another midshipman said that he had been so often in action that he was called the Frigate's eater. I asked him how he escaped being killed. He replied that he always made it a rule, when the first cannon ball coming through the ship's side, to put his head into the hole which it had made; as by a calculation made by Professor Innman, the odds were 32,847 and some decimals to boot, that another ball would not come in at the same hole. That's what I never should have thought of.

CHAPTER II.

Now that I have been on board about a month, I find that my life is not disagreeable. I don't smell the pitch and tar, and I can get into my hammock without tumbling out on the other side. My messmates are good tempered, although they laugh at me very much, but I must say that they are not very nice in their ideas of honour. They appear to consider that to take you in is a capital joke; and that because they laugh at the time that they are cheating you, it then becomes no cheating at all. Now I cannot think otherwise than that cheating is cheating, and that a person is not a bit more honest, because he laughs at you in the bargain. A few days after I came on board, I purchased some tarts of the bumboat woman, as she is called; I wished to pay for them, but she had no change, and very civilly told me she would trust me. She opened a narrow book, and said she would open an account with me, and I could pay her when I thought proper. To this arrangement I had no objection, and I sent up for different things until I thought that my account must have amounted to eleven or twelve shillings. A I promised my father that I never would run in debt, I considered that it should be settled. When I asked for it, what was my surprise to find that it amounted to 2l. 14s. 6d. I declared that it was impossible, and requested that she would allow me to look at the items when I found that I was booked for at least three or four dozen tarts every day, ordered by the young gentlemen "to be put down to Mr. Simple's account." I was very much shocked, not only at the sum of money which I had to pay, but also at the want of honesty on the part of my messmates; but when I complained of it in the berth, they all laughed at me.

At last one of them said, "Peter, tell the truth, did not your father caution you not to run in debt?"

"Yes he did," replied I.

"I know that very well," replied he; "all fathers do the same when their sons leave them; it's matter of course. Now observe, Peter; it is out of regard to you, that your messmates have been eating tarts at your expense. Your disobeying your father's injunctions before you had been a month from home; and it is to give you a lesson that may be useful in after life, that they have considered it their duty to order the tarts. I trust that it will not be thrown away upon you. Go to you."

women, pay your bill, and never run in debt another."

"That certainly is a very good rule," said I, and as I could not pay, who ordered the tarts, and did not think it fair that the woman should lose her money, I went up and paid the bill, with determination never to open an account with any body again.

But this left my pocket quite empty, so I wrote to my father, stating the whole transaction, and the consequent state of my finances. My father, in his answer, observed that whatever might have been their motives, my messmates had become my friends; and that as I had lost my money by my own carelessness, I must not expect that he should show me any more pocket-money. But my mother who added a postscript to his letter, slipped in a five pound note, and I do believe that it was with my father's sanction, although he pretended to be very sorry at my forgetting his injunctions. This timely relief made me quite comfortable again. What a pleasure it is to receive a letter from one's friends when far away, especially when there is some money in it!

A few days before this, Mr. Falcon, the first lieutenant, ordered me to put on my side arms, to go away on duty. I replied that I had neither dirk nor cocked hat, although I had applied for them. He laughed at my story, and sent me on shore with the master who bought them; and the first lieutenant sent up the bill to my father, who paid it, and wrote to thank him for his trouble. That morning the first lieutenant said to me, "Now Mr. Simple, we'll take the shine off that cocked hat and dirk of yours. You will go in the boat with Mr. O'Brien, and take care that none of the men slip away from it, and get drunk at the tap."

This was the first time that I had ever been sent away on duty, and I was very proud of being an officer in charge. I put on my full uniform, and was ready at the gang way a quarter of an hour before the men were ordered away. We were ordered to the dock-yard to draw sea stores. When we arrived there I was quite astonished at the piles of timber, the ranges of storehouses, and the immense anchors which lay on the wharf. There was such a bustle, every body appeared to be busy, that I wanted to look every way at once. Close to where the boat landed, they were hauling a large frigate out of what they called a basin; and I was so interested with the sight, that I am sorry to say I quite forgot all about the boat's crew, and my orders to look after them. What surprised me most was, that although the men employed appeared to be sailors, their language was very different from what I had been lately accustomed to on board of the frigate. Instead of damming and swearing, every body was so polite. "Oblige me with a pull of the starboard bow hawser, Mr. Jones." "Ease off the starboard hawser, Mr. Jenkins, if you please." "Side her over, gentlemen, side her over." "My compliments to Mr. Tompkins, and request that he will cast off the quarter check. Side her over gentlemen, side her over, if you please." "In the boat there, pull to Mr. Simmons, and beg he'll do me the favor to check her as she swings." "What's the matter Mr. Johnson?" "Vy, there's one of them ere midship mites has thrown a red hot tater out of the stern-port, and hit our officer in the eye." "Report him to the commissioner, Mr. Wiggins; and oblige me by underrunning the guess-warp. Tell Mr. Simpkins with my compliments, to coil away upon the jetty. Side her over, side her over, gentlemen, if you please."

I asked of a bystander who these people were, and he told me that they were dock-yard mates. I certainly thought that it appeared to be quite as easy to say, "if you please," as "D—n your eyes," and that it sounded much more agreeable.

During the time I was looking at the frigate being hauled out, two of the men belonging to the boat slipped away, and on my return they were not to be seen. I was very much frightened, for I knew that I had neglected my duty, and that on the first occasion on which I had been entrusted with a responsible service. What to do I did not know. I ran up and down every part of the dock-yard until

was quite out of breath, and every body I met whether they had seen my two men or not.

Many of them said that they had seen plenty of men, but did not exactly know mine; some laughed and called me a greenhorn. At last I met a midshipman, who told me that he had seen two men answering to my description on the roof of the coach starting for London, and that I must be quick if I wished to catch them; but he would not stop to answer any more questions. I continued walking about the yard until I met twenty or thirty men with gray jackets and breeches, to whom I applied for information; they told me that they had seen two sailors skulking behind the piles of timber. They crowded around me, and appeared very anxious to assist me, when they were summoned away to carry down a cable. I observed that they all had numbers on their jackets, and either one or two bright iron rings on their legs. I could not help enquiring, although I was in such a hurry, why the rings were worn. One of them replied that they were orders of merit, given to them for their good behaviour.

I was proceeding on very disconsolate, when, as I turned a corner, to my great delight I met my two men, who touched their hats and said that they had been looking for me. I did not believe that they told the truth, but that I was so glad to recover them that I did not scold, but went with them down to the boat, which had been waiting some time for us. O'Brien, the master mate, called me a young sculpin, a word I never heard before. When we arrived on board, the first lieutenant asked O'Brien why he had remained so long. He answered that two of the men had left the boat, but that I had found them. The first lieutenant appeared to be pleased with me, observing, as he had said before, that I was no fool, and I went down below overjoyed at my good fortune, and very much obliged to O'Brien for not telling the whole truth. As I had taken for my dirk and cocked hat, I felt for my pocket handkerchief, and found it was not in my pocket, having in all probability been taken out by the men in gray jackets, who, in conversation with my messmates, I discovered to be convicts condemned to hard labour for stealing and picking pockets.

A day or two afterwards, we had a new messmate of the name of M'Foy. I was on the quarter deck when he came on board and presented a letter to the captain, enquiring first if his name was "Capt. Sauvage." He was a florid young man nearly six feet high, with sandy hair, yet very good looking. As his career in the service was very short, I will tell at once what I did not find out till some time afterwards. The captain had agreed to receive him to relieve a brother officer, who had retired from the service, and lived in the highlands of Scotland. The first notice which M'Foy, was from a letter written to him by the young man's mother. This amused him so much, that he gave it to the first lieutenant to read. It ran as follows:—

Glasgow, April 25, 1—
"Sir:—Our much esteemed and mutual friend, Captain M'Alpine, having communicated by letter, dated 14th instant, your kind intentions relative to my nephew Sholto M'Foy, (for which you will be pleased to accept my best thanks,) I write to acquaint you that he is now on his way to join your ship the Diomed, and will arrive, God willing, twenty six hours after the receipt of this letter.

"As I have been given to understand by those who have some acquaintance with the service of the king, that his equipment as an officer will be somewhat expensive, I have considered it but fair to ease your mind as to any responsibility on that score, and have therefore enclosed the half of a Bank of England note for ten pounds sterling, No. 3742, the other half of which will be duly forwarded in a frank promised to me the day after tomorrow. I beg you will make the necessary purchases, and apply the balance, should there be any, to his mess account, or any other expenses which you may consider warranted or justifiable.

(To be continued.)

SOMNAMBULISM.

The following remarkable instance of somnambulism is given by the Augsburg Gazette.—

Dresden was the theatre of a melancholy spectacle on the 20th of December. As early as seven o'clock in the morning, a female was seen walking on the roof of one of the loftiest houses in the city, apparently occupied in preparing some ornament as a Christmas present. The house stood, as it were, alone being much higher than those adjoining it, and to draw her from her perilous situation was impossible. Thousands of spectators had assembled in the streets. It was discovered to be a handsome young girl, nineteen years of age, the daughter of a master baker possessing a small independence bequeathed to her by her mother. She continued her terrific promenade for hours, at times sitting on the parapet and dressing her hair. The police came to the spot, and various means of preservation were resorted to. In a few minutes the street was thickly strown with straw—beds were called for from the house, but the fearless father, influenced by the girl's step-mother, refused them. Nets were suspended from the balcony of the first floor, and the neighbors fastened sheets to the windows. All this time the poor girl was walking in perfect unconsciousness, sometimes gazing at the moon, and at others singing or talking to herself. Some persons succeeded in getting on the roof, but dared not approach her, for fear of the consequences if they awoke her. Toward seven o'clock she approached the very verge of the parapet, leaped forward and gazed upon the multitude beneath. Every one felt that the moment of the catastrophe had arrived. She rose up, however, and returned calmly to the window by which she had got out. When she saw there were lights in the room, she uttered a piercing shriek, which was re-echoed by thousands below, and fell dead into the street. The scene that followed cannot be described. The city, on the following day, was full of sorrow. The police and the father are both blamed for having left a light in the chamber.

Confirmed Habits.

Every one knows the story of the tallow chandler, who having amassed a fortune, disposed of his business, and taken a house in the country, not far from London, that he might enjoy himself—after a few months trial of a holiday life, requested permission of his successor to come into town, and assist him on melting days. I have heard of one who kept a retail spirit store, and having, in like manner, retired from the trade, used to employ himself by having one punchon filled with water, and measuring it off by pints into another. I have heard also of a butcher in a small country town, who, some little time after he had left off business, informed his old customers that he meant to kill a lamb once a week just for his amusement. *The Doctor.*

Caution to Mothers and Nurses.

We learn that the child of a lady residing in Gosport, (about 18 months old) was seized with a violent fit of crying on Tuesday morning last, and continued in the greatest agony for several hours, giving great pain to its mother, who in vain endeavored to ascertain the source of its misery. It was finally discovered that the sufferer frequently placed its hand on its left side, near the region of the heart. A physician was sent for, and upon examination, ascertained that a large darned needle which had been left in its mother's work, inadvertently thrown into the cradle, had perforated the side of the child, and penetrated within an inch of its heart. The needle being extracted, the suffering abated, and the child is doing well.—

No folk Beacon

The following anecdote is affording some amusement to the idlers at Washington.

A backwoodsman come to the metropolis for the purpose of seeing the lions, among which there was none which seemed to excite his curiosity so much as the renowned David Crockett. "Where is Davy to be found, and how shall I know him?" was his question, to a waggish M. C. who told him to go into the gallery, and look about the House, and he would know Crockett by his grinning. Our Nimrod Wildfire accordingly secured to himself a favorable seat in the gallery and began his survey of the House. He told his friends after the adjournment, that he had no difficulty in picking out Crockett, for, said he, "I hardly had got into the gallery when he began to talk—I did not expect to see such a smooth-looking chap, with such bows and scrapers, and flourishes, but he was the beatest fellow at grinning I ever seen. But, said his friend, Davy did not speak so day—the only Congressman who said any thing was Mr. White of Georgia. "Nonsense," replied Nimrod; "do you think I can't tell when a man grines? I'll hold you a quart that fellow was Crockett. Why man, he would have grined the bark off a gum tree, and none but a western chap could do that?"

Effect of Oil on Water.

The following is a secret worth knowing.—In rough weather, they (the fishermen of the Bosphorus) spread a few drops of oil on the surface, which permits them to see clearly to a great depth. I was aware, that it would calm the surface of the sea; but until recently, I did not know that it rendered objects more distinct beneath the surface. A trinket, of some value, had been dropped out of one of the upper windows of our palace in the Bosphorus—which, at this place, was ten or twelve feet deep. It was so small, that dragging for it would have been perfectly useless, and it was accordingly given up for lost, when one of the servants proposed to drop a little oil on the surface. This was acceded to, with, however, but faint hope of success. To our astonishment, the trinket immediately appeared in sight, and was eventually recovered.—*De Kay's Sketches of Turkey.*

RESULT OF ACCIDENT.

Many of the most important discoveries in the field of science have been the result of accident. Two little boys of a spectacle maker in Holland, while their father was at dinner, chanced to look at a distant steeple, through two eye-glasses placed before one another. They found the steeple brought much nearer the shop windows. They told their father on his return, and the circumstance led him to a course of experiments, which ended in the telescope. Some ship wrecked sailors once collected some seaweeds on the sand and made a fire to warm their shivering fingers, and cook their scanty meal; when the fire went out, they found that the alkali of the seaweed had combined with the sand, and formed glass—the basis of all our discoveries in astronomy, and absolutely necessary to our enjoyment. In the days when every naturalist, and every chemist was seeking after their philosopher's stone, some monks carelessly making up their materials, by accident invented gun powder, which has done much to diminish the barbarities of war. Sir Isaac Newton's two most important discoveries—concerning light and gravitation—were the result of accident. His theory and experiments on light were suggested by the soap bubbles of a child, and on gravitation, by the fall of an apple, as he sat in the orchard. And it was by hastily scratching on a stone, a memorandum of some articles brought him from the washerwoman's, that the idea of lithography first presented itself to the mind of Schenfelder.—

Am. Baptist Mag.

In 1782 there were 3,070,000 newspapers sent through the post office, in 1796, 8,600,000—in 1831, 12,200,000, and in 1833, 41,960,000. The average number of newspapers sent from London daily may be about 40,000, and instances have occurred, at periods of unusual interest, of above 100,000 newspapers being sent by the post from the metropolis in 1 day.

Rum is a non conductor.

The science of electricity has discovered that certain substances are not affected by the electric fluid; they are therefore called non-conductors. And rum is a non conductor.

1. It does not conduct wealth into a man's pocket. No man was ever richer for drinking rum.
2. It conducts no happiness to a man's family. No wife or child was ever the happier for the use which the husband and father made of rum.
3. It conducts no respectability to a man's character. No man was ever more truly respectable for being a moderate drinker, a tippler or a drunkard.
4. It conducts no good to the mind or body. No man was ever more really healthy, or strong, or wise, or prudent for the use of spirit.
5. It conducts not one good thing into the community. There are 500,000 tipplers and 300,000 drunkards in the nation. Is the nation any more wealthy, virtuous, respected or prosperous on this account? Double the number of each and would it be any advantage to the nation?
6. Rum conducts no principle of vital piety into the heart. Was ever the instance seen in which either rum selling or rum drinking produced any real change of a man's principles for the better?

But rum has conducted away millions of money, and an untold amount of happiness and character; it has destroyed in tens of thousands of instances health reason, conscience—all, all

that the poor deluded man had, and has turned him out into the world, poor, diseased, wretched, and polluted, disgusting, lost, destroyed. Such have been, still are, and forever will be the effect of rum, so long as it shall be continued in use as a drink. And yet how men are wedded to their appetite! How they will shut their eyes and ears, and harden their hearts against the influence of the truth.

Twenty-third Congress. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 15, 1834.

A Message was received from the House of Representatives, by Walter S. Franklin, Esq. their clerk, notifying the Senate of the death of the Hon. Littleton Purnell Dennis, late a member of that House, from the State of Maryland, and that his funeral would take place from the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Message having been read, Mr. KENT, of Maryland, rose and said—Mr. President: The message which has just been read, announces to you, and to the Senate, the death of the late Mr. Dennis, one of the Representatives from the State of Maryland, in the other branch of Congress. Already, Mr. President, our feelings have been repeatedly agonized by the sudden death of several of our associates in the legislative labors of the session, and the one that has just been made known to us is little less sudden than those that have preceded it.

But a few days since, and the deceased was busily engaged in the attentive discharge of the duties of his station, and he is now numbered with the dead. He is gone to "that bonnie from whence no traveller returns." Truly has it been said, "in the midst of life we are in death." The deceased was a native of Somerset County, in Md., a prominent member of a highly respectable family, in the 50th year of his age, and although of a delicate constitution, was justifiable in looking forward yet to many years of usefulness and happiness. He was a member of the Bar justly esteemed in his profession; and always in possession of the confidence of his countrymen. His modest, unassuming, and retiring habits, could not conceal from them his good sense, and high attainments—and early in life he was returned a delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland, and has been continued in the discharge of his legislative labors, with but little interruption to the period of his decease.

Mr. KENT then submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Hon. L. P. Dennis, late a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Maryland, at the hour of 12 o'clock to-morrow—and, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning by wearing crape round the left arm for thirty days.

On motion of Mr. KENT.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Journal of yesterday's Proceedings having been read, on the opening of the House—

Mr. STODDERT, of Maryland, rose, and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPARER. In announcing the death of Littleton Purnell Dennis, a Representative on this floor from the State of Maryland, I discharge a sad and solemn duty. Not a week has elapsed since he mingled in the deliberations, and co-operated in the active duties of this House; he now sleeps the sleep of death. What an impressive illustration of the instability of human life—of what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue! The deceased stood to me, sir, in the double relation of colleague and friend. I knew him long and well. He was a useful, benevolent, and estimable man, and has finished his course in honor. He was no tame and ordinary character, and although his modesty may have delayed the development of his faculties for a public service, during his brief connection with this House, his State is not left without proofs of his legislative prudence and skill. He served her in both branches of her Legislature for many years, with honor and ability. He was well gifted by nature, well educated, and well principled. His native sagacity, sound judgement and decision, and purity of purpose, made him what he was, a capable and honest public agent. The brave, generous, open, and manly qualities of his nature secured him the confidence and affections of the people among whom he lived, and made it their delight to honor him.

He is gone hence, sir, but his memory will survive, embalmed in the kindly regards of those who knew and appreciated his noble and manly qualities and remembered and unshaken by a single act of meanness, injustice and oppression. He died as he lived, desiring and possessing the warm-hearted esteem of many, the ill-will of none. As the last act of respectful duty which it remains for friendship to perform, I move you sir, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of the late Littleton Purnell Dennis, at 12 o'clock, to-morrow.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Littleton Purnell Dennis, deceased, late a member of this House from the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect to the memory of Littleton Purnell Dennis, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to notify that body of the death of Littleton Purnell Dennis, late one of the Representatives from the State of Maryland, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow at twelve o'clock, from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The above resolutions and orders were unanimously adopted, and then.

The House adjourned.

Mr. White, of Louisiana, Mr. Burges, Mr. Conberland, Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Carr, of Indiana, constitute the Committee to examine the invention of Benjamin Phillips, of the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of presenting the explosion of Steam Engines.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Monday, April 12 1834.

IN SENATE.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Donelson, explanatory of some of the expression and arguments contained in his Message and Protest, communicated last week, which was read.

Mr. Poindexter moved that the Message also be not received, and that certain resolutions, which he proposed as a modification of his motion that the original Protest be not received, be printed intending, at a proper time, to move their adoption.

A debate ensued, in which Mr. Preston, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. King, of Georgia, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Webster, took part.

Mr. Clay then moved to lay the present subject on the table, in order to proceed to the consideration of the unfinished discussion.

After a few words from Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Calhoun, at the suggestion of the chair, that the two messages were to be regarded as one, Mr. Clay having withdrawn his motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being the special order.

Mr. Poindexter then modified his motion, that the paper be not received, by substituting a motion to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President, in transmitting the paper which he did to the Senate, on the 17th instant, which he requested to be placed on its Journals, as an Executive Protest, against a Resolution passed by the Senate made a communication not authorized by the Constitution, nor warranted by the mutual interchange of communications which the discharge of official duties render necessary and proper between the Legislative Departments of the Government.

Resolved, That the President, in the paper above referred to, assumes powers in relation to the Senate not authorized by the constitution, and calculated, in its consequences, to destroy the harmony which ought to exist between the coordinate Departments of the General Government—to interfere with the Senate in the discharge of its duties—to degrade it in the public opinion—and finally, to destroy its independence, by subjecting its rights and duties to the determination and control of the Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the communication of a paper of such a character, with the declarations that accompanied it, is a plain, an open breach of the constitutional rights and privileges of the Senate, and that it cannot be received by the body, without a surrender of the just powers confided to it by the Constitution, in trust, to secure the liberty, and promote the prosperity of these States, and which the members are bound to maintain under the sacred obligations of an oath.

Resolved, therefore, That the

paper be not received by the Senate. After the reading of a portion of the original protest, by Mr. Bibb, on the subject of the charge of the public money by the Executive, in order to show what were the statements which had been explained away by the supplementary message—

Mr. Ewing addressed the Senate at length, on the subject of the motion by Mr. Poindexter.

Mr. Kane then obtained the floor, but gave way, while

Mr. Wilkins moved to lay the motion on the table, and to proceed to the consideration of Executive business—which was negatived; yeas 19, noes 20.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to amend the resolutions, so as to introduce into the body of them the original protest of the President, and also the supplementary message, and asked for the yeas and nays on the motion.

This motion led to a discussion which occupied some time, and in which the motion was objected to, on the ground that the rule of the Senate required that every motion to amend a written proposition, should be submitted in writing. Mr. Forsyth then sent to the Chair the originals of the documents, which the Chair (Mr. King, of Alabama) decided to be a compliance with the rule. Against this decision, an appeal was made by Mr. Calhoun; but before there was any decision on the motion of appeal.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

This was Petition Day.

The first question which came up was on the motion of M. Evans, of Maine, that the memorial presented by him on last Monday, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions "to report two resolutions—one declaring that the reasons of the secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States are insufficient and unsatisfactory—and the other declaring that a Bank, created by authority of Congress, is necessary, expedient, and ought to be established."

The consideration of this motion was, at the time, laid over until this day; and Mr. Evans now took the floor in support of his motion, and addressed the House until about two o'clock in a speech, in which he took a general view of the Bank question.

Mr. Wise now offered the Resolution he had before twice offered to present on the subject of the President's right to the custody of the public money, and which he now moved as amendment to the Resolutions contained in the instructions moved by Mr. Evans.

The Chair, deciding that Mr. Wise could not offer them as an amendment, because they were on a different subject—

Mr. Wise stated that Mr. Evans was willing to adopt them as a modification of his own proposition.

The Resolutions being then before the House.

Mr. Wise went into a very earnest and animated course of remark, upon the matter of the resolutions, and his reasons for offering them, in which he referred to his uniform and ardent attachment to President, and the regret he felt in finding himself compelled, by his convictions of duty, to offer resolutions of this tenor.

Mr. Peyton now offered, by way of substitute, the resolutions he had twice proposed to offer last week, ensuring the course of the Senate, in its late resolutions on the Deposit question, &c.

Mr. Peyton accompanied his motion with remarks in reply to Mr. Wise, in which, becoming somewhat discursive, he was called to order by the Chair.

Mr. Wise replied at length, vindicating the course he had pursued, and declaring himself opposed to both parties in the existing contest.

Mr. Tarrill, after some inquiries as to matters of order, which were replied to by the Chair, moved to lay the memorial, resolutions of instructions, and amendments thereto, on the table.

Mr. Evans thereupon withdrew those resolutions which he had adopted from Mr. Wise, so as to leave the motion to lay on the table to apply only to the memorial and instructions as originally moved by him self.

Mr. Tarrill, on request, withdrew his motion and.

Mr. Evans moved to postpone the consideration of the whole subject till Monday next.

Mr. Fulmore moved to lay the whole on the table.

Mr. McKim demanded the yeas and nays.

They were taken on the motion to lay on the table, and stood as follows: 107, nays 91. So ordered to lie upon the table; when

The House adjourned.

House of Representatives. Tuesday, April 23, 1834.

Mr. CAMBRELENG rose to ask the unanimous consent of the House to present a memorial. He felt assured that gentlemen would, with one accord, grant him leave, when he stated that it was the petition of the Polish Exiles.

Leave being unanimously granted, Mr. C. said he took great pleasure in presenting to the Representatives of a free People, the memorial of the Polish Exiles. Driven from their native land, these pilgrims of Liberty come to worship at our altars. The memorialists are but a small portion of some 100,000 Poles, who have been exiled from their country. Some have found refuge in Europe, but most of them were banished to the Wilds of Siberia. I trust, sir, we shall never violate those rules of public law, so necessary to protect the rights of nations, and to preserve the peace of the world, which prohibit us from interfering with the political affairs of other countries. But I know of no national obligation to prevent us from extending to these exiles our hospitality and our sympathy; nor can the rigid rules of public law restrain the friends of freedom, in every land, from taking a deep interest in the struggles of patriots, whenever they may occur. Though the cause of unhappy Poland may not be the cause of nations, it is intimately associated with the cause of mankind.

[The SPEAKER here stated that it was not in order to go further into the question than to state the contents and object of the memorial.]

Sir, said Mr. C. I am aware that it is not in order, without the consent of the House, but I would not, in such a case, insult their patriotism, by deeming it necessary to ask leave to submit a few brief remarks, in presenting the memorial. I repeat, sir, the cause of Poland is closely associated with the cause of mankind. Liberty mourns over her fate—and the children of every enlightened land learn her story, and weep over her calamities. Public men cannot blind us to the actual condition of the political world.

The social element of civilized nations are in commotion; antagonist principles are in active and general war. The history of the last twenty years, the fundamental changes in the governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, prove that a spirit of reform is silently revolutionizing the plan and powers of ancient Governments. Western Europe is animated with this spirit, and absolute monarchies are giving way to constitutional and representative governments. It must be evident, that the eastern and western portions of that continent cannot long remain in peace. The conflict between antagonist principles of government must come on. Yes, sir, the question must, sooner or later, be determined, whether all who contend for the rights of man shall be banished to our free land—or whether the white eagle of Poland is destined to wave triumphantly over the battlements of Warsaw.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, it is not necessary for me to recount the sufferings of the Polish Exiles, to excite the sympathies or to solicit the favor of the House. There is, there can be, but one sentiment, from the Canadian to the Mexican frontier. The voice of the nation, from the ocean to the wilderness, will welcome them to our shores, and proclaim their right to demand our hospitality. The countenances of a Kosciusko and a Pulaski, will find an eloquent advocate in the hearts of every American of the memorialists is also sustained by the laws of hospitality and the usage of nations. They ask for a grant of land that they may end their days in peace and security. Let us grant an asylum to these Exiles, and while they mourn over the fate of the unhappy land of their nativity, may they be consoled with the reflection, that the brave Pole can never be an exile in a land of liberty.

It has been usual, heretofore, to refer memorials of this character to the Committee on Public Lands. It was my wish, in this case to ask for a Select Committee; but I know the members of the former would contend for the honor of favorably considering it, and I cannot deprive them of the opportunity of doing so.

The memorial was read, and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Happiness is in the taste, not in the thing; & we are made happy by possessing what we ourselves love, not what others think lovely.

LARGIER, CALULT.



THE BORDERER.

Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri.

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, April 29, 1834.

MISSIONARY FAIR.

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

Our county court will commence its Spring session on Monday next.

The National Intelligencer of the 24th instant, gives the result of the election in 31 counties in Virginia, 25 Administration, and 39 opposition members have been chosen. The same paper adds, "some of those who are classed as administration, disapprove of the removal of the Deposites."

Robert B. Morris, has been elected President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, vice George Brown, Esq. resigned.

Our readers will perceive from the subjoined letter, that the Hon. THOMAS KING CARROLL, heretofore announced by us, a candidate for Congress, declines the nomination.

Princess Anne, April 25, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR,

Some days since I authorised you to announce the name of my brother as a candidate for Congress—When he yielded to his friends a reluctant consent, that his name should be presented to the public, he made a distinct reservation of his right to withdraw it, should circumstances in his judgment, render such a step advisable. Upon mature consideration, he deems it proper to avail himself of that reservation, and, in the most respectful but decided manner, to decline the nomination—You will have the kindness therefore so to state, in your next paper.

Very respectfully and truly your friend, C. C. CARROLL.

To Lewis Caton, Esquire.

FOR THE BORDERER.

On Prayer Meetings.

Mr Editor:

As we have only a few spare moments this morning, we will not promise but that we will trouble you again on this subject at a future time. It is probably well known to most of your readers, that some time ago there was a prayer meeting established in our village, and has been continued by the strenuous exertions of a few professors of Religion until the present time. And now Mr Editor, the object of this communication is to make the enquiry of every professor of religion, if he or she (as the case may be) do not attend it he not their duty to be present when Gods people meet, to ask for blessings upon themselves & upon the church. We make the enquiry not of the members of one church only, but of all who profess to love the Lord Jesus Christ. I matters not that it is principally attended by one denomination our Saviour has given the command, "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together," and the question is, whether it be not your duty to attend. We are aware that some have conscientious scruples for not frequenting the social prayer meetings, they think that there are extravagancies of manner and of matter, which should not be tolerated. We are free to admit that there has been and frequently is imprudence of manner and of language in such meetings which every christian would wish to have been avoided. Yet Mr Editor, are there not imperfections in every thing in the sin of an alien world, in this situation to say they have less excuse than the

worldlings, for the heart of the christian ought to be filled with supreme love to God and all his actions seasoned with the salt of Divine Grace. But the conduct of the advocate of any cause should not be brought as an argument against that cause. Does every member of any political party add honor to that party or advance its interests, are there not many who from their natural temperament or some other cause appear like warm, although interests of vital importance to them may be at stake. If this be a proper course of reasoning, we would affectionately ask you (if there be any such in our village who are conscientiously opposed to such meetings, if you may not have some improper prejudices against such assemblies. Could not the same objections (as you use) be brought even against the public administrations of the word of inspiration, many get into the church as teachers, who need themselves to be taught; and many by imprudence in their conduct, and the profligacy of their lives bring disgrace upon the Holy profession whereto they were called yet Infidels themselves have ceased to use this as an argument against christianity. We do not approve (you say) of violent measures of any sort; you also say that often persons are called upon to lead in the exercises, in whose piety you cannot have the least confidence, but remember, "good must in this sinful world be mingled with evil,—heat & tares must here grow together." You think (as we do) that religion does not consist in animal excitement merely. Man however is an animal and must be acted upon more or less by outward causes. We do not wish he days of the Levitical ceremonies to return,—Nor do we put great stress on rites of any sort, the first born of the Virgin Mary has caused all these to be done away. But we do value every means of grace, however unimportant it may seem to the world. Barren speculations on the mercy—the goodness or the justice of God are not (as we conceive) the means least calculated to arouse the attention or excite an interest in the minds of a common congregation. Nor do such speculations tend to the abatement of Christs kingdom in the world, or growth of grace in the christians heart. Christ tells us "to work while it is called to day—to use all the means of grace add to forsake not the assembling of ourselves to gether."

But Mr. Editor there are those who have no such scruples yet who never attend a prayer meeting. It may be that the prayer meetings is conducted principally by the members of a particular church—they say therefore it is a sectarian scheme to make proselytes, and for this reason they will not condescend or encourage the meetings by their presence. If it was the object of any member or members of any church, thus to gain proselytes we certainly never would join them. But are you sure this is their object? Does the general character and conduct of the persons thus engaged in this way sustain such a charge? If you cannot make your charge good, may it not be well to examine into the principle which you wish to carry out? May not you yourselves wish to proselyte by raising a hue and cry against those efforts which you know by the blessing of God will do good? And is it not because you must bring a stigma upon them and their profession that you keep aloof? Professor of Religion! [by whatever name or names you call yourself, it matters not.] Beware how you oppose any means of doing good, lest haply at the great general review you find yourself "fighting against God."

THEOPHILUS. [To be continued.] (Communicated.)

At a meeting called and held at the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Newadix, on the 19th instant, for a purpose of forming a Temperance Society, the Rev. Mr. McElhenny was called to preside, a constitution was presented and adopted, and a meeting was appointed to be held on Sunday the 20th in order to organize the society—and according to appointment a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. David G. Odell was called to the Chair, and an address for the occasion delivered by John F. Williams—after which the constitution was presented and 80 members obtained, and the following officers appointed.

ROWLAND BEVANS, Pres. Vice Presidents, ANGELO ATKINS, JOHN WILLIAMS, Jr. NICHOLAS JONES, JAMES TRUITT, ISAAC S. JOHNSON, Treasurer. JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. MANAGERS, Lewis Cottingham, David G. Odell, William J. Williams, Joshua Bevans,

John Miller, Thomas H. Dryden, Joshua Cottingham, John Stett, Joshua Donahoe, Isaac Townsend, Henry Willis, Elijah Bridgite,

STEBBINGS ACQUITTED. It will be recollected that George Stebbings, some months since, was arrested and committed to the jail at this place, on the charge of the murder of Miss Evelina Cunningham, 1825. On Friday, the 11th inst. the Grand Jury found a Bill, and on Thursday last he was brought up for trial. Yesterday about 4 o'clock, the Jury retired to their room, and after an absence of about 2 hrs, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

It is with reluctance we express a sentiment calculated to do injury to the character of the acquitted but when our own opinion is sustained by every individual we have conversed with, we think it not improper to state, that the nature of the evidence was such as to leave on the minds of all who were present at the trial a very strong suspicion of his guilt.—Through the kindness of L. A. Wilmer, Esq. we expect to be able to publish a report of the trial in our next.

The prisoner was this morning discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and almost immediately thereafter arrested and committed on charge of stealing lumber, and in all probability will be obliged to remain in the county jail until the sitting of the county court in October next. He has a wife and five or six children.—Cecil Republican.

From the Alexandria Gazette April 17. We are glad first in being able to state that public confidence continues undiminished in the Banks of this town, & that yesterday the panic created by the recent failures had nearly subsided as far as they are concerned. The Bank of Potomac and the Farmers Bank are considered as safe as any institutions in the country, and we are authorized and requested to state, that the Directors of the Bank of the Potomac, and the Directors of the Farmers Bank consider and will hold themselves personally liable for all the engagements of their institutions. We shall probably have an official announcement of this from the Banks themselves. As we said before, we believe the storm has passed over the District never to return.

Earthquake at St. Vincent. Capt. Lewis, of the schooner Northampton, arrived at N. York, from the Island of St. Vincent, reports that on the day he sailed three successive shocks of an earthquake were felt there, one of which was extremely violent and it was supposed did great damage. The sea in the harbor was so high that it was with great difficulty vessels at anchor were prevented going ashore. A number of negro houses were destroyed, but the captain had not an opportunity of ascertaining whether any lives were lost.

From the Religious Souvenir for 1834. AURE SENTENTIAE.

- 1. All the snares and temptations of the world are allied to some one or other lusts within us, that suits itself as tinder to the fire.—Boston.
2. Reason can never show itself more reasonable, than in ceasing to reason about things which are above reason.—Flavel.
3. He is the best accountant, who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.—Dillwyn.
4. Head knowledge and heart experience are not always concomitant.—Ibid.
5. No cloud can overshadow the Christian but his faith will discern a rainbow in it.—Bp. Irvine.
6. Bees never work singly, but always in company, that they may assist each other. A useful hint to Christians.—Ibid.
7. Wisdom prepared for the worst, but folly leaves the worst for that day when it comes.—Cecil.
8. With the talents of an angel a man may be a fool. If he judge amiss in the supreme point, judging right in all else does but aggravate his folly.—Young.
9. A man without discretion, is as a vessel without a helm, which, how ever rich the cargo, is in continual danger of being wrecked. Dillwyn.
10. The graces which the Blessed Spirit implants in our hearts, resemble a sun-dial, which is of little service except when the sun shines upon it. The Holy Spirit must shine upon the graces he has given, or they will leave us at a loss, in point of spiritual comfort, and unable to tell whereabouts we are.—Tappan.

John Miller, Thomas H. Dryden, Joshua Cottingham, John Stett, Joshua Donahoe, Isaac Townsend, Henry Willis, Elijah Bridgite,

STEBBINGS ACQUITTED. It will be recollected that George Stebbings, some months since, was arrested and committed to the jail at this place, on the charge of the murder of Miss Evelina Cunningham, 1825. On Friday, the 11th inst. the Grand Jury found a Bill, and on Thursday last he was brought up for trial. Yesterday about 4 o'clock, the Jury retired to their room, and after an absence of about 2 hrs, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

It is with reluctance we express a sentiment calculated to do injury to the character of the acquitted but when our own opinion is sustained by every individual we have conversed with, we think it not improper to state, that the nature of the evidence was such as to leave on the minds of all who were present at the trial a very strong suspicion of his guilt.—Through the kindness of L. A. Wilmer, Esq. we expect to be able to publish a report of the trial in our next.

The prisoner was this morning discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and almost immediately thereafter arrested and committed on charge of stealing lumber, and in all probability will be obliged to remain in the county jail until the sitting of the county court in October next. He has a wife and five or six children.—Cecil Republican.

From the Alexandria Gazette April 17. We are glad first in being able to state that public confidence continues undiminished in the Banks of this town, & that yesterday the panic created by the recent failures had nearly subsided as far as they are concerned. The Bank of Potomac and the Farmers Bank are considered as safe as any institutions in the country, and we are authorized and requested to state, that the Directors of the Bank of the Potomac, and the Directors of the Farmers Bank consider and will hold themselves personally liable for all the engagements of their institutions. We shall probably have an official announcement of this from the Banks themselves. As we said before, we believe the storm has passed over the District never to return.

Earthquake at St. Vincent. Capt. Lewis, of the schooner Northampton, arrived at N. York, from the Island of St. Vincent, reports that on the day he sailed three successive shocks of an earthquake were felt there, one of which was extremely violent and it was supposed did great damage. The sea in the harbor was so high that it was with great difficulty vessels at anchor were prevented going ashore. A number of negro houses were destroyed, but the captain had not an opportunity of ascertaining whether any lives were lost.

From the Religious Souvenir for 1834. AURE SENTENTIAE.

- 1. All the snares and temptations of the world are allied to some one or other lusts within us, that suits itself as tinder to the fire.—Boston.
2. Reason can never show itself more reasonable, than in ceasing to reason about things which are above reason.—Flavel.
3. He is the best accountant, who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.—Dillwyn.
4. Head knowledge and heart experience are not always concomitant.—Ibid.
5. No cloud can overshadow the Christian but his faith will discern a rainbow in it.—Bp. Irvine.
6. Bees never work singly, but always in company, that they may assist each other. A useful hint to Christians.—Ibid.
7. Wisdom prepared for the worst, but folly leaves the worst for that day when it comes.—Cecil.
8. With the talents of an angel a man may be a fool. If he judge amiss in the supreme point, judging right in all else does but aggravate his folly.—Young.
9. A man without discretion, is as a vessel without a helm, which, how ever rich the cargo, is in continual danger of being wrecked. Dillwyn.
10. The graces which the Blessed Spirit implants in our hearts, resemble a sun-dial, which is of little service except when the sun shines upon it. The Holy Spirit must shine upon the graces he has given, or they will leave us at a loss, in point of spiritual comfort, and unable to tell whereabouts we are.—Tappan.

THEOPHILUS. [To be continued.] (Communicated.)

At a meeting called and held at the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Newadix, on the 19th instant, for a purpose of forming a Temperance Society, the Rev. Mr. McElhenny was called to preside, a constitution was presented and adopted, and a meeting was appointed to be held on Sunday the 20th in order to organize the society—and according to appointment a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. David G. Odell was called to the Chair, and an address for the occasion delivered by John F. Williams—after which the constitution was presented and 80 members obtained, and the following officers appointed.

ROWLAND BEVANS, Pres. Vice Presidents, ANGELO ATKINS, JOHN WILLIAMS, Jr. NICHOLAS JONES, JAMES TRUITT, ISAAC S. JOHNSON, Treasurer. JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. MANAGERS, Lewis Cottingham, David G. Odell, William J. Williams, Joshua Bevans,

John Miller, Thomas H. Dryden, Joshua Cottingham, John Stett, Joshua Donahoe, Isaac Townsend, Henry Willis, Elijah Bridgite,

STEBBINGS ACQUITTED. It will be recollected that George Stebbings, some months since, was arrested and committed to the jail at this place, on the charge of the murder of Miss Evelina Cunningham, 1825. On Friday, the 11th inst. the Grand Jury found a Bill, and on Thursday last he was brought up for trial. Yesterday about 4 o'clock, the Jury retired to their room, and after an absence of about 2 hrs, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

It is with reluctance we express a sentiment calculated to do injury to the character of the acquitted but when our own opinion is sustained by every individual we have conversed with, we think it not improper to state, that the nature of the evidence was such as to leave on the minds of all who were present at the trial a very strong suspicion of his guilt.—Through the kindness of L. A. Wilmer, Esq. we expect to be able to publish a report of the trial in our next.

The prisoner was this morning discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and almost immediately thereafter arrested and committed on charge of stealing lumber, and in all probability will be obliged to remain in the county jail until the sitting of the county court in October next. He has a wife and five or six children.—Cecil Republican.

From the Alexandria Gazette April 17. We are glad first in being able to state that public confidence continues undiminished in the Banks of this town, & that yesterday the panic created by the recent failures had nearly subsided as far as they are concerned. The Bank of Potomac and the Farmers Bank are considered as safe as any institutions in the country, and we are authorized and requested to state, that the Directors of the Bank of the Potomac, and the Directors of the Farmers Bank consider and will hold themselves personally liable for all the engagements of their institutions. We shall probably have an official announcement of this from the Banks themselves. As we said before, we believe the storm has passed over the District never to return.

Earthquake at St. Vincent. Capt. Lewis, of the schooner Northampton, arrived at N. York, from the Island of St. Vincent, reports that on the day he sailed three successive shocks of an earthquake were felt there, one of which was extremely violent and it was supposed did great damage. The sea in the harbor was so high that it was with great difficulty vessels at anchor were prevented going ashore. A number of negro houses were destroyed, but the captain had not an opportunity of ascertaining whether any lives were lost.

LAW CASE. A case of some interest, involving the liability of ferrymen for losses in the transportation of persons and property across water courses, was decided not long since in one of the minor Courts of the state of Indiana. As we have frequently heard dissenting opinions on the points involved in this suit, we give the following synopsis of the case from the Indiana Patriot.

A citizen of Jackson county instituted the action for the recovery of the value of a quantity of goods lost in the Muscatuck river, and the proof as exhibited by the statement of the witnesses who detailed, was substantially—that the plaintiff came in company with another to the ferry of the defendant, to the stream before named, some time in the winter, and made application to cross over. The plaintiff assisted the defendant in adjusting the boat to the shore, and fastened the chain himself, when he proceeded to drive in his wagon, the fore wheels of which having struck the bow of the boat, the chain immediately broke.—The stream being fast and the current rapid, the vessel could not be kept ashore, but moved off slowly, affording only time to disengage the horses; which being done, the wagon was precipitated to the bottom, and the loading all destroyed—it consisting of salt, and such articles as could not be saved.

It was pleaded in defence of the action—that the plaintiff had agreed to cross at his own risk—that the accident was the consequence of his own negligence. The first plea the defendant failed to sustain. In support of the second plea the defendant introduced witness to prove the chain was apparently sufficient, and that it had been used for the purpose of a cable for some time previous. The plaintiff rebutted, by showing that the chain was considerably worn, that the break took place in a link where some fire cracks were visible, and that it was too small and insufficient. The court in giving instructions to the jury, said that the circumstance of the breaking of the chain at the time when due caution and care was exercised, was enough to raise the presumption that it was insufficient—and, that the defendant could not shield himself from liability from an apparent sufficiency,—and that unless the evidence conducted to prove that the loss was occasioned by the negligence of the plaintiff, that they ought to find for him. The jury returned in a few minutes a verdict for the plaintiff for the entire amount of his loss. An appeal was taken by the defendant to the Supreme Court of Indiana.

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

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

Bank of Salisbury.

APRIL 23d, 1834. The President and Directors of this institution, having duly investigated its affairs and maturely deliberated upon the expediency of its continued operations under the existing unprecedented severe demands for specie, have come to the painful conclusion to announce to the public its inability to continue longer specie payment.

In consequence of the great excitement which pervades the minds of the People in relation to the currency of the country, every effort to sustain the Bank has proved unavailing and not until compelled have they determined to adopt a course so repugnant to their feelings and injurious to the interests of this community.

But notwithstanding this temporary suspension of active business, the Board have the most unlimited confidence in the solvency of the institution, and assure the public that its resources are abundant and amply sufficient to discharge all its obligations.

The board would therefore earnestly entreat the holders of the notes and certificates of special deposits to assure them that as speedily as practicable, they will avail themselves of funds and cancel all their liabilities.

Holders of notes on the Bank and the holders of certificates of special deposits, whether such certificates have arrived at maturity or not, will be allowed the privilege of depositing the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. The President and Cashier are also authorized to redeem the notes of the Bank and certificates of deposit with promissory notes which have been discounted by the Bank, if they should be preferred.

By order, WILLIAM G. RIDER, Cashier. April 23, 1834.

MARYLAND.

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

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

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

This is to give Notice.

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

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

THOS. C. WORNOCK'S



MANUFACTORY.

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

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

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

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

CABINET MANUFACTORY
SNOW-HILL, MD.

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

Cabinet Business,

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

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

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

JOHN EVANS.
July 22, 1833.

NOTICE.

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

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

Horse Bills

Handsomely executed at the Office of the Borderer.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act relating to Mortgages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By the House of Delegates
March 15, 1834.

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

By Order,
Louis Gassaway clerk.

BY THE SENATE.
March 15, 1834.

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

By Order,
J. H. Nicholson, clerk.

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

MARYLAND.

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

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

In testimony that the above is truly &c. copied from the minutes &c. SEAL of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 8th day of April 1834.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

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

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

Maryland.

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

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

In testimony that the above is truly &c. copied from the minutes &c. SEAL of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand affixed the public seal of my office this 8th of April 1834.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

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

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

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS.

Isaac P. Smith, and Son, HAVE just received, and are now opening a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Snow hill, April 15, 1834.

Doctor Wesley's INFANT DROPS.

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

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

A CARD.

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

IRVING SPENCE.

Consumption Cured.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

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

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

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this Specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh supply received and for sale by appointment.

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

PHILADELPHIA SCRAP-BOOK,

AND GALLERY OF COMICALITIES.



THE Cheapest and most amusing periodical published in the United States—being only ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Containing—Amusing and Sentimental Tales, Stories, Essays, Anecdotes, Conundrums, Charades, Enigmas, Puzzles, Sentimental, Comic, Burlesque Poetry & Songs all calculated

"To win the heart to virtue's ways, And warm it with mirth's sunny rays." It contains eight closely printed large octavo pages, in each number on fine white paper with new and beautiful type—and is delivered to the city subscribers every Saturday, and forwarded to distant patrons by the earliest mails.

The intent on of the Scrap Book is to furnish its readers, at a cheap rate, a fund of rich and rare defying amusement—whilst at the same time it will endeavour, in a pleasing way, to instil into the minds of youth, and awaken in the bosom of age, those invaluable traits of morality, which alone can secure to man, happiness or comfort in this sublunary sphere—in short as its name indicates it is composed of all kinds of literary ingredients. "From grave to gay, from lively to severe," And must prove palatable to all who relish a joke, smile at a pun; laugh at a good story, or feel serious over a well inculcated moral.

It is a complete library of all that is witty or comical, and from its large and daily increasing subscription list, bids fair to vie with the largest works published in America.

Many valuable correspondents have been secured, whose productions will from time to time enrich its columns—and nothing shall be wanting on the part of the publisher to render the Scrap Book worthy of the support of a liberal and enlightened public.

When bound, the Scrap Book will, at the end of the year, form a neat vol. of 461 pages.

All letters (post paid) addressed to the proprietor, shall be punctually attended to.

JOHN C. BARGER,

No. 13 Drinker's Alley, Phil. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for this work. Those procuring five subscribers will be entitled to one year's subscription gratis, and a discount of 10 per cent for a larger number.

Notes on all solvent banks will be received at par subscription to the Scrap Book.

All Editors giving the above a few insertions, will be entitled to an exchange—and those we do already exchange with, will do us the favor of inserting the above, and it shall be reciprocated.
April 1, 1834.



LEWIS CATON,

IS PREPARED TO DO

JOB PRINTING.

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