



# THE BORDERER.

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### SPURIOUS TEA.

The following important and, to all appearance, authentic, information upon this interesting subject, appears in a note in the number of the *Quarterly Review* just published:—“The evil consequences which we had predicted (says the writer) have already begun to show themselves. The most respectable of the Hong merchants have retired from the business, and the rest are either unable or unwilling to advance a shilling to enable the poor cultivators of tea to prepare the usual supply, though 40,000 tons of shipping were expected at Canton; but we shall, notwithstanding, have some tea, and it is as well that our readers should know what sort of tea it will be. Our information is from an eye-witness of a respectable authority, recently arrived in England from China. On the opposite side of the river to, and at a short distance from, Canton, is a manufacturing factory for converting the very worst kind of coarse black tea into green—It is well known in Canton by the name of *Wai-ko*, and was always a species of *Wai-ko* of the East India Company. The plan is to stir it over a plate moderately heated, mixing it up with a composition of arsenic, indigo, and white lead, by which process it acquires that pleasing blue of plums, and that crispy appearance which are supposed to indicate the fine green tea.—Our informant says there can be no mistake respecting the white lead, as the Chinese superintendant called it by its common name, *yeun-fun*. At the same time it is right to state that pulverised gypsum (known by the name of *shai-ko*) is employed to subdue a too intense blue colour given by the indigo. There were already prepared when this visit took place 50,000 chests of this precious article just enough or three cargoes of the very largest ships of the East India Company. The crafty proprietors told our friend and the other visitors that this tea was not for the English, but the American market; but we shall, no doubt, have our full share of it. Nay, some particulars lately published in the newspapers render it highly probable that the importation of the well-doctored *Wai-ko* has already commenced.”

### AN OLD MUSKET.

A musket has been recently found at Gum Swamp, near Camden S. C., which was identified as being once the property of a French negro, named Levi, who accompanied Gen. Lafayette to this country on his first arrival here, and who continued in the service to the end of the war. The musket was hidden by him after the defeat of General Gates, being too cumbersome to carry. The barrel was eaten through the centre by rust, and notwithstanding its long burial in a damp soil, yet the powder with which it was loaded, exploded by application of fire.

### ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Standing in the street a few days since, we overheard a conversation that afforded us some little amusement. “Well, neighbor, said one, did you hear of that ere feller trying to assassinate General Jackson to-day, as he was going to one of the Congressman’s funeral?” “Yes,” replied his friend, “and it had bin for the imposition of Providence, the old hero would certainly bin killed, but its no use for ‘em to try that,—the Ingins and the English long ago found that unpublishable.”—*Caroline Advocate.*

### Theodosius and Constantia.

“CONSTANTIA was a woman of extraordinary wit and beauty, but very unhappy in a father, who having arrived at great riches by his own industry, took delight in noth but his money.

Theodosius was the younger son of a decayed family, of great parts and learning, improved by a genteel and virtuous education, when he was in the twentieth year of his age;—he became acquainted with Constantia, who had not then passed her fifteenth. As he lived but a few miles distant from her father’s house he had frequent opportunities of seeing her; and by the advantage of a good person, and a pleasing conversation, made such an impression on her heart as it was impossible for time to efface; he was himself no less smitten with Constantia.

A long acquaintance made them still discover new beauties in each other, and by degrees raised in them that mutual passion which had an influence on their future lives.

It unfortunately happened that, in the midst of this intercourse of love and friendship between Theodosius and Constantia, there broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents, the one valuing himself too much upon his birth, and the other upon his possessions. The father of Constantia was so incensed at the father of Theodosius, that he contracted an unreasonable aversion towards his son, inasmuch that he forbade him his house and charged his daughter, upon her duty, never to see him more. In the meantime, to break off all communication between the lovers who he knew entertained secret hopes of some favourable opportunity that should bring them together, he found out a young gentleman of a good fortune and an agreeable person, whom he pitched upon as a husband for his daughter. He soon concerted the affair so well, that he told Constantia it was his design to marry her to such a gentleman, and that her wedding should be celebrated on such a day. Constantia was overawed by the authority of her father, and unable to object any thing to so advantageous a match, received the proposal with a profound silence, which her father commended in her as the most decent manner of a virgin’s giving her consent to an overture of that kind. The noise of this intended marriage soon reached Theodosius, who, after a long tumult of passions which naturally rise in a lover’s heart on such an occasion, wrote the following letter to Constantia—

The thought of Constantia, which for some years has been my only happiness, is now become a greater torment to me than I am able to bear, must I then live to see you another? The streams, the fields, and meadows, where we have so often talked together, grow painful to me; life itself is become a burden. May you long be happy in the world, but forget that there was ever such a man in it as

### THEODOSIUS.

This letter was conveyed to Constantia that very evening, who fainted at the reading of it, and the next morning she was much more alarmed by two or three messengers that came to her father’s house, one after another, to inquire if they had heard anything of Theodosius, who, it seems, had left his chamber about midnight, and could no where be found. The deep melancholy which had hung upon his mind sometime before, made them apprehend the worst that could befall them. Constantia who knew that nothing but the report of her marriage could have driven him to such extremities, was not to be comforted. She now accused herself of having so tamely given an ear to the proposal of a husband, and looked upon the new lover as the murderer of Theodosius, in short, she resolved to suffer the utmost effects of her father’s displeasure, rather than comply with a marriage which appeared to her so full of guilt and horror. The father seeing himself entirely rid of Theodosius, and likely to keep a considerable portion in his family, was not very much concerned at the obstinate refusal of his daughter, and did not find it very difficult to excuse himself upon that account to his intended son-in-law, who had all along regarded the alliance rather a match of convenience than of Love. Constantia had now no relief but in her devotions and exercises of religion, to

which her afflictions had so entirely subjected her mind, that after some years abated the violence of her sorrows, and settled her thoughts in a kind of tranquillity, she resolved to pass the remainder of her days in a convent. The father was not displeased with a resolution which would save money in his family, and readily complied with his daughter’s intentions. Accordingly, in the twenty fifth year of her age, while her beauty was yet in all its height and bloom, he carried her to the neighbouring city, in order to look out for a sisterhood of nuns, among whom to place his daughter. There was in this place a father of a convent, who was very distinguished for his piety and exemplary life—and as it is usual in the Romish church for those who are under any great affliction, or trouble of mind to apply themselves to the most eminent confessionals for pardon and consolation, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated Father.

We must now return to Theodosius, who, the very morning that the above mentioned inquiries had been made after him, arrived at a religious house in the city where now Constantia resided; and desiring that secrecy and concealment of the fathers of the convent, which is very usual upon any extraordinary occasion, he made himself one of the order, with a private vow never to inquire after Constantia; whom he looked upon as given away to his rival, upon the day on which, according to common fame, their marriage was to have been solemnized. Having in his youth made a good progress in learning, that he might dedicate himself more entirely to religion, he entered into holy orders, and in a few years became renowned for his sanctity in life, and those pious sentiments which he inspired into all who conversed with him. It was this holy man to whom Constantia had determined to apply herself in confession, though neither she nor any other, residing in the convent, knew any thing of his name or family. The gay, the amiable Theodosius, had now taken upon him the name of Father Francis, and was so far concealed in a long beard, a shaven head, and a religious habit, that it was impossible to discover the man of the world in the venerable conventual.

As he was one morning shut up in his confessional, Constantia kneeling by him, opened the state of her soul to him, and after having giving him the history of a life full of innocence she burst out in tears and entered upon that part of her story, in which he himself had so great a share. My behaviour, says she, has, I fear, been the death of a man who had no other fault but that of loving me too much. Heaven only knows how dear he was to me while he lived, and how bitter the remembrance of him has been to me since his death. She here paused, and lifted up her eyes that streamed with tears towards the Father; who was so moved with the scenes of her sorrows, that he could only commend his voice, which was broken with sobbings, so far as to bid her proceed. She followed his directions, and in a flood of tears poured out her heart before him. The Father could not forbear weeping aloud, inasmuch that in the agonies of his grief the seat shook under him. Constantia, who thought the good man was thus moved by his compassion towards her, and by the horror of her guilt, proceeded with the utmost contrition to acquaint him with that vow of virginity in which she was going to engage herself, as the proper atonement for her sins, and the only sacrifice she could make to the memory of Theodosius.

The father, who by this time, had pretty well composed himself, burst out again in tears upon hearing that name to which he had been so long dissolved, and upon receiving this instance of an unparalleled fidelity from one who he thought, had several years since given herself up to the possession of another. Amidst the intermissions of his sorrows, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her, from time to time, be comforted—to tell her that her sins were forgiven her—that her guilt was not so great as she apprehended—that she should not suffer herself to be afflicted above measure.

After which he recovered himself enough to give her the absolution in form; directing her at the same time to repair to him again the next day, that he might encourage her in the pious resolutions she had taken, and give her suitable exhortations for her behaviour in it. She retired and the next morning renewed her applications. Theodosius having manned his soul with proper thoughts and reflections, exerted himself on this occasion in the best manner he could, to animate his penitent in course of life she was entering upon, and wear out of her mind those groundless fears and apprehensions which had taken possession of her, concluding with a promise to her, that he would, from time to time, continue his admonitions when she should have taken upon her the holy veil. The rules of our respective orders, says he, will not permit that I should see you, but you may assure yourself not only of having a place in my prayers, “but of receiving such frequent instructions as I can convey to you by letters.” Go on cheerfully in the glorious courage you have undertaken, and you will quickly find such a peace and satisfaction in your mind, which it is not in the power of the world to give.

Constantia’s heart was so elevated with the discourse of father Francis, that the very next day she entered upon her vow. As soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, she retired, as it is usual with the abbess into her own apartment.

The abbess had been informed the night before of what had passed between her novice and father Francis, from whom she now delivered to her the following letter:—

“As the first fruits of those joys and consolations which you may expect from the life you are now engaged in, I must acquaint you that Theodosius, whose death sits so heavy upon your thoughts, is still alive; and that the father to whom you have confessed yourself was once that Theodosius, who is now so much lamented. The love which we have had for one another, will make us more happy in its disappointments, than it could have done in its success. Providence has disposed of us for our advantage, though not according to our wishes, consider your Theodosius still as dead, but assure yourself of one who will not cease to pray for in you  
Father Francis.

Constantia saw that the handwriting agreed with the contents of the letter and upon reflecting on the voice, the person, the behaviour, and above all the extreme sorrow of the father during her confession, she discovered Theodosius in every particular. After having wept with tears of joy, it is enough, says she, he is still in being—I shall live with comfort and die in peace.  
E. M. P. D.

### From the New York Journal of Commerce.

### THE BREATH OF DEATH.

There is a small round valley in the island of Java in the form of a large kettle. This place, which contains only a few acres, is called “the Valley of Death,” because no man, bird, or beast, can descend into it and live to make their escape. As you approach the banks of this fatal valley, within which no tree or living vegetable is ever seen, your blood is chilled within you as you look down upon the whitened skeletons of men and animals, who have here fallen victims either to accident or rashness. But what is most surprising, and would be altogether incredible without the testimony of facts and daily experience, is that many of the inhabitants, although warned by the fate of others before them, venture presumptuously into the abode of death, and are irrevocably lost. It is now very well ascertained that the deadly poisonous air of this valley is carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than common air, and is formed by the decomposition of bituminous matter in the bottom of the valley, Java being, as is well known, a volcanic island, the gas rises to a certain height in the valley, and then throws off in subterranean passages, as it does also in the Grotto del Cane, or Dog’s Grotto in Italy.

Were our own house situated upon the margin of this gaseous lake of death, how careful should we be to counsel and instruct our children and family, in order to prevent them falling into a death at once so sud-

den and awful. And how should we guard our own footsteps too, when travelling upon the brink of the clayey and slippery steep, lest some false step should in a moment launch us into this open sepulchre. But strange to tell, we convert our houses and cellars into just such a valley of death, whenever we kindle a fire of charcoal, or any kind of coal, either in grates, or furnaces, or stoves, unless we have the furnace grates &c immediately in the chimney or conducting to it directly, and unless the atmosphere is of sufficient density to carry off the gas as fast as it is formed by the burning the coal. Otherwise the gas, being heavier than common air, will settle like water into the lowest place, and when once breathed into the lungs, it produces almost instant death. It is extremely dangerous in stormy weather to sit or sleep in a room with coal fire of any kind, if the winds blow the smoke and gas into the room. And opening the windows does not always answer. The door must be opened, so as to let the gas off at the bottom of the room. Otherwise, little children whose heads are not as high as the window, will certainly lose their lives. Frequently by shutting the valves of stoves in order to save the heat, this same “valley of death” is produced. Particular pains should be to instruct servants in regard to this thing. Frequently the burning of a lamp in a small room produces the like fatal and deadly effect. In a cellar or vault where vegetable fermentation is going on to any extent, we must remember that there is but a step between us and death. Also in small rooms where many people are assembled, with the doors shut, the pure air is immediately breathed by those present, and the vital part of it, or the oxygen as is supposed, coming as it were in contact with the blood in the lungs, takes from the blood the superabundance of carbon it has acquired by circulation, and forms carbonic acid—and consequently the

gas, a deadly poison, the same fatal air that fills the “valley of death” in Java. The fatal effects of breathing this gas in various ways are truly alarming. Many who do not faint and die immediately are yet materially injured by it for years. But people will not believe. They still allow charcoal to be burned in their cellars in portable furnaces, even when there is no fire place or possible escape for the gas. They still keep their doors closed with coal fires when the pressure of the atmosphere is taken off, or when the wind blows the gas back into the room. Only yesterday a gentleman fainted and was carried out of his office insensible or dead; and this is only one instance of the hundreds and thousands who are thus suddenly launched into this “valley of death.” They still go into crowded rooms and send their children into crowded schools, where the air is vitiated from day to day, if not from generation to generation, and in all this, like the foolish Javanese, they suppose that they are exceptions in the human family, and that they shall escape from injury. I have one favor to ask of this class of people—I ask them to go with me to the island of Java—to accompany me to “the fatal valley”—and while they stand upon the brink and look down upon the ghastly, frightful bones, that if then they are determined to make a plunge, they will at least consent to leave their children in the enjoyment of free and healthful air.

### J. MACADAM, Jr.

FISH HATCHED BY FOWLS.—The Chinese have taken a fancy to hatch fish under fowls. For this purpose they collect from rivers and ponds the gelatinous matter which contains the eggs of fish, put into vessels, and sell to the proprietors of ponds. When the hatching season arrives a fowl’s egg is emptied of its usual contents, and this gelatinous matter is put in. The entrance is hermetically sealed—and it is put under a hen. After some days the eggs are again opened, and placed, in a vessel of water heated by the sun. This is kept in his rays until the little fish become strong enough to bear the external temperature.

### In Sweden there is a strange superstition, that the nobility and great men possess on Christmas a temporary power of self transformation into wolves, when they devour sheep, empty the beer cellars, &c.



**THE BORDERER.**

*Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri.*

**SNOW-HILL, MD.**

Tuesday, March 3, 1855.

Snow commenced falling here on Thursday evening last, and continued until late on Friday night. The Western mail due yesterday morning, had not arrived, when our paper was put to press. This failure is, doubtless, attributable to the state of the roads.

**FRANCE!**

We lay before our readers (to the exclusion of other matter, intended for this paper) copious extracts from foreign papers, in relation to our affairs with France. Comment is unnecessary.

**VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.**

The packet ship *Havre*, Captain Stoddard, has arrived at N. Y. from Havre, bringing dates to the 13th ult.

The New York Mercantile says—Capt. Stoddard, of the *Havre*, reports that the President's message was handed at Havre on the 6th; that it created much sensation on 'Change, at Havre. It was reported at Havre that notes had been exchanged between Mr. Livingston and Admiral De Rigny, the purport of which was understood to be that the bill would have been brought forward in the Chambers on the 12th, with every prospect of success, but that in consequence of the excitement occasioned by the threat in the President's message, the subject would not be brought forward during that excitement; and further, that if our Congress gave their sanction to the measure proposed by the President, the French Government would consider a declaration of war, and make immediately reprisals.

London states that he thinks the general opinion was against paying the claim until they could hear further from this country, in order to ascertain how Congress would treat the subject. Those who had been in favour of an immediate payment, were now against it, as they were unwilling to be driven into it. It was reported at Havre, that Mr. Welles, the American banker at Paris, had sold out largely in the French funds in consequence of the threatened difficulties between the two countries.

It was the opinion of the prominent American merchants at Havre, that the claims would have been settled but for the threat in the President's message.

The news is of the highest importance. The President's Message had reached France, and the Journals are filled with comments. It appears the French Chambers had fixed upon the 12th to take up the subject of the American Treaty, and there was a fair prospect that the indemnity would have been granted. The arrival of the message appears to have been most unfortunate, nothing had transpired as to the course the Government would take. We are therefore obliged to copy the impressions of the people from the tone and opinions of the French Journals, which we have done most fully.

From all that we can gather, it appears that the Message will have very unfavorable effect. France will not be incited into any measures for the preservation of peace, and most if not all the Journals entertain the belief, that the United States, which has so much at stake, will not put the threats of President Jackson in execution. What these feelings and sentiments, we fear an accurate adjustment of our difficulties will not be very speedy. We give the following—

**President Jackson's MESSAGE**

The Constitution says, that all are unanimous in feeling that the dignity of France has been wounded by the President's message, but he is deceived if he supposes that his message will induce the legislative bodies to give a sanction which they have once refused. Whatever may be the tumorous habits of the Chambers, they will not, in the face of the country, appear to yield to fear. The United States have rained their cause even if their claims had been legitimate. The conduct of the French Ministry in this unfortunate dispute, has not a little contributed to render the solu-

tion difficult, after having, with inconceivable stupidity, recognized a debt which the restoration had constantly disavowed. It pledged itself, with still greater stupidity, to bring the question again before the Chambers immediately after the convocation, to ask again for that sanction which had been formerly refused. This promise has not been kept, and Gen. Jackson justly complains.

The Temps expresses its regret at President Jackson's prejudging, with hostile feelings a question which he ought to have known was to be submitted to a new legislature in France. There is, in the affair of the 25 millions claimed by the United States, a question of Constitutional right, which the Chief of a Constitutional state ought to have better appreciated than the President has done. France has little uneasiness to feel from these bravadoes, which, in fact, have been dictated by certain interests within her own boundaries. What is just cannot reasonably be refused, but it remains to be decided whether valid claims ought not to remain unanswered, when the form of spirit, in which they are made, would render satisfaction an act of dishonor neither the representatives nor the government of France require any impulse to stimulate them to do what is consistent with the dignity, and honor of the country, but the Cabinet ought to resign in favor of a new one that is better able to bring this question to an issue as well as many others.

The Courier Francais says—"this Document bears the impression of an irritation which we expected, without, however, conceiving that it should or would be carried to such a degree of violence. It is not very edifying to hear a government, which professes the eternal principles of Liberty and Justice, declaring its resolution to avenge itself upon individuals for supposed wrongs done by their government, and proposing a confiscation or something approaching to a confiscation, of their property, as a political measure within the rules of common right. The ill humor of the President has led him to find indications of evil intention in certain circumstances attending the conduct of France, which in themselves were perfectly insignificant; it has also made him assume a menacing tone which ill accords with those conciliating inclinations of which he made so much parade. His threats will produce no effect. A rupture would be fully as prejudicial to America as to France, and he will think twice before he resorts to any measures, which would suspend the relations of amity between the two countries, commerce has nothing to apprehend from this point. If the U. States have a right to demand what they conceive to be due to them, France has a right to resist such demands, if she considers them too exorbitant. It is a fault in the message that it does not admit this reciprocity.

The National says.—Of President Jackson's threat we shall merely observe that it is not a little singular that it should reach Paris, on the very day that the *Moniteur* published by command, the absurd factum of Mr. Talleyrand on the success of French diplomacy, and the merit of the Boya wisdom.

The Quotidienne considers President Jackson's threats to be so ridiculous that it is impossible to take them to the letter. To say nothing of the Naval power of France, how can it be supposed that the American Government would resort to an expedition that would be more injurious to the Americans than to the French?

The *moniteur* announces officially that the King has accepted the resignation of the Prince de Talleyrand as Ambassador to England, and has appointed Gen. Sebastain to be his successor.

The *Journal des Debats* deplors the unexpected appearance of a document which deeply wounds the national feelings of a great people, more especially at a moment when the American Treaty was again about to be brought under discussion. It should however be remarked, that one only of the three powers of the American States has spoken, and that one, by his past life and recollections, his military habits, and, perhaps, the embarrassment of his situation, might easily have been drawn beyond the bounds of prudence and reason.—While the two others are silent, we are not warranted in putting a serious construction upon a menace which could never be realized without the sanction of the constitutional powers; we nevertheless acutely feel a language to which it would be easy to answer, if we wished to return remembrance for remembrance, threat for threat: France has rarely had her honor called in question, nor is that the only quality which is not denied to her. As the American question now stands, it calls for the most seri-

ous meditation. The treaty itself is neither less just nor less politic than it was before, but a question of dignity complicates the political question. The Government will doubtless view the matter in its two-fold light and will endeavor to conciliate the national honor with the faith of treaties.

The Temps considers that the dispute between France and America is not of a nature to bring about a collision whose consequence would be equally fatal to the people of both countries. It is said that an understanding exists between the three powers of the American states, to the effect that the Chamber of Representatives will make the grant necessary for the hostile measures projected by President Jackson, which the Senate will reject; and that all will be known in Paris in time for the French Chamber to vote the 25 millions, under the impression of that rejection. This is all very well; but such a plan to produce effect ought to remain secret. The Union it appears has its despot, who although temporary is no less absolute. His Government and his Chambers have already arrived at playing diplomatic comedy.

Translations from *Havre Journals* of 12th January.

We expected, with great anxiety, the moment when we could know the effect produced in Paris by the message of the President of the United States.

This moment is come, and the effect of the message has been of little effect in Paris. The motive that Gen. Jackson wanted to give to his menaces of hostilities appeared too weak to give a great deal of anxiety in France, and a war with the U. S. seemed to come from too great a distance to cause real alarm to a country so little maritime as ours.

Likewise, the impression that President Jackson and his co-diplomatists at Paris had been in hope without, any doubt, combined with the famous message, to produce any effect, has entirely failed.

The *Courier Francais*, says: "A remarkable peculiarity in the President's Message, is that he does not appear to admit that the French Government met with an insurmountable obstacle in the refusal of the chamber. The President imputes to the will of Ministers alone the non-execution of the ratified treaty, without taking into account that the constitution grants to the Chamber of Deputies upon all pecuniary stipulations of the Government, whether resulting from diplomatic treaties or private arrangements."

From the *Paris Journal* (moderate) *Le Temps*.

A proclamation of an unexpected violence had reached us from across the Atlantic. It is the chief of a pretended liberal public, who addresses it to France, liberal and just.

It is to be regretted that General Jackson has shown himself, in this affair, the functionary of a pretension which he knows must be submitted by us to a new legislature. Settling aside the rights of the U. States and the delays of which they pretend to have a right to complain, there is in this affair of 25 millions to which they lay claim, a question of constitutional law, which ought to have been better understood and appreciated by the Chief of a State, governed by the most rigorous constitutional principles.

Notwithstanding some declamatory precautions against the language being construed into an intention to intimidate France, it is too clear that in this affair, General Jackson has shown himself, similar to what has been in his difficulties with the Bank; that is to say—an arrogant logician and a self-willed patriot.

France need not be uneasy about these bravadoes, which certain private interests have no doubt dictated, particularly as these interests are not circumscribed by the limits of the Union, and that it would not be difficult to designate that corner of Paris, from which they may have proceeded, the advice followed by the writers of the Message.

We prejudice in no way the manner in which this delicate question will be considered by the French Chambers. We are persuaded that where the honor and dignity of the whole country is concerned, neither its representatives nor the government itself, will ever require any impulse to stimulate it to action.

It is only to be regretted anew, that the whole ministry did not accept the proposal of Mr. Broglio, and make room for a new cabinet better calculated to bring the question of the United States and many others to a solution.

Private Correspondence of the *Journal Du Havre*. A great passage was made to profit by the kind of panic produced by the Message of the President of the United States, to prevent the law for the 25 millions, but ministers who have so many other causes of embarrassment made objections to it, and probably the law in question will be adjourned until after the fall of the present cabinet.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE!**

**American Minister ordered from France; French Minister recalled;—Warlike measures by the French Government.**

By the packet ship *Orpheus*, at New York from Liverpool, on Wednesday, very important advices have been received from France. The Paris dates are to the 14th January, and the news furnished is of vast consequence. France has recalled her Minister from this country, and the American Minister had taken his passports, and was about, or had taken his departure for England. This step is considered in Europe as a usual declaration of war.

This news will occasion a shock throughout the whole country. It is unexpected, and the decisive measure of France will no doubt be regarded by many as unnecessary and uncalled for. The action of Congress in preparing for war, will no doubt be prompt, and a bloody and desperate conflict will probably speedily ensue.

Should the declaration of war on the part of France, be immediate, and before our merchants have an opportunity of calling in their ships, the destruction of American property will be immense, as the commerce of this country vastly exceeds that of France. We make the following extracts from the foreign journals.

Extract of a Letter, dated Liverpool, Jan. 15.

The aspect of affairs between your country and France is not pleasant. From present appearances, there is no reason to suppose the payment stipulated for in the treaty will be made, and the matter therefore will rest with Congress what measures, if any are now to be adopted.

From the *London Morning Post* of Friday, Jan. 16.

An extraordinary express has brought us the whole of the Paris journals of Wednesday. The *Moniteur* publishes in its official part the following important article.

"The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified the resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris, informing him at the same time that the passports which he may be in need of, in consequence of that communication, are at his disposal."

In executions of the engagements entered into by France the Project of Law relative to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies. A clause will be added to it, intended to protect (guarantee) eventually such French interests as may be endangered."

The *Journal des Debats* inserts the foregoing article, the impending publication of which, having been rumoured on Tuesday evening, is noticed in most of the other journals of Wednesday morning. The Temps cannot persuade itself that the Bill will be presented to the Deputies.

"It is this evening affirmed," says the *National*, "that the *Moniteur* of to-morrow morning is to announce that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister has received his passports, and that M. Serrurier, Minister of France in the United States, has been recalled. War is therefore declared." But at the same time that the Royalty of the 7th of August gives such satisfaction to its outraged dignity it orders its Ministers to present, after to-morrow, to the Chambers of Deputies, the Treaty with the United States, and in the course of eight days peace will be made." Our Paris Correspondent, observes that the *Moniteur's* announcement has excited more derision than alarm.

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Notwithstanding this salva, the plan-dealing Republican took the intimation about the passports in its literal sense; and, without condescending to enter into further explanations, accepted the immediate measures for quitting the French capital and territory with as little delay as possible. In this view, as an American vessel might not be ready at any of the out ports, he marked his route at once for England. It is true he leaves the first Secretary of Charge d'Affaires, behind him; but we are persuaded, that this is the effect of mutual arrangement, in which the French Cabinet, and not the American Minister, took the initiative. Those sturdy Republicans have a singular knack of tearing to pieces the web of an artful and tortuous diplomacy.

We can easily figure to ourselves the astonishment of De Rigny, when he saw that the Americans, instead of making a single effort to soothe the wounded vanity of his government, took him at his word; and, for aught we know, the project of law, respecting the American claims, may be as much due to the dignified conduct of Mr. Livingston, as to a sense of justice on the part of the Cabinet of the Palatines.

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND. From the *Liverpool Jour*.

As far as we can calculate, the number of members of Parliament elected up to this time amount to 456 of which 290 are reformers, and 166 are ministerial, giving a clear balance of one hundred and twenty four in favour of reform and against ministers. This is a pretty considerable balance, and must strike terror into the hearts of Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington. The whole majority over Tories, in the new Parliament, may be fairly estimated at the probable amount of nearly two hundred.

A letter from a great House in London, dated Jan 16th, says that Mr. Livingston was assured that the French Ministers would present the indemnity bill in good faith, and urge its passage. And the writer says he has good reason for the opinion that it is no hostile or irritating measure should be adopted by the American Congress during its present session the French Chambers will pass the bill. The writer of this letter is possessed of many sources of information, and his opinion is entitled to as much consideration perhaps, as that of any mercantile man in Europe.

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N. J. Jones Com: Extract of a Letter dated Liverpool Jan 15.

The aspect of affairs between your country and France is not pleasant. From present appearances, there is no reason to suppose the payment stipulated for in the treaty will be made, and the matter therefore will rest with Congress what measures, if any are now to be adopted.

From the *London Morning Post* of Friday, Jan. 16. An extraordinary express has brought us the whole of the Paris journals of Wednesday. The *Moniteur* publishes in its official part the following important article.

"The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified the resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris, informing him at the same time that the passports which he may be in need of, in consequence of that communication, are at his disposal."

In executions of the engagements entered into by France the Project of Law relative to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies. A clause will be added to it, intended to protect (guarantee) eventually such French interests as may be endangered."

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In 1800, a commercial treaty between France and the U. States was signed. It established the principle of free navigation, and the rights and obligations of neutral flags and states. This principle of maritime neutrality was again consecrated in 1803 by a treaty between the two countries, which had for its object the cession of Louisiana to America; and on the other hand, the granting of commercial advantages to France. The principle that the flag covered the merchandise, and that right of search should not be allowed, was adopted by secondary maritime powers for their protection; but England, as mistress of the ocean, would not consent to it, and, therefore immediately after the treaty of 1803 had been signed, issued new Orders in Council, submitting neutral flags to the right of search, and even to impressment, and compelled American vessels to touch at English ports, and discharge or recharge their cargoes, before proceeding to their future destination. Of these Orders in Council, it is unnecessary to pronounce any opinion as they gave rise to a French and European war, and to a resistance upon which history has already decided.

In 1805, new Orders in Council imposed new restrictions, which were again opposed, and in 1806 England declared all the ports between Brest & the Mouth of Elbe in a state of blockade. This continual blockade was met by the savage and odious decrees of Berlin and Milan and the battle of Waterloo in 1815, decided the long contested disputes. In 1803 and 1805, the U. States of America, submitted without hesitation to the Order of the Council. It is said that this line of conduct was dictated by the old federal party, which was always opposed to France & which dominated in seaport towns in all the Northern States. Nay, the contrary, replied to these Orders of the Council by the decree of Berlin, which declared the British Isles in a state of blockade. In having recourse to this measure, Napoleon said to the Americans, 'You always admit the pretensions of England; you suffer her cruisers to visit your vessels; you allow yourselves to be conducted into British ports, or you go there by her orders. Besides this, you pay a tax on the cargoes which you carry. Thus you constitute yourselves the vassals and the subjects of England. The moment you so do, I consider you no longer as Americans. In my eyes, your ships are English ships—your cargoes are English cargoes—and in one word, you have nationalized your flag.' The U. S. thus found herself placed between the menaces of France and the Order in Council of England, and witnessed off the American coast off impressment of sailors on American vessels, and the attack of the Chesapeake. In 1807, the President, Jefferson, ordered all American ships to enter into American ports, and thus to prevent the meditated attacks on the independence of the American navy.

This order was made in the ignorance of the decree of Napoleon, of Milan but in knowledge of his decrees of Berlin. The Execution of this order, issued by President Jefferson, became very difficult, and was eluded by many American vessels, which continued to convey English Merchandise, to those German, Austrian, Italian, and Spanish ports, which were not occupied by French troops. The American Government subsequently issued an order, prohibiting American vessels from having communication with France or Great Britain, but re-establishing all relations with the other Powers. When this last order of the American Government, prohibiting any intercourse with France, was published, Napoleon took into his head to consider this measure as a declaration of rupture between France and America, and founded his quarrel on the fact, that, as he had permitted American vessels, which were in the French ports, to return to the U. States on the demand of Jefferson, that now America had no right to prohibit the intercourse of American vessels with France. This was most absurd reasoning on the part of Napoleon; for, inasmuch as had complained of American vessels holding intercourse with England, and submitting to English search, &c. the moment the Government of the U. States declared that no intercourse should take place with either France or England, in American vessels, he (Napoleon) ought to have been satisfied; but he was not so, and he signed at Rambouillet a decree, ordering that every vessel carrying an American flag, which should from the 20th of May following be brought into or enter a French port, or a part of any French colony, or of any country occupied by its armies should be seized, and the produce thereof be paid in the sinking

fund of the National debt. By virtue of this abominable decree, which was most outrageously unjust, various seizures were made in the port of St. Sebastian and in other places of American vessels. In addition to this, at the epoch of the expedition of St. Domingo, several American vessels were burnt on the high seas by the French fleet, with no other object than to prevent, by that means, the secret of its expedition from being discovered. These seizures and this destruction of property are the basis of the American claims made to day—claims which are most just and undeniable and which no one who respects France and her national honor, can refuse to recognize. On the 2d November 1810, the Government of the U. States recalled its decree of "Non intercourse" as far as France was concerned and required England to revoke her Orders in Council within a short time. In 1811 and 1812, when the relations between the two countries were established, and when negotiations were opened for the adoption of a treaty founded on the principle of maritime neutrality. Mr Barlow, the American Minister, demanded of Napoleon 70 millions of francs as an indemnity for past seizures and losses, and Napoleon went as far as to offer 80 millions. He thus recognized as far as America was concerned, the injustice of his barbarous decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the flagitiousness of the burning of American vessels by the French fleet proceeding to St. Domingo. In the mean time the U. States had declared war against England and Napoleon, then engaged in his expedition against Russia, invited Mr. Barlow, however, never reached him, and died on his journey. This matter remained in a state of suspension until the month of January, in the year 1814, when France was invaded by all her former allies, and when the U. S. alone continued their war against the British flag and British navy. Napoleon, being desirous of standing well with America, directed the Duke of Vicenza to examine the claims made, principally with reference to the burning of the ships by the St. Domingo fleet, and these were said to be just and right to the extent of 18 million of francs.—This did not include the claims for seizures of American vessels, by virtue of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

Then arrived the restoration of peace, and although the annual Message of the President always referred to the subject, yet no direct negotiations were renewed until 1818. From 1818 to 1830, the question was always on the tapis. Delay was added to delay, and intrigue to intrigue, and in the meantime, the claims of the merchants and American subjects were bought up by a few individuals for the lowest possible prices.—Prince Polignac pretends that France owes nothing to America. At length came the Revolution of 1830. In 1831 the negotiations were renewed, and a treaty was signed, by which France agreed to pay 25 millions of francs to the U. S. For a long time Mr. Casimir Perier endeavoured to reduce the sum to 15 millions, but America would not consent, and the Treaty was signed. For three years this Treaty was kept secret by the French Government, and it was not till 1834 that it was presented to the French Chamber of Deputies for its ratification.

The Chamber of Deputies refused its approbation, on the ground that a compensation had been granted, indirectly, for the seizure of American vessels in Spanish ports, by a treaty which was made between Spain and the U. S., by which the former power ceded the Florida to America; and, therefore, that France is not bound to pay any sum of money to the U. S., that Government having already been indemnified for its losses in respect of seizures, by the Spanish cession of the Florida. Still, at any rate, the burning of the ships by the St. Domingo fleet, remains to be paid for, and yet the treaty has been wholly rejected. This has led to the determination of the President of the U. States; and it may end in another American war.

I am, sir, yours, &c.  
I. O. U.

**NAVAL.**  
Our Navy Yard at Charlestown presents at this moment rather a busy scene: a number of the largest size guns, and a great quantity of ammunition were received at the yard while we were there a few days since, and we understand that more is on the way, and that order have been received to have the Constitution and Boston fitted for

as quick as possible, for mer is nearly ready, and the latter is on the Dry Dock. She has been newly coppered and is ready to come out. The Independence has been laid up some time, but as soon as the Boston is out, she is to go in. The "receiving ship" of the line, Columbus, is also to be got ready. The new Dry Dock is to be begun upon early in the spring, and a new ship house is also to be erected. All hands in the yard appear lively, and from the remarks of a number, we should think a war with any country would, to them be a very agreeable amusement.  
Boston Adv.

Paul Jones was the only American officer who was ever permitted to receive a title from a foreign Prince.—A resolution passed Congress in 1781, allowing him to receive the cross of military merit and the title of Chevalier from the court of Versailles.

**PUGILISM.**  
A public meeting was convened at the Court House in Elizabethtown, N. J. on the 7th inst with a view to devise proper measures to prevent an intrusion upon their shores, by a profligate emigration from ours.—Wm. Chetwood, Esq. Mayor of that borough, was called to the chair and James Crain appointed Secretary.—Appropriate resolutions were adopted; reprobatng the barbarous practice of pugilism—and a committee appointed to prepare and circulate a memorial to the legislature of that state, now in session, praying for rigorous enactments to suppress it. The memorial has been printed, and solicits the passage of a law, rendering it a high misdemeanor in any way to aid or assist in transporting persons to our shores for such a purpose, and also making it high misdemeanor in all who land for such a purpose, subjecting also the boat or other vehicle of conveyance, to seizure, and forfeiture. If any law can be framed by our legislature that may aid in putting down this disgraceful practice, we hope it may be adopted.  
N. Y. Com.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, a day or two since. Mr. Ward presented the petition of Clinton Roosevelt, of New York, wherein he sets forth that he has discovered a mode of propelling steam vessels of war, which are capable of approaching an enemy's vessel of any force, and by means of a torpedo affixed to the prow projecting under water, destroy the vessel attacked without endangering the steam battery Mr. W. stated that the petitioner had furnished certificates from Professors Renwick & Hackley, of New York, that they have examined the principle on which this improvement is founded, and that it appears to them to be feasible; that they are not aware of any important practical difficulties which would prevent its being carried into effect.

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
A special session of the Legislature of Mississippi was convened on the 19th ultimo, by the Governor of the State for the purpose of electing a Senator to Congress in the place of Mr. POINDEXTER, whose term of service will expire on 3d of March next. The House of Representatives passed a resolution to go into the election on the 24th but the Senate refused to concur, and postponed the resolution indefinitely. The election, therefore, stands over until the next regular session of the Legislature in Jan. next.

**Merchants Bank of Baltimore**  
The debate upon the details of the bill for incorporating this institution, and the various amendments offered thereto, was resumed on Saturday and occupied the House of Delegates until a late hour on Saturday. Several admirable speeches were delivered, and the House finally became quite excited. The object of several of the amendments offered on Saturday went to provide against a violation of the faith of State as pledged to the existing Baltimore Banks, or else to return to these Banks the consideration which they have paid for the exclusive privilege of banking within said City for the time to which their charters were extended. A decided majority of the House however continued to sustain the bill for chartering this Bank, without paying any regard to those stipulations.—Several amendments proposed by friends to the bill were adopted. Having after four o'clock got through the details of the bill, Mr. Merriek called for the previous question, which the house sustained, and the bill passed by a vote of 47 to 24.  
Annapolis Republican.

**MURDER.**  
The Newburgh (N. Y.) Gazette gives the details of another horrible murder, of a wife by her husband, in the domestic sanctuary,—the direct result of drunkenness! Our only purpose, in recording such atrocities, is to aid the cause of TEMPERANCE, by the awful lessons which they convey. The Newburgh paper says:  
The murderer is named Peter Crines. He returned home drunk from a wood frolic, sent one of his children for a whip, with which he beat his wife till it was worn out; he then went himself for others, and beat her till he had worn out seven whips. He also kicked and stamped upon her, threw her upon the fire and dragged her out again, until she had become almost senseless.—He then placed her upon the bed and lay beside her. In a short time in consequence of her groaning the unfeeling wretch kicked her upon the floor. After leaving her there a while he arose, and again laid her on the bed, saying to his little girl that her mother was dying, but refused to let the alarm be given to the neighbors until about an hour after her death. This brutal murder was committed in the presence of his family, the oldest a girl of 13 years of age, who were deterred from giving the alarm by the threats of the father to kill them likewise.—The mother was the daughter of a respectable inhabitant of Minisink and has left five children. Crines is now in Goshen jail.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.  
**CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.**  
We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease—without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirits of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces strangury, when the dose should be diminished a little and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been long using without advantage, the usual and other most powerful remedies for this troublesome and painful malady.

**FROST BITTEN.**  
A seaman offers the following recipe, which he says in all instances has effected immediate relief.—Take one ounce of copperas, mix it with one quart of water, (blood warm) and bathe the parts affected; in bathing three or four times a cure has always been obtained.  
Nantucket Inq.

**Communicated.**  
DIED in this Town on Wednesday night last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Hetty Taylor, consort of John T. Taylor, Esq., in the 39 year of her age.  
Mrs. Taylor, was respected by all who knew her and affectionately regarded by those who knew her in the intimate relations of life, her death hath excited deep and general sympathy in our society; whether her life be viewed in the relation of the christian wife, the mother or the friend, it presents an example well worthy of imitation.

**HAT MANUFACTORY.**  
**FRANCIS MEZICK,**  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Snow-Hill, & the public generally that he has commenced the **HATTING BUSINESS,** in Snow-Hill. His front shop is situated on the corner of Washington street and Green's alley—and on the lot whereon Mr. Moses C. Smith keeps tavern. He will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of Hats, made in the best and most fashionable style. The public are assured that all orders will be promptly and faithfully attended to, and that his work will equal any for neatness, durability and cheapness. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.  
N. B.—Furs and skins of all kinds will be purchased, or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.  
F. MEZICK.  
March 3, 1835.

**Twenty Dollars REWARD.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, living near Snow-Hill, Worcester county, Md., on the 18th ultimo, a negro boy named **PERRY,** he is about seventeen years of age—had on when he left home a dark suit of Virginia cloth;—good shoes and stockings, and an old fur hat—no other clothing is recollected, as he left home about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Perry is rather of a dark complexion, full mouth, large white teeth, thick lips and full eyes. All persons are hereby forewarned of harbouring or entertaining said boy—also all masters and owners of vessels are hereby forewarned of conveying him away at their peril,—any person that will take up said boy, and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward if taken out of the county; and if taken in the county Ten Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.  
**PARKER SELBY.**  
March 3, 1834.

**A Sale of the ESTATE** of the Reverend Samuel McElwee, will take place at the residence of his widow in Snow Hill, on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th of March, at 2 o'clock. The said sale to consist of all the Household goods and a valuable collection of books. Terms of sale CASH.  
**RUTH McELWEE.**  
February 24, 1835.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
**THOMAS DAVIS,** vs. **BILL IN CHANCERY.**  
Jas. Dirickson, and others. **November Term, 1834.**

**THE** Subscriber being appointed by the Court of Worcester County, in the above Case, to sell the Real Estate of **LITTLETON TOWNSEND,** late of Worcester County deceased. Hereby give notice that in pursuance of the above appointment, as Trustee he will proceed to sell at public sale at the Berlin Hotel, in Berlin, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, as much of the real estate of the said Townsend as may be sufficient to pay the said Townsend's debts. The terms of Sale will be a credit of twelve months, by the purchaser giving his or their note, with approved security upon the payment of the whole purchase money and not before, the Trustee will give a good deed for the same free and clear from all claims of the plaintiff and defendants or those claiming by them, through or under them or either of them.  
The sale to commence at 5 o'clock, P. M. The creditors of Littleton Townsend are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.  
**JAMES DIRICKSON,** Trustee.  
Feb. 24, 1835.

**WILLIAM BURBAGE,** Executor of William Bassitt, 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 & 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 Seal of the Orphan's Court of Worcester County. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day of February 1835.  
L. F. 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 Testamentary on the personal estate of William Bassitt, 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 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand & seal this 11th day of February 1835.  
**WILLIAM BURBAGE,** Executor of Wm. Bassitt, deceased.

**NOTICE.**  
THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified, that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Law of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his appearance before the Judges of Worcester County Court, to shew such allegations and objections as may be filed against his final discharge.  
**JAMES JONES,**  
March 3, 1835.

**GORDON M. HANDY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
OFFICE where Col. E. K. Wilson, lately deceased, formerly occupied, opposite the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins, November 11, 1834.

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned (commissioners appointed by Worcester County Court, to value and divide the real estate of Joshua Sturgis, late of said county deceased, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we will meet on the premises on Wednesday the first day of April next between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

CHARLES PARKER,  
JOHN DALE,  
LITTLETON DRYDEN  
ROBERT ESHAM,  
ROBERT JONES,  
Commissioners.

February 17, 1835.

**PETER W. HALEY,**

vs.  
Feneta G. Davis, and others.  
Worcester County Court.

Nov. Term 1834—Feb. 2, 1835.

ORDERED by the Court (a former order of this court not having been complied with) that the sale as made and reported by Levi Duncan, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Burton Davis, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown to the Court on or before the second day of May Term next—PROVIDED a copy of this order be published in a newspaper published in Worcester County once a week for at least three successive weeks before said day—The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be \$145 00

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk

Four copy, Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Cler

February 17, 1835.

In the matter of the petition of

ROBERT DUER,

next friend of Anna Maria Boyer

and others, infant children of

Francis A. Boyer, deceased.

ORDERED by Worcester County

Court, sitting as a Court of

Equity, this fifteenth day of Novem-

ber in the year of our Lord eighteen

hundred and thirty four, That the

report of sales, made by Irving

Spence this day as Trustee, be rat-

ified and confirmed, unless cause to

the contrary be shown on or before

the second day of next May Term.

Provided a copy of this order be

published once a week for three

successive weeks before the said

second day of next Term.

The report states the amount of

sales under the said decree to be six

hundred and seventy three dollars

and seventy five cents.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY,

Clerk

True copy,

Test, J. C. HANDY, Clerk

February 10, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.

On application of Mary W. Townsend,

administratrix of Peter Townsend, late

of Worcester county dec'd. It is order-

ed that she give the notice required by

law, warning creditors to exhibit their

claims against the said deceased's es-

tate, with the vouchers thereof, and

that she 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 Or-

phans Court of Worcester

County, I have hereto set my hand

and affixed the public seal of my

office this 11th day February, 1835.

L. P. Spence, Reg. 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 administration on

the personal estate of Peter Townsend,

late of said County dec'd. All persons

having claims against the said de-

ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit

the same with the vouchers thereof to

the subscriber on or before the 10th

of December next, they may otherwise

be excluded from all benefit of the

said estate. Given under my hand and

seal this 11th day of February, 1835.

MARY W. TOWNSEND, Admin-

istratrix of Peter Townsend, deceased.

February 24, 1835.

**Magsistrates Blanks**

For sale at this Office.

**TIN MANUFACTORY.**

**WM. B. STUART,**

Respectfully informs the Citizens of

Snow-hill, and the public gener-

ally, that he has opened his

**TIN MANUFACTORY,**

at the house a few doors below Mr.

James G. Messick's coach estab-

lishment, and near the public wharf,

where he is prepared to execute all

orders in his line, with promptness,

neatness, and durability. He re-

spectfully solicits a share of public

patronage.

N. B.—Pewter, Lead, Copper,

Brass, Rags and Feathers, will be

received in exchange, for all work

done.

January 27, 1835.

AN intelligent and active lad,

from 13 to 14 years of age, possessing

a good moral character, will be taken

as an apprentice to learn the above

business. W. B. S.

February 10, 1835.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE co partnership heretofore

existing between the subscri-

bers, under the firm of MILBY and

WAPLES, is this day dissolved by

mutual consent.—The concern will

hereafter be conducted by William

Milby, one of the late firm. The

books and notes of the late firm

will be settled by Joseph Waples,

who requests all persons to come

forward and settle their respective

accounts forthwith.

Wm. P. MILBY,

JOSEPH WAPLES.

Snow-hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

The subscriber presents his ac-

knowledgments to his many friends

and customers, for the patronage

extended to the late firm, and in-

forms them, that he will continue

the business as heretofore, at the

well known stand, formerly occu-

ped by Martin, Duffield and Cluff,

where he hopes by renewed atten-

tion to business, to merit a contin-

uance of favour. Wm. P. MILBY.

February 10, 1835.

**ATKINSON'S CASKET.**

FOR 1835.

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

THE publisher of this periodical,

which has now reached its ninth

volume, would respectfully announce,

that he is now engaged in making such

arrangements as will considerably in-

crease the attractions of the volume

for the year 1835. Profiting by the

experience of the past, as it has

made him more familiar with the lit-

erary taste of his readers, and desirous

of showing his gratitude for the lib-

eral patronage which has hitherto

been extended to the Casket by a dis-

cerning public, the proprietor feels

assured that he can do much towards

promoting the intellectual gratifica-

tion of his readers; and he is resolv-

ed to spare neither labor nor expense

in carrying into full effect the im-

provements he designs to make. In

general terms the contents of the Casket

for 1835, will be as follows:

Historical Sketches, Plates of fashions

Biography, Literature, Engravings,

Progress of Science, Music.

Natural History.

In addition to the improvements

noticed above, there will be an addi-

tional of twelve pages of reading

matter to each number of the Casket

without any additional charge. The

publisher has been induced to incur

the expense of this enlargement, on

account of his having been compelled,

in many instances during the past year,

to omit articles which he would have

gladly furnished. The enlargement

will be equivalent to the addition of

one fifth of the whole. Instead of 48

pages of matter, 60 will be furnished,

and the volume, at the end of the

year, will comprise 720 pages, instead

of 600 as formerly. In the additional

twelve pages: a

**Literary Port-Folio**

will be furnished, containing notices of

new publications, with occasional

sketches of their contents, and a vari-

ety of miscellaneous and literary read-

ings. It is confidently believed that

these improvements and additions

will be met by a corresponding lib-

erality on the part of the reading com-

munity.

**TERMS.**

Each number of the Casket will

contain 60 royal octavo pages of letter

press, on fine white paper, and four

pages on colored paper, forming a

cover, making in each number 64

pages. The work forms at the end

of the year, a volume of about 720

pages, to which an engraved title page

and a general index are added.

Subscription price \$2 50 when

paid in advance, \$3 00 if not paid until

the end of the year.

Complete sets of the Casket for

1828, 1829, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34

may be obtained at the publication

office.—Address [post paid]

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Pr.

36 Carter's Alley, Phil

February 17 1835.

**Trustee's Sale.**

IN

Chancery;

IN

Worcester

County court,

BILL, &c.

BY virtue of a decree passid in

the above named cause, the un-

dersigned Trustee named and ap-

pointed by said decree, will proceed

to sell to the highest and best bidder

on SATURDAY the seventh day

of March next, in the town of

Salisbury, at the tavern house of

Mr. Benjamin I. Dashiell, all the

right, title, interest, and estate of

the said William Parker, of in and to

the following real estate, mentioned

in the proceedings, or so much

thereof as may be sufficient accord-

ing to the prayer of the Bill filed in

the said cause—viz: all the right of

the said William, to a tract or part

of a tract of land called

**"Conclusion,"**

containing one hundred and fifty

acres more or less, and a tract or

part of a tract called

**"Partnership,"** or **"Partnership,"**

containing sixty one acres more or

less, situate, lying and being in

Worcester County, and which were

conveyed to the said Elish Parker,

deceased, by the said Wm. Parker,

by deeds bearing date the 10th day

of June 1823.

THE term of sale will be a cred-

it of twelve months, the purchaser,

or purchasers giving bond or bonds

to the said Trustee, for the purchase

money with good security, to be

approved of the Trustee. Sale to

commence at two o'clock P. M.

ELISHA P. PARKER,

Trustee.

February 10, 1835.

**Great Literary Enterprise.**

Prospectus of two new Volumes

OF

WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library"

has been for some time fairly clas-

sed amongst the established period-

ical publications of the country, hav-

ing obtained a credit and circula-

tion unprecedented, when the price

is considered, this certainly, by al-

lowing greater freedom to our ef-

forts, is calculated to render them

at once strenuous and more effect-

ual. The objects that Waldie's Li-

brary had in view, was the dissemi-

mination of good new books every

where at the cheapest possible rates,

and experience has proved that a

year's subscription will pay for

one hundred and sixty six dollars

worth of books at the London pri-

ces.

New and enlarged type. Volume

5, to be commenced early in Janu-

ary 1835, will be printed with new

and enlarged type, rendering the work

free from any objection that may

have been made by persons of weak

eyes.

The Journal of Bella Letters, prin-

ted on the cover, will be continued

without any charge. It contains ev-

ery week, reviews and extracts from

the newest and best books as they

Rev. P. H. Smith



# THE BORDERER.

VOLUME 26

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1835.

NUMBER 6.

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

### TERMS.

Two Dollars a Year (if paid in advance); or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid at the expiration of the year.

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

Advertisements published three times for One Dollar per square, and twenty-five cents per square for every subsequent insertion—large ones in proportion.

Administrators, Sheriff's and Constable's, advertising Sales will be credited until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be expected from the Officer.

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

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

PURSUANT to previous appointment, "The Worcester County Temperance Society," assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening the 24th ult. In the absence of the President, the Rev. C. H. MUSTARD, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair. An address was then delivered by Mr. James Laird Vallandigham; after which 14 new members were received. On motion of Gordon M. Handy, Esq. the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Vallandigham, for the very eloquent and interesting address, which he has just delivered, and that the Secretary request a copy for publication. The committee appointed to confer with the different Societies of the County, on the expediency of holding a convention in this place in the spring, made a favorable report, which was adopted.

On motion of T. R. P. Spence it was resolved, That the convention be held on Wednesday evening the 6th of May. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates from this Society,—Dr. John S. Martin, Rev. C. H. Mustard, Gordon M. Handy, Esq., J. L. Vallandigham, Esq. and George Hudson, Esq. March 4th, 1835.

### MR. CATON:

In accordance with a resolution of the "Worcester County Temperance Society," passed at its last meeting, I herewith transmit you a copy of the address delivered by myself, before said Society, on the 24th ult. I would just remark that it is originally delivered before a Society in the northern part of this County and there published; but as its circulation was limited, and there appears to be a desire for its republication, I cheerfully furnish it for that purpose.

J. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

### AN ADDRESS ON INTemperance,

By James Laird Vallandigham.

We have assembled, fellow citizens, this evening, for the purpose of enlisting our efforts in a cause of humanity and philanthropy. To enter into measures for arresting the progress of intemperance, which is productive of immense iniquity, and misery and degradation in our land, is an object worthy of our most strenuous efforts.

The vice in question, is so prevalent as to be truly alarming. It pervades all ranks and classes of society; it not only frequents the most degraded haunts of depravity, but it also seats itself at the common table, and profanes the sacred symbols by its unhallowed participation. It has filled our prisons with the degraded victims of crime, and our almshouses with the miserable dependants on charity, and it has thus added greatly to the expenses of civil government, has contributed to the unhappiness of multitudes, and to the disgrace of our beloved country. To excite an interest, then, in the cause of intemperance, is the object of this evening's meeting, and for this purpose, a few of the evils of intemperance will be presented

before you, and some remedies respectfully suggested.

We are told by physicians and others, who have investigated the subject, that ardent spirit contains no nourishment; is entirely unnecessary except in cases of sickness, and to a man in health is as needless as medicine; that the elevation of spirits on occasions is succeeded by a proportional depression, and that upon the whole, the bodily system is injured rather than benefited; that it is unnecessary in harvest-fields and other places of labor, as it affords neither additional strength, nor ability to bear fatigue; and as to its use for quenching thirst, it may be supplied by other liquids that are equally salutary.

The same authorities tell us, that ardent spirit is deleterious to the health—generates diseases—deranges the tone of the stomach—produces inflammation of the brain, palsies, apoplexies, dropsies, and insanity—and that no man can indulge in drinking without more or less injuring his health. Of this we have abundant proof in the bloated faces, red eyes, and tottering palsy-shaken limbs of many whom we daily see. The Cholera, that terrible plague, that has been sweeping over the nations of the old world, and many parts of our own country, it is said, attacks with almost unerring certainty, and with peculiar violence, those who are intemperate. It seems to have been sent by Providence to second the efforts of the Temperance Society, and should every other means fail, it may bring on the time, when the surface of the earth shall be no longer marked by the foot print of a drunkard.

Intemperance is a fruitful source of crime. It is a well known fact, that a great majority of the convicts in the jails and penitentiaries of our country, are the victims of this vice. Under its influence many have committed deeds from which, in their sober moments, they would have recoiled with horror. But not only so; the recklessness, which long-continued indulgence in this vice has brought on its votaries, prepares them for the commission of almost any wicked act; and the poverty which is its usual attendant, prompts them to it. Under these circumstances, it cannot but be a source of crime.

But intemperance is also an unproductive, & worse than an unproductive expense, both to our country and to those who indulge in it. The bringing to justice and punishing of those, who have committed crimes, that may be, either directly or indirectly, traced to it—crimes which would otherwise never have been committed—are a heavy burden to Government; and if it is true, that a majority of the convicts in all the prisons of our land, have been sent thither by this vice, more than half the expense of building and keeping these prisons, may be set down to its account—a sum, which, if laid out in rail roads, canals, and other works of public utility, that might be done, were intemperance suppressed, would add much to the beauty and convenience of the country. The money which is requisite to supply the daily tippler with drink, amounts to a considerable sum, and when to this are added the losses occasioned by waste of time, and by neglect of business, it is generally sufficient to ruin his estate—and to make him a bankrupt.

The prevalence of drunkenness in our country is a stain on our national character. Foreigners notice it, and usually attribute it to the cheapness of ardent spirit; but whatever be its cause, it should be removed. We boast of our national character; we have expended a vast amount of blood and treasure for its establishment and support; and we should not, therefore, permit so loathsome a vice as intemperance, any longer to characterize us as a nation.

Intemperance degrades the drunkard. His excesses impair his morals, his faculties and his fortune, and bring on a consciousness of inferiority, and of degradation from his former rank, which takes away alike the hope and the ability to rise.

Intemperance prostrates the intellect. This is the case, more or less with all those who are under its influence. The faculties of their minds become impaired and weakened. But how often has the melancholy sight been exhibited, of a man of giant intellect, who might have gathered to himself unending

laurels, and conferred the brightest honors on the land of his birth, falling a prey to this vice. His mind, once capable of the loftiest flights of fancy, and the profoundest depths of investigation, is enervated and debased by sensual indulgence. He passes his days entirely useless, or even a nuisance to society; and, at length, he, whose death might have been deplored by weeping thousands, and who might have had a splendid mausoleum erected to his memory, sinks.

"Unwept, unhonored and unsung" into the tomb, and the most appropriate epitaph that a friend could inscribe on the humble one that marks his last resting place, would be "O breathe not his name, let it lie in the shade."

Where cold and unhonored his ashes are laid.

Intemperance blasts bright prospects of future honor and usefulness. Is he a man of talents, and of promise, as a statesman that might adorn his country, or as a writer that might add to its literary reputation; and does he become intemperate? His glowing energies are quenched in "the flowing bowl" and his flattering prospects are forever destroyed. Is he a professional man, and does he become intemperate? He is incapacitated for business, his hopes of usefulness and eminence are blasted, and he goes down in obscurity or dishonor to the dust. Is he a mechanic, and does he become intemperate? He neglects his occupation, or but half-performs his work—his customers desert him—his means of earning a livelihood fail, and he leads a life of poverty and misery. Is he a farmer, and does he become intemperate? His fields that once waved with yellow harvests, lie desolate and uncultivated—his granaries and barns, once stored with fruit, fall into decay—his gardens and orchards & meadows that once bloomed in beauty, and were clothed in verdure, and loaded with produce, are overrun with weeds—and a blighting

prospects, and a ruin of all his interests, complete and irremediable ensue. And although intemperance has blunted the sensibilities, and brutified the feelings of the drunkard, so that he does not see or feel the withering desolation of his condition; there are those that do—his wife and his children feel it. Many a bright eye has been dimmed, and many a noble and affectionate heart has been broken, and many a form of scraph beauty, has sunk to an untimely grave—and many a child, that under proper culture,

"The rod of Empire might have stayed, Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

has pined in want and obscurity, beneath the blight of intemperance. But the miserable situation to which his excesses have reduced him, cannot always lie concealed from the drunkard. A moment of sober reflection sometimes recurs, and a view of his fallen and degraded condition, embitters like wormwood and gall his inmost soul. But he has no resolution to break the chains with which he is bound—and being unable to bear the sight of his degradation, he plunges again into the fearful vortex to drown reflection and extinguish feeling. For him there is now no hope. "The beauties of nature, the bounties of Providence, the love of woman, and the blessing of children," are presented to him in vain. He regards them not. He cares for naught, but indulging his beastly appetite for drink; his interest in life as to every thing else, has ceased; the world is to him a cheerless waste, and thus he proceeds still more and more degrading, and ruining himself; till "blind, and unwinged and weak, he sinks into the starless night of desolation."

How cheerless is the situation of the wife of the drunkard! For him she had left the protection and endearments of home, and to him had entrusted her happiness. Perhaps domestic bliss at first had crowned their union, and she looked forward to bright scenes of future felicity. But the demon of intemperance has entered the abode. The scene is changed. The fond husband and affectionate father has become the scourge of his family. The domestic circle in which he once took his supreme delight, and enjoyed his happiest hours, has lost its charm for him. The winning attentions of his wife, the prattle of his babes, the

calls of business, and the excitement of honorable ambition, are insufficient to recover him from his ruinous course. The whole care and education of the children are wrongfully thrown on the mother, and what is most discouraging, are daily counteracted by the example, and often by the precept of the father. On her too is cast all the burden of domestic management, tenfold increased by his negligence and wastefulness. She might even bear all this, did she ever meet with a complacent smile from him. But alas! the affection he had pledged her at the altar has been with drawn. He has ceased to be the participator of her joys and the kindener of her sorrows. Often when in the loneliness of midnight, she has anxiously awaited his return from some nocturnal revelry, instead of any tokens of affection, she has been met with cold indifference, or even repulsed with fiendish cruelty. Under these circumstances to what sanctuary shall she retire? to whom shall she unbosom her sorrows? to whom complain of the wounds inflicted by a husband? Alas! in mournful solitude, she is left to weep over her present wretchedness, heightened by the painful remembrance of "joys departed never to return."

What can be expected of the children of the drunkard? With his example before them, can they be otherwise than vicious? Will they learn the virtues of industry, good order, and economy, while they see him daily practising the contrary? Will they learn to be good citizens; to promote the happiness and prosperity of their country, and of mankind in general, when they behold a parent, as much as is in his power, degrading and injuring his country, and destroying the happiness of his fellow men? No; it is not to be expected. It is in such families that we are to look for the future inmates of the prison, and the almshouse; it is in such families that we are to look for the men, who brought up without principle, and a love of

ambition's beck, would prostrate the liberties of their country.

The Temperance cause, then, particularly concerns us as members of a Republic. In our country where the people rule, any thing affecting, to any great extent, the morals and habits of the community, and especially of the rising race, should be guarded against with peculiar vigilance. This is the case with intemperance. Let the time come when a majority of our citizens may be raised in the families of drunkards, and the evil consequences will soon be seen. Does any one say that such an idea is absurd? We answer it is not. Human nature is the same in all ages, and it has always been found, that in proportion as a country increases in wealth, and refinement, it becomes more luxurious and generally more vicious. With the growth of our country, then, unless means be used for its suppression, intemperance may be expected to increase. We are often warned of the danger of aspiring demagogues, and military chieftains, and history enforces the warning; but we should be no less on our guard against corruption of morals among the people, for while they remain virtuous, little is to be feared from either foreign invasion or domestic faction. Had the same spirit remained among the people of Athens, that once pervaded them, and which Demosthenes endeavored in vain to inspire, Philip of Macedon would never have led his victorious army through their gates. Had the same simplicity and virtue that characterized Rome in the days of her early prosperity, still continued, an ambitious Cæsar would never have waved his blood stained banner, over the ruins of her liberty. And should our country be destined to follow the fate of other Republics, the last patriot that survives her fall may behold her once glorious Constitution, not discovered by the sword of a military chieftain, and dyed in the blood of the victims of his ambition—not torn and trampled by the minions of a lawless despot; but scattered to the winds by a corrupt, luxurious, and licentious people.

The truth is, there is a degree of indifference on this subject, manifested by many, that is really astonishing. It can be attributed to nothing but the commonness of the evil, its general diffusion, and the gradual, instead of immediate ruin it occasions. The much greater

alarm which other scourges of the same, or even less destructive extent, must be entirely owing to the different shape, and manner in which they appear. The earthquake in a moment engulphs a city. The volcano bursts and covers whole towns and villages, with ashes and liquid fire. War visits a country—thousands fall in battle, and hundreds of families are made desolate. Pestilence sweeps abroad in a land—death on his pale horse rides in triumph, over a panic stricken people. It is the suddenness of these calamities, and our inability to resist them, that invest them with such terror. But intemperance, that may bear a comparison with any of these scourges, in the destruction and misery that it produces, because its effects are gradual, and we are accustomed from our infancy to view it, is regarded with almost entire indifference. In the contemplation of the earthquake, the volcano, war, and pestilence, there is something alleviating—they are the messengers of Providence, sent to execute his will; their extent and continuance are usually very limited, and their effects are felt but for a short time. In a few years the green grass grows over the spot, beneath which a city had been engulfed by an earthquake, or buried by a volcano; whole families slumber together in death, deep below—a stranger alone can shed the tear of sorrow over their unhappy fate. The friends of those slain in battle soon dry up their tears; their relatives had fallen on the field of glory, and "sleep the sleep of the brave;" a monument is erected to their memory, and their names adorn the history of their country. The pestilence was destructive, but it soon passed—business has resumed its accustomed round, the past is almost forgotten. But intemperance is a self inflicted calamity, no feature of which can be contemplated but with disgust and pain. In contemplating it, we cannot derive any consolation from a reflection that it is a messenger of

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There are many advantages to the Temperance Cause, resulting from the Temperance Society. It will prevent those who are now sober from becoming intemperate. Let not such persons suppose that there is no danger. Thousands have died drunkards who would once have considered themselves insulted, had you intimated an idea of their becoming intemperate. We will suppose a case, and one of no rare occurrence. A man who is strictly temperate has occasion to go into a tavern, or dram shop; he there meets a friend who invites him to drink—as there is no reason why he should not, he complies—this perhaps occurs several times—he treats in turn, acquires a taste for liquor, and finally becomes a confirmed drunkard. Had he belonged to the Temperance Society, he would, at the first invitation, have refused to drink, and thus never have contracted a taste for liquor, nor brought himself to ignominy.

The Temperance Society produces the influence of example and the power of concentrated exertion. It may have a tendency to bring to reflection, and reformation, those who are not too far gone, to witness the self-denial and activity of those engaged in this cause, and the union of effort, cannot but have an influence in the formation and direction of public opinion on this subject.

The Temperance Society will lessen the demand for ardent spirit, and thus make it so dear, as to put it out of the power of drunkards, with their shattered estates, to purchase it; or it will make it so scarce, as not to be had, and thus compel them to be sober, and engage in business, notwithstanding their own wishes to the contrary. To what are we to attribute the fact, that within a few years the importation of ardent spirit, into the United States, has been reduced from five millions to one million of gallons? Is it because the home manufacture has become greater? No: many distillers have ceased operating: it is undoubtedly owing to the influence of Temperance Societies.

As another means of reformation, let distillers cease to make, and merchants and others, who are engaged in the traffic, cease to sell ardent spirit. Their profits cannot be much, & even if they were, it is better to forego them than to be the instruments of so much traffic in different parts of the U. States have given it up, and if this were universally done, the axe would be laid at the root of the evil, and the reformation would be accomplished.

Let the friends of humanity, and philanthropy, unite their exertions for the suppression of intemperance. This is a subject which as much as any other, or perhaps more, demands their attention. Here is a deep fount of misery, spreading itself by a thousand streams, and pervading every part of our country, which they should endeavor to dry up.

To the Ladies also, we look for aid in this cause. Though happily exempt from this vice, they often suffer severely from it. Their influence, wherever exerted, is powerful, and we may confidently expect their co-operation.

Let patriots, who are anxious for the happiness and prosperity of our country, engage in this work. There is no method by which they can better evince their patriotism, than by using their efforts for the removal of an evil, so detrimental to the interests of the country. It can be easily shown that the intemperate cannot be patriots. The expenses of their crimes clog the wheels of the government of their country, their disgrace tarnishes its glory, and their whole conduct counteracts the very design of all government, by destroying that happiness, which it is the sole object to promote. The Temperance Cause is then, an object of national regard. It is not liable to be assailed by the cry of "Non-Resistance," and "Church and State," with which other benevolent societies of the day have been stigmatized. It is an ecclesiastical engine. If religion should take her flight to her kindred skies, while a vestige of humanity, or regard to good government remained on earth, the Temperance Cause would present itself as an object claiming our attention.

And are there any present, who in view of all these evils, and with this remedy provided, are still unwilling to lend their influence to the Temperance Society. Are you a Christian—a professor of the pure and benevolent religion of Christ—and will you defile your soul with the pollution, and burden your conscience with the guilt of indulging yourself, or encouraging others to do so, by trafficking in ardent spirit, or opposing the Temperance reformation, or refusing to give it your countenance? Professing a religion of spotless purity, & that breathes nothing but benevolence and good will to man, can you countenance this vice, that more than any other pollutes and debases man, and destroys his temporal and eternal felicity? A vice, that

obliterates from the mind of its miserable votary, all remembrance of the living and true God, and becomes an idol to which he bows down, with more obsequious devotion than ever heihen kneel at his image of wood or stone—that "unlooses the tongue of foulest blasphemy" & fills the mouth with oaths and curses—that desecrates the Holy Sabbath of the Lord—that arrays the father against the son, and the son against the father, and destroys the happiness of families—that fills the heart with malice and revenge, and prompts man to raise his arm against his fellow-man—that sensualises the mind, extinguishes feeling, and leads to the foulest debauchery—that brings on a state of mind and a poverty that prompt a man to steal the property of his neighbor—that leads to the practice of the vilest slanders—that fills the heart with envy, discontent, and every evil passion—a vice, that, in its comprehensive range, violates the whole moral law, and the whole tenor of the Gospel, and makes man a recreant, and a traitor to his God, and his fellow-men. If you can, after all the light you have on the subject, still countenance this vice, or refuse with all your energy to oppose it, you need to examine well your right to your profession, and to beware lest the vengeance of Heaven, for religion disgraced and injured by your conduct be visited on you, or the blood of souls ruined by your example or neglect of duty in reference to this subject, be "found in your skirts."

Are you the father of a rising family, and are you intemperate, and do you wish to know the consequence? Mark yonder haggard wretch that reets about the tavern or dram shop—with the fires of the infernal pit depicted in his countenance, and its vocabulary of damnation streaming from his lips—a loathsome object of disgust and deformity. That man was once a child of promise. His fond parents beheld with delight the early germ of genius—as he grew their hopes of his honor and usefulness increased—he was beloved by friends, flattered by the smiles of beauty, and honored with the world's applause—life presented to him a sunny scene—and he looked forward with ardent anticipation to future happiness and eminence. But his father became a drunkard—the son followed his example and you now see his deplorable situation. But the ruin ended not here. He too had a family: and do you ask what became of them? His wife lived a life of misery and died of a broken heart. Do you ask for his children? One is in a prison and almshouse, go to the scenes of woe, riot and debauchery, and you will find them there, amongst the vile, the most vile, of the human race. We beseech you not to do so. If you care not for yourself, have a regard to the welfare of the wife of your bosom—of the children that should be the objects of your warmest affection.

Are you a person strictly temperate, but who nevertheless oppose the Temperance Society, or refuse to afford it your influence? Look at the evils of intemperance, and the reformation accomplished by means of the Temperance Society, and can you refuse your co-operation? Do you say that you can refrain from drinking without this? Why this is nothing to the purpose. I do think of those who have joined the Temperance Society could have said so, and had they said so, the Temperance Society would never have existed, and this glorious reformation would never have been thus far carried on, and should they say so, and act accordingly, and withdraw from the Temperance Society their support and influence, the chariot wheels of the Temperance reformation would roll back with rapidity, to the place whence they started, and a deluge of intemperance, more direful and destructive than that of water, which, in creation's infancy, depopulated our world, would flow in desolating torrents. It is the influence of example, and the power of concentrated effort that we want, and the man who sees that he could possess these, and refuses to obtain and use them, in this cause, incurs a fearful responsibility.

Are you a temperate drinker? You are on the brink of temporal and eternal ruin. The most degraded drunkard you ever beheld, was once no more than a temperate drinker. No man ever at once became grossly intemperate, and if you still persist to drink in view of all the evils it occasions to yourself and others, even if such were not the natural consequences, you may be permitted, in punishment to become a confirmed drunkard.

Is there present any one who is grossly intemperate? To him we would say, do you mean to let your conscience sting you, and will you not reform? Do you say that you have a right to be intemperate if you please, and it concerns no person but yourself? Why, if you possess this right, so does every man on earth, and suppose every man would avail himself of his right, and become a drunkard, what would be the consequence? The most direful imaginable. Vice with a bold and fearless front, would stalk through the world with impunity, iniquity and pollution would run down our streets like a mighty torrent; the graces that throw a polish over the surface of society, would be removed; the moulds that restrain vice and crime, would be swept away—man would assume the recklessness and ferocity of the tiger, and what the sword of war, and the assassin's dagger, and the ruffian's club would spare, famine would consume, and what famine would spare, pestilence would destroy. All animal life would become extinct, and over the whole earth a silence would reign, as profound as that which pervaded it on the fourth day of creation, ere the foot of aught but God or angel had trodden on its surface. And will you attempt to defend your right, as a principle which if carried out, would produce such consequences? But even suppose you had a right to ruin yourself, have you a right to destroy the happiness, and the prospects of your wife and children, to disgrace your relatives and friends, and to burden your country with debt, and afflict it with crime? But you have no right to ruin yourself by intemperance, it is most aggravated suicide, it is a direct violation of that precept which says, thou shalt not kill. Let me entreat you, then to make this the glorious day of your release, attach yourself to the Temperance Society, and resolve in that

strength of God, forever to abandon a vice that has brought you to the brink of ruin, and you may return to your home this evening, and the wife who has hitherto met you with tears and trembling, will greet you with smiles, the children who have heretofore fled from you in terror, will welcome you in confidence and affection, the health you have lost will be restored, the reputation you have ruined will be recovered, the property you have squandered will be regained, the friends you have alienated will become reconciled, the customers who have deserted you will return, and after all your errors, and all your crimes you may go down to the grave in a good old age, with the respect and esteem of the world, and the favor of a reconciled God.

Let us once more appeal to Christians on this important subject. Do you believe that every human being possesses an immortal spirit, a spirit that will exist in unspeakable bliss or unutterable misery, long after yonder sun has ceased to shine and the moon and stars shall have been quenched in eternal flames? Do you believe that such a soul in its state of separate existence, through the hundreds of years that may elapse, from the time it leaves its clayey tenement till the solemn judgment day. Follow it hither, behold the Ancient of days sit on his throne of glory, flames, ten thousand times ten thousand standing before him, the judgment set and the books opened, and that soul with an assembled universe, receiving its final award and waiting with the body entering on its new and indissoluble state of existence. Pursue it still farther, and ten thousand ages, after these heavens which we behold shall have been rolled together as a scroll, these elements shall have melted with fervent heat and this earth and all things therein shall have been burnt up, behold this same deathless being either in that "new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness" in the blissful presence of the Saviour the companion of angels and just men made perfect, on the verdant banks of the river of life, drinking of the crystal stream that flows from the throne of God—or the miserable associate of fiends and condemned spirits from earth in the regions of endless despair—and then return to earth and behold in the person of the drunkard a being destined to just such an existence—and can you remain indifferent to the issue of a probation that involves such a destiny? And in order to impress still more deeply on your mind the importance of the subject and to arouse your sympathies, as a Christian reflect on the probability—on the almost certainty of the drunkard's spending this eternity in misery—for the word of unerring truth has proclaimed, that such "shall not inherit the kingdom of God," and his habits and manner of life, and state of mind, prevent him from making the preparation necessary—the means of grace are useless to him—the Sabbath comes not to him in all the sanctity and solemnity of hallowed time—it is as other days—the Bible—the lamp let down from Heaven to guide sinful and erring man through the gloom and wickedness of this world to the paradise above, he never reads—the heralds of salvation, who would point him to the paths of glory and happiness, he never hears—the friends who would counsel and warn, he will not regard—and consider also that it is not a few, but thousands, and tens of thousands of your fellow-men who are in this state, and who are yearly thus launching on the shoreless ocean of an awful eternity, and can you remain indifferent to the prevalence of a vice that reduces a rational, immortal being, to such a condition? And if you will abandon to hopelessness those who are already in this condition, will you not use your most strenuous efforts to prevent others from following the same steps? We trust—we feel assured you will. Gratitude to God for the blessing of his grace,—love to your fellow-men, implanted by religion in your heart, will prompt you to do so. But hopeless as their case may seem, you need not abandon to despair, all who are under the complete dominion of this vice. Seize a favorable opportunity, and select some one whom in his better days, you were proud to call your friend—go to him in the kind and conciliating spirit of christian benevolence, and in accents "soft as a mother's love," tell him his condition and prospects,—point him to the past, strewed with the wrecks of withered hopes, and to the future, portentous of a still sadder ruin, and beseech him with an importunity that will not be denied, to alter his course. You may prevail, for hard is the heart, that can resist the entreaties of love and kindness—reckless is the spirit that affection cannot overcome—yes, you may prevail, he may rise from his state of deep degradation and misery, to honor and happiness, through your instrumentality and sparkle a glittering gem in your crown of rejoicing through the careless ages of eternity.

But your concern for the prosperity of the church should also engage your heart and hand in this cause. There is nothing which more prevents the spread of religion than intemperance, while on the other hand, the temperance reformation has always been the forerunner of revivals. Banish then intemperance and the vices and crimes that follow in its train, and you will soon see the cords of Zion lengthened and her stakes strengthened, then will the church look forth as the morning star at the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible to opposition as an army with banners. The cause of vital piety will more and more prevail, the chariot of the gospel will triumphantly roll on, conquering and to conquer, till the glorious sun of the Millennial day will shine in meridian splendor on our world.

In conclusion, let me encourage

the friends of Temperance in this vicinity, to preserve in conjunction with others who are engaged in this cause, and should your efforts prove successful, and intemperance be entirely suppressed, which we fondly hope would be the case, much would be done towards the removal of those crimes and sorrows that have made this earth a vale of tears, and towards the introduction of that time, when the roses of Eden will again bloom in beauty, over the face of a regenerated world.

### The Pasha's Harem.

During the month of August last a party from the U. S. ship Delaware (then at Alexandria, in Egypt) made an excursion to the Nile to Grand Cairo, where they were received by the Pasha with every mark of hospitality and distinction. Among the party were several American ladies, one of whom thus describes their visit to the Harem of the Pasha:

We are the only christians who have ever been admitted into the Pasha's Harem. We were there twice. The first time was a mere visit, but the second was to spend the day. I must endeavor to describe it for you. At the gate we were received by a dozen black eunuchs, who led us to the garden gate, where we found three girls playing upon different Arab instruments, while two others were singing and two dancing magnificently dressed in crimson and blue cloth, embroidered in gold—the full pantaloons hanging over the foot, just allowing an embroidered slipper to be seen—a jacket, tight to the shape, without sleeves, open a little upon the chest, where appeared a chemise of blue or white gauze, closely spangled, sleeves of the same, hanging large and full to the elbow, and down behind in a dozen plaits; and on the side and top of the head, large sprigs of diamonds. A sash of gold tissue, with a deep gold fringe, finished the dress.

These pretty creatures proceeded us to the palace door, where we were met like old friends by the Sultana, her maids of honor and attendants, the number of a hundred at least. The great hall of state into which we were ushered was an immense one, lined and floored with white marble—in the centre a basin 15 feet square and a large fountain, from which the clearest water was playing, the ceiling richly painted and gilt—one side of the hall lined with ottomans of white silk, embroidered in gold; and a beautiful Persian carpet spread in front of them. As soon as we were seated, coffee and pipes were handed to us. The Sultana is about 35 years old, with a fine face, though the eye is stern—dignified and affable in her manners.

Her dress was chali, made in Turkish style, only more closed over the neck. On her head was a sort of skull cap formed entirely of diamonds. Around this was twisted an embroidered kerchief, and on the left side, down near the ear, was placed a sprig of flowers made of enormous diamonds—ear-rings, a single pair, shaped like a drop, as large as the end of my little finger, and on her little finger was a most superb diamond ring. Around us stood the 100 attendants dressed in coloured silks, & every 1, even of the lowest rank, with heads covered with diamonds. The pipe stems and sockets of the coffee cups were also covered with these precious stones. Such a glitter I never saw before. An American woman who spoke Italian was there as our interpreter. Our gloves and buckles excited their admiration, indeed our whole dress. I don't know that I was ever so hauled and pulled about as I was that day.

We were taken all over the palace, and it vied throughout in elegance with the great hall. At half past twelve we were led by the Sultana, down to the reception room to dinner. As we entered, girls bearing silver basins approached; others with pitchers poured water over our hands; others again presented us towels. On the centre of the Persian carpet was placed a small table, about a foot square, covered with a cloth of gold tissue. On that was a circular glass waiter, about three feet in diameter. In the centre was a dish of roast mutton. The Sultana sat down with my mother and self on either side of her—then, E—, and G—, and a lady of the Court, formerly a slave of the Pasha's, now married to a Colonel. The interpreter stood and carved for us.

The china was French and handsome—silver knives and forks, &c., which the Sultana knew not how to use. She punched at her meat in the most unmerciful manner. When we sat down, a napkin was placed on each of our laps; another embroidered in gold, laid over our right shoulder, and a third, and a finer one, laid upon the lap, to wipe the mouth with.—Some of the slaves fanned us—some held the different dishes—other sal-

vers of knives, and others again silver pitchers, and so on. What with the beautiful dresses, the glitter of gold and diamonds, the divan, the spacious hall and fountain, it seemed that the scenes of the Arabian Nights were realized before me. I wish you could have seen it. Our only regret was that this beautiful scene could not be enjoyed by some of our friends.

It is said there is no pleasure without pain. Truly it was so in this case. The dinner was almost too much for us. We counted thirty nine different dishes, served one at a time, and of each we were obliged to eat a little. And so strangely served as they were! The first five dishes were of mutton, rice, &c.—then a sweet dish; then—fried fish, and fried lemons—then meat—then another sweet dish; next fried fish and nuts,—and so on till the thirty-ninth—which was stewed rice and bonny-clabber. The glass silver was then taken away, and a silver one, with melons, peaches, grapes, &c. replaced it.

When we rose from the table, the girls with the basins knelt before us, and hands were washed as before, when pipes and coffee were given us to finish with. While we smoked the Sultana retired to prayers, which she does five times a day. Then if you could have witnessed the scene, you would have imagined us amongst a parcel of great children. Oh, how we were dragged about patted and pulled, each woman declaring that we belonged to her and should not speak to the others. At 3 o'clock, we were sent for to depart, as the gentlemen were satiated with smoking and and could wait no longer. They had been with the governon all this time.

The Sultana held us tight, and said the capitan Pasha had no business to send for us—and it was four o'clock before we could get away. We made a great procession through the garden. First went the musical, dancing and singing girls, then the Sultana and ourselves, slaves bearing fans of peacock's feathers over our heads, and then came the attendants. At the garden gate, sherbet was handed, when we took a kind farewell of our hospitable Sultana and were consigned to the care of the Eunuuchs, and at the carriage found the gentlemen impatient to hear all about what we had seen.

The following observations are respectfully offered to those who are accustomed to the disgusting habit:

It is not easy to perceive what pleasure can arise from the empty sound of senseless interjections, or what superior entertainment can spring from the profane sound of God, devil, damn, curse, than from the sound of wax, wafers, pen, ink, or any number of words the same syllables. It is not easy to perceive what profits are annexed to it. Whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for their swearing, but it seldom happens they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never! Low must be the character which such impertinence would exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence would not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the satyrast his revenge; the ambitious man his preferments; the miser his gold; but the common swearer has nothing—he is a fool at large—sells his soul for nought, and drudges in the service of the devil gratis. Swearing is void of all plea—it is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor any how allied to our frame—for as a great man (Tillotson) expresses it—"though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits, who have no sense of honor, no regard to decency, but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense to supply the vacancy of good sense, hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those who adopt it.

### Cure for Weak Eyes.

Take a small lump of white copra, say about the size of a pea put in a small phial holding about two ounces of water, carry this in the pocket, and occasionally taking out the cork, turn the phial on the finger's end, and thus bathe the eyes. This will positively effect a real cure in a short time.



**THE BORDERER.**

*"Nullus in verba magistri."*

**SNOW HILL, MD.**  
Tuesday, March 10, 1835.

The communication from "M. X. M." shall appear in our next.

In behalf of the sufferers by the late fire at Snow Hill, we thank the kind contributors for the sums of money mentioned below.

The donation of Mr. Samuel T. Clark, Gates, Md. \$10 00  
The contributors of the citizens of Onancock & its vicinity forwarded to us by Levin S. Joynes, Esq. Acco'k Va. \$30 00

Total, \$40 00  
**JOHN S. MARTIN,**  
**IRVING SPENCE,**  
Snow Hill, March 7th, 1835.

**FRANCE.**

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.  
**Chamber of Deputies.**

**SITTING OF THE 13TH JAN.**

The order of the day was the communication of the Government announced yesterday in the Moniteur. Before the opening of the Session, fixed for 1 o'clock, Marshal Mortier, President of the Council, and Mr. Humann were in the ministerial seat, and a number of Deputies were present. M. Dupin took the chair at one o'clock. After the reading of the process verbal, M. M. Simperne, Nicol and Blanchard, recently elected Deputies, delivered the ratification of their powers, and were admitted to their seats—at this time the attendance was exceedingly numerous.

The President gave the word to the Minister of Finance. A profound silence immediately ensued. Mr. Humann—Gentlemen, faithful to the accomplishment of its duty, the Government has proposed the measures necessary for the execution of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. It had prepared itself to defend them in the name of justice and in the name of the political and commercial interests of France, and it is hoped that you would participate in the conviction upon which they acted.

The Message of the President of the U. States at the opening of the American Congress, has suspended the execution of this design. The Government had, from that moment, to examine whether it still remained under the empire of the same duty—whether the dignity of France did not demand a different line of conduct, or, finally, whether there existed any means of placing the immutable laws of justice in accordance with the legitimate sentiment of the national honor.

The Government of the King, gentlemen need not justify itself before you from the reproaches which the President of the U. States has lavished upon it. Such a controversy would be alike without object, and without dignity. Nevertheless, in the debates which must ensue before you, all the necessary explanations will be given; and all the documents which will be required will be submitted to the Chamber.

General Jackson has been misinformed as to the extent of the power which the Constitution of the State confers upon us. But if he is mistaken with regard to the laws of our country, we will not fall into a similar error on the subject of the Constitution of America.

The spirit and letter of that Constitution, alike forbid us to view the document to which I have referred, in any other light than as the opinion of a single individual, so long as that opinion has not received the sanction of the two co-ordinate powers of the American Union. The Message is an act of Government as yet incomplete, and which cannot therefore, hurry us to any of those determinations by which France usually replies to a menace, or an injury.

Gentlemen, we might wait until the resolution of Congress should arrive to prescribe to us our conduct. But a temporizing policy would neither have the advantage of ensuring the security of our commercial relations, nor of eventually placing them under the protection of reprisals. By the adoption, likewise, of such a system, the two governments would be com-

elled to wait mutually (upon the proceedings of each other)—and from the great distance by which they are separated, the legislative sessions both at Washington and Paris, would probably terminate—leaving this important question not only undecided, but irritated by fresh delays. In this state of things, the government has rejected a temporizing system.

The question of the national dignity has a right to its first solicitude. You are aware, gentlemen, how it has been provided for, yet, as the treaty of July has become neither less just nor less politic than before, as the proceeding of the President of the U. S. has not availed to weaken the basis of equity and reason, on which the transaction rests,—the government has persevered in its determination to present the subject anew to your examination. This engagement has been made;—the honor of France demands that it should be fulfilled.

In this important deliberation, the Chamber, we doubt not, while watching vigilantly with us over the national dignity, will keep in mind all the sentiments of good will and friendship which for 60 years have united the French and the American nations. It will recall to mind those high considerations of commercial power, and of maritime force, which have ever caused our alliance with the United States to be regarded as one of the unalterable rules of our national policy.

In holding this language, we only wish to tender homage to those truths which are of every time—to oppose them—to temporary impressions—and, above all, to declare that France imputes, neither to the people nor to government of the U. States, the sentiments and the propositions which their President has expressed. We only wish to see in his Message to Congress, the inconsiderate act (l'acte peu réfléchi) of an isolated power; and the national honor does not the less command us to persist in the policy which has been always that of the King's government; this policy of good faith.

Gentlemen—You will scrupulously weigh the motives which solicit the adoption of the treaty. It will be required of you, above all other things, that, in examining this question, you will devote your minds, as we have done, of every consideration unconnected with the subject itself. In other words, unconnected with the views and justice of the claims, and with the compensation we should offer for the commercial advantages which the treaty guarantees to France.

Impressed with these considerations, gentlemen, the government make me its organ of again laying before you the project of the law which I shall now have the honor of reading to you.

It has been judged necessary to insert an eventual clause, of which, without doubt, you will acquiesce in the propriety. This clause forbids the payments to be made on the sum fixed by the treaty, until the intention of the American Government shall be made known. It is our right, and our duty, gentlemen to render that government responsible for every act which may tend to wound the dignity and interest of France.

The following are the provisions of the project of the law—

Art. 1. The Minister of the Finances is authorized to carry to the Budget of each of the years 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, the sum requisite to pay off in six equal terms the capital of 25,000,000 francs which are due in execution of the Treaty signed on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d of Feb. 1835.

Art. 2. The sum of 1,800,000 frs which the Government of the United States engaged to pay to France in six annual instalments in discharge of the claims of French citizens, shall be credited to a special article of the Budget as the recoveries are made. Credits to a similar amount shall be opened to the Minister of the Finances for the discharge of the claims that may have been liquidated in favor of French citizens.

Art. 3. The payments to be made on the sum of 25,000,000 francs shall not be carried into effect till it shall have been ascertained that the Government of the United States has adopted no measures injurious to the French interests.

The reading of the preamble and of the bill occasioned considerable sensation in the Chamber, and after the Ministers had quitted the tribune, several deputies formed groups, and entered into close and animated conversation.

The bill was then ordered to be printed, distributed, and submitted for examination to the Standing Com-

mittees, the discussion on it being reserved for a future sitting.

The French brig of war D'Assas, which has arrived at New York, sailed from Brest on the 20th January. She had been on the coast four days before she made the offing of N. York, and one of the papers intimates that her commander was probably anxious to hear what steps our Government had taken on the subject of reprisals before he ventured inside of our forts; The New York Gazette of Saturday, after announcing the arrival of this vessel, says—

'We learn from an undoubted authority, that Captain Dagueuet, of the brig of War D'Assas, sent up a letter to the Consul General, stating that he had on board despatches from the French Government to its Minister at Washington, and probably, despatches from Mr. Livingston our Minister at the Court of St. Cloud, and that these despatches were to be delivered only to that Consul General resident in New York, or to his Vice Consul per order. We further learn, that the Consul General will, this morning, despatch his messenger to the brig in our office for the official communications from his government, and forward them with all despatch, to the French Minister at Washington. Taking impressions which are fairly placed before us from this arrival, we feel warranted in saying the affairs between the two governments will be honorably, satisfactorily, and peacefully adjusted.'

At two o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the D'Assas came into the harbor of New York, and interchanged salutes with the fort.

A letter published in the N. Y. Courier, dated at Paris on the 15 Jan. 5 P. M. says—

'Mr. Livingston has this day resolved not to assume the responsibility of leaving Paris unless absolutely ordered to do so by the French authorities—a contingency of which there is not the slightest apprehension. In taking this resolution his Excellency has yielded to the pressing instances of Admiral de Rigny, who, with his colleagues, is undoubtedly sincere in his professions of anxiety to avoid a collision. At home Mr. Livingston may possibly be blamed for not persevering in his original intention of proceeding to England; but there can be no doubt that he is perfectly alive to the importance of asserting the national dignity, and that he has only determined to remain, in order to avoid what he considers the greater evil of endangering an open rupture.'

The substance of two other letters from Paris, under date of 18th and 18th January, is also given, as follows:—

On the evening of the 13th, Mr. Livingston had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but nothing was intimated of the intention of the Government to recall M. Serrurier and tender Mr. L. his passports; On the following morning a note arrived from the minister conveying this intelligence, and of course Mr. Livingston was taken greatly by surprise. His first impulse was to accept of his passports, and quit the country without delay; but upon more mature reflection, he came to the decision that he would be placing the French Government more in the wrong, if he compelled them to order him to depart. He therefore addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he stated that he could not assume the responsibility of quitting his post unless ordered to do so by his own or the French Government.'

This determination was not anticipated by the Minister, and forty-eight hours had elapsed without receiving any reply to his note. It is doubtful whether by this studied silence the Ministry intended to be understood that his Diplomatic functions ceased with the notice of his passports being ready, or whether the course to be adopted in this exigency was still under consideration.

In the letter of the 14th the opinion is expressed that the indemnity bill will be passed but on the 16th the same writer says it is now understood no action will be had upon it until late in February or early in March. The writer adds that it is untrue that Mr. Livingston has had an interview with the King or any of his ministers since the receipt of the note informing him that his passports were at his disposal.

The pacific character attributed to the French news is shown in the following report of the N. Y. stock market of Saturday afternoon.

The Stock list to day shows the impression made on the money markets by the French news. The Maine Stocks, which on the first intelligence from France, fell from 10 to 12 per cent, have all recovered their former rates, less only the diminution, in some cases, by losses since heard of.

**Communicated.**

BALTIMORE 16 Jan. 1835.

I have received my dear Sir! Your letter of yesterday, and send you herewith the best information which I have on the subject. Our operation of the last year were, by certain legislative requirements limited to an extent which did not cover the matter for which you seek information and which otherwise I should have been able fully and accurately to meet. During the approaching season, the greater portion of the E. S. will be, I apprehend surveyed in a manner to give precisely at least within a fraction of a foot the position of all the towns and places of importance on that shore at present the statements which I make are derived from a map compiled by the late Judge Robins of Worcester, whose sources and means of compilation were I have been told of a nature only inferior to the results of an actual and correct survey. It is probable, however, that the gentleman from Worcester County will be able of their own knowledge to appreciate quite as well as you or I, the value to be placed upon the statements derived from that authority. I warrant nothing but the correctness of my own measurements on that map; with which the kindness of his relation has favoured me.—These measurements are as follows: Distance of Berlin, in a line due N from Delaware line M. 8 8 do E to the Beach 8 2 do W to m'n of Salisbury 22 9 do SW to ex't corner of Co 34 8 do NE to do do 15 5 Distance of Snow Hill, N. to Delaware line M. 19 7 do E to the Beach 12 8 do W to Diving creek 10 do SW to ex't cor. of county 20 do NE do do 31 5 do S to Virginia line 12 The distances (N. W.) from Berlin and N. N. W. from Snow Hill, to the corner of the Counties near Salisbury is the same nearly in both cases.

If a line be drawn, at right angles to the Beach through a point exactly midway between the two places and this point is about New Ark its prolongation will but a little overleap the Western Boundary. The County attributable to Berlin becomes then a triangular figure, whose dimensions—34.2m x m 23 5 give an area of 399m5 square miles, which diminished by the portion of Somerset taken in this measurement viz 6.2m x 3. m square miles become 390 5 square miles.

The country tributary to Snow Hill, will be on the other hand, an irregular quadrilateral; whose area will be expressed by the dimensions: 24m 9m.4 28m5 12m7 3m 2th4 2 2 2 2 13m 2m give an extent of 323m 375 square miles area.

Of course it is not meant that either of the two points are in or were near the centre of the county, as I presume, you only want to know which is the nearest. I have confined myself solely to the examination of that point. I am, my dear sir, very sincerely, your friend and servant. JNO H. ALEXANDER.

**Battle between the Indians and POLES.**

It appears from a letter received this week from a respectable Polish emigrant, at New Orleans, that about 20 of his countrymen, not meeting with any means of support, and totally without funds, departed from New Orleans for Mexico, by land, through the Texas country. Having no guide, nor knowledge of the wilderness route, they became utterly lost, when they were fiercely attacked by a numerous body of Indians. The Poles had but few guns, but maintained a long and bloody conflict, until they had killed a large number of the enemy. They, however, suffered severely, having had two of their number slain, and the remainder wounded. Only one Pole was able to reach New Orleans.

**Louisville Journal.**

**DIED.**

In this town, on Saturday night last, of a painful and protracted complaint, which he bore with great patience and Christian fortitude, THOMAS MILBOURN, ESQUIRE, in the 61st year of his age. He was, for upwards of thirty five years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARRIED, on Wednesday the 4th instant, by the Reverend Cornelious H. Mustard, Mr. L. Taylor to Miss Hester Crop per, both of this county.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having declined business, most earnestly request all those indebted to him, to call and close their accounts. JOHN T. TAYLOR. March 10, 1835.

**AN ACT**

To provide for the Building a Court House in Worcester County.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That George W. Purnell, Samuel D. Harper, Peter Dickerson, Levin Cuttingham, Charles Parker, John S. Stevens, James M. Fooks, George Maddux, and John Mitchell, of Worcester County—be and they are appointed commissioners, and they or a majority of them are authorized and empowered by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building a Court House, with all necessary offices, upon the public ground in the Town of Snow Hill, in Worcester County, whereon the Court House recently destroyed by fire, stood; and furnishing the said Court House and offices when so constructed, with the necessary cases for the reception of the public records, and with all necessary furniture for the accommodation of Worcester County Court, Members of the bar and public offices; and with such other things as their convenience may require, which Court House and offices, when so built and furnished, shall be under the control and superintendence of the Levy Court of Worcester County.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners or a majority of them; shall have full power and authority to sell and dispose of such part or parts of the remains of the Court House recently destroyed by fire, as they may deem proper, and to apply the avails arising therefrom to the construction and furnishing the said Court House and offices; and to borrow from time to time; and upon such terms as they may deem proper, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, any sum of money that may be required and found necessary for the construction and furnishing said Court House and offices, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the Levy Court of Worcester County are hereby authorized and required to levy annually upon the assessable property of Worcester county, such sum or sums of money as they in their judgment may deem best, not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars, not less than fifteen hundred dollars, until the whole sum which the said commissioners or a majority of them may require, for the construction of the said Court House and offices, shall have been levied and collected, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of Ten Thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all levies imposed or authorized by this act shall be levied and imposed in the name of the said commissioners, and payable only to their order, or the order of a majority of them.

Sec 5. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or such of them as may undertake to execute the powers vested in them by this act, shall before they proceed to execute the same, give bond to the State of Maryland, in the penal sum of twenty thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faithful execution, of the trust hereby reposed in them which bond shall be lodged with the clerk of Worcester County, a certified copy of which shall be received as evidence in any Court of Law or Equity in this State.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That in case any of the said commissioners, shall die or resign, or refuse to act, the other commissioners shall have full power to supply such vacancy or vacancies, provided that every such commissioner so appointed shall give bond as provided by the fifth section of this act, before he shall proceed to the execution of the trust hereby reposed in him.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That each of the said commissioners shall receive such compensation as the Levy Court of Worcester County shall consider due to their respective services whilst engaged in contracting, for and superintending the construction and furnishing the said building.

We hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a Bill which passed both houses of the Legislature of Maryland at Dec session 1834. Given under our hands this 26th day of Feb. 1835.

GEORGE G. BREWEN, Clerk, House Del. Md.  
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Clerk, Senate Md.  
March 10, 1835.

**Lost Children Found.**

Some of our readers will remember the account published in the Sentinel, some two or three years ago, of the loss of three children in Upper Canada—one of them a grand-child of Augustus Bates, Esq. formerly of Darien. We have just received a letter from Mr. Bates, giving us the pleasing intelligence that after an absence of three years, one of the little wanderers, now ten years old, has found his way back to his parents, and told where the other two are yet alive and in good health. Our correspondent gives a brief account of the lad's adventures as related by himself.

Soon after the children had lost their way, they were seized by a party of Indians and conveyed a distance in the wilderness to their camp. The Indians kept them so close, that no finding them after many weeks of diligent search, their parents supposed they must have perished with hunger, or become a prey to the wild beasts. The lad states that some time last summer, a party of Indians took him from the camp, then on the shore of Lake Huron, to go with them a hunting excursion. Having gone into the woods a long distance, they built up a fire and left him in charge, with a dog for a companion. How long he had remained at the fire, is not stated; but becoming hungry, and the Indians not returning, he undertook to find his way back to the camp. Not finding his way, he wandered two days and nights in the wilderness. On the third day, almost exhausted, he threw himself down by the side of a log. The barking of the dog, which had continued his close companion, and guarded him against the attack of wild beasts—soon attracted some friendly Indian to the spot, who took him up, gave him food, and in a few days took him to his native settlement and restored him very unexpectedly to all parties—to his overjoyed parents. He states that he left the other two children alive and well at the camp on the shores of Lake Huron. A party of gentlemen immediately set out in pursuit of them, and we doubt not but ere this, they have been found and restored to their parents. *Stanford Sentinel.*

**INDIAN CORN.**

A correspondent of the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, writing from Cincinnati, thus notices the fertility of Ohio, especially in Indian corn.

"The soil of Ohio is, I believe, better adapted to the growth of Indian corn, than of any other seed or plant. On many farms a hundred bushels are gathered from an acre, and on most farms throughout the State, an acre yields from 70 to 90 bushels. I have seen, in riding through many parts of the State, corn fields of two to four hundred acres, and the stalks would average from fifteen to eighteen feet high. No manure is used in any part of the State, that I am aware of for any purpose whatever; and in planting corn, no hoe is ever used. The plough passes through the field, and as the furrow is turned up, the seed is thrown in at different points, and on the return of the plough, the seed is covered over; and so on through the whole field. No hilling or weeding ever takes place, and in fact nothing is done from the time the seed is there deposited, until the ripe corn is gathered, and in this way, and this way only, will a lot of hundreds of acres average a hundred bushels to each acre."

**HAT MANUFACTORY.**

**FRANCIS MEZICK,**  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Snow-Hill, & the public generally that he has commenced the

**Hatting Business**

in Snow-Hill. His front shop is situated on the corner of Washington street and Green's alley—and on the lot whereon Mr. Moses C. Smith keeps tavern. He will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of

**HATS,**

made in the best and most fashionable style. The public are assured that all orders will be promptly and faithfully attended to, and that his work will equal any for neatness, durability and cheapness. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Furs and skins of all kinds will be purchased, or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.  
**F. MEZICK.**  
March 3, 1835.

**Twenty Dollars REWARD.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, living near Snow-Hill, Worcester county, Md. on the 18th ultimo, a negro boy named

**PERRY,**

he is about seventeen years of age—had on when he left home a dark suit of Virginia cloth;—good shoes and stockings, and an old fur hat—no other clothing is recollected, as he left home about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Perry is rather of a dark complexion, full mouth, large white teeth, thick lips and full eyes. All persons are hereby forewarned of harbouring or entertaining said boy—also all masters and owners of vessels are hereby forewarned of conveying him away at their peril,—any person that will take up said boy, and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward if taken out of the county; and if taken in the county Ten Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.

**PARKER SELBY.**  
March 3, 1834.

**A Sale of the**

**ESTATE** of the Reverend Samuel McElwee, will take place at the residence of his widow in Snow Hill, on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th of March, at 2 o'clock. The said sale to consist of all the Household goods and a valuable collection of books. Terms of sale CASH.  
**RUTH McELWEE.**  
February 21, 1835.

**Trustee's Sale.**

**THOMAS DAVIS,**  
vs.  
Jas. Dirickson,  
and  
others.  
November Term, 1834.

**THE** Subscriber being appointed by the Court of Worcester County, in the above Case, to sell the Real Estate of **LITTLETON TOWNSEND**, late of Worcester County deceased. Hereby give notice that in pursuance of the above appointment, as Trustee, he will proceed to sell at public sale at the Berlin Hotel, in Berlin, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, as much of the real estate of the said Townsend as may be sufficient to pay the said Townsend's debts. The terms of Sale will be a credit of twelve months, by the purchaser giving his or their note, with approved security upon the payment of the whole purchase money and not before, the Trustee will give a good deed for the same free and clear from all claims of the plaintiff and defendants or those claiming by them, through or under them or either of them.

The sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. The creditors of Littleton Townsend are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.  
**JAMES DIRICKSON,**  
Trustee.  
Feb. 24, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.

On application of William Burbage, Executor of William Bassitt, 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 & 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 & lawfully copied from the minutes of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day of February 1835.

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

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of William Bassitt, 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 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand & seal this 11th day of February 1835.

**WILLIAM BURBAGE, Executor of Wm. Bassitt, deceased.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE** creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified, that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his appearance before the Judges of Worcester County Court, to answer such allegations and objections as may be filed against his final discharge.  
**JAMES JONES.**  
March 3, 1835.

**TIN MANUFACTORY.**

**WM. B. STUART,**  
Respectfully informs the Citizens of Snow-Hill, and the public generally, that he has opened his

**TIN MANUFACTORY.**

at the house a few doors below Mr. James G. Messick's coach establishment, and near the public wharf, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with promptness, neatness, and durability. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Pewter, Lead, Copper Brass, Rags and Feathers, will be received in exchange, for all work done.  
January 27, 1835.

**AN** intelligent and active lad, from 12 to 14 years of age possessing a good moral character, will be taken as an apprentice to learn the above business.  
**W. B. S.**

**DISSOLUTION.**

**THE** co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of MILBY and WAPLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The concern will hereafter be conducted by William P. Milby, one of the late firm. The books and notes of the late firm will be settled by Joseph Waples, who requests all persons to come forward and settle their respective accounts forthwith.

**Wm. P. MILBY, JOSEPH WAPLES.**  
Snow-Hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

The subscriber presents his acknowledgments to his many friends and customers, for the patronage extended to the late firm, and informs them, that he will continue the business as heretofore, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by Martin, Duffield and Cluff, where he hopes by renewed attention to business, to merit a continuance of favour, **Wm. P. MILBY.**

**ATKINSON'S CASKET.**

**FOR 1835.**

**IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.**

**THE** publisher of this periodical, which has now reached its ninth volume, would respectfully announce, that he is now engaged in making such arrangements as will considerably increase the attractions of the volume for the year 1835. Profiting by the experience of the past, as it has made him more familiar with the literary taste of his readers, and desirous of showing his gratitude for the liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to the Casket by a discerning public, the proprietor feels assured that he can do much towards promoting the intellectual gratification of his readers; and he is resolved to spare neither labor nor expense in carrying into full effect the improvements he designs to make. In general terms the contents of the Casket for 1835, will be as follows:

- Historical Sketches, Plates of fashions
- Biography, Literature,
- Progress of Science, Engravings,
- Natural History, Music.

In addition to the improvements noticed above, there will be an additional of twelve pages of reading matter to each number of the Casket without any additional charge. The publisher has been induced to incur the expense of this enlargement, on account of his having been compelled, in many instances during the past year, to omit articles which he would have gladly furnished. The enlargement will be equivalent to the addition of one fifth of the whole. Instead of 45 pages of matter, 60 will be furnished, and the volume, at the end of the year, will comprise 720 pages, instead of 600 as formerly. In the additional twelve pages:

**Literary Port-Folio**

will be furnished, containing notices of new publications, with occasional sketches of their contents, and a variety of miscellaneous and literary readings. It is confidently believed that these improvements and additions will be met by a corresponding liberality on the part of the reading community.

**TERMS.**

Each number of the Casket will contain 60 royal octavo pages of letter press, on fine white paper, and four pages on colored paper, forming a cover, making in each number 64 pages. The work forms at the end of the year, a volume of about 720 pages, to which an engraved title page and a general index are added. Subscription price \$2 50 when paid in advance, \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year.

Complete sets of the Casket for 1825, 1829, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, may be obtained at the publication office.—Address post paid  
**S. C. ATKINSON, Pr.**  
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia, February 17, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.

On application of Mary W. Townsend, administratrix of Peter Townsend, late of Worcester county dec'd. It is ordered that she give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that she 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 & lawfully copied from the minutes of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day February, 1835.

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

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Townsend, late of said County dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of February, 1835.

**MARY W. TOWNSEND, Administratrix of Peter Townsend, deceased.**  
February 24, 1835.

**Great Literary Enterprise.**

**Prospectus of two new Volumes**

**WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.**

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered, this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Bells Letters, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, using the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information and by the perusal of which, a person however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the Library had in view were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extract from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, now are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the Select Circulating Library may be received at the most distant post office in the Union, in from fifteen to 25 days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant state:

may be perusing it in their parlours. To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example, the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy 3 volumes; which are sold at \$1.55 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in 5 numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of the new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that part of Great Britain, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing their "Select Circulating Library" into the domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, in literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These, with such additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the propriety in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to the heads of literary families wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations— they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

**TERMS.**

The "Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty two numbers of 16 pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00 by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at per in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

**ADAM WALDIE.**  
No. 207, Chestnut street, Basement story of Mrs. Sward's Philadelphia House.  
Philadelphia, Nov. 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, at the Office of the Borderer, Snow-Hill, Maryland.

**Magistrates Blanks**

For sale at this Office.

# THE BORDERER.

VOLUME 2.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1935.

NUMBER 6.

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

## TERMS.

Two Dollars a year if paid in advance; or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid at the expiration of the year.

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

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

Administrators, Sheriffs and Constables, Advertising Sales will be credited until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be expected from the Officer.

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

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

## Distressing Narrative.

In consequence of the imperfect account which lately appeared in the Cincinnati Chronicle of the sufferings of our fellow townsman, Capt. Cazneau, on a wreck at sea in 1811, that gentleman has been induced to furnish us with the following narrative.

Probably the annals of shipwrecks and disasters will not furnish a parallel—and if the truth of the statement was not established by the most positive evidence, it would be pronounced incredible. It is difficult to conceive how an individual could preserve life for one hundred and ninety-one days, on a wreck level with water, in the midst of the wide Atlantic Ocean, and deprived almost entirely of the means of sustenance. But possessing a powerful constitution, great energy, fortitude, and presence of mind, and being fruitful in resources, Capt. Cazneau not only saved himself from a dreadful death, but one of his crew also. And this remarkable fact, that the Massachusetts Humane Society which was organized for the purpose of

which tend to the preservation of life, has never, to our knowledge, thought proper to notice this extraordinary feat.—*Bos Jour.*

The brig Polly, owned by Wm. E. C. and J. S. Hunt, about 135 tons burden, sailed from Boston, with a cargo of lumber, and about 150 barrels provisions, on a voyage to Santa Cruz on the 12th of Dec. 1811, under the command of Capt. W. L. Cazneau—with a mate, four seamen and a cook; Mr. I. S. Hunt, and a negro girl of nine years of age, passengers. Nothing material happened until the 15th, when they had cleared Cape Cod, the shoal of Georges, and nearly, as they supposed, crossed the gulf stream. When there came on a violent gale from the south east, in which the brig labored very hard, which produced a leak that so gained on the pumps as to sound nearly six feet—when about midnight she was upset, and Mr Hunt was drowned in the cabin. Not having any reason to hope for her righting, by much exertion the water-lanterns were cut away, the deck load having been before thrown over and the lanterns all gone; in about half an hour the mainmast went by the board, and soon after the foremast, when she righted, though full of water, a dreadful sea making a fair breach over her from stem to stern. In this situation the night wore away, and daylight found all alive except the passenger, and upon close search the little girl was found clinging to the skylight, and saved from drowning in the cabin.

The glass and grating of the skylight, having gone away, while on her beam ends, the little girl was drawn through the openings, but so much chilled that she survived but a few hours. In this situation they remained, without fire, as near as the captain can recollect, twelve days, when the cook, an Indian from Canton, near Boston, suggested the operation of rubbing two sticks together, which succeeded. Very fortunately the camboose did not go overboard with the deck load this was got to windward, a fire kindled and some provisions cooked which was the first they had tasted, except raw pork, for the whole time. They now got up a barrel of pork, part of a barrel of beef, and one half barrel of beef. A small pig had

been saved alive, which they now dressed, not having any thing to feed it with. But at this time no apprehension was entertained of suffering for meat, there being several barrels stowed in the run, and upwards of one hundred under deck and also several hogheads of water. With this impression, the people used the provisions very imprudently, till they discovered that the after part of the quarter deck and stern were gone, and the gale continuing for a long time, the barrels had stove, and their contents were in a solid mass, and lost forever.

This happened to be a cask of water lashed on the quarter deck, a part of which was saved, containing about thirty gallons all the rest was lost. This lasted about eighteen days, when the crew were reduced to the necessity of catching what rain they could, and having no more. At the end of forty days the meat was all gone, and absolute famine stared them in the face. The first victim to this destroyer was Mr. Paddock, the mate, whose exquisite distress seemed to redouble the sufferings of his companions. He was a man of a robust constitution, who had spent his life in the Bank fishing, had suffered many hardships and appeared the most capable of standing the shocks of misfortune of any of the crew. In the meridian of life, being about 35 years old, it was reasonable to suppose that, instead of the first, he would have been the last to have fallen a sacrifice to cold and hunger but Heaven ordered it otherwise—he became delirious, and death relieved him from his sufferings the fifth day of his shipwreck.

During all this time, the storms continued, and would often overwhelm them so as to keep them always drenched with seawater, having nothing to screen them, except a temporary kind of cabin which they had built up of boards between the windless and night-head on the larboard side of the fore-castle. The next who sunk under this horrid press of disasters was Howes, a young man of about thirty, who

was tall, square, and as smart and active a seaman as any on board. He likewise died delirious and in dreadful distress, six days after Paddock, being the fifty sixth day of the wreck. It was soon perceived that this must inevitably be the fate of all the survivors in a short time, if something was not done to procure water. About this time good luck, or, more probably, kind Providence, enabled them to fish up the tea kettle and one of the captain's pistols, and necessity, the mother of invention, suggested the plan of distillation. Accordingly, a piece of board was very nicely fitted to the mouth of the boiler, a small hole made in it, and the tea kettle bottom upwards, fixed to the upper side of the board, the pistol barrel was fixed to the nose of the kettle kept cool by the constant application of cold water. This completely succeeded, and the survivors, without a doubt, owe their preservation to this simple experiment. But all that could be obtained by this very imperfect distillation, was a scanty allowance of water for five men; yet it would sustain life and that was all. The impression that there was meat enough under the deck, induced them to use every exertion to obtain it; but by getting up pieces of bones, entirely bare of meat and in a putrid state, they found that nothing was left for them but to rely on heaven for food, and be contented with whatever came to hand, till relief should come. Their only sustenance now was barnacles gathered from the sides of the vessel which were ate raw that the distilling might not be interrupted, which would give them no more than four wineglasses of water each per day. The next food which they obtained was a large shark, caught by means of a running bowline. This was a very great relief and lasted some time. Two advantages arose from this signal interposition of kind Providence; for while they lived upon their shark, the barnacles were growing larger and more nutritive. They likewise found many small crabs among the seaweed which often floated around the wreck, which were very pleasant food. But from the necessity of chewing them raw and sucking out the nourishment, they brought on an obstinate costiveness, which became extreme

ly painful and probably much exacerbated by the want of water.

On the 15th of March, according to their computation, poor Moho, the cook, expired, evidently from want of water, though with much less distress than the others, and in the full exercise of his reason; he very devoutly prayed and appeared perfectly resigned to the will of the God who afflicted him. Their constant study was directed to the improvement of their still, which was made much better by the addition of the other pistol barrel, which was found by fishing with the grain they made by fixing nails into a stove. With this barrel they so far perfected the still as to obtain eight junk bottles full of water in twenty-four hours. But from the death of Moho to the death of Johnson, which happened about the middle of April, they seemed to be denied every kind of food. The barnacles were all gone, and no friendly gale wafted to their side the tea-weed from which they could obtain crabs or insects; it seemed as if all hope was gone forever, and they had nothing before them but death or the horrid alternative of eating the flesh of their dead companion. One expedient was left, that was to try to decoy a shark, if happily there might be one about the wreck, by part of the corpse of their shipmate. This succeeded, and they caught a large shark, and from that time had many fish, mostly dolphin, till their happy deliverance. Very fortunately a cask of nails which was on deck, lodged in the sea scupper while on their beam ends; with these they were enabled to fasten the stingles on the cabin, which by constant improvement had become much more commodious, and, when reduced to two only, they had a better supply of water.

They now had drifted above two thousand miles and were in latitude 28 North and longitude 13 West, when to their unspeakable joy they saw three ships be- ring down upon them. The ships came as near as was convenient, and then hailed, which Capt. Cazneau answered with all the force of his lungs. The ship which hailed proved to be the Fame of Hull, Capt. Featherstonhaugh, and the three Captains had dined together that day and were all on board the Fame. Humanity immediately sent a boat which put an end to the dreadful thraldom of Capt. Cazneau and Samuel Badger, the only surviving persons, who were received by these humane Englishmen with exalted sensibility. Thus was ended the most shocking catastrophe which our naval history has recorded for many years after a series of distresses from December 15th to the 20th of June a period of one hundred and ninety-one days! Every attention was paid to the sufferers that generosity warmed with pity and follow feeling could dictate, on board the Fame. They were cherished, comforted, fed, clothed and nursed until the month of July, when they fell in with Capt. Perkins, of the brig Dromo in the chops of the channel of England, who took them on board and landed them in Kenne-

beck.

It is natural to inquire how they could float such a vast distance upon the most frequented part of the Atlantic and not be discovered all this time; they were passed by more than a dozen sail, one of which came so nigh them that they could distinctly see the people on deck and on the rigging looking at them; but into the expressible disappointment of the starving and freezing men, they stifled the dictates of compassion, hoisted sail, and cruelly abandoned them to their fate.

Extracts from the Life and Trasson of Benedict Arnold by Jared Sparks.

## Capture of Major Andre.

It happened that, the same morning on which Andre crossed Pine's Bridge, seven persons, who resided near Hudson's River, on the neutral ground, agreed voluntarily to go out in company armed, watch the road, and intercept any suspicious stragglers, or droves of cattle, that might be seen passing towards New York. Four of this party were stationed on a hill, where they had a view of the road for a considerable distance. The three others, named John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, were concealed in the bushes at another place and very near the road.

About half a mile north of the village of Tarry-town, and a few hundred yards from the bank of Hudson's River, the road crosses a small brook, from each side of which the ground rises into a hill, and it

was at that time covered over with trees and under bush. Eight or ten rods south of this brook, and on the west side of the road, these men were hidden; and at that point Andre was stopped, after having travelled from Pine's Bridge without interruption.

The particulars of this event I shall here introduce as they are narrated in the testimony given by Paulding and Williams at Smith's trial, written down at the time by the Judge advocate, and preserved in manuscript among the other papers. This testimony having been taken only eleven days after the capture of Andre, when every circumstance must have been fresh in the recollection of his captors, it may be regarded as exhibiting a greater exactness in its details, than any account hitherto published. In answering to the question of the court, Paulding said—

"Myself, Isaac Van Wart and David Williams, were lying by the side of the road about half a mile above Tarrytown, and about fifteen miles above Kingsbridge, on Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the 23d September. We had lain there about an hour and a half, as far as I can recollect, and saw several persons we were acquainted with, whom we let pass. Presently one of the young men, who were with me, said, 'There comes a gentleman like looking man, who appears to be well dressed, and has boots on, and whom you had better step out and stop, if you don't know him.' On that I got up, and presented my firelock at the breast of the person, and told him to stand—and then I asked him which way he was going. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I hope you belong to our party.' I asked him what party. He said, 'The Lower party.' Upon that I told him I did. Then he said, 'I am a British officer out of the country on particular business, and I hope you will not detain me a minute,' and to show that he was a British officer he pulled out his watch—Upon which I told him to dismount. He then said, 'My God,

and seemed to make a kind of laugh of it, and pulled out General Arnold's pass, which was to John Anderson, to pass all guards to White Plains and below. Upon that he dismounted. Said he, 'Gentlemen, you had best let me go, or you will bring yourselves into trouble, for your stopping me will detain the General's business.'—and said he was going to Dobb's Ferry to meet a person there; and get intelligence for General Arnold. Upon that I told him I hoped he would not be offended, that we did not mean to take any thing from him—and I told him there were many bad people, who were going along the road, and I did not know but perhaps he might be one."

When further questioned, Paulding replied, that he asked the person his name, who told him it was John Anderson—and that when Anderson produced Gen Arnold's pass, he should have let him go, if he had not before called himself a British Officer.—Paulding also said, that when the person pulled out his watch, he understood it as a signal that he was a British officer, and not that he meant to offer it to him as a present.

All these particulars were substantially confirmed by David Williams, whose testimony in regard to the searching of Andre, being more minute than Paulding's, is here inserted.

"We took him in the bushes," said Williams, and "ordered him to pull off his clothes, which he did—but on searching him narrowly we could not find any sort of writings. We told him to pull off his boots, which he seemed indifferent about; but we got one boot off, and searched in that boot, and could find nothing. But we found there were some papers in the bottom of his stocking next to his foot; on which we made him pull his stocking off, and found three papers wrapped up. Mr. Paulding looked at the contents, and said he was a spy. We then made him pull off his other boot, and there we found three more papers at the bottom of his foot, within his stocking.

"Upon this we made him dress himself, and I asked him what he would give us to let him go. He said he would give us any sum of money. I asked him whether he would give us his horse, saddle, bridle, watch, and one hundred

meas. He said 'Yes,' and told us he would direct us to any place, even if it was that very spot, so that we could get them. I asked him whether he would not give us more. He said he would give us any quantity of dry goods, or any sum of money, and bring it to any place that we might pitch upon, so that we might get it. Mr. Paulding answered, 'No, if you would give us ten thousand guineas, you should not stir one step.' I then asked the person who called himself John Anderson, if he would not get away if it lay in his power. He answered, 'Yes, I would.' I told him I did not intend he should. While taking him along, we asked him a few questions, and we stopped under a shade. He begged us not to ask him questions, and said when he came to any commander he would reveal all.

"He was dressed in a blue overcoat, and a tight body coat, that was a kind of Claret color. The bottom holes were faced with gold tinsel, and the buttons drawn over with the same kind of lace—He had on a round hat, and nankeen waistcoat and breeches, with a flannel waistcoat and drawers, boots, and thread stockings."

The nearest military post, was North Castle, where Lieutenant Colonel Jameson was stationed with a part of Sheldon's regiment of dragoons. To that place it was resolved to take the prisoner—and within a few hours he was delivered up to Jameson, with all the papers that had been taken from his boots.

## From the Saturday Evening Post; PERSEVERANCE.

By Lyman W. Trask.

Perseverance is of the greatest importance. The successful prosecution of any profession, business, or art requires persevering attention and labor. It is of the same utility in conducting the multifarious affairs of this life, as the rudder is to the mariner in a voyage across the ocean. It enables him to keep steadily on his course, and to avoid the rocks and shoals of adversity.

to the success of the voyage, and to a safe arrival in the desired haven. Every individual that steps upon the theatre of active life, ought to have an object in view, sufficient to call forth his greatest energies, and for which he can summon to his aid the requisite degree of persevering attention. If he cannot place his eyes upon any such object, he should with great propriety keep silent behind the scenes. I consider it of great importance for those about commencing life or themselves, to get the right start. Thousands become surrounded with embarrassing circumstances, from which it may require years to recover; and the contemplation of their situation may weigh down the spirits,—and paralyze their whole active energies.—This may result from two causes especially,—first, the individual may have these embarrassments imposed upon him by those who have him under their control, or secondly, they may be produced by his own indiscretion or folly. Let the young man be careful how he submits to have this situation imposed upon him on the one hand, or of stooping to indiscretions and follies on the other. Let him place his eye upon the object he has in view,—and let him keep his eye constantly fixed on it. Let it be honorable and proper,—for no dishonorable or improper object should occupy his attention. Young men get the right start if you can, in the beginning—then persevere. But if you cannot control the commencement, still place the eye on your object and pursue it as soon as possible. Perseverance is the true philosopher's stone that changes every thing into gold or excellence. Do you wish to be learned? It was perseverance that made Baron Cuvier a celebrated comparative anatomist & naturalist,—Adam Clarke, a distinguished linguist and commentator.—Sir Walter Scott an unparalleled writer on imaginative subjects, and Benjamin Franklin a profound statesman and philosopher. It was perseverance that prepared the entrancing eloquence of the learned Burke,—the sagacious Pitt, and the incomparable Sheridan. It was this that enabled Demosthenes to conquer serious natural defects, and rise to the highest station in eloquence in ancient Greece.—Do you wish to be an agriculturist? Will the forest retire without un-



ceasing toil,—will wheat grow without sowing—and will your fields blossom and bloom as the rose without untiring labor and perseverance? No. Do you wish to be an artist? It was perseverance that contributed to the elevation of a poor Quaker boy to the highest honors of the Royal Academy. Yes, persevering and unceasing efforts gave celebrity to Benjamin West, Sir Thomas Lawrence and many more. Is an engraved copper plate the work of a moment; or will a full rigged ship rise up at your call? No. They require the persevering application of the various arts that produce them. We can scarcely limit the extent to which perseverance may attain.—The vast Egyptian pyramids,—and magnificent ruins of Egyptian cities,—the labyrinth,—and Chinese wall,—seem so extraordinary in their conception and execution as almost to exceed possibility. But they stand as bold realities, almost delay in the mouldering touch of time, and are eternal monuments of human labor and perseverance. In short, without multiplying proofs, where none are needed, perseverance gives the greatest possible effect to the human mind and bodily energies. It is not supposed that perseverance can produce excellence without opportunities or natural talents. Without it however, the highest genius will be unavailing—the circumstances disastrous—and the greatest opportunities unprofitable. But with it, generous bursts forth in all its power and brilliancy—adverse circumstances become favorable,—and the results produced by it are truly extraordinary. Now young man place your eye on the object you have in view—void indiscretions and follies—mark out your course; pursue that course undeviatingly,—and you will find that your perseverance will melt down all obstacles—and that your success will be certain. But if you adopt an opposite course, and proceed without any definite object in view, you will be like a fickle mariner at sea,—uncertain to what port he would steer,—veering with every wind,—sailing in one day every point of the compass,—keep no direction long,—until at length his ship strikes on a rock or is drawn into a whirlpool and involved in destruction.

**A Lion tamer.**—The Boston Traveller concludes an interesting article descriptive of the "manners and habits" of the Lions of the Menagerie, at present in that city, with the following anecdote of John Jears their keeper, a young man who is said to possess a wonderful power over wild beast, and who has been connected with a Menagerie from early boyhood:—"He determined to enter the cage of a Lion seven or eight years ago, when no one in this country had been found bold enough to make the attempt. He seized an opportunity when he was alone with the animal and the Lion was reposing, to steal within the cage and sit for some minutes on his back. The Lion noticed him in the same friendly way as when outside of the bars and John took courage the next time he entered stir him up with a pole." John found no difficulty in rendering the animal as subservient as if he were not in his power; though it was two or three years before his employers dare trust him to enter the cage in the presence of company. He has several scars on his hands and body, where he has been slightly wounded; but no Lion has ever prostrated him but once. He was in the cage and the meet was brought before the time; the sight and the smell caused the Lion suddenly to arouse and struck down his keeper at a blow, John retained self possession, and with a dextrous application of the "raw hide," in his hand, he soon brought the Lion back to a state of submission; The clothes were all torn from his breast, and his skin scratched; but he received no serious injury."

**From the Nashville Republican:**  
**Proceeding of the Anti Marrying Society**  
Declaration of Independence of the Young Men and Bachelors of Nashville, assembled at Celibacy Hall; read and unanimously adopted by the Society.

When, in the course of human events it becomes necessary for the Bachelors of the community to dissolve the social bonds that have hitherto connected them with the Fair Sex—and to assume in fashionable circles the single and unmarried station to which by the laws of reason they are entitled a decent respect for the opinion of the married part of society compels them to declare the causes which urge them to secede from the empire of love, & to rally around standard of their

inherent freedom and natural independence.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created unmarried; that they are endowed by nature with the unalienable right of remaining in a state of single blessedness until they are disposed to encumber themselves with the appendage of a wife. That to secure this right, all Bachelors should be so firmly united in their common cause, as steadfastly to resist the multiplied and insidious attacks of the fair—the ancient enemy of man's native freedom.

Custom and the manners of the age would indeed dictate the propriety of that domestic relation which in all previous times has received the sanction of the world and approbation of society. But when a long series of Balls and Parties, of winning smiles and killing glances, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to marry us against our will, it is our right, it is our duty to break the silken chains which fancy weaves for love, and which the imagination teaches us so fondly and so familiarly to embrace; and to provide for our future safety and security in the "hall of celibacy"—the abode of freedom and the home of peace.

The history of the present race of ladies in this place, is one of repeated encroachments upon the rights of Bachelors; tending directly to involve them in absolute despotism—to prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused their assent to offers of marriage—the most wholesome and necessary for the interests of particular individuals—thereby manifesting a disposition to exercise the veto power; with which the unjust custom of society has clothed them to the direct injury of fallen man.

They have refused their sanction to the marriage of others of the community, unless they would relinquish their right of choosing wives for themselves; a right inestimable to all young men and formidable to match makers and old maids only.

They have called together large meetings of the sex at places where our attention would be directed to the beauty of their persons and the glitter of their dress for the sole purpose of exciting our imagination, and kindling into a flame the dying sparks of our love.

They have ridiculed and sneered at with manly firmness these encroachments upon the rights of unmarried men.

They have endeavored to increase the population of this state for this purpose procuring the Legislature to reduce the hitherto moderate tax upon marriage licenses.

They have kept among us a multitude of dandies to perform those services which men would be so proud to render.

They have assented to render the female independent and superior to the male portion of the community.

They have combined together to subject us to petticoat jurisdiction—a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and repugnant to the laws of nature.

For taking into favour large bodies of dandies.

For protecting them by their smiles and influence from the just ridicule to which their breaches of decorum and good manners subjected them.

For forcing some of our acquaintances to marry against their will.

For carrying us to balls and parties, to be danced to death in order to retain their favour.

For interfering in many cases with the rights of husbands—exciting their mothers and sisters to resist their lawful lords and masters; and causing to be indicted on many of our married friends the horrid *curtain-lecture*, a species of punishment more formidable to husbands than the dungeons of the inquisition.

For suspending the free will of bachelors and declaring themselves invested with full powers to negotiate marriages in all cases whatsoever.

They have abdicated their authority over us to which we were so willing to submit, by declaring us fit subjects for the attacks of all old minds and marriage seeking spinsters in the community.

They have constrained our fellow men taken captive by them, to war against their brethren.

For this purpose inciting them to dwell on the happiness of married life, which happiness it is well known is founded only on the assertion of henpecked husbands.

Against these attacks we have often petitioned for redress. Nor have we been wanting in our attention to the ladies. We have warned them from time to time that we would not wed against our wills and contrary to our

better judgements. We have reminded them of our uniform gallantry and love. We have appealed to their native nobleness of soul and conjured them by the marriage ceremony to let us choose for ourselves, but they have been deaf to the voice of reason and of love. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which urges us to this declaration; and hold them as we do the rest of womankind, enemies to our peace and quiet, and the industrious promoters of marriages and *curtain lectures*. We, therefore, the Young Men and Bachelors of Nashville, do ordain and publish this our Declaration of Independence, in support of which we mutually pledge our lives, and our rights to marry.

Signed for and behalf of the Anti-Marrying Society at Celibacy Hall, assembled the 30th January eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

DICK MARRY—  
ALL, Pres't

TOM COURT—ALL, Sec'y.

#### LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND

The House of Delegates on the 6th inst. passed the Bill granting three millions for internal improvement, by a majority of 14.

And the bill for electing the Senate, by the people, passed the House on the same day,—it limits the term of service to 4 years;—years 63, nays 6.

In the Senate, the bill to incorporate the Del. and Md. rail road company was passed.

The bill incorporating the Merchant's Bank of Baltimore, passed the Senate by a vote of 11 to 1

It is not generally known how many States will be unrepresented in the House of Representatives after the fourth of March. A correspondent of the Alabama Daily Advertiser enumerates the following which have yet to elect their representatives to the next Congress—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Alabama.—This state of things would certainly produce delay, and perhaps embarrassment, in case the President should deem it advisable to call an extra meeting of Congress in the course of the coming spring or summer.

#### Twenty-Fourth Congress.

The following States have elected Representatives to which they are respectively entitled

Maine	8	Illinois	3
Vermont	5	Delaware	1
Massachusetts	12	S. Carolina	9
New York	40	Georgia	9
New Jersey	6	Louisiana	3
Pennsylvania	28		
Ohio	19		143

Being 22 more than a quorum. Mr. Wayne of Georgia, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S. since his election. There are therefore only 142 qualified to take their seats.—In the following states the elections will be held as follows:

New Hampshire	5	in March
Rhode Island	2	April
Connecticut	6	April
Indiana	7	August
Missouri	3	August
Maryland	6	October
Virginia	21	April
Kentucky	13	August
N. Carolina	13	August
Alabama	5	August
Mississippi	2	May
Tennessee	13	August

97

#### MOUNT VERNON.

A writer in a late number of the New York Mirror, in an article descriptive of Mount Vernon, says "these grounds should be the property of the nation, never to be sold; but kept as a summer residence of the President of the U. S.; of course a place where all could visit without trespassing on private property, which is now done to the annoyance of its owners."

This is an excellent idea. Mount Vernon is the spot where Washington lived in tranquillity after retiring from the cares and turmoils of public life. It is the hallowed spot where the remains of the Father of his country are deposited, and its sight will always awaken feelings of patriotism, and kindle pure delight in the bosom of every lover of Liberty. Mount Vernon should be long to the country; and then every American who makes a pilgrimage to the banks of the Potomac could claim that as a right, which he now asks as a favor, to wander over the grounds of Mount Vernon, and ponder on the mighty events of the past while standing before the ruins of WASHINGTON.

Boston Journal.

From the National Int. March 4.  
**Votes upon the French Question in the House of Representatives.**

The House of Representatives sat on Monday night (March 2d) till midnight having commenced its sitting at 10 o'clock in the morning. The whole time was occupied in arduous debate on the question of Foreign Relations, in which a number of Members engaged. We have only time and means, at this moment, to make the following statement of the results of the whole proceedings.

The following gentlemen (after Mr. Robertson, who was the last Speaker reported in our last,) took part in the Debate and proceedings that evening: Mr. Binney, Mr. Schey, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Mason, of Virg. Mr. Watmough, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Wise, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Adams, of Mass. Mr. Chilton, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Archer, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Jones.

The first question taken was upon a motion made by Mr. Cambreleng to discharge the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the whole subject, in order to bring it directly under the action of the House; on which the yeas were 104—the nays 92.

The subject being thus before the House, the question recurred on the following Resolutions, moved on the 27th February by Mr. J. Q. Adams, viz:

**Resolved.** That the rights of the citizens of the U. States to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the treaty, concluded at Paris, on the 4th of July 1831 ought, in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the U. States.

**Resolved.** That, if it be, in the opinion of the President of United States, compatible with the honor and interest of the U. States, during the interval until the next session of Congress, to resume the negotiations between the U. S. and France, he be requested so to do.

**Resolved.** That no legislative measure of a hostile character or tendency towards the French nation, is necessary or expedient at this time.

Mr. Archer moved to amend these Resolutions, after the word "Resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That in the just expectation that the Government of France will make or will make provision for carrying into full effect the Treaty with that Government of the 4th of July, 1831, stipulating indemnity for claims of our citizens, which this Nation is bound to require; therefore this House deems it inexpedient to adopt any measure in relation to that subject."

Mr. Watmough, at this stage of the proceedings, moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was negatived, by Yeas and Nays; Yeas 48. Nays 167.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment moved by Mr. Archer (as above) and decided by the following vote—Yeas 71 Nays 143.

Mr. Archer's amendment was negatived.

Mr. Adams then modified his first Resolution so as to read as follows: "**Resolved.** That in the opinion of this House, the Treaty with France of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon."

Mr. Jones of Georgia, moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Adams, as thus modified, by substituting therefor the following:

"**Resolved.** That when a solemn Treaty, acknowledging the rights of our citizens, entered into under the usual formalities, and with a nation professing to be governed by that code which prescribes the obligation of such instruments, we have every right to expect the same will be observed in good faith; and that, as this House is officially informed the law for executing said Treaty is now under consideration in the French Legislature, it is inexpedient, for the present to Legislate on the subject.

The question upon this amendment was decided in the negative.

Mr. Robertson then moved to amend the Resolution of Mr. Adams by substituting therefor the following: "**Resolved.** That there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government desires that the appropriation for indemnity should be made in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of July 4, 1831, and reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the U. States."

The question upon this amendment was also decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first resolution of Mr. Adams, modified as above, and decided by Yeas and Nays, Yeas 210; Nays, NONE So it was.

**Unanimously Resolved.** That in the opinion of this House, the Treaty with France of the 4th of July 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon.

The announcement of this vote from the Chair was received with a loud and spontaneous burst of applause which broke at once from the galleries and re-echoed from the floor, making the walls and dome of the chamber to resound the joy while mutual congratulations passed in all directions.

Mr. Adams then withdrew his other two Resolutions (as above inserted)

The question was then taken the 2d Resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, (the first having been merged in Mr. Adams's, just agreed to,) which 2d Resolution is as follows:

**Resolved.** That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals on the commerce of France. And the Resolution was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

The 3d Resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations is in the following words:

**Resolved.** That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

This Resolution was ordered to lie on the table.—And so the proceedings ended.

#### From the Boston Courier.

#### LEGISLATURES OF THE UNION.

Maine House of Representatives, not less than 100 members, nor more than 200 Senate, not less than 20, nor more than 31.

Massachusetts! 1 Senators, 40 Representatives, 603.

New Hampshire. Representatives, one for every 168 polls, and over that one for every 300 rateable polls Senate, 12 members.

Vermont. Every town sends one Representative. The Council consists of 12 members.

Rhode Island. Representatives, 73 Senate, 10.

Connecticut. Representatives, 120 Senate, 36.

New York. Representatives, 126, Senate 32.

New Jersey. Representatives, 50. Council, 14

Pennsylvania. Representatives, 100 Senators, 33.

Delaware. Representatives, 31 Senators, 9.

Maryland. Delegates, 80. Senate, 15

Virginia. Delegates, 134. Senate 32. Delegates never to exceed 150. Senators, 36.

North Carolina. House of commons, 124 Senators, 63

South Carolina. Representative 12. Senators, 45.

Alabama. Delegates, whole number not to exceed 100. nor less than 80.

Mississippi. Delegates, never more than 100, nor less than 38. Senate, not less than one quarter, nor more than one third the number of Representatives.

Louisiana. Representatives, not less than 25, nor more than 50. Senate, 16.

Tennessee. Representatives, 60. Senators not less than one third, 20 nor more than one half 39.

Kentucky. Representatives, not more than 100, nor less than 60. Senators, not more than 38, nor less than 24.

Ohio. Representatives, not less than 36 nor more than 72. Senators, not less than, one third nor more than half the number of Representatives.

Indiana. Representatives, not less than 36 nor more than 100. Senators, not less than one third nor more than half the Representatives

Illinois. Representatives, not less than 27, nor more than 36. Senators as in Indiana.

Missouri. Representatives, never more than 100, every country one. Senators, never less than 14, never more than 33.

Michigan Territory. Legislative Council, 13.

Arkansas Territory. Legislative Council 5, House of Representatives, 23.

Georgia. Each County send one Senator each County sends one Representative, but none exceed more than four.

Congress of the United States. House of Representatives, 240. Senators, 48.

**THE BORDERER.**

"Nullus in terra regnare potest."

**SNOW-HILL, MD.**

Tuesday, March 17, 1835.

The citizens of Lancaster County, Pa. have been very kind to the sufferers by the late fire at Snow Hill. In addition to the sum heretofore forwarded to us from the City of Lancaster, we now acknowledge the receipt of the sums mentioned below contributed by the citizens of other Towns in the same County, viz:

From Littleton	\$25 44
From Churchtown	15 00
From Marietta	11 25
From Strasburg	25 25
From Westminster	6 12 1/2
Total	\$80 06 1/2

The above amount was forwarded to us by George L. Mayer, Esq. in a draft on the Bank of Pennsylvania, for \$80 07.

JOHN S. MARTIN,  
IRVING SPENCE.

Snow Hill, 16th March, 1835.

A list of appointments made by the Governor and Council for Worcester County, for the year 1835.

Justices of the Peace for Worcester County, 1835.

John Williams, jr. Joshua Pridemore, Isaac S. Johnson, Moses Parnell, Levi Duncan, Thos. Milbourne Schoolfield, Lamberson, Henry Franklin, jr. Isaac Holland, John Holland, jr. Samuel Tubbs, Avra Melvin, Isaac Collins, James F. Mills, Joseph Leonard, John Dickerson, jr. John Dukes, Isaac Davis, Powell Patey, John P. Slemaker, Elijah Laws, of Wm. David G. Odell, Justina Holloway, James Fooks of Dan Robert M. Baker, Levi Catnell, of Levi Sam. Melson, James Rounds, Robert G. F. Smith, Charles Dishell, Jacob Riggins, Mathias Linkey, jr. Jas. Stevenson, of Jos. Stephen Roach, Robert Mitchell, Josiah D. Powell, John B. Blair, Hantley Haymon, Elijah Ennis, James C. Welbourn, Wm H. Highman, James Duncan, sr. Zolok Powell, Ken Lal Collier, James Bonds, Smith heaston, Purnell Bennett, John Sturgis, of Zadok Wm. Bratton, of Josiah, John Burns, McKemmy Smack, Samuel R. Smith, Goldsborough Blades, Parker Eshom, George Maddox, Littleton D. Bevans, Isaac Hearn, of Gorder, John Sturgis, jr. Cord Hazard, Nicholas Jones, Jonathan Cluff, Arthur Burroughs, Lemuel Riggins, John J. Moore, Jas. Collins, Ebenezer B. Davis, Peter Powell, of Ebenezer George Truitt, of Ebenezer.

Robert Fooks, Thomas Grey, Thomas Grey, of Benita, Thomas Holloway, Wm. Brimer, Edward Robins and Benj. Shepherd.

Justices of the Peace, John Williams, sen. Jas. Powell, James Duncan, Edwin Foreman, George Bishop, Wm. H. Merrill, and John C. Dirickson.

CORONERS.

John Perdue, John Truitt, Levi Merrill, Wm. Moore, Jas. Sturgis, James G. Townsend, Patrick Causey and John Cottingham.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ships Frances Dupau from Havre, and the Victory from Liverpool, Paris and Liverpool dates to the 31st of January have been received. Nothing decisive of the fate of the French Bill had been received, though the intelligence is more favorable to its passing in the Chambers. In consequence of which, marine stock in New York had risen five per cent. The most important items, are the instructions and draft of a letter which the French Minister was directed to send to Mr. Forsyth, and from which he framed the exceptional letter, that was suppressed in the late publication of the correspondence between him and Mr. Forsyth. These instructions and draft of a letter, sent by the French Cabinet, are certainly exceptional, but whether the French Minister exceeded his authority remains to be seen.

The following are extracts of letters, which put the most favourable construction on the probable action of the French Chambers.

Extract of a letter from an American dated,

PARIS January 22.

After I wrote last, I fell in with several persons in whose judgement I place much confidence. From Mr. Welles, I learnt that a party of about 20 members, who voted six months ago against the bill, have come round, and he thinks it will pass this time. M. Gautier, sub Governor of the Bank and a peer of France, told me, that nothing new of an irritating nature should be received from Congress within a month or six weeks, he not only thought the Chambers would pass the bill, but felt sure of it, and this opinion he formed after conversing with many opposition members.

The following is an extract of

letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to a member of the House of Representatives, dated.

PARIS, January 31.

"I have nothing new here. The Chambers have not yet acted upon the treaty, nor will they for several weeks. I have no doubt that they will pay the money, unless Congress adopt some offensive and impolitic measure which will be insulting to the pride of the nation."

"I send you a memorial of the manufacturer of Lyons, which places the question in a formidable point of view."

"A mere suggestion of a suspension of commercial intercourse was enough to induce the people of France to urge upon their Deputies a speedy settlement of the question."

Another letter, from a gentleman whose means of information is as great as any one in Paris, says:

"The treaty will be executed. The ministers felt themselves stronger. Their journals speak out with more confidence, and the opposition appear to have exhausted their malice."

"A kind word from Congress, expressive of their confidence in the honor and justice of France, will soothe their irritated feelings, and have a good effect."

Nat. Intelligencer.

Letter to the Editor of the N. York American, dated,

HAVRE, Feb. 1, 1835.

I shall not have time to write to you after the Estafette arriving from Paris. I have only to tell you, that according to all appearances, the bill for indemnity under Mr. Rives Treaty, will pass the chamber; the Lyons people, the Bordeaux people, and the uncertainty generally, as to the result of this affair (which has had an unfavorable influence on commerce) will not fail to have weight with the Chambers. The tone of the opposition has lowered, and the Government party seem to have plucked up courage. When the message arrived, the latter seemed to be undecided what to say. But little now is said of national dignity, and the Cabinet were evidently afraid of the tier party, among which they still have supporters on many questions, but Dupin had made them opposition to this. So you see the Government had to lead to the vote of the Carlists, Republicans, and the party just mentioned. This is what Count de Rigney means in his letter to Mr. Livingston, which you have seen. But whatever may be the result of the vote, which must now soon take place, rely upon it, the real spring to touch, is the commerce of the country. And all who so view the subject, cannot but be pleased to see by the last accounts from Washington, that the President no longer thinks war will be necessary to obtain justice here.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Opulence arrived last night, having sailed from Oporto on the 8th Feb.

Captain St. John brought no papers. We learn from him, that a steamboat arrived the day he left from Lisbon, with Donna Maria and the Duc de Leuchtenberg, her husband; and that there was great rejoicing upon the occasion. The same steamboat brought the heart of Don Pedro in an urn. Captain St. John also informs, that it was reported the day that he left France had declared war against the U. S. which report caused a great deal of excitement.

Our accounts direct from France render the truth of the report impossible, as without any such information, it would be most extremely improbable.—N. Y. paper.

The bill reported by Gen. Hood, for enrolling, organizing, and equipping the Militia of this State, occupied the House of Delegates part of Saturday and yesterday passed that body, and is now before the Senate. The State, certainly requires a law upon the subject—and much pains has been taken in concocting the one which has passed the House. Maryland Rep.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 9.	
Wheat (white)	\$1 05 a 1 16
(red)	1 02 a 1 05
Corn (yellow)	62
(White)	66

(Communications)

The following communication was handed to us by a subscriber. Mr. Editor—In your paper of the 10th inst. I perceived a letter from the Engineer of this State, dated at Baltimore in January last. Prior to the appearance of that publication, a communication was received by myself and others, from one of our members at Annapolis, that a calculation was transmitted to them in relation to this subject, from a respectable source, making a difference of 76 square miles in favor of the pretensions of Berlin to the seat of government, we could not imagine how such a mistake, could have been made in your paper, it was published, and our surprise, that letter made the quantities equal or nearly so; the difference being only about 15, in nearly 800, which, in a map of a county, unsurveyed, amounts to nothing.

In comparing the measurement given in Judge Robbins' map, in that letter, and the map of Brasby, and drawing a right line from Berlin to Snow Hill, and crossing that line at right angles through the county, we make a large difference of Territory in favor of Snow Hill. The survey that is to be made this year, will, we believe confirm it. We are at a loss to see, how such a statement could have been misapprehended.

My object in making this statement is, to correct any erroneous impression, which may have been imbibed from the perusal of the letter referred to above.

**SELF-LOVE.**

A celebrated writer in speaking of the French as a nation, says, that self love is the predominant disposition of their hearts, and that age to a Frenchman is what age is to wine; it mellows him, and by this means turns his intolerable self-love into some respect for others. Would it not be a happy circumstance if this disposition was confined to the French nation exclusively, but such is not the fact, our wounded feelings frequently convince us to the contrary. Tho' concealed as it were, in the inmost recesses of the heart, none would be frank enough to acknowledge themselves possessed of it; nay, if such an idea was merely hinted to them by a friend, they would feel themselves highly insulted, yet, the same persons whenever a convenient opportunity offers, give evidence by their contemptuous and disrespectful conduct, that self love fills every avenue of their heart. This feeling of superiority or imaginary idea of self-importance, is not confined to the palace of the wealthy or noble in blood, but takes up its abode with those who can boast of neither. It may be easily detected, whether in a city or in a village by the over grown prejudices of its possessor, and its most common fruit is, impoliteness, manifested not only towards inferiors in life, but also equals, and frequently towards those, whose education and refinement are far superior to their own. Let it exist in whose bosom it may, and let it be perceptible in what form may be most convenient, rest assured, it is the offspring of prejudice and ignorance. It is as impossible for self love to dwell in a cultivated and refined mind, as it is for darkness to exist under the full beams of sunshine. M.

Snow Hill, March 3, 1835

O Death! thou destroyer of all human hopes and joys, will thy desire so'er be gratified until thou rob us of every earthly friend? But why mayst thou do that which thou canst not undo? Thou hast a hand of Death, and our bereavements are all intended by the Great Jehovah, to wean our affections from the transient things of time and sense, and to fix them on things above. And should not the firm conviction of having some of our dearest & most beloved friends in Heaven, stimulate us to pursue our Christian course with renewed vigor? Methinks it ought, and though the path of duty is frequently strewn with thorns, and the difficulties we may have to encounter may be numerous, yet there is an unseen hand that deigns to protect and defend us from all harm while passing through time, and at the end of our race Eternal-life is promised to us. These thoughts have suggested themselves to my mind, while meditating on the death of a friend, who has lately been summoned from our village, to I trust a happier and better world. Who that was acquainted with her to whom I allude, (Mrs. HETTY TAYLOR) will e'er forget her. She was in life a devoted and affectionate partner, a kind parent, a dutiful daughter and a warm and unchanging friend. I shall always cherish the hours that I have spent with her among the fondest recollections of my heart. Though she was surrounded by every comfort that heart could desire, together with beloved relatives and friends ever ready to contribute to her enjoyments, yet she is taken from us. How inscrutable are the ways of Providence. But a short time has passed since she bloomed with health and vigor, and bid fair for length of days—but alas! how have the fond hopes of her family and friends been blasted—her dwelling is now in the cold and silent tomb. Her bodily sufferings before death, were severe and excruciating in the extreme, yet she bore them without complaining, and was perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Parent in all things. I have, no doubt, had health permitted me, to have stood beside her in her dying moments, I could have perceived a Heavenly smile on her countenance at the prospect of a haven of rest, where pain and affliction could never enter, where sorrow and sighing should be lost in praise. Then let us not sorrow as those who have no hope, but rather rejoice that she is now basking in the realms of Eternal day, and without a dimming veil between, gazes with rapture on that Jesus who purchased her redemption by his own most precious blood.

Highly favored rest in peace—Rest in Jesus' precious love; We will pray and never cease. Till we join the Church above. Snow-Hill, March 1835. M. X. M.

**Maryland.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.

ON application of Levin Sturgis, administrator of Euphemia Bennitt, 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 Wor. County.

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully copied from the minutes of the 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 10th day of March 1835.

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 Euphemia Bennitt, 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 first 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 10th day of March 1835.

LEVIN STURGIS, Administrator of Euphemia Bennitt, deceased. March 17, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.

ON application of John S. Porter, Executor of Samuel Porter, 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 & 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 copied from the minutes of the 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 10th day of March 1835.

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 Samuel Porter, 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 19th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of March 1835.

JOHN S. PORTER, Executor of Samuel Porter, deceased. March 10, 1835.

**Gentlemen's Vade Mecum,**

OR THE

**SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.**

On the third of January 1835 was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the U. S. and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the national Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it with ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union, and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions! It is necessary, nevertheless that its principal features should be drawn out, as if by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the

publishers being such that the whole ever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA—Will from a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately every week, an entire play and farce; to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted; besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inextinguishable compilation is in store.

THE TURF—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

**GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS**

A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo, by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Couriers' Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf; the Drama, Sport, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the U. S. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!); not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at 3 dollars per annum payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, 16 page p id, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address Smith and Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange. March 7, 1835

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having declined business, most earnestly request all those indebted to him, to call and close their accounts.  
JOHN T. TAYLOR.  
March 10, 1835.

**AN ACT**  
To provide for the Building a Court House in Worcester County Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That George W. Parnell, Samuel D. Harper, Peter Dickerson, Levin Cottingham, Charles Parker, John S. Stevenson, James M. Fooks, George Maddux, and John Mitchell, of Worcester County—be and they are appointed commissioners, and they or a majority of them are authorized and empowered by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the Building a Court House, with all necessary offices, upon the public ground in the Town of Snow Hill, in Worcester County, whereon the Court House recently destroyed by Fire, stood; and furnishing the said Court House and offices when so constructed, with the necessary cases for the reception of the public records, and with all necessary furniture for the accommodation of Worcester County Court, Members of the bar and public offices, and with such other things as their convenience may require, which Court House and offices, when so built and furnished shall be under the control and superintendence of the Levy Court of Worcester County.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to sell and dispose of such part or parts of the remains of the Court House recently destroyed by fire, as they may deem proper, and to apply the avails arising therefrom to the construction and furnishing the said Court House and offices, and to borrow from time to time, and upon such terms as they may deem proper, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, any sum or sums of money that may be required and found necessary for the construction and furnishing said Court House and offices, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Sec 3. And be it enacted, That the Levy Court of Worcester County are hereby authorized and required to levy annually upon the assessable property of Worcester County such sum or sums of money as they in their judgment may deem best not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars, nor less than fifteen hundred dollars, until the whole sum which the said commissioners or a majority of them may require, for the construction of the said Court House and offices, shall have been levied and collected, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of Ten Thousand dollars.

Sec 4. And be it enacted, That all levies imposed or authorized by this act shall be levied and imposed in the name of the said commissioners, and payable only to their order, or the order of a majority of them.

Sec 5. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or such of them as may undertake to execute the powers vested in them by this act, shall before they proceed to execute the same, give bond to the State of Maryland, in the penal sum of twenty thousand Dollars conditioned for the faithful execution, of the trust hereby reposed in them which bond shall be lodged with the clerk of Worcester County, a certified copy of which shall be received as evidence in any Court of Law or Equity in this State.

Sec 6. And be it enacted, That in case any of the said commissioners, shall die or resign, or refuse to act, the other commissioners shall have full power to supply such vacancy or vacancies, provided that every such commissioner so appointed shall give bond as provided by the fifth section of this act, before he shall proceed to the execution of the trust hereby reposed in him.

Sec 7. And be it enacted, That each of the said commissioners shall receive such compensation as the Levy Court of Worcester County shall consider due to their respective services whilst engaged in contracting, for and superintending the construction and furnishing the said building.

We hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a Bill which passed both houses of the Legislature of Maryland at Dec session 1834.  
Given under our hands this 26th day of Feb 1835.  
GEORGE G. BREWER, Clerk.  
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Clerk.  
March 10, 1835. Senate Md.

**GORDON M. HANDY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE where Col. E. K. Wilson, lately deceased, formerly occupied, opposite the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins.  
November 11, 1834.

**HAT MANUFACTORY**  
**FRANCIS MEZICK,**  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Snow-Hill, & the public generally that he has commenced the **Hatting Business** in Snow-Hill. His front shop is situated on the corner of Washington street and Green's alley—and on the lot whereon Mr. Moses C. Smith kept tavern. He will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of **HATS,** made in the best and most fashionable style. The public are assured that all orders will be promptly and faithfully attended to, and that his work will equal any for neatness, durability and cheapness. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.  
N. B.—Furs and skins of all kinds will be purchased, or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.  
F. MEZICK.  
March 8, 1835.

**Great Literary Enterprise.**  
Prospectus of two new Volumes OF **WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.**  
The 'Select Circulating Library' has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered, this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a years subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes. The Journal of Bella Letters, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information and by the perusal of which, a person however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times. As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the Library had in view were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extract from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the objects he hopes to accomplish. There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, now are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door. Books cannot be sent by mail, while the 'Select Circulating Library' may be received at the most distant post office in the Union, in from fifteen to 25 days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words before a book

could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the 'Select Circulating Library' such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example, the Chronicles of the Canonicate occupy 2 volumes; which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be easily contained in 5 numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than five times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the receipt of the new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel price for Five Dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing their 'Select Circulating Library' into the domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, in literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequence, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books—These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to the People of America, particularly where located but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

**TERMS.**  
"The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

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**ADAM WALDIE**  
No. 207, Chestnut street, Basement story of Mrs. Sword's Philadelphia House.  
Phil. November 1834.

**LEWIS CATON.**  
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Pamphlets, Certificates,  
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Of every description on the most reasonable terms, at the Office of the Borderer, Snow-Hill, Maryland.

**TIN MANUFACTORY.**  
**WM. B. STUART,**

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Snow-hill, and the public generally, that he has opened his **MANUFACTORY,** at the house a few doors below Mr. James G. Messick's coach establishment, and near the public wharf, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with promptness, neatness, and durability. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
N. B.—Pewter, Lead, Copper Brass, Rags and Feathers, will be received in exchange, for all work done.  
January 27, 1835.

**AN** intelligent and active lad, from 12 to 14 years of age, possessing a good moral character, will be taken as an apprentice to learn the above business.  
W. B. S.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of MILBY and WAPLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The concern will hereafter be conducted by William P. Milby, one of the late firm. The books and notes of the late firm will be settled by Joseph Waples, who requests all persons to take forward and settle their respective accounts forthwith.  
Wm. P. MILBY,  
JOSEPH WAPLES.  
Snow-hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

The subscriber presents his acknowledgments to his many friends and customers, for the patronage extended to the late firm, and informs them, that he will continue the business as heretofore, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by Martin, Duffield and Cluff, where he hopes by renewed attention to business, to merit a continuance of favour, Wm. P. MILBY

**ATKINSON'S CASKET.**  
FOR 1835.

**IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.**  
THE publisher of this periodical, which has now reached its ninth volume, would respectfully announce, that he is now engaged in making such arrangements as will considerably increase the attractions of the volume for the year 1835. Profiting by the experience of the past, as it has made him more familiar with the literary taste of his readers, and desirous of showing his gratitude for the liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to the Casket by a discerning public, the proprietor feels assured that he can do much towards promoting the intellectual gratification of his readers; and he is resolved to spare neither labor nor expense in carrying into full effect the improvements he designs to make. In general terms the contents of the Casket for 1835, will be as follows: Historical Sketches, Plates of fashions Biography, Literature, Progress of Science, Engravings, Natural History, Music. In addition to the improvements noticed above, there will be an additional of twelve pages of reading matter to each number of the Casket without any additional charge. The publisher has been induced to incur the expense of this enlargement, on account of his having been compelled, in many instances during the past year, to omit articles which he would have gladly furnished. The enlargement will be equivalent to the addition of one fifth of the whole. Instead of 48 pages of matter, 60 will be furnished, and the volume, at the end of the year, will comprise 720 pages, instead of 600 as formerly. In the additional twelve pages: a **Literary Port-Folio** will be furnished, containing notices of new publications, with occasional sketches of their contents, and a variety of miscellaneous and literary readings. It is confidently believed that these improvements and additions will be met by a corresponding liberality on the part of the reading community.

**TERMS.**  
Each number of the Casket will contain 60 royal octavo pages of letter press, on fine white paper, and four pages on colored paper, forming a cover, making in each number 64 pages. The work forms at the end of the year, a volume of about 720 pages, to which an engraved title page and a general index are added. Subscription price \$2 50 when paid in advance \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year.

Complete sets of the Casket for 1828, 1829, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 may be obtained at the publication office.—Address post paid] S. C. ATKINSON, Pr. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia. February 17, 1835.

**Twenty Dollars**

**REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Snow-Hill, Worcester county, Md., on the 18th ultimo, a negro boy named

**PERRY,**  
he is about seventeen years of age—had on when he left home a dark suit of Virginia cloth;—good shoes and stockings, and an old fur hat—no other clothing is recollected, as he left home about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Perry is rather of a dark complexion, full mouth, large white teeth, thick lips and full eyes. All persons are hereby forewarned of harbouring or entertaining said boy—also all masters and owners of vessels are hereby forewarned of conveying him away at their peril,—any person that will take up said boy, and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward if taken out of the county; and if taken in the county Ten Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.  
PARKER SELBY.  
March 3, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County }  
FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
On application of William Burbage, Executor of William Bassitt, 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; & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes of the Seal of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day of February 1835.  
L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester County

**MARYLAND.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County }  
FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
On application of Mary W. Townsend, Executrix of Peter Townsend, late of Worcester County dec'd. It is ordered that she give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes of the Seal of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day of February 1835.  
L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills for Worcester county.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County }  
FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
On application of Peter Townsend, late of Worcester County dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of February, 1835.  
MARY W. TOWNSEND, Executrix of Peter Townsend, deceased  
March 17, 1835.

**NOTICE.**  
THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified, that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Law of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his appearance before the Judges of Worcester County Court, to answer such allegations and objections as may be filed against his final discharge.  
JAMES JONES,  
March 3, 1835.

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For sale at this Office.  
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# THE BORDERER.



VOLUME 2.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1835.

NUMBER 70

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

## TERMS.

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

From the United Service Journal.

## Polar Scenes.

The Polar expedition left Debitford on a beautiful morning in May, 1824. The season was far advanced, spring was just budding into summer, and its exhilarating aspect corresponded well with the elasticity of the adventurous mariners. The expedition was towed down the river by government steamers, and our smart lieutenants had not failed putting the ships into crack order. The sails were neatly furled, yards squared, and ropes as taut as a harp string; so that we had full time to admire the rich beauty of the surrounding scenery, which, under any circumstances, much less the novelty of ours, it was impossible to pass unnoticed. The meadows shone brightly on that land, which, happy in its freedom, stood pre-eminent for its maritime greatness. A few light passing clouds varied the beauty of the scene, throwing their fleeting shadows on patches of rich verdure; and the coup d'oeil lost none of its charms from the parting cheers which greeted us from every passing vessel, as we glided back on the air by our crew with animating wildness, until their reverberating echo died away in the recesses of the woody landscape.

In looking over my journal of that memorable epoch in my nautical career, I find many little events recorded which I pass over these fragments, as too trivial to amuse the general reader, however much they may interest me from their forming a link with the daily occurrences of the voyage, and thus leading to many minor, yet pleasing recollections. Our sojourn at the Nore was short, and y no means agreeable; in fact, on leaving our moorings at Debitford, we had broken the ice of our enjoyments in England, and we were not the less anxious to set about breaking it more effectually in the arctic regions. Then again we had the usual scene to contend with on pay-day, between Jews and Gentiles, and the confusion consequent on that heavy day of reckoning, to say nothing of the departure of the sailors' wives or their *et ceteras*. Not being blessed with an embrace of the kind, either way, my heart was light on the occasion. The rough untoured efforts of some of the sailors to check the falling tears of their better halves—and the clumsy manner in which they endeavoured to console them—was to many of us a subject of laughter and merriment; and although, many of our fair companions had rendered themselves very useful to us in hemming our towels, table cloths, and sheets, I blush, even at this distant period, when I think how little we sympathized with their sufferings; and many of the poor creatures did suffer intense grief in being torn from their husbands.

One of the strongest men in the ship, and one of the best, came to my cabin a few minutes after his wife had left him, with a sorrowful, downcast countenance, struggling to conceal feelings, which, as an old and weather-beaten seaman, he almost felt ashamed to exhibit. I guessed his errand, and gave him a dose of grog—a regular *Nor-wester*—he swallowed it in silence, wiped a little, wiped his mouth with the sleeve of his jacket, and casting a momentary glance at me, touched the rim of his tar-bush hat and retired. We sailed from the Nore on the 19th of May. The day broke in with drizzling showers, and the last cheer of those friends who had

passed the night with us, and were returning to town in the steamer, broke mournfully on our ears.

The first object that attracted our attention after we crossed the Atlantic differed in no small degree from the subject of my preceding observations: for who will presume to compare a woman to an iceberg? The first of those magnificent objects we saw had an appearance so splendid, so unlike any thing I had ever seen, that the impression is not likely to fade from my memory. Its first aspect was that of a very high uncultivated mountain, & when in a few minutes, it changed its character, it resembled the most noble castellated structure the mind can conceive. Then again it was canopied by light passing clouds, the clear outline of its irregular pinnacles becoming less and less indistinct, until, gradually receding from our view, they were blended with the misty vapour which obscured them, and the immense fabric of frozen water seemed to melt into air. Towards evening the bright tint of the western horizon indicated our affinity with the ice. The light and vivid colour which was reflected in the heavens, gradually softened in its declination towards the margin of the sea, until its ethereal aspect assumed the soft azure of the ultra marine.

On the following morning we cast anchor in a small compact harbour on the coast of Greenland, which proved to be a Danish settlement for the transmission of oil to Europe. A few irregular huts, more resembling small humpbacks in the land than human dwellings, lay scattered, in close keeping with the sterility of the scene, on the inner part of the island. The governor of this rude little colony was a native of Denmark, and had under his jurisdiction about a hundred beings, male and female, of the Esquimaux tribe in their dress and appearance they exactly correspond with the wilder groups of their fraternity seen on former voyages; but there was one among the number who claimed a

with the civilized world. Cara-Mooselet was the servant of the governor, the companion of his wife, and a general favourite on the island. It was said that her father was a Dane, and her mother an Esquimaux, and her features testified her claim to the mutual proximity. Cara was the orphan daughter of the governor of an adjacent island. Her features were a little too large to be strictly feminine, still they were delicately fair and expressive—her figure was commanding; and had it not been for the Esquimaux touches which were here and there exhibited, Cara might have passed on the coast of Greenland, for a handsome girl; she was beautiful. Her general outline was, however, rather masculine, owing perhaps to the slight distinction observable in the aboriginal costume of the natives: she had the largest and the finest blue eyes I ever beheld. The governor sent poor Cara to a neighbouring island, just as we were getting acquainted with her. There was scarcely an officer on the expedition who did not give her a present.

There was a man upon the island named Peter—a quick, active, intelligent, jack-of-all-trades, but master of none. Peter's avocations were spiritual, as well as temporal. He was carpenter, shipwright, priest, pilot, and interpreter. His knowledge of the hidden rocks in the harbour was so accurate, that he had scarcely taken charge of the Hecla ere he placed her upon the only one to be dreaded—an event which nearly made as large a breach in her bottom, as it did in Peter's maritime reputation. Peter gave one of the officers a dog, of the Esquimaux breed, which turned out as great a rogue as its master.

It is not intended in this fragment to give a diary of the polar expedition in 1824. Months may therefore often intervene between the events here narrated. Exposed to the uncertain alterations of wind, weather, and ice, the ships were at different moments firmly locked in the ice, and in the next they were free on their native element. Scenes of calm and sunshine were succeeded by the dismal howl of the tempest, which, on one occasion, threatened them with destruction. The month of August commenced with a tremendous gale as the oldest mariner on the expedition recollected. The ships were closely hem-

med by the ice on all sides—no one new its extent; but the pressure indicated not less than a hundred miles. It was the Sabbath day—and the solitary stillness that reigned throughout was only interrupted by the wild scream of the ivory gull in its struggle to catch the fragments of food that lay in the pools of water on the ice. The expedition was engaged in prayer, which gave the scene an awful air of solemn grandeur, seldom, if ever, to be equalled. It was impossible for man to witness it & not feel his insignificance. One of the ships was forced over on her broadside, and we knew not the moment she might be crushed to atoms. When danger points to eternity, we feel the doubtful tenure of our existence, and tacitly acknowledge the wonderful works of the Creator. On the following morning the weather was calm and serene—the young ice had formed like a looking glass around the ships, in which they were reflected with astonishing transparency. Our friends at home would have given some thing for so faithful a sketch of the expedition.

On another occasion we were very nearly lost. The night was closing fast—the sky looked fierce and angry—clouds, black and low, followed each other in rapid succession—the waves sparkled with phosphoric brilliancy—and the drifting ice was pressing the ships towards the rocks. The threatened gale came on, but with a sudden change in the wind—sudden and providential for us—as the position of the vessels was critical and perilous. Had the wind veered but one point in the opposite direction, no human effort could have saved us.

The following instance of maternal anxiety, evinced by a large bear for the safety of its offspring, occurred shortly after we reached our winter-quarters; and affords a striking example to many of the human race. She was seen with her two cubs about half a mile from where the ships lay. Our Esquimaux dogs gave chase, and the unwieldy ani-

mal cut off, made for the edge of the ice at the entrance of the harbour, where the sea was still partly open. The swiftness of the dogs exceeded that of the young cubs, the mother kept in the rear of her offspring, acting on the defensive, and nobly contesting every inch of ground until she had effectually covered their retreat. After they had taken the water, her sagacity told her to keep her enemy at bay until the young ones were comparatively beyond their reach. Thus she persevered in with remarkable courage until she considered them free from danger; then suddenly wheeling round, she plunged into the sea, and swam boldly after her progeny. The poor mother had, however, another enemy to contend with.

While she was engaged with the dogs, a party of our seamen had launched a boat over the ice, but not before the bears had swam nearly a mile from its edge. At this period of the chase there were few on board who did not feel a lively interest in the result. The scene was unusually animating, the animal had identified itself with the best feelings of our nature, she had fought with desperate energy for the preservation of her offspring, and I confess, that I, for one, almost hoped she might escape. As the boat approached the bears, the parent seemed bewildered in her painful anxiety for the safety of her cubs. Wholly regardless of her own danger, she dived repeatedly and alternately supporting them in the water, she endeavoured to urge them forward. When they were wounded she dived again and rose to the surface so as to place them on her back; thus singularly balanced she swam with her offspring in that position until her destruction was accomplished.

Shortly after this event, the following singular accident occurred to the gunroom steward of the *Fury*, whom, as he was an original in his way, and contributed much to the amusement of his shipmates, I shall endeavour to describe. The different climates he had served in seldom at least ten winters to a constitution never very strong; his life from the age of fifteen, had been that of a wandering mariner; he could boast of having been thirteen times closely engaged with the enemies of his country; he hated a Frenchman as he did the devil, and a Yankee ten times worse than that—was severely

wounded in the deadly conflict between the Java and American frigates United States—and having survived the maladies incidental to the tropical climes, was doomed to close his checkered career on the desert shores of the polar regions.

Although naturally free and easy in his manner, Cottrell never forgot that respect with which long habit had imbued his mind, and which, with the officers, gave him the privilege of saying many things that could scarcely have been couched in any other man on board the ship. With the crew he was a licensed demagogue, the leader of all mischief—popular, but nevertheless he told them their faults, lectured them indiscriminately on their delinquencies, and had always some little, good humoured anecdote applicable to the moment, which seldom failed to reconcile them to the otherwise intolerable of their straits; monitor.

As the duties of the officers' servants confined them almost exclusively to the ships, it was arranged that they should take a daily portion of exercise—and on a sunny afternoon, Cottrell and two others strolled up a very deep ravine, which led them to a spot famous for specimens of mineralogy. Whilst his companions were hammering every snow covered block of stone that attracted their notice, he lay down on the brow of the hill and fell asleep. On waking, he perceived a large bear within a few yards of him, and looking round for his fellow servants, neither of them were to be seen. Cottrell felt himself tremble from head to foot—he arose and ran, as he thought in the direction of the ravine—the bear pursued him. Feeling almost exhausted from the excessive weight of a clumsy pair of cloth boots, he kicked the unwieldy incumbrance, one to his right, the other to his left, and darting forward with renewed speed, threw himself from the edge of a steep cliff six hundred feet high.

The poor fellow was discovered lying on the ice, his body much bruised, and the soles of his feet dreadfully lacerated—he was alive, but insensible. His companions brought him on board—they could give no tidings of the affair, but when he himself recovered his senses, he told his story in the manner I have described it, and then fell into a refreshing sleep. Next day, however, not the slightest track of a bear could be discovered—though the man's footsteps were clearly traced.

Cottrell's recovery was slow and doubtful—when, in a convalescent state, he again sallied forth on another ramble, the last the poor fellow ever took: at this period the ice was opening in the channel, the birds were migrating to the northward. Cottrell wounded a little dove which fell into a pool of water, where it lay helplessly fluttering its wings in his effort to reach it with the butt-end of his fowling piece, he overbalanced himself and fell into the pool, and was drowned. Cottrell had a gloomy presentiment that he should never leave Port Bowen. A few days before his death I saw him standing on the fore-castle, gazing on the only spot of land which exhibited marks of vegetation. Turning to address me, he pointed to it, and said, with a smile of sadness: "That spot will be my grave, sir"—in less than a week the poor fellow was laid there.

About the middle of November, we began to feel the dreary approach of a polar winter. A feeble gleam of light faintly tinged the southern horizon while the opposite direction assumed the sombre shade of night. The almost dazzling whiteness of the grotesque hummocks of ice, that lay scattered in irregular masses on the plane, formed a strong contrast with the soft purple shade of twilight. The full moon shed its pale lustre on the lonely scene, and the colours which it reflected on the ice were chaotic beyond conception. The planets twinkled in their orbs, and Jupiter shone brilliantly at the hour our friends in the English channel might be taking a meridian altitude of the sun. The aurora borealis was often visible, and on one occasion it formed the most perfect arch I ever beheld, rising in a single line of brilliant light in the southern, passing through the zenith, and terminating at the verge of the horizon in the opposite point thus dividing the circle into two unequal parts: after this its coruscation were beautiful.

The thermometer about this time

stood at 30° of Fahrenheit below zero and when the wind blew, the cutting pain inflicted by the cold on the face—the only part of the person exposed—can only be compared to the pricking of so many hundred of the finest needles. The frost accumulated so rapidly on the eyelashes, that had not the warmth of the hand been constantly applied, the external margin of the lids would have been frozen.

Christmas arrived—that merry season of the year, when every person, from the most exalted to the most humble station in life, feels disposed to lay aside their cares and be happy. Even in the cold, inhospitable region of the arctic climate, the friendly greeting of "A merry Christmas!" had something in it to cheer the dreariness of the scene, while it recalled to the memory of our little colony individual recollections of happiness. At noon the captain and officers assembled to view the domestic arrangements made by the crew on the occasion. The mess-tables on either side had an English washed table-cloth, a luxury the officers could scarcely boast, and the usual appendages for dinner were neatly disposed. But there was one placed exactly in the centre of the ship, and twice the length of the others, which particularly attracted our attention—it will scarcely be imagined that the damask table cloth had been purchased in England for the express purpose. Salts at each corner, with wine decanters to correspond, silver spoons, and a slice of bread at the side of each plate, had been judiciously arranged under the superintendance of the captain's steward. This was the mariner's mess. When the dinner drum had beat, "The Roast Beef of Old England," three of the leading men in the ship presented a slice of plum-cake and a small glass of brandy to the captain and each of the officers, who drank to the health of the crew and a speedy passage into the Pacific. Three hearty cheers followed.

The officers held their festival at a later hour in the day. When the expedition touched at the Shetland islands some salted Soland geese were purchased, of a tolerably good flavour—one of these birds had been presented for the present occasion, and in order

kept (for in the ice alongside the ship) on the previous evening. Our friends, who were engaged to dine with us, knew that we should have the only goose in the ship for dinner, and interest had been made in more than one quarter for the wings and breast. On the morning, however, of the essential day, the steward announced, with a precious long countenance, that the shrimps had made their Christmas meal on the geese, for on pulling up the string, he found nothing but the skeleton, the bones of which were as clean as if the body had undergone the preparation of an anatomist. "I don't it felt rather light," said he, "when I was hauling it up."

"Never mind," said our wily caterer; "say nothing of the affair—but when dinner is placed on the table, put it before me under a large coverdash."

The guests assembled. Those who bargained for the wings and breast rubbed their hands—their eyes sparkled as they glanced towards the cook. "What kind of a goose have we here, steward?"

"I never seed a finer one in my life, sir!"

Another rub of the hands, and another eager glance at the caterer from the candidates for the wings & breast.

"Take the covers off," said the caterer. All were removed, that before him being left to the last, "that the geese," as he observed, "might not get cold." At length the skeleton was exposed, and the astonishment of every one obliged the steward to scamper out of the room as fast as his legs could carry him. In a few minutes the lively cheers of the ship's company told us they participated in his merriment.

Accustomed all our lives to consider the new year's kind of half-way house in our passage through the winter season, we could scarcely dispel the cheerful illusion, although we knew that we should be seven months longer locked up in our present dreary quarters. The limited festivities of our Christmas revel softened in some degree the rigour of our isolated position. Placed by the care of God in the centre of a lonely valley, in regions hitherto unknown to man—surrounded by a continent of ice, which none but the master key of heaven could open—the passing incidents of our solitary existence could only interest the little band of adventurers thus singularly thrown on the resources of each other. Where is he man, who, not having seen the sun for one hundred and thirteen days, could say that he did not feel himself estranged from the living world and its social enjoyments?

**Courtship and Marriage of Washington in 1759.—From the Life of Mrs. Martha Washington by George Washington P. Custis Esq. of Arlington.**

It was in 1758 that an officer, attired in a military uniform, and attended by a body servant, tall and military as his chief, crossed the ferry called Wm.'s, over the Pamunkey, a branch of the York river. On the boat touching the southern or New Kent side, the soldier's progress was arrested by one of those personages, who give the beautiful of the Virginia gentleman of the old regime, the very soul of kindness and hospitality. It was in vain the soldier urged his business at Williamsburgh, important communications to the governor, &c. Mr. Chamberlayne, on whose domain the military had just landed, would hear of no excuse. Col. Washington was a name and character so dear to all the Virginians, that his passing by one of the old castles of Virginia, without calling and partaking of the hospitalities of the host, was entirely out of the question. The colonel, however, did not surrender at discretion, but stoutly maintained his ground, till Chamberlayne bringing up his reserve, intimated that he would introduce his friend to a young and charming widow, then beneath his roof; the soldier capitulated, on condition that he should dine only dinner, and then, by pressing his charge, and borrowing of the night, he would reach Williamsburgh before his excellency could shake off his morning slumbers. Orders were accordingly issued to Bishop, the colonel's body servant and faithful follower, who, together with the fine English charger, had been bequeathed by the dying Braddock to Major Washington, on the famed and fatal field of the Monongahela. Bishop, bred in the school of European discipline, raised his hand to his cap, as much as to say, "Your honor's orders shall be obeyed."

The colonel now proceeded to the mansion, and was introduced to various guests, (for when was a Virginian domicil of the olden time without guests?) and above all, to the charming widow. Tradition relates that they were mutually pleased on their first interview; nor is it remarkable; they were of fascinating manners, and splendidly endowed with worldly benefits. The new-fresh from his early fields, redolent of fame, and with a form on which every god did seem to set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man.

The morning passed pleasantly away, evening came, with Bishop, true to his orders, and firm at his post, holding the favorite charger with the one hand, while the other was waiting to offer the ready stirrup. The sun sank in the horizon, and yet the colonel appeared not. And then the old soldier marvelled at his chief's delay. "Twas strange," was passing strange—"surely he was not wont to be a single moment behind his appointment, for he was the most of all punctual men. Meantime, the host enjoyed the scene of the veteran on duty at the gate, while the colonel was so agreeably employed in the parlor; and proclaiming that no guest ever left his house at sunset, his military visitor was, without much difficulty, persuaded to order Bishop to put up the horses for the night. The sun rode high in the heavens the ensuing day, when the enamored soldier pressed with his spur his charger's side, and speeded on his way to the seat of government, where having despatched his public business, he retraced his steps, and, at the White House, the engagement took place, with preparations for the marriage.

And much hath the biographer heard of that marriage, from grey-haired domestics, who waited at the board where love made the feast and Washington was the guest. And rare and high was the revelry at that palmy period of Virginia's festive age, for many were gathered to that marriage, of the good the great the gifted & they, while Virginia, with joyous acclamation, hailed in her youthful hero a prosperous and happy bridegroom.

"And so you remember when Col. Washington came a courting of your mistress?" said the biographer to old Cully, in his hundredth year. "Aye, master, that I do," replied this ancient family servant, who had lived to see five generations; "great times, sir, great times! Shall never see the like again!" "And Washington looked something like a man, a proper man; hey, Cully?" "Never seed the like, sir, never the likes of him, tho' I have seen many in my day; so tall, so straight, and then he sat a horse and

rode with such an air! Ah, sir, he was like no one else! Many of the grandest gentlemen, in their gold lace, were at the wedding—but none looking like the man himself?—Strong indeed, must have been the impressions which the person and manner of Washington made upon the rude, untutored mind of this poor negro, since the laps of three quarters of a century had not sufficed to efface them.

The precise date of the marriage the biographer has been unable to discover, having in vain searched among the records of the vestry of St. Peter's church, New Kent, of which the Rev. Mr. Munson a Cambridge scholar, was the rector and performed the ceremony, it is believed, about 1759. A short time after their marriage, Colonel and Mrs. Washington removed to Mount Vernon on the Potomac, and permanently settled there.

**From the Mobile Commercial Register. A Scene of Horror.**

The Execution of CHARLES R. S. BOYINGTON, for the murder of NATHANIEL FROST, took place yesterday, pursuant to sentence, about two and a half miles from the City. A large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the dreadful spectacle. Two-thirds of the male population of the city were on the ground; and many hundreds, we might almost say, some thousands, from the country. Different computations vary the number from six to nine thousand. The smaller number, is doubtless nearer the truth; but the concourse was really immense considering the size of the town. The public mind had been so intensely excited by the circumstances of the crime; the place, so open and frequented, the time, the broad sunshine, so audaciously chosen for the deed,—the mode, so savage and cold blooded,—the victim a confiding helpless invalid,—the motive so base and sordid,—by the flight and pursuit of the accused, his extraordinary coolness and self-possession on his apprehension, and at the trial; and the rumors that have prevailed since, of his hardness in all respects, relating to the crime and the punishment, to life, death, judgment, and eternity—that a case never was presented, combining more of the elements of fearful interest, of curiosity deepened by wonder and horror. The expectation was universal, that he would address the public, either as it was known that he had been engaged in prison, in drawing up a long document, many, who in general avoid executions, were induced to swell the number of spectators.

The demeanor of the prisoner, on his way to the scaffold, corresponded with these intimations. Declining assistance and refusing to ride, he walked with a step as firm and unwavering, and a mien as erect and undaunted, as any one among the escort. Not a muscle seemed to shake, or a feature to be moved; and it was remarked that his foot kept time perfectly to the dirge that followed him.

The procession marched so slowly, as to be more than an hour in reaching the place of execution—during all of which time Boyington seemed, by his deportment, more like the chief personage in a grand mourning procession for another, than a condemned criminal, carried to a certain and ignominious death. Indeed, his subsequent conduct, leaves a general impression that he did not believe himself going surely to his death—but expecting, without the slightest ground for such a delusion,—but nevertheless expecting a reprieve, or some other chance for safety; and had prepared himself to go through the ceremonies without shrinking, so as to produce a public impression of his innocence, and popular sympathy for his sufferings. This is the only rational interpretation of his whole conduct. His hope was the heated and fervent conclusion of an over sanguine disposition, persuading itself irrationally of what was impossible; yet upon such delusive speculations did he rely to the last minute of his existence—discarding for it, every atonement for earth, and every thought of eternity.

When the scaffold was reached, he was permitted, as a matter of course, to address the multitude, and commenced the expected address.

Its particular character we cannot speak of, except by report, not having heard any portion of it, or seen it.

It is described as an ingenious and elaborate comment upon the testimony which convicted him, designed less to show that he was innocent, than that he was not legally convicted.—But the true purpose of preparing it, was to produce delay. Among his calculations for delay, was one formed on the notion, that, if by any chance the execution of the sentence should

be protracted beyond the hour appointed by the Court, his life would be safe. Notwithstanding the warnings he received that this would not avail him, he seems to have clung to it to the last, eagerly repeating the inquiry while standing on the scaffold and still persevering to believe it at least a chance for postponement.

He was permitted to proceed, until the hour of four had nearly arrived. He was then informed of the necessity of closing, and directed to prepare for the final scene. The shroud and cap had not been put upon him, and this announcement appears to have been the first circumstance that awakened him to the reality of his fate. Standing under the gallows, with the instruments of death around and above him, his preternatural resolution and sanguine hope of pardon, reprieve or delay, never gave way until the ministers of the law commenced robing him for death, and fixing the noose about his neck. His whole soul steeled and nerved, as it had been up to that minute, cohered and sunk at once into abject desperation.

A more sudden and fearful transition, according to all accounts, cannot well be imagined. When his abrupt and eager inquiries of the attending ministers of religion,—is there no hope?—must I die? were answered solemnly in the negative, the dreadful certainty overwhelmed him. His nerves were apparently shattered; his blood forsook his cheeks; and despair was written in awful marks upon his ashy features. As a wild chance for the life which he coveted, now that death was so close to him, he dashed from the foot of scaffold, in the frantic hope of escape among the crowd. This futile effort was easily defeated, and it is remarked as a proof of the universal detestation of the foul crime for which he suffered, that there was no movement of sympathy with his desperation among the crowd. Had there been a doubt of his guilt—had it been less atrocious—less sordid—less cowardly in its unprovoked mercenary blood-guiltiness, there would have been an expression at least, of commiseration for his agony. But the thousands that surrounded the pole were passive and the fugitive, who in his bewilderment, rushed among the military escort, rather than among the multitude, was easily secured, and re-conducted to the spot of execution.

Some are of opinion, that even then the attempt to escape was in accord with conduct, and designed to obtain the delay which he imagined would carry the time beyond the hour named in the sentence, and thus save his life.—This is corroborated by the fact of his having inquired of his counsel, after he was shrouded, whether, if he could keep the execution off till after four o'clock, he, the counsel, would interfere in his behalf. The reply simply admonished him that no such procrastination could take place. When he leaped from the scaffold he told the Sheriff he would escape if he could.

Then ensued a scene of horror, which we pray may find no parallel hereafter in the execution of the laws. The hopeless agony of the criminal was displayed in obstinate resistance to the performance of the necessary duties of the agents of the law; and even when at last suspended from the fatal cord, his desperate clinging to the life he had forfeited, was shown by struggles to free his arms from the pinions, and clutching at the rope. He succeeded in thrusting his hands between the rope and his throat, and thus resisting and struggling to the last—died despairing, and for ought that human eye could read, impenitent. The last five minutes of his life were marked by a horror of dying, a prostration of energies, as remarkable as the sternness of nerve and reckless levity of carriage which had signalized him during the whole of the trial, and in the interval between condemnation and execution, up to that moment.

Such was the end of Charles R. S. Boyington, a dreadful end of a bloody tale. The horror of the punishment which it closes compares fitly, in tragic intensity of interest,—with the terrible atrocity of the crime. The victim—a gentle and confiding invalid, fell by the hand of an assassin, that assassin his professed friend,—in an open thoroughfare, beneath the walls of the grave yard—the busy hum of human voices warning him of the neighborhood of busy life, and the tombs of the dead speaking to the murderer of the end of life; the beginning of eternity.

The interval is filled with strong excitement—hot chase of the fugitive singular development of circumstantial evidence, imprisonment, trial, and condemnation; courage almost supernatural, levity sometimes approaching to scorn of the ordinary attributes of human nature, ingenuity and address which staggered belief, and a confi-

dence which held out against reason, and upheld by iron nerves, sustained the convict to the very portals of the grave to which, Human Retribution had doomed him. Then, at that last moment, comes the fierce and abrupt action of nature, against the deceits of self-delusion, and the stimulants of artificial courage and false hope, delivering the whole soul, shattered and unnerved, into the dominion of perfect helpless despair. These are awful pictures of human nature, such as it rarely presents. May they be warnings for good—lessons more potent than the exhortations of the moralist or divine, to the practice of self-government,—the rule of the passions, and the early training of the heart, and those fixed principles of conduct, and of the life to habits of industry, the want of which, led Boyington's step by step to such guilt and such punishment.

**THE BORDERER.**

*Nullus inquit iurare in verba magistris.*  
**SNOW-HILL, MD.**  
Tuesday, March 24, 1835.

**Late and Important From FRANCE!**

**Reception of Mr. Clay's Report at PARIS.**

The packet ship Rhone, at New York from Havre, brings Paris and Havre dates to the 10th February.—from the journals before us we make up the following interesting summary of intelligence:

The various bureaux into which the Chamber of Deputies is divided, have each elected a member to compose the committee to which the examination and preparation of a Report, on the American indemnity, are confided. Of these nine members all but one are said to be in favor of carrying the Treaty into effect.—M. Delessert, who is chosen the Chairman and Reporter of the Committee, is understood to be clear & strenuous in that opinion.

The course of the thing was this On Thursday and Friday, 5th and 6th February, the Chamber, in its bureaux, and not in public sitting, discussed the proposed law. After the discussion in each bureau, and when the sentiments of members were ascertained, the committee of nine was formed of one from each bureau.—One only of the nine bureaux was not hostile to the project—but in favor of reducing the amount proposed.

On the 7th February the report of the Senate's unanimous vote reached Paris. It is thus announced by the Journal des Debates: "This is a fresh and striking censure of that portion of the President's Message which concerns France." Such, certainly, was not its character, for it sustained the leading views of the Message, though objecting to the remedy proposed.

**Extract of a Letter dated PARIS, 6th Feb. 1835.**

As we have led you to expect, every thing has gone in favor of the American question here. The committee chosen to report upon the subject have been seven out of nine in favor of it. This is a farther indication of the sense of the Chamber, and we now consider the majority certain, and are inclined to believe that it may be as considered as fixed. This month, we have reason to think, will see the execution of the treaty.

**Extract of a Letter dated to the editor of the N. Y. Amer. dated HAVRE, Feb. 7, 1835.**

The Committee has been named, to examine and report on the American Treaty. The discussion will take place in ten or 12 days hence. The Chamber is divided into the nine bureaux: each names a member, and of the nine named, eight are in favor of the Treaty, that is, to vote the 25 millions.—The other is for the Treaty, but thinks the sum ought to be reduced. A discussion takes place at the nominations in the bureaux, and as far as opinions could be ascertained, not only as to those named, but these not named, there must be a decided majority in favor of the project de loi now before the Chamber.

**A Postscript of the 8 says—**

All going on well. The packet cannot sail to day. If you hear nothing further from me, take it for granted there is nothing new.

PARIS, 6th February.  
To the Editor of the Courier and Inquirer.

The great question, the American indemnity, is at last the order of the day. M. de Rigny required on Saturday that on Monday the Chamber should take up the project of law for the indemnity of 25 millions; but the Deputies thought this much too early, and they fixed the preparatory discus-

sions in the Bureau for last Thursday.

Yesterday, therefore, the private discussion commenced. On this first trial, five bureaux out of nine of which the Chamber is composed, decided in favor of the law. Strictly speaking, it may be said that six are in its favor. For M. Ducos, who has been named reporter (rapporteur—Commissaire) of the 5th, is a deputy of the town of Bordeaux, in favor of the ministerial project, requiring however that the Ministers shall furnish documents. It must not be too hastily concluded that this trial is decisive of the vote of the Chamber, for it has been observed in the bureaux the question was by no means made a Cabinet question; it was considered simply a question of justice, of equity and national honor—thus among the six ministerialists who were not in favor of a rejection three asked for more ample information and more ample documents. The three other bureaux did not require a rejection of the law but a suspension of all discussion until the American nation, by the organ of its representatives, had made known if it adopted the hostile intentions of the President or not. Others required that we should stop at the first estimation of the indemnity (thirteen millions), and others, in fine, that new negotiations should be opened. Influential speakers maintained that the bureaux had no right to amend the proposed law—that it was more constitutional to reject it, simply expressing a desire that Ministers would again direct their attention to this question question, which might involve a just claim to indemnity on the part of America. All the bureaux, *au reste*, agree in blaming the conduct of the French Ministers in concluding the treaty of 1831. They go so far even as to assert that the 25 millions may be voted with a clause condemning the conduct of the French Ministers in the affair, and doing justice to the good faith of America.

You may be convinced that the Chamber will discuss this question without passion or resentment, but with calm deliberation, and that they will be required to be informed of every thing before deciding.

The following are the nine Commissioners whose duty it is to make a circumstantial report of the project of law. I give them in the numerical order of the bureaux and by their opinions: 1st—Mr. Garnier, Ministerialist, favourable to the law. Mr. Delessert, the same. Mr. Delessert was one of the majority of the last commission which was in favor of the indemnity of 25 millions, but he now declares that he is of a very different opinion, and that he will require further documents. Mr. Dumon, Ministerialist, and favorable. Mr. Ducos, requires more documents. Mr. De lafaure opposed to the project, also requires more diplomatic information. M. Croissant favorable. Mr. Fleury de Chaboulon, formerly Secretary to the Cabinet of Napoleon, favourable to the project, and M. de Remusat, the contrary.

M. Berryer, who is opposed to the law, appears to have paid great attention to the subject. He has thrown much light on it during the discussion; his object is to justify the restoration for having refused all indemnity. In this he is powerful, seconded by the ex-minister Hyde de Neuville. The latter deputy of legitimacy states a singular circumstance in the bureaux. Under the Restoration, in his character of advocate, he presented to the Government a petition for indemnity which his American client fixed at 75,000 fr. Charles X. refused it for fear of opening the door to these claims. This same claim has been settled by the treaty of 1831 of which Louis Philippe requires the adoption, and the American Government has decided that the individual in question had no right to the repatriation of the 25 millions.

The Minister has undertaken to lay before the Chamber of Deputies all the documents required, but the printing of which will be very expensive, and almost useless. When they are furnished, I will send you all that are important of them.

The reply of our Senate to the Message, which was received by the way of England before the arrival of the Formosa and Francois I. produced here a great sensation and, disposed the minds of the people more in favor of your rights. That of your other Chamber is expected. It would afford us satisfaction to learn that your President was alone in his opinion, which would then be personal to him, no longer effect our dignity.

**Private Correspondence.**

To the Editor of the Courier and Inquirer.

PARIS, Feb. 7.  
The vote of the Senate, on the motion of Mr. CLAY, has arrived most opportunely to prepare the minds of our deputies for a favora-

ble and satisfactory decision on the question of the indemnity. The reporters chosen in each of the nine sections of the Chambers are all, I believe, in favor of an unconditional recognition of the treaty. As to the issue, therefore, there can be very little doubt. The French Deputies however, have great cause to complain of the Government in the whole management of this affair. The treaty was concluded on the 4 July 1831. The ratifications were exchanged on the 2d Feb. 1832 and it was an express condition that the first payment should take place on the 2d February, 1833. The French Executive took the whole responsibility on itself towards the other contracting party, the U. S., in as much as no saving clause was introduced providing for the ulterior sanction of the legislature. The ratifications of 1832 were equally silent on the subject. This omission is the more reprehensible as in the treaties containing many claims to which England and France are joint parties, such as that for instance guaranteeing a loan for the young King of Greece, the dispensing power of the representative branches of the legislature in both countries is carefully protected. It might have been supposed that this omission in the American treaty would have induced the French Government to lay the whole matter before the Chamber of Deputies with more than usual promptitude. So far from this being the case, however, it was not until the 6th April, 1833, more than two months after the first payment was due that the treaty was presented to the Chambers, and under such circumstances a little hesitation was not to be wondered at. The French legislative session of 1833 was brought to a close on the 24 of April, 18 days after the presentation of the treaty, and the second session of that year was two days afterwards opened, the 26th. It was not however till the 11th of June that the affair was produced, and then met the fate which was to be expected from so much hesitation and delay. The rejection of the treaty produced a change of Ministers and a dissolution. The new Chamber was convoked in August last; but still nothing was done until after the arrival of Gen. Jackson's hostile message. Undoubtedly the present administration is very much indebted to Mr. Cass and the Senate for the resolutions which have just arrived by the packet ship Francis I. and which will make it comparatively so easy for them to smooth all the difficulties which stood in the way, the amour propre of the French people so deeply wounded by the offensive tone of the President being the chief. The Formosa which sailed from New York on the 8th of Jan. reached Havre on the 5 in company with the Francis I.

The news from the interior of Spain wears still a gloomy character, although it is probable that the Ministry of Martinez de la Riera and the system of the *Estuato real* must last for some time longer. I have a letter from a friend at Pamplona giving the details of attack made by General Larena, one of the Queen's Generals, on some of the Carlists battalions, in which the Carlists killed eleven officers and seventy men wounded, while the loss on the other part of the Carlists was exceedingly trifling. Among the wounded I have to regret an intimate acquaintance, well known also in New York, and in America generally, by his literary, by his literary productions, Lieut. Colonel Flintner, the chief of Gen. Mina's Van Guard, who appears on the list as having received a bad wound in the thigh.

Your's, &c.  
X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Courier and Inquirer.  
PARIS 7 Feb. 1835.

The commission formed of nine commissioners elected by the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies for the examination of the law of indemnity of the United S., assembled yesterday and appointed their President and Secretary. The first is Mr Benjamin Delessert and second Mr. Ducos. Now that the report of the Senate is known, neither was outraged dignity, nor danger to our commercial relations is longer thought of. Attention is entirely directed towards the fair amount of the claims. I visited yesterday after noon 3 political parties (3 *salon politiques*) and the general opinion appeared to me to be that this year there would be no subsidy voted for American indemnity that the treaty would not be recognized as signed by the King, because we should then have to pay three millions more for interest. The Ministers were blamed for

having recalled M. Serurier before the opinion of Congress on the President's message was known.

The *Journal du Havre* of 7th February, gives this under the head of "Private Correspondence," dated Paris 6. It makes the vote in our favor certain, as it strikes us. The nomination of a Committee all ministerial, made yesterday by the bureaux of the Chamber, for the examination of the American credit, must not be taken as prefiguring absolutely the adoption of the law proposed. Many circumstances may, before the discussion takes place, and during the discussion, modify the ideas of the Chamber. It is to be remarked, moreover, that in all the bureaux many members who did not vote against the rejection of the credit asked for, nevertheless expressed the opinion, that it might be reduced.

As for the rest, never did a question witness more extraordinary changes of opinion. In one bureau M. Requier Dumas and M. Delessert, who hitherto were for reducing the credit to thirteen millions, voted yesterday for twenty five, and in consequence of this vote M. Delessert was named chairman of the Committee. Yet M. Delessert was a member of the Committee of 1831, & in the majority of that Committee which voted thirteen millions only.

Many Ministerial Deputies expressed opinions more or less in favor of the law, especially Messrs. Bresson, Lascases, Malleville, and Beslay, the father (who, like M. Delessert, was a member of the Committee of 1831.) Moreover, Messrs. Maes, Ducos, de Tracy, de Sade, Lafayette; the son, warmly advocated the law, the rejection of which they would look upon as a manifestation, of want of sympathy with the American people—he people of all others whom France should look upon as her most faithful ally.

There were at one time 466 deputies present in the Bureaux—401 ballots were received, of which about 240 were in favor of, and 161 against, the law as proposed; a majority, which a change of 40 votes would also change; and it is not impossible that amendments tending to reconcile the desire of doing what is just with that of not approving, what through thoughtfulness, if not from speculation, is stipulated in the treaty may bring about such a result.

A letter from Messrs. Weller and Co. of Paris, received by the Rhone, says, "The indemnity bill will probably pass the Chambers in all the month (Feb) by a majority of about 50."

Paris, February 10.  
Letters and papers from Washington to Jan 17 have been received in London. Their contents are pacific, and it is generally supposed that the House of Representatives will adopt, in respect to the twenty five millions affair, the conciliatory opinion put forth by the Senate.

The *Constitutional*, advertising to the vote of the American Senate, says: "It is the first demonstration of the Legislative Power should find an echo in the U. S.; if the Chamber of Representatives should also refuse to accede to the billigerent proposals of the message, the question for France will be separated from the irritating matter which rendered it difficult of solution, and will be reduced to the point whether a debt be owing; or, admitting the affirmative, whether it be or be not exaggerated. The correct conduct of the American Senate ought not to induce the Chamber to yield too easily to the onerous clauses of the Treaty. If the honour of France imposes an obligation to pay what is legally due, the same honor makes it imperative not to subscribe to unfounded pretensions, and not to submit to the financial ultimatum of a foreign country."

The *Courier Francais*, referring to Mr. CLAY's report and the disposition evinced by the American Senate, observes:—"Thus then the menaces of Jackson are reduced to the expressions of an individual opinion, which although it would have become a serious offence to France if the American representatives had adopted either its spirit or its terms, ceases to be of importance when the House of Assembly have done justice to it. It results from this fact that our Ministry has acted with precipitation and inexcusable levity in recalling our Plenipotentiary at the U. S."

This measure was not intended as an act of reprisals, but was merely a stratagem for passing the bill of 23 millions. The Chamber acted wisely in not hurrying a decision, which if opened under impressions of fear or anger would have been wanting in calmness and dignity; but now that the question is disengaged from foreign matter, the

Chamber will scrupulously and equitably examine the documents in support of the claims, rejecting only such as are unfounded or exaggerated.

The *Easton Gaz.* of the 21st. says: We understand from passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland, last night, that our State Legislature will certainly close their session this day. The Senate passed the three million bill on Wednesday last—aye 9, noes 4.—It appropriates two millions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and one million to the Ball and Susquehanna Rail Road.

A Bill passed the House of Delegates on Thursday night, incorporating a company to cut a Canal in Worcester county, and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.—It is thought this bill will not pass the Senate.

The Real Estate Bank, went by the board in the House of Delegates on Saturday last, by the previous question, for the bill 23; against it 53.

The bill for erecting a new County, by the name of CARROLL COUNTY, was lost also by previous question—for the county, 34—against it, 36.

MARRIED on Wednesday the 11th instant, by Rev. J. S. Wiley, Mr. WILLIAM B. STUART, of this place, to Miss ELLEN P. youngest daughter of Nathaniel Dixon, of Somerset County.

For the Borderer.

**The claims of the Missionary cause.**  
Among the many objects that claim our regard that of Missions demands peculiar attention. It is a cause that we, as Christians, cannot too highly esteem, as it is the only way to evangelize a lost world, and rescue the fallen race of Adam from the charms of superstition and idolatry, and awake the human intellect from the slumber of ages to its true destiny, and raise the millions which have been long grovelling among earthly and sensual objects, to God, Heaven and eternal glory. It is a cause in which every true believer in Christ should feel deeply interested, for one of the last injunctions of a dying Saviour, was, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Now what is the object of the last words of a deceased friend, and what we, who are Christians, have no regard for those of our Redeemer? It is in itself a command, and is equally binding upon all, and no man can neglect the duties he owes to this cause without criminality. Infants wisdom saw that the most suitable way to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the uttermost parts of the earth, —that the delicate European, and the worthy Ethiopian, and the red man of the forest, might hear and be saved, was to command his disciples to go and preach to them. This primitive christianity, as imperative, and was promptly obeyed, as may be seen by the slightest glance at the apostles writings. From these we see that Jerusalem or Judea could not limit the efforts of these holy men of God, but that their warmest prophecies were advanced in behalf of the Gentiles whom they beheld bowing to stalks & stones, the works of their own hands. They therefore called forth against the powers of darkness, and a stream of heavenly light marked their progress wherever they went. Before its splendor the darkness of Heathenism vanished, & between the influence the temple of idols fell prostrate and the meek standard of Emanuel was erected on their ruins.

Now then can we advance the Missionary cause so that they who sit in darkness may see light? Why, by coming forward vigorously to the help of the Lord against the mighty, contributing our money liberally. "For the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." We can all give something; we are able to do some little good; shall we then, while sitting by the fireside, enjoying all the comforts of life, suffer the Missionary for exiled from home and friends, want for clothing to protect him from the torrid sun, or the chilling blast? Surely we cannot, let us then go forward, and help by our prayers and our charities, that the desert may blossom as the rose, and the hills and plains break forth in songs of praise to the most high God—and until the heathen shall be given to the Lord for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession.

A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.

**CONSTABLE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued and to me directed, by John B. Blair, a Justice of the peace, at the suit of Purnell Johnson, against the goods and chattels, lands & tenements of Samuel H. Maddox. I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, all his right, in and to the following lands, to wit—part of 2d and 3d Edition, or any other name that the same may be known by. Which I shall proceed to sell on the 17th day of April next, at the Court House door in Snow-hill. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. FRANKLIN CAUSEY, Constable. March 24, 1835.

**SALE.**  
BY order of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 31st day of March next, all the personal Estate (negroes excepted) of the late James Bruff, at his late residence consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, 400 bushels of Indian Corn, Oats, Potatoes, with a variety of other articles useful for farmers and particularly so to mechanics. Six months Credit will be given on all sums above three dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.  
GEORGE W. PURNELL.  
March 24, 1835.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, as issued out of Worcester county court, at the suit of Arthur W. Burroughs, use of John Burnitt, and William H. Marshall, use of John Burnitt, use of Isaac P. Smith, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Robert Fooks, Littleton Davis, and William Henderson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand, at law, and in equity, of the said Robert Fooks, in and to all those tracts, or parts of tracts of land, lying and being in Worcester county, a situate in the 6th election district, known and called by the name of "SAFEGUARD" and other tracts included, containing 300 acres, more or less. Also—I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law, and in equity, of the said Wm. Henderson, (of Lot.) in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, lying and being in Worcester county, situate in the 3d election district, known or called by the name of "Archibalds Discovery," containing 108 acres of land, more or less,—also one other tract of land, known or called "Showell's Addition," containing 87 acres more or less—also one other tract of land, known or called, "Part of Little Purchase,"—I have also seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property claim, and demand at law, and in equity of the said Littleton Davis, in & to the following tracts, or parts of tracts of land, lying and being in Worcester county, situate in the 3d election district,—to wit:—Federal Lot, containing 252 acres of land, more or less—"Confirmation," containing 262 acres of land, more or less—part of "Golden Valley," containing 73 acres, more or less—part of "Lilbury," containing 75 acres, more or less—and part of "Bengal" containing 40 acres, more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 17th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, in the town of Snow-hill, I will offer for sale, the aforesaid described lands and premises, so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for CASH, to satisfy debt, interest, costs and fees.  
JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Sheriff of Worcester county, March 24 1835.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Worcester county Court, at the suit of Arthur Burroughs use of William H. Marshall, use of John Marshall, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Elijah Ennis, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity of the said Elijah Ennis, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, lying and being in Worcester county and situate in the sixth election district, known or called by the name of DURHAM and DUNKIRK containing ninety acres more or less—also, one other tract or part of a tract of land called or known by the name of MADEIRENS CHOICE, containing twenty acres more or less—also one other tract called FAGGARDUS containing 137 acres more or less—also one other tract called PARTNERSHIP containing 20 acres more or less, and one other tract called TRUEBRIDGE containing 50 acres more or less.

And I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 14th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in the Town of Snow-hill, I shall offer for sale the aforesaid described lands and premises so seized and taken in execution by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for Cash, to satisfy the above writ of Fieri Facias, debt, interest, costs, and fees.  
JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Sheriff (March 24,) of Worcester County.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Worcester county Court, at the suit of Martin Duffield & Cluff, assignees of Wm. S. Corbin, use of Zipporah A. Duffield, against the goods and chattels, lands & tenements of Stephen Allen, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim & demand, at law and in equity, of the said Stephen Allen, in and to the following tract or part of a tract of land lying and being in Wor. Co. situate in the 1st elec. dist., known or called by the name of "Allen's Industry," or by whatever other name or names the same may be called or known, (being the farm or plantation upon which the said Allen resides) containing 150 acres of land, more or less.—And I hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 15th of April next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock P. M. upon the said premises, I will offer for sale the aforesaid described lands and premises so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ of Fieri Facias, debt, interest, costs and fees.  
JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Sheriff of Worcester county, March 24, 1835.

### Maryland.

Orphan's Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
ON application of David G. Odell, Administrator of Joshua Donoho, 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 17th day of March, 1835.  
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 Joshua Donoho late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 17th day of March 1835.  
DAVID G. ODELL, Administrator of Joshua Donoho, deceased.  
March 24, 1835.

### Maryland.

Orphan's court of Worcester county, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
ON application of George W. Furbell, Administrator of James Bruff, 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 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 17th day of March 1835.  
L. P. SPENCE, Reg. Will 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 James Bruff, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 17th day of March, 1835.  
GEORGE W. FURBELL, Administrator of James Bruff, deceased.  
March 24, 1835.

### Maryland.

Orphan's Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM 1835.  
ON application of William Claywell, Adm. of Uriah Tarr, 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 & affixed the public seal of my office March 17th 1835.  
L. P. Spence, Reg. Will 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 Uriah Tarr, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th of March 1835.  
WM. CLAYWELL, Adm. of Uriah Tarr, deceased.  
March 24, 1835.

### Maryland.

Orphan's Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
ON application of William Claywell, Administrator, Deborah Non, of Elinor White, 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 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 & affixed the public seal of my office this 17th day of March, 1835.  
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, D. B. N. on the personal estate of Elinor White, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 12th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 17th day of March, 1835.  
WM. CLAYWELL, Administrator, D. B. N. of Elinor White, deceased.  
March 24, 1835.

## Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
ON application of Levin Sturgis, administrator of Euphemia Bennett, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly & lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of March 1835.

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

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Euphemia Bennett, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of March 1835.

LEVIN STURGIS, Administrator of Euphemia Bennett, deceased.  
March 17, 1835.

## MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
On application of John S. Porter, Executor of Samuel Porter, 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 & 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 & lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of March 1835.

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

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Porter, 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 19th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of March 1835.

JOHN S. PORTER, Executor of Samuel Porter, deceased.  
March 17, 1835.

## MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.  
On application of Mary W. Townsend, Executor of Peter Townsend, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that she give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that she 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 & lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day of February, 1835.

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

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Peter Townsend, 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 10th of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of February, 1835.

MARY W. TOWNSEND, Executor of Peter Townsend, deceased.  
March 17, 1835.

## NOTICE.

IF creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified, that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Law of Maryland, and that the day Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his appearance before the Judges of Worcester County Court, in answer such allegations and objections as may be filed against his final discharge.

JAMES JONES.  
March 3, 1835.

### Magistrates Blanks

For sale at this Office.

**GORDON M. HANDY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE where Col. E. K. Wilson, lately deceased, formerly occupied, opposite the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins.  
November 11, 1834.

## HAT MANUFACTORY.

**FRANCIS MEZICK,**

Respectfully informs the citizens of Snow-Hill, & the public generally that he has commenced the

### Hatting Business

in Snow-Hill. His front shop is situated on the corner of Washington street and Green's alley—and on the lot whereon Mr. Moses C. Smith keeps tavern. He will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of

## HATS,

made in the best and most fashionable style. The public are assured that all orders will be promptly and faithfully attended to, and that his work will equal any for neatness, durability and cheapness. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Furs and skins of all kinds will be purchased, or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

F. MEZICK.  
March 3, 1835.

## Thirty Dollars

### REWARD.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, living near Snow-Hill, Worcester county, Md. on the 18th ultimo, a negro boy named

## PERRY,

he is about seventeen years of age—had on when he left home a dark suit of Virginia cloth;—good shoes and stockings, and an old fur hat—no other clothing is recollected, as he left home about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Perry is rather of a dark complexion, full mouth, large white teeth, thick lips and full eyes. All persons are hereby forewarned of harbouring or entertaining said boy—also all masters and owners of vessels are hereby forewarned of conveying him away at their peril.—any person that will take up said boy, and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward if taken out of the county; and if taken in the county Twenty Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.

PARKER SELBY.  
March 17, 1835.

## TIN MANUFACTORY.

**WM. B. STUART,**

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Snow-Hill, and the public generally, that he has opened his

## MANUFACTORY,

at the house a few doors below Mr. James G. Messick's coach establishment, and near the public wharf, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with promptness, neatness, and durability. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Pewter, Lead, Copper, Brass, Rags and Feathers, will be received in exchange, for all work done.

January 27, 1835.

**AN** intelligent and active lad, from 12 to 14 years of age, possessing a good moral character, will be taken as an apprentice to learn the above business.

W. B. S.

## DISSOLUTION.

**THE** co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of MILBY and WAPLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The concern will hereafter be conducted by William P. Milby, one of the late firm. The books and notes of the late firm will be settled by Joseph Waples, who requests all persons to come forward and settle their respective accounts forthwith.

Wm. P. MILBY,  
JOSEPH WAPLES.  
Snow-Hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

The subscriber presents his acknowledgments to his many friends and customers, for the patronage extended to the late firm, and informs them, that he will continue the business as heretofore, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by Martin, Duffield and Child, where he hopes by renewed attention to business, to merit a continuance of favour.

Wm. P. MILBY.  
March 10, 1835.

## Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

**THE** subscriber having declined business, most earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to call and close their accounts.  
JOHN T. TAYLOR.  
March 10, 1835.

## AN ACT

To provide for the Building a Court House in Worcester County

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That George W. Purcell, Samuel D. Harper, Peter Dickerson, Levin Cottingham, Charles Parker, John S. Stevenson, James M. Fooks, George Maddux, and John Mitchel, of Worcester County—be and they are appointed commissioners, and they or a majority of them are authorized and empowered by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building of a Court House, with all necessary offices, upon the public ground in the Town of Snow Hill, in Worcester County whereon the Court House recently destroyed by Fire, stood; and furnishing the said Court House and offices when so constructed, with the necessary cases for the reception of the public records, and with all necessary furniture for the accommodation of Worcester County Court, Members of the bar and public offices, and with such other things as their convenience may require, which Court House and offices, when so built and furnished, shall be under the control and superintendence of the Levy Court of Worcester County.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to sell and dispose of such part or parts of the remains of the Court House recently destroyed by fire, as they may deem proper, and to apply the avails arising therefrom to the construction and furnishing the said Court House and offices, and to borrow from time to time, and upon such terms as they may deem proper, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, any sum or sums of money that may be required and found necessary for the construction and furnishing said Court House and offices, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Sec 3. And be it enacted, That the Levy Court of Worcester County are hereby authorized and required to levy annually upon the assessable property of Worcester County, such sum or sums of money as they in their Judgment may deem best not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars, nor less than fifteen hundred dollars, until the whole sum which the said commissioners or a majority of them may require, for the construction of the said Court House and offices, shall have been levied and collected, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of Ten Thousand dollars.

Sec 4. And be it enacted, That all levies imposed or authorized by this act shall be levied and imposed in the name of the said commissioners, and payable only to their order, or the order of a majority of them.

Sec 5. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or such of them as may undertake to execute the powers vested in them by this act, shall before they proceed to execute the same, give bond to the State of Maryland, in the penal sum of twenty thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faithful execution, of the trust hereby reposed in them which bond shall be lodged with the clerk of Worcester County, a certified copy of which shall be received as evidence in any Court of Law or Equity in this State.

Sec 6. And be it enacted, That in case any of the said commissioners, shall die or resign, or refuse to act, the other commissioners shall have full power to supply such vacancy or vacancies, provided that every such commissioner so appointed shall give bond as provided by the fifth section of this act, before he shall proceed to the execution of the trust hereby reposed in him.

Sec 7. And be it enacted, That each of the said commissioners shall receive such compensation as the Levy Court of Worcester County shall consider due for their respective services whilst engaged in contracting, for and superintending the construction and furnishing the said building.

We hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a Bill which passed both houses of the Legislature of Maryland at Dec session 1834.  
Given under our hands this 26th day of Feb. 1835.

GEORGE G. BREWSTER, Clerk.  
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Clerk.  
March 10, 1835. B nate Md

## ATKINSON'S CASKET.

FOR 1835.

### IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

**THE** publisher of this periodical, which has now reached its ninth volume, would respectfully announce, that he is now engaged in making such arrangements as will considerably increase the attractions of the volume for the year 1835. Profiting by the experience of the past, as it has made him more familiar with the literary taste of his readers, and desirous of showing his gratitude for the liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to the Casket by a discerning public, the proprietor feels assured that he can do much toward promoting the intellectual gratification of his readers; and he is resolved to spare neither labor nor expense in carrying into full effect the improvements he designs to make. In general terms the contents of the Casket for 1835, will be as follows:

Historical Sketches, Plates of fashion; Biography, Literature, Progress of Science, Engravings, Natural History, Music.

In addition to the improvements noticed above, there will be an additional matter to each number of the Casket without any additional charge. The publisher has been induced to incur the expense of this enlargement, on account of his having been compelled, in many instances during the past year, to omit articles which he would have gladly furnished. The enlargement will be equivalent to the addition of one fifth of the whole. Instead of 48 pages of matter, 60 will be furnished and the volume, at the end of the year, will comprise 720 pages, instead of 600 as formerly. In the additional twelve pages:

### Literary Port-Folio

will be furnished, containing notices of new publications, with occasional sketches of their contents, and a variety of miscellaneous and literary readings. It is confidently believed that these improvements and additions will be met by a corresponding liberality on the part of the reading community.

### TERMS.

Each number of the Casket will contain 60 royal octavo pages of letter press, on fine white paper, and four pages on colored paper, forming a cover, making in each number 64 pages. The work forms at the end of the year, a volume of about 720 pages, to which an engraved title page and a general index are added.

Subscription price \$2 50 when paid in advance. \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year.

Complete sets of the Casket for 1828, 1829, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 may be obtained at the publication office.—Address post paid.

S. C. ATKINSON, Pr.  
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.  
February 17, 1835.

### Gentlemen's Vade Mecum,

### OR THE

### SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

On the third of January 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the U. S. and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it with, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been no the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union, and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions! It is necessary, nevertheless that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the

publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

**THE DRAMA**—Will from a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately every week, an entire play and farce; to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted; besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Fun Mobs, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

**THE TURF**—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

**SPORTING**—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

### GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costume worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo, by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress; at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

**MISCELLANY**—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—An Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stock—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the U. S. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!); not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

**THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM** will be published every Saturday on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at 3 dollars per annum payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address Smith and Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement at three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.  
March 17, 1835.

# THE BORDERER.

VOLUME 2.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1835.

NUMBER 9.

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

## TERMS.

Two Dollars a year if paid in advance; or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid at the expiration of the year.

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

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

Administrators, Sheriff's and Constable's, advertising Sales will be credited until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be expended from the Office.

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

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

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

### House of Delegates.

#### DR. WILLIAMS'S REMARKS.

On the bill to incorporate The Thompsonian National Infirmary.

MR. SPEAKER,

Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and feeling inadequate to do that justice to the subject under consideration, which would have been done by those whose seats I am sorry to see unoccupied, it is with great reluctance that I rise on this floor, in the midst of those who have so often entertained, and who are so able to entertain this House with their eloquence, to present, in my feeble manner, the views I entertain in regard to it.

But as one of the committee to whom this bill was referred, and who concurred, so in the conclusions and details of the report presented by the very intelligent, high-minded, and honorable chairman, I feel bound in duty to the majority of that committee, in duty to the citizens of my State, and in duty to my own opinion to say something, or attempt to say something, in support of that report. What sir, is the subject now before this house? It is a bill to incorporate certain men, their associates, and successors, to practice the healing art, on the Thompsonian System. Is this sir, the real subject, or, is there not something behind the curtain? Is this merely intended for the benefit of the few individuals who come here and apply for this act of incorporation, and to be confined within the limits of Baltimore? Do not these men get paid for their medicine, and their services. I am sure they may sell as much medicine as they choose and obtain as much as they can sell.

This in my humble opinion is not the principle object. It is sir to obtain legislative sanction, to obtain a character, for their system. And what sir will be the consequences of passing this bill? This legislature will have said, virtually, to the citizens of this State, and to the world, we have examined this subject, and we have compared this Thompsonian System, with that which is denominated the Regular Scientific System to practice which, it is required by the laws of this state, that all practitioners shall have pursued a certain course of preparatory studies, and have obtained from competent judges such testimonials of their acquirements and qualifications, as will afford some security to community against imposition. (And here, sir, I wish to impress on the minds of the members of this house, that this provision was not intended for the benefit of any privileged order of men, but to protect society and advance the science of medicine.)

And having thus examined and compared those systems, we are prepared to say, that the Thompsonian System is a distinct and perfect system, adequate to meet all the varied indications of disease, and worthy your confidence and patronage. Sir, under the influence of this legislative recommendation, which will be trumpeted forth to the world as such, and, deluded by the boasts and specious, but false pretensions of this system, hundreds of our virtuous and really well disposed citizens will be induced to leave their peaceful and innocent employments which they are now pursuing and to which they are better fitted both by nature and education, to enter upon the practice of the healing art. And sir, not only these, but numbers who care not what they do, whether evil or good, for gain, men destitute of intelligence, good sense, or moral worth, who can raise 20 dollars for a Thompsonian

Book, which is really all that is necessary to qualify them, will take advantage of that credulity and misplaced confidence on the part of a large portion of our citizens, which our legislative proceedings will have produced—and which will preeminently fit them for that awful experiment which will certainly be made. Pass this law, or any such law, and you may pass such a one for every county in this State; for what reason or justice would there be in denying those inestimable advantages to some which have been extended to others. Now sir, what is this system for which we are called upon to say so much, to recommend so strongly? Is it worthy of such commendation? How many of us know any thing about it, either practically or theoretically?

Sir, I have this system, if a system it can be called, and believe I have spent as long a time, perhaps a longer time, in studying it than the learned, and no doubt, sir, very skillful and successful agent, from whom I obtained it thought necessary, to qualify me to enter upon the very important and highly responsible duties of a physician; that was about a week. And now sir, as a matter of course, having had this work a much longer time, and previously possessing some knowledge of the human system, the disease to which it is subject, the principle remediate agents which have been, or are now used, and the history of their application and mode of operation, it will I hope, at least be conceded to me, that I ought to know something of the merits of this system. This system originated with a man by the name of Thompson, who according to his own narrative was born in obscurity and bred in ignorance.

It appears that his early life was characterized by two very remarkable dispositions, one was a curiosity to learn the qualities and names of plants, the other an unconquerable repugnance to work, and I very much suspect sir, that it was to the latter of these remarkable dispositions, which has produced, and still cherishes, the world is indebted for his admirable system. But whatever may have been the peculiarities of his early years, his after life has proved him to be one of the most bold and reckless experimenters with human life and happiness that ever attempted the practice of the healing art.

Sir, I shall not attempt to expose all the errors, inconsistencies and preposterous absurdities of this pretended system for several reasons. One is they are entirely too numerous, and the time of this house is too precious to be thus wasted—another is, as a system, whatever claims some of the remedies used may possess, it is too contemptible to require a general, or to be honored with a grave and serious refutation. But for the information of this house I will notice some of its principles and practice, and expose some of its errors and absurdities.

It professes to be founded on these assumed facts. First, that the human body is composed of four elements, earth, water, fire and air, that earth and water form the solids and fire and air give life and motion. Second, that heat is life and cold is death. Third, that all constitutions are the same and all diseases are the same. Fourth, that cold produces all diseases. Fifth, that obstruction produces all diseases. Sixth, that all diseases are to be cured by the same remedy. Seventh, that fever is a friend of the human system and not an enemy. I am well aware, sir, how difficult it is to present these errors, inconsistencies, and absurdities in their true light, even before this intelligent assembly. I know that there are but few of us who have directed our mind to the investigation of the subject under consideration, who are acquainted with all those established facts, and possesses that information which would at once render those errors, inconsistencies, and absurdities apparent. I am well aware that the very name and pretension to simplicity, possesses a talismanic charm, which philosophy and logic do not possess over the minds and opinions of those who cannot understand. To attempt to show the absurdities of this system by logical reasoning, would be in many cases, to offer an insult to human understanding and intelligence. As to the first fact, or assumption, every intelligent or scientific individual knows that instead of the human

body being composed of four elements, the analyzing hand of science has proven to the world, that it is composed of almost fourtimes four elements—that some of those which were once believed elementary principles are compounds, and that others are only the phenomena of matter, or the mere results of life and organization. As to the discovery, that heat is life and cold death, the proposition of itself is absurd. If it be meant that heat is the primary cause of life, and if this be so, it is only necessary to preserve health, and protect human existence to an indefinite length, to confine man in a warm and well regulated temperature and give him number six or red pepper. That cold produces all diseases is another fundamental principle of this system. Cold is undoubtedly a very fruitful source of disease, but it is not the universal cause. Heat also produces disease of the most threatening character, and I have no doubt sir, that I can kill a patient with heat, or steam, as soon as a Thompsonian could destroy him with cold or freeze him to death. It is also stated that obstructions occasion disease. This is not unfrequently the case. But I should rather think, disease is more frequently the cause of obstructions. Every organ in the human body has a function, or duty to perform, and as every organ is subject to disease when an organ is in a state of disease, no rational being can suppose that its ordinary function will not be suspended or imperfectly performed. Sir, the exciting and predisposing causes of disease are too numerous to be here detailed. Every physical agent which operates upon us, as well as numerous others, as the causes of small pox and cholera, the intimate nature of which are inscrutable, and which we only know by their melancholy effects, produce disease. And sir, the cause of disease may exist in the human system itself from the constitutional defects, and thus the germs of disease are often planted before the first breath of life is drawn.

Now sir, let us see what is the nature of, and what constitutes the regular scientific system of medicine. Sir, it is but the recorded experience of all those who, in every age have devoted their time and talents to the study and observation of diseases and their cure. It embraces an intimate acquaintance with, or knowledge of, the anatomy of the human system—all the organs which compose it, their connections and relations to each other, their various functions, the laws which govern or regulate their action in health and disease and the symptoms which denote the diseased constitution of each of those organs, so far as has been ascertained—the history of every disease which is known, their particular symptoms, their origin or cause, their treatment, the success of the plans or means which have been used for their cure, with the views of those who gave their history and the history of all the remediate agents which have ever been known—no matter where produced or found—whether in the fertile regions of Asia—the highly cultivated soil of civilized Europe—or in the wilderness of our own America.—No matter where applied, whether in the gaudy chambers of royalty or the humble cottage of the peasant—no matter by whom discovered and used—whether by the ignorant—daring and desperate quack or by the intelligent—cautious and conscientious physician. This sir, constitutes the scientific system of medicine. It is based and founded on established facts—philosophy and experience. It has been cultivated and is still cultivated by such men as Hippocrates, Galen, Hervey, Sydenham, Cullen, Hunter, Bell, Broussais, Lennec, Baudelock and our own immortal Rush and Physick, men who have been & are still to be found in every department of life, whether civil, political or religious devoted to the best interest of mankind, studious to better the condition and to promote the happiness of their fellow men at once, among the most useful members and brightest ornaments of society. Sir it is as wide as the whole range of human knowledge and human experience. It embraces all that is known or ever has been known of diseases. It includes in its expanded arms, every remedy, whether of the animal, mineral or vegetable kingdom, that a beneficent Providence has been pleased to bestow on the world, and which experience has proved enable of relieving disease, or mitigating the sufferings of mankind. This, I contend, is the only rational system of medicine.

Now, then, compare this system, founded on established facts, philosophic research, and the experience of two thousand years—each successive generation improving on the attainments of the past, cultivated by men of the brightest genius, most brilliant talents, and of moral worth, and conscious of the high responsibilities under which they acted, with the erroneously predicated, absurdly sustained imperfect system of Thompson, originating with & perfected by one obscure individual, who knew nothing of the organization of the human body, who never saw one half the diseases which afflict our race, or one tenth of the remediate agents which have been found successful in the relief and cure of disease, and decide between them.

What, sir, has been the result of the cultivation and practice of the scientific system of medicine? Disease, which once threatened to depopulate the world, the very name of which produced horror in the minds of men, under the influence of the science of medicine, have been rendered far less

fatal and some entirely—others almost entirely robbed of that terror by which with more unerring certainty, they destroyed the trembling victim. And notwithstanding civilization with her concomitants, luxury and refinement has tended much to weaken and render more delicate the human constitution—subjecting it to diseases which were formerly unknown—it is computed that human existence has been extended on an average about five years. Sir the regular system of medicine has been denounced as founded upon theory and speculation. This is a mistake.

From settled facts and the known operation of the laws of nature every man has a right to form and will form some notion of the cause, intimate nature and influence of what is brought under his observation; and other things being equal the man of intelligence who is acquainted with the facts and the experience of others in relation to any subject is more likely to be correct. It is true sir, that many men under mistaken & enthusiastic notions, anxious to advance the science, or ambitious of fame, departing from those settled rules or laws for the advancement of science, philosophic investigation, and sound and legitimate deduction, have wandered far into the unproductive regions of speculation and hypothesis. Yet sir, those established principles and settled facts of the medical science—the application of those settled rules under which it is cultivated with the touchstone of cautious experiment in the hands of scientific, intelligent and conscientious men; like the refiner's furnace have separated the dross from the mass presented and if any pure gold has been found added it to the stock previously possessed—and if only the fact that all was error, that alone is valuable—as a warning to the theorist—a beacon to the course of the skillful practitioner and one more safeguard to secure mankind.

Sir it has been attempted to repel the imputation of quackery and imposture contained in the report. I think I have proved to the satisfaction of every individual in this house, and if I have not I here assert on the responsibility of a member of this house, and on my own responsibility as a member of society, without the fear of successful contradiction, that this system is a boastful pretension to what it does not possess, that it affects to teach what its author never understood and is calculated under the specious pretention of simplicity and unerring certainty, to impose on a large portion of mankind. And if this does not stamp it with the character of quackery, the common acceptance of the world is incorrect. And sir, if the entire independence and ignorance of an author, and the establishment of a system upon his own limited experience and by mad experiments, entitles it to the character of empirical, this pretended system richly merits it, and I humbly conceive, no one can successfully dispute its claims.

It is said that very intelligent and correct men approve of this system, subscribe to it and practice it; and that the terms quacks and empirics applies harshly to them. Sir, there is no one less disposed than I am to cast reflections & imputations upon, or wound the feelings of individuals, but if they will connect themselves with, and stand forth to support this system they are liable to the same imputations, to which the system itself is obnoxious. It is also said that learned physicians sanction and approve the Thompsonian System, and have decided in its favor. Sir, that any intelligent physician or scientific man, that is perfectly sane, however willing he may be to acknowledge that some of the remedies used, and some of the means employed, are valuable, and may in many cases be successfully applied, which I do not deny, can recognize this as a new and distinct system of medicine, perfect in itself, and capable, as it professes to be, of answering all the various indications of disease, and sanction its principles, its falsehoods, abuses, and absurdities, I hold to be utterly impossible.

Sir, tell me of the man who is acquainted with the advantages of civilized life, who has felt the genial influence of the light of science, and tasted the pleasures of truly refined society, preferring the destitute, barbarous, and benighted condition of the Hottentot, or a native of some of the South Sea Islands. Tell me of the skillful and experienced mariner, who has often seen the ocean wrought into mountain waves by the tyrant storm, and who knows that dangerous shoals and rocks lay hid beneath its surge, throwing away his compass, his quadrant, and

est periods, is common to barbarian nations, was found in use among the aborigines of our own country, and of course does not exclusively belong to the Thompsonian System. The bark of the root of Bay or Myrtle bush, the Hemlock bark, White Pond, Lilly, Peach Kernals, Raspberry Leaf Tea, and a few other common domestic, old woman remedies, the most of which are, and have been in use where Thompsons book was never seen. With Cayenne Pepper, which by the by sir, is the most important remedy of the whole, and enters largely into most of those famous numbers; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, as well as into almost every prescription.

Then sir, the principles which we have noticed, the monstrous notions of disease, and those remediate agents, with slander, foul abuse and misrepresentations of regularly educated physicians and their system, illogical and non-sensical reasoning and preposterous absurdities, tinged with sentiments of atheism and blasphemy, an attack upon the sacred priesthood and religion, and a foul reflection on the female character, which alone would entitle the author to the universal contempt of mankind, constitutes this much famed system.

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his chart, and committing himself to the mercy of the waves and the winds, without a landmark or a beacon to guide his course towards the destined port, over the trackless sea,—but tell me not, of any learned physician recommending this monstrous system to the world.

Mr. Speaker, this system professes to be perfectly simple and intelligible to all, to be reduced to the comprehension of the most humble intellect—and all sir, I would ask, is for it to be placed in the hands of the public. I tell no doubt that there is sufficient intelligence in this house, it can be brought to bear on this subject, to compare this system with reason, established facts, and experience, and to reject it, as false in its premises, setting up claims and pretensions which cannot be sustained, and from obvious imperfections, slander, abuse and indecencies, utterly disgusting.

In order to give the house some notion of the nature of this system, and the mind and principles of the author, I beg the indulgence of this house to read some extracts of this celebrated work. Sir, I am going to read some of the commencement of his treatise on obstetrics, one of the most important branches of medical science, on a proper knowledge of which not unfrequently the life of mother and child depend. Thompson says:—This is a very difficult subject to write upon, as I know of no words that would be proper to make us of to convey the necessary information to enable a person to practice with safety.

And this acknowledgment is true—his system proves in this, as in all other branches, that the author was destitute, utterly destitute of knowledge as well as words, to teach what he professes to understand. A little further on, in this treatise, he says:—“All the valuable instruction I ever received, was from a woman in the town where I lived, who had practised as a midwife, for twenty years—she gave me more useful instruction, in an interview of about twenty minutes, than all I ever gained from any other source.”

Now, sir, I ask what are we to think of a system, founded alone on rash and reckless experiment, by a man who acknowledges himself indebted to such a source, for all the valuable information he possesses, on a subject in which is involved human life and happiness.—I will now read a dissertation on a certain proposition in order to show the philosophical, logical powers, and theological views of the author.

The proposition is:—Why do old people die more in a warm and rainy winter, than in a severe cold one? The answer to the above question is at hand. Old people are like the old houses they build in their younger days. The house decays about as fast as its builder, and becomes racked with wind and storm, which have beaten upon it, and the cracks open, the shingles blow off and the house grows leaky and cold; so is the man in his old age. He becomes racked with the storms and hardships of life; his heat goes out, the fire piece decays, his food digests poorly, & gives but little nourishment or heat to warm the body and expand the lungs. For the inward heat rarifies the air in the lungs, and causes them to expand, by lightening the air within, and the heat of the surrounding atmosphere being higher charged with oxygen or water puts out the fire faster than dry cold air, and as the heat decays inward, the weight of the air grows heavily on the lungs, and causes great difficulty of breathing, the lungs labor like the wheel of a mill in back water, the fountain almost level with the stream, until the heat in the lungs becomes insufficient to expand them any longer, the heat of the air comes to an equilibrium of heat inside, and all motion ceases. The water in the air puts out the fire. This is the cause why those people who have but little fire in the body, and such a heat of damp air outside, the heat is so soon extinguished inside, like a person falling into the water, the cause of death is the water he put out the fire in the same proportion. Thus I think I have given a satisfactory cause of death upon natural principles. The cause and effect are in themselves.

In this case I would ask the Christian of every denomination, what God, here, either give or take away life? Was there any God in the case abstract from the cause here given? Or what soul or spirit went out at death except the heat of nature which caused life and breath?

This air, is a specimen of this system which you are called upon to recommend to the world, an exhibition from that bright genius to which science and mankind are indebted for a new and complete system of medicine. And I call upon the physician, the scientific man, philosopher, theologian and divine, to analyze, edify and improve by the lesson, I will trouble the house with but one more extract from this frothy work.

“The effect of religious meetings, where women chiefly attend in the absence of their husbands. If women are allowed to attend day and night meetings, for the purpose of having the priest pray for their souls, and pardon their sins, while their husbands and children are left at home, how long will it be before the sandals of the priest will be left at the door, as in some other countries, as a token that the husband must not enter, lest he should see and learn how the priest pardons his wife's sins.”

The doctor, also, who comes in for a full share in these secret privileges, if he be allowed to examine secretly our wives and daughters for the purpose of finding out some secret complaint, which is indecent for the husband or father to witness or to know, as was the case of R\*\*\*\*'s wife and Dr. A\*\*\*\*, of this city, but a few years since, who is to be responsible for the mode of examination.

If men will allow their wives to be thus privately examined by these craft, for the purpose of pardoning their sins, and removing their indecent disorders, will they not soon claim all the indecent jobs in their families?—if it be indecent for a man to be present at the birth of his child, why not equally indecent to be present at its generation? And so we must let the priest and the doctor generate, as well as bring into the world, all our children. The priest could still baptize them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; in whose name, also, he might pardon the sins of their mother! In this way, these two craft, might liberate the affectionate husband from all the toils of his family, excepting that of their maintenance! !

“Arise, husbands, from your lethargy. Gird on every man his sword by his side. The sword of truth, I mean. Go in and out your camp, and whenever you please, till you have driven all such miscreants from your borders. Take the protection of your wives and daughters into your own hands, keep them at home at all proper times, and when they are so sick as to need a doctor, which, if properly treated, would seldom be the case be present at the examination; if they need prayers, pray for them yourselves; if they want children, be sure to be their real father, and take a fatherly care of them in bringing into the world, as well as afterwards—nourish them with due attention, instruct them in all that is good—but save them by all means from the pincers of learned doctors, or the fears of missionary nudes.”

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I ask the members of this house, this grave and intelligent assembly, whether they are prepared by any act of legislative sanction, to recommend to their fellow citizens and the world, this pretended system of medicine, with all its boasting pretensions, its imperfections and preposterous absurdities, and all its abuse and vile slander, intended to prejudice the mind of the people against the regularly educated physicians, and which I do contend, is as much apart of this system, as steaming and red pepper.

Sir, we are prepared to pronounce the experience of all those who have devoted their lives and talents to the study and practice of medicine, for the last five thousand years, under a deep sense of the responsibility under which they acted, entirely worthless! Are we prepared to usher a host of ignorant, boasting pretenders upon community, without the guarantee that they know, even a part of that imperfect system, which they pretend to practice, utterly ignorant of the human system, and the diseases which affect it, and destitute of every qualification, but the proof of having paid 20 dollars for a Thompsonian book.

Sir, let us pass this bill, or any similar one and we do all this. I am now willing to submit this subject to the intelligence, justice and humanity of this grave assembly, and take my seat.

#### ACCOUNT OF THE PHOENIX.

Professor Rennie, in a recent lecture at the king's college, gave an elaborate account of the far-famed Phoenix, which ought to prove not a little interesting to individuals trading under the name of this bird in insurance offices, iron companies, engine factories, stage coaches, steam-packets, race horses, coal wharves, coffee houses, and innumerable other heterogeneous things—imagined, it may be supposed, to derive a mysterious influence from the name of Phoenix.—The earliest account of the Phoenix is given by Herodotus, the father of history; and this has been copied with additions, (a story seldom loses in its transmission,) by Pliny, Tacitus, Pomponius, Mela, Horapollo, Marianna, and other writers. Among the rest, our old English writer Bartholomew Glanville, as translated by Trevisor, and printed in black letter by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1498, says:—“St. Ambrose, in Exameron, sayth: of the humour or ashes of phoenix ariseth a newe birde and waxeth, and in space of tyme, he is clothed with feathers and wyngis, and restored into the kind of a byrde, and is the most fairest byrde that is—most like to the peacock in feathers, and loveth wilderness, and gathereth his meate of cleane grones and fruites. Alanus speketh of this byrde, and sayth, that when the highest byshop Onyas had buylded a temple in the cite of Heliopolis in Egypt, to the tykenes of the temple of Jherusalem, by the fyre daye or Easter, whanne he hadde gathered much sweete smelling wood, and sette it on fyre oppon the altar to offer sacrifice, to all meanes

syghte such a byrde came sodaynely, and fell into the myddle of the fyre and was rente anon to ashes in the fyre of the sacrifice; and the ashes abode there, and was bestly kept and saved by the commandemente of the preeste; and within three dayes, of these ashes was bred a lyttle worme, that took the shape of a byrde atte the laste, and flew into the wyldernesse. This account, Mr. Lennie remarked, of a worme being generated out of the ashes of a sacrifice, and afterwards becoming a bird, is precisely of a piece with the methods given by a Virgil and Columella for the generation of bees from dead carcasses, which originated in an imperfect knowledge of the natural history of insects, as I have explained at length in *Insect Transformations*; while the appearance of a bird alighting on the altar must have obviously arisen from some eagle or vulture pouncing upon the carcass of the animal sacrificed,—a circumstance, I should imagine, of occasional occurrence when altars were situated in the open air, and which in Greece or Rome, instead of the bird's being considered a phoenix, would have been hailed as an *avatar* (if I may borrow the braimical term) of Jupiter himself. That such were the circumstances, which in process of time were worked up into the fabulous and fanciful stories of the phoenix, I have no doubt; and it appears to me, that this is the only plausible and rational explanation which can be given; though a vast deal of learning, and no little ingenuity has been expended in other views. This account is strongly corroborated by an anecdote given by Bruce the traveller, of an eagle (*Gypsaetus barbatus*, Siorr.) in the very country where the phoenix was said to appear, daffing down while his party were dining in the open air, and carrying off a part of their dinner. It is farther remarkable, that Bruce says of this genuine phoenix, as we may call it, that “the feathers of the belly and breast were of a gold color,” which might almost pass for a translation of Pliny's description of the ancient phoenix. Mr. Rennie exhibited a specimen of this bird to a numerous audience, whom the curiosity of the subject had attracted to the lecture.

Major Downing Again.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Our readers may judge of our surprise on receiving from our news boat the following letter which was handed “off the Hook” from on board the “Two Pollies; Capt. Jumper from Havre, and which vessel wore away south, with the intention no doubt of dropping other despatches nearer the seat of Government.

This letter will account for the Major's long silence. We had heard it intimated he had quit Washington shortly after the date of his last letter but where “the critter” had gone no one seemed capable of telling.—That he was busy somewhere for the good of his country we were certain—and we now confess our perfect conviction that all will go well at Paris. But if by shape the Major returns and leaves things unsettled then we shall conclude indeed that this matter has ceased to be capable of further negotiation.

#### PARIS, 1st Feb. 1835

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

I suppose you'll all be neck'd up in a kinder dunderment when you come to see where this Letter comes from; so I best begin by telling you how it came about. You see just arter I wrote you that Letter dated 6th Decbr last; A little arter, the message come out, the General was so well pleas'd with my notions, he sent for me, and says he, Major, you have got the rale grit in you, when things come to a pinch, and tho' yes and I hav'n't agreed in all matters for a good spell now; yet I when matters git mixed up with foreign business, you drop all party differences at home and are ready to stand by the country, till things get a goin' strait again. Now says he that's what I call rale American feeling, and with that we shook hands, and all was pleasant atwix us as a May morning.

Now, says I, General, to make short of a long story, my notion is that the best thing I can do is to go right over to France myself and keep a lock out on that side, and see how the cat jumps there—and as you and Congress will keep a sharp eye on things on this side, it will be a hard matter if they git worse without our knowing about it as soon as the rest of creation for says I, there is no tellin, what them K'nichtmen may do, and if we have got to cat porrage with the Devil, my notion is, it is but fair we should have as long a handled spoon as he has got. Now, says I, they may take a notion to send Mr. L. off, and then there will be no one there to keep a look

out for us, and I have been thinkin so much about it says I that I have concluded to go right off there as soon as C. Jumper can fit out the “Two Pollies” to carry me—and I tell's the General if he had any thing to say or any directions to give I was ready, and if he had'n't any it made no odds, for I believe I know's pritty much the upshot of the hall matter, and if Congress didn't chuse to pay my expenses out and home, I'd pay 'em myself, and take the responsibility too—and so arter a considerable talk about one thing and another, the General wish'd me success and I push'd off post haste to Kenebunk, where Capt. Jumper and the Two Pollies was, and as he had got my letters, I found things all ready, and was off in no time.

We had a pritty short, but a pesky wet passage, for Capt. Jumper had a considerable cargo of nations on board, besides a deck load of lumber, for he thought while his hand was in, he might as well be takin advantage of the panic, as he called it. We made a strait wake to Havre, where I left him, and I streak'd it right up here to Paris, and here I have been as busy as ever I was when Congress was gettin' together.

I suppose, as I didn't tell you or any other livin critter but the General that I was goin to France, you have been wonderin why you hav'n't heard of me for so long a time. Well, low you have got the reason on't; And now I suppose you expect to hear what I have been about here, and what I have seen and heard worth tellin about, since I have been here. But this is impossible, for two reason, first I have seen so much that I couldn't tell you the hall on't, without detainin Capt Jumper longer than I tell'd him I would, and another thing, I hav'n't got time to say all I want to say for our folks at Washington, and that's the most important.

Pretty much as I expected when I got here, I found Mr. Livingston nigh upon as bad off as tho' we wan't here but I suppose your folks at Washington have baluaced that account by seein that the French Minister is treated jist co too—that's what they call diplomatic 'T for 'Tat.

The first thing I did, as soon I had time to turn round and get on my best regiments, and was to go right off and see the King, for I always like to begin at the right end of all matters. So I took a chap along with me to show me the way—but I couldn't get him any further than the outer gate of the “white house,” or “artillery house,” as they somehow call it, where the King lives—but I didn't stop for that myself, but pushed on, and all the sogers that I met from the gate to the front room no sooner see me, than they gave me the salute just as quick as our folks of the 2 Brigade w'd on thairin days. But when I got inside the front door, I met a leetle morsel of a stumper for a spell. An amazin perlitte critter said something to me in French, and made a rale smasher of a bow, and says I Major Downing, at your service—just then a parcel of general officers was coming down along the hall, and one on em no sooner heard the name, than, up he comes to me and says he “Major Downing of the 2d Brigade of Downsville Militia.” Jest so, says I; and with that he threw his arms right around my neck, and says he “Major, I never am so happy as I will be up to this present moment to see you,” and who do you think it was? Well, who should it be but the General, who was so long in our riglar service. I didn't know him at first, he was so kivered all up in regiments, but I was right glad to see him, and as soon as I tell'd him I wanted to see the king, he turned right round to the first chap who spoke to me, and gin him the word—and the name of Major Downing went along up the staircase, about the quickest, and I arter it; and by the time I got where the king was up chamber in his Cabinet room, I calculated there warn't a livin critter in the house that didn't know I was there.

The king was surrounded pretty much by the hull scrape of his Secretaries, and Majors, and Aulitors, and I don't know but Postmasters and Contractors, for there was a mortal batch on em—and as soon as I came in, they all bow'd off about as quick as folks used to at ham, whenever I and the General met to have a talk on most matters.

The king lie riz up, and put his hand, and gin me a good hearty shake; and says he, Major Downing, believe me, says he, that next to the President there is no man from your country I am so glad to see—and at this particular time, says he, I don't know but I would rather see you the President himself, for says he, it pains me to confess that ever since I have been a king I have never been made to feel so much like what I was afore I was a king, as I have on reading that message the President sent to Congress

apell ago. He told me however to take a seat, and he sot down too, and with that he began asking all manner of question, what Congress had done and what they was going to do, and when I left home, and how I came, and what office I come in, and seemed to be in quite wonderment and wound up by asking how how the President was, and if he raly was in earnest, for says he, Major, you have no idea how that Message has astonished the great and generous nation—so soon as I got a chance, I plucked up and we went at it talkin over the hall matter—the particulars of all which I've sent home to our folks, and if they chuse to publish it I cant help it, tho' I shall take care to git out of France before the printed account ont gits back here.

I tell'd the king I believed the hall matter was in a nut shell, and if he'd keep his eye out I'd crack it for him.

In the first place, says I, your folks owe our folks five million of dollars jist as clear as though you and I had been tradin together, for a long spell, and arter tryin for a settlement, I agreed to take less than I believe you owed me, and you gave me your note of hand to close the business for the sum agreed on. That's the plain English on't says I. Now your folks haggle and twist about it, and want vote the money agreed on, and want to open the matter agin, and our folks never will agree to that in creation.— They want take a cent less than five millions of dollars—they'll have that now or lose ten times the sum in tryin to git it; they'll make a spoon, or spile a horn, says I. Mr. Livingston found out, says I, that some of your opposition Congressmen would not vote in favor ont, sein that you was in favor ont, and some on em wanted jist to bother you; and we was so far off they didn't callk'e the consequences, but if the General made it a serious matter, these opposition folks of yours would vote tother way—here the king wanted to know how on earth I found this out, but I went on. Well, says I the General saw this in a minute, and so he said jist what he did in the message.—“but such a dose Major,” says the king—well, well, says I, the General don't understand doctrin folks arter the French fashion—I suppose, says I, a little magessie and chicken broth would answer here, but when folks git in a trantum on our side of the water, nothing short of a rale dose of elder bark tea dose any good, par'ticular if the complaint is of tooo standing. And now, says I, if any trouble comes ont I don't know, says I which is most to blame the complaint or the fissick. The King he looked at me, and then he scrawched his head, well, says he, Major, they are both bad enuf; but says I one will cure tother to rights I'm sartain.

I can't stop to tell you one half of what I said or what the King said, for as I said afore, Capt. Jumper is waiting, and his last letter to me from Havre says he can't possible wait longer than Saturday next, as he wants to get home in time to make one run to Cuba, and back to Kenebunk arter ploughing time.— Whilist my hand is in, I w'd like to tell you a little about this place, but 'tis impossible—I keep thinkin all the while, there is one eternal independence day here—folks are so full of fun and such swords of Galls. The King has me with him every day, and makes Gen. Bernard go about with me wherever I want to go; and if I hadn't been so long at Washington, and seen so much there of Congress and staid matter from the President down, I'd feel I suppose, more like goin through my shirt collar, than I do at the show of things here. Their Congress is in session here, and I don't mean to quit till our business is finish'd—but how on earth they manage to understand one another in their House of Representatives I can't tell, for such a chatterin and jargon you have no idee, but arter all they manage things pritty slick in one way, and I see no oher way they could do it—and I don't know but it meet, the President—answerin to our Speaker—he gives out the business to speak about—and then comes a scramble to git up into a kinder pulpit, or Giberal Bernard says they call the tribune, and the first one who gits there the President calls his name, and he goes at it, readin his speech pritty much arter Isaac Hill's fashion—some groan, and some hurra, according to party notions—if they git so noisy that the President can't hear the Speaker rings a bell, that quite 'em a spell, but if it don't, he rings again, that don't quit 'em he gits up arter lookin pritty hard, and given fair warning, he rings rings the thir I me picks up his black cap, the cend it on his head, and that's the end of that day's work. The house is adjourned jist as completely as though the vote was unanimous so, you see laws and rules of all c-

ries are made just to suit the nature of folks. Now there is no other way in creation to put a stop to a noise in a French Congress, but to adjourn it, and that can't be done no how but for the President to put his cap on and walk off; pretty much like the General's Veto.

I shall be home pretty soon after this—for if I don't miss my guess, they are only waiting here to see what our Congress will do. If our congress says fight, why then they must fight—but if Congress gives them a chance by saying any thing civil, they'll down with the dust, and get out of the scrape about the quick, and it will be a long while before they or any other nation will attempt to bamboozle us again.

You can tell all our folks there ain't going to be war with France, unless we begin it, for I believe they will pay us the money as soon as they can do so, and get clear of having their neighbors say they were frightened into it. I have been asked pretty often here if the U. S. will declare war if they don't pay us; and I tell 'em, that as nigh as I can calculate I guess they will. But if I had my way about it I wouldn't just yet, nor would I tell 'em when I would; but I'd keep my eye on 'em, and as we have got judgement, I'd every year add in interest to principal; and when they get mixed up in some fight with their neighbors in Europe, and wouldn't have quite so much powder to injure us as they now have, I'd lay down upon 'em and make 'em pay every dollar, or lend their enemies a hand in given 'em a sound thrashing—not that I am afraid to fight 'em right off, now, but then my notion is if I wanted to fight a chap who only owed me money, I'd do it only for the mere sake, of thrashing him, and I should take my own time, and when I could do so without his being able to give me a scratch or a black eye. But in defence of honor or liberty, and the rights of citizens, and such like, I'd go at it, if I thought I'd come out of it with only one eye and a shoe string left. Your old friend,  
Downing, Major.

**Unfortunate Rencontres.**  
Every Western Mail brings us an account of some tragedy in real life, occasioned by the barbarous but almost universal practice of habitually carrying arms about the person, which are too easy used on the least provocation. This practice, the reproach of those parts of the country in which it prevails, is we apprehend, extending itself, instead of wearing away.—At any rate we never knew these, unfortunate rencontres, as it is usual to style them, but which are too often horrible butcheries, or assassinations, more frequent than now. The two following reached us by yesterday's mail:

**From a Kentucky paper.**  
**FATAL RENCONTRE.**  
An affair took place on Monday last in Nicholasville, between James P. Major and Charles Bratton, in which the latter received a stab in the abdomen, that caused his death in about twenty-four hours afterwards. Major has been apprehended, and is now in custody. Bratton has left a wife and one child.

**From the Thibodauxville Intelligencer, Feb. 20.**  
**AN UNFORTUNATE RENCONTRE.**  
At Houma, in the neighboring Parish of Terrebonne, there was an assemblage of a number of the stockholders of the Lacombe and Terrebonne Navigation Company, on the busness of said Company, on Monday last.—The house of Francis W. Jones (a house of public entertainment) was chosen as the place of meeting. A few moments after the several gentlemen present had entered the house, a quarrel took place between Mr. Jones, the landlord, and R. R. Borrow, Esq., between whom there had been feelings of hostility for some time previous.—After a few words of abusive language had been exchanged by the parties, Borrow struck Jones with a cowhide, or common horse-whip, immediately after which Jones retired to a back room, and reappeared instantly with a drawn knife or dirk, advancing on Borrow. At this moment Borrow fired a pistol at Jones, the ball of which entered his left breast, but was diverted from its direction so as to produce no apparent effect on Jones, who continued to prosecute his attack with the dirk or knife. Mr. Borrow retreated from the house, and was pursued, and after having received several stabs, succeeded in drawing a dirk, with which he inflicted a wound on Jones which caused his death in a few moments.

Every exertion was made by the several gentlemen present to prevent the parties from injuring each other, but without effect. Mr. Borrow was stabbed in several places, and is considerably hurt, but is not considered in danger.



### THE BORDERER.

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri."

**SNOW-HILL, MD.**

Tuesday, March 31, 1835.

M. H. M. is unavoidably deferred until our next.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on the 12th inst. The Newark Advertiser says—"The Quaker bill—the bill to violate the compact of the Society of Friends, and distribute its property—was lost through the firmness of a small majority in council; and nothing definite was done in relation to the Railroad controversy.

Among the most important of the public acts are—  
The bill suppressing bank notes under \$5, which prohibits notes of \$1 after July 1, 1835, of \$2 after Jan. 1, 1836, and all others under \$5, after July 1, 1836.

That providing for a Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State.  
A bill abolishing public executions.

That repealing the laws against horse racing.  
An act to prevent the burning of fire crackers."

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed a resolution appointing a joint committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing all laws licensing Gambling, and making the same a high penal offence, punishable by not less than 20 years labour in the State Prison, or such other punishment as said committee may see proper to inflict."

**Legislation Extraordinary.**  
Missouri Legislature, Jan. 1.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from His Excellency the Governor, inviting the members to take a glass of wine with him at three o'clock; whereupon the house adjourned.

**Mason's and Dixon's Line**  
The question is often asked, "what line is this?" and it is often answered, "I don't know." It divides Pennsylvania and Maryland, commencing at a point at a certain distance north of Cape Henlopen on the Delaware and running west to a certain point of longitude. Long and vexatious chancery litigations were had between the proprietaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respecting this line. It was finally run and established under an order of the English court of chancery. The surveyors were two gentlemen of the names of Mason and Dixon.—Hence it is called Mason's & Dixon's Line.—*Cin. Gaz.*

**HORRID.**  
By accounts from Caunpore, we learn that the sales of children have become very extensive in Upper India, and hundreds have been eaten by their starving parents!

It is stated, in a report to the Aldermen of New York, that the annual loss in that city by fire exceeded a million of dollars.

**THE SELF-IMPORTANT MAN**  
Of all assumed characters among the human species, there is not one, that more infallibly excites pity and contempt, than the self-important man. This arises, from an inherent principle of our nature, that revolts at impositions, no matter, whether they be practised upon our interests or opinions. Assumed actions, presuppose a want of those qualities which they are intended to represent, but not possessed; for, were they in possession of the actor, he would be contented with a consciousness of the reality. In every station in society, humility and a humble deportment, is the badge of knowledge and true merit—and as antipodes to these, may be placed, pride and arrogance, ignorance and presumption, with all their concomitants. Without stopping now to enquire, why, knowledge of ourselves and things around us, make us humble, it is more in accordance with my present purpose, to describe the self-important man.

The self-important man, then may be known by a bold walk, erect head, and excessive rigidity of the body in general—when however, it becomes necessary to relax it, it is made to conform to a studied angular decelerity, accompanied by an unusual scraping of the feet: The tone of his voice is honourous, and when his equilibrium is not disturbed, his countenance rather pleasing—but should any thing occur

calculated to lessen him in his own estimation, or in that of others, it is then expressive of great disdain. In conversation, if a subject be introduced of a nature fitted to arouse the feelings and the understanding, and to be discussed with propriety, requires a knowledge both discriminative and extensive—such for instance as politics—he is imperious in his assertions and impatient of contradiction: and so perfectly wrapped up, in his own opinions, that to attempt to reason with him or bring facts to bear upon him is perfect futility—and you are made to understand by expressions and action of the utmost hauteur, that you are now invading his sanctum sanctorum—and then he turns upon his heel with a smile of the highest astonishment! Principles and men, are by a magic peculiar to himself, transformed to his own notions of them, and he can see no difference between a degraded and disgraced man of his party and one of the opposite party, whose moral character is excellent and who is high in office by the suffrages of a large majority of his fellow citizens.

It is usual to draw analogies between the characters of men, and those of inferior animals—thus a man of bold and daring disposition is likened to a Lion—another with a fierce and destructive character, is said to resemble a Tiger—one who is expert at possessing himself of the property of others is considered Hawk-like in his nature—and certainly, the propriety of these analogies receives additional force when we compare a self-important man to a Peacock. It is well known that this animal carries the highest head, the loftiest mien, makes the loudest noise, and struts the biggest of any other upon the dunghill. From what close observers say, the haughty bearing of this bird, arises from its external appendages—for when robbed of its tail, its head falls, its mien becomes more humble, and it appears to retire within itself—but afterwards its assumed importance increases in ratio to the reappearance of its loss. In this, however, the analogy is not so perfect—for a self-important man hugs his darling phantom so closely, as to shut every avenue to amelioration. And so completely inflated is he with himself, that in the language of one of our ancient romans, "it covers him all over like a garment" & renders him perfectly impervious to the correcting influences of truth and reason. As a general rule, when it is desirable to live in high favor, or to obtain benefits from others, it is the surest plan, to flatter their propensities; but the cop of the self important man, is so overflowing, that there is no room for this, and the "great midway" is the only safe one, but this, is some time made so narrow, that should a feather be plucked from the crown of his highness, the offence is never forgiven, but with many signs of penitence and contrition.

W. X.  
March 20th 1835.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
IN Chancery,  
In Worcester County court.

John S. Stevenson, and Jacob Boston, Admrs. of David Long, vs. John M. Patterson, Admr. and Joseph Stevenson, the heir at Law of James Stevenson, (of Joseph.)

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Court of Worcester County, in the above Case, to sell the Real Estate of JAMES STEVENSON (of Joseph) late of Worcester County deceased. Hereby give notice that in pursuance of the above appointment, as Trustee he will proceed to sell at public sale at the Court house door in the town of Snow Hill, on Friday the 24th day of April next, as much of the real estate of the said Stevenson as may be sufficient to pay the said Stevenson's debts. The terms of Sale will be a credit of 12 months, by the purchaser giving his or their note, with approved security upon the payment of the whole purchase money and not before. The Trustee will give a good deed for the same free and clear from all claims of the plaintiff and defendants or those claiming by them, through or under them or either of them.

The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The creditors of James Stevenson are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.  
JOHN M. PATTERSON, Trustee.  
March 31, 1835.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**  
A meeting of the Worcester County Temperance Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening the 7th of April, at early candlelight. The public in general are respectfully invited to attend.

As part of the business of the meeting, the proposed amendment to the constitution excluding wine will be considered and disposed of.  
G. HUDSON, Secretary.  
March 31, 1835.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Snow-Hill, Worcester county, Md. on the 18th ultimo, a negro boy named  
**PERRY,**

he is about seventeen years of age—had on when he left home a dark suit of Virginia cloth—good shoes and stockings, and an old fur hat—no other clothing is recollected, as he left home about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Perry is rather of a dark complexion, full mouth, large white teeth, thick lips and full eyes. All persons are hereby forewarned of harbouring or entertaining said boy—also all masters and owners of vessels are hereby forewarned of conveying him away at their peril.—any person that will take up said boy, and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward if taken out of the county; and if taken in the county Fifty Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.  
PARKER SELBY.  
March 31, 1835.

### BANK OF SALISBURY.

MARCH 30th, 1835.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors, will be held at the Banking-House on MONDAY the first day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M.  
By Order,  
WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.  
March 31, 1835.

### MERCHANTS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, will be opened at the Baltimore House, corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, and continue open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. for ten days, exclusive of Sunday. All subscribers will be required (agreeably to the charter) to pay \$10 on each and every share subscribed for at the time of subscription.

Samuel Hoffman, John B. Howell, Thomas Harrison, Wm Cratford Jr., Thomas William Hall, Osmond C. Tiffany, Joseph Tadhunter, Samuel Jones Jr., Alexander Murdoch, Evan P. Thomas, James Parroll, John Gibson.

Subscriptions will be opened on the same days and hours in the Towns of Port Tobacco, Charles County; Leonard Town, St. Mary's County; Upper Marlborough, Prince George County; Elkton, Cecil County; Chester Town, Kent County; Centerville, Queen Ann's County; Easton, Talbot County; Prince Frederick, C. Ivert County; Annapolis, Anne Arundel County; Rockville, Montgomery County; Denton, Caroline County; Cambridge, Dorchester County; Princess Anne, Somerset Co.; Snow Hill, Worcester County; Frederick Town, Frederick County; Hagers Town, Washington Co.; Cumberland Allegany County; and Bell Air, Harford County.

P. S.—The Books will be opened, in Snow Hill, at the office of Doctors MARTIN & PURNELL, under the direction of  
JOHN S. MARTIN, and THOMAS A. SPENCE, Commissioners.  
March 30, 1835.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN Chancery,  
In Worcester County court.

JOHN S. STEVENSON, and Jacob Boston, Admrs. of David Long, vs. JOHN M. PATTERSON, Admr. and JOSEPH STEVENSON, the heir at Law of James Stevenson, (of Joseph.)

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Court of Worcester County, in the above Case, to sell the Real Estate of JAMES STEVENSON (of Joseph) late of Worcester County deceased. Hereby give notice that in pursuance of the above appointment, as Trustee he will proceed to sell at public sale at the Court house door in the town of Snow Hill, on Friday the 24th day of April next, as much of the real estate of the said Stevenson as may be sufficient to pay the said Stevenson's debts. The terms of Sale will be a credit of 12 months, by the purchaser giving his or their note, with approved security upon the payment of the whole purchase money and not before. The Trustee will give a good deed for the same free and clear from all claims of the plaintiff and defendants or those claiming by them, through or under them or either of them.

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As part of the business of the meeting, the proposed amendment to the constitution excluding wine will be considered and disposed of.  
G. HUDSON, Secretary.  
March 31, 1835.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, as issued out of Worcester county court, at the suit of Arthur W. Burroughs, use of John Burnitt, and William H. Marshall, use of John Burnitt, use of Isaac P. Smith, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Robert Fooks, Littleton Davis, and Wm. Hudson (of Lot) and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand, at law, and in equity, of the said Robert Fooks, in and to all those tracts, or parts of tracts of land, lying and being in Worcester county, situate in the 6th election district, known and called by the name of "SAFEGUARD" and other tracts included, containing 300 acres, more or less. Also—I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law, and in equity of the said Wm. Hudson, (of Lot.) in and to the following tracts, or parts of tracts of land, lying and being in Worcester county, situate in the 3d election district, known or called by the name of "Archibalds Discovery" containing 109 acres of land, more or less,—also— one other tract of land, known or called "Shewell's Addition" containing 87 acres more or less—also; one other tract of land, known or called, "Part of Little Purchase."—I have also seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, at law, and in equity of the said Littleton Davis, in & to the following tracts, or parts of tracts of land, lying and being in Worcester county, situate in the 3d election district,—to wit, "Federal Lot," containing 252 acres of land, more or less—"Confirmation," containing 262 acres of land, more or less—part of "Golden Valley" containing 73 acres, more or less—part of "Lillbury," containing 75 acres, more or less—and part of "Bengall" containing 40 acres, more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, in the town of Snow Hill, I will offer for sale, the aforesaid described lands and premises, so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for CASH, to satisfy the above writ of Fieri facias, debt, interest, costs and fees.  
JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Sheriff of Worcester county.  
March 31, 1835.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri facias issued out of Worcester county Court, at the suit of Arthur Burroughs use of William H. Marshall, use of John Mason, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Elijah Ennis, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, at law and in equity of the said Elijah Ennis, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, lying and being in Worcester county, and situate in the sixth election district, known or called by the names of DURHAM and DUNKIRK containing ninety acres more or less—also, one other tract or part of a tract of land called or known by the name of MAGDELEN CHOICE, containing twenty acres more or less—also one other tract called FACGABUS containing 137 acres more or less—also one other tract called PARTNERSHIP containing 20 acres more or less, and one other tract called TRUEBRIDGE containing 50 acres more or less.

And I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 14th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in the Town of Snow-Hill, I shall offer for sale the aforesaid described lands and premises so seized and taken in execution by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for Cash, to satisfy the above writ of Fieri facias, debt, interest, costs, and fees.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Sheriff (March 24.) of Worcester County.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Worcester county Court, at the suit of Martin, Duffield & Cliff, assignees of Wm. S. Corbin, use of Zipporah A. Duffield, against the goods and chattels, lands & tenements of Stephen Allen, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim & demand, at law and in equity, of the said Stephen Allen, in and to the following tract or part of a tract of land lying and being in Wor. Co. situate in the 1st elec. dist., known or called by the name of "Allen's Industry," or by whatever other name or names the same may be called or known, (being the farm or plantation upon which the said Allen resides) containing 150 acres of land, more or less.—And I hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 15th of April next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock P. M. upon the said premises, I will offer for sale the aforesaid described lands and premises so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, debt, interest, costs and fees.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Sheriff of Worcester county.  
March 24, 1835.

**Maryland.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835. ON application of David G. Odell, Administrator of Joshua Donoho, 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 17th day of March, 1835. 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 Joshua Donoho late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 17th day of March 1835. DAVID G. ODELL, Administrator of Joshua Donoho, deceased. March 24, 1835.

**Maryland.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835. ON application of George W. Purnell, Administrator of James Bruff, 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 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 17th day of March 1835. L. P. SPENCE, Reg. Will 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 James Bruff, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 17th day of March, 1835. GEORGE W. PURNELL, Administrator of James Bruff, deceased. March 24, 1835.

**Maryland.**

Orphan's Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM 1835. ON application of William Claywell, Adm. of Uriah Tarr, 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 & affixed the public seal of my office March 17th 1835. L. P. Spence, Reg. Will 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 Uriah Tarr, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 17th of March 1835. WM. CLAYWELL, Adm. of Uriah Tarr, deceased. March 24, 1835.

**Maryland.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835. ON application of William Claywell, Administrator, Debona Non, of Eleanor White, 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 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 & affixed the public seal of my office, this 17th day of March, 1835. 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, D. B. N. on the personal estate of Eleanor White, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 17th day of March, 1835. WM. CLAYWELL, Administrator, D. B. N. of Eleanor White, deceased. March 24, 1835.

**SALE.**

BY an order of the Orphan's Court of Worcester County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 31st day of March all the personal Estate (negroes excepted) of the late James Bruff at his late residence, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, 400 bushels of Indian Corn, Oats, Fodder, with a variety of other articles useful for farmers and particularly so to mechanics. Six months Credit will be given on all sums above three dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. GEORGE W. PURNELL. March 24, 1835.

**Constable's Sale.**

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued and to me directed, by John B. Blair, a Justice of the peace, at the suit of Purnell Johnson, against the goods and chattels, lands & tenements of Samuel H. Maddox. I have heretofore seized and taken in execution, all his right, in and to the following lands, to wit—part of 2d and 3d Edition, or any other name that the same may be known by. Which I shall proceed to sell on the 17th day of April next, at the Court House door in Snow-hill. Sale to take place between 12 o'clock and three o'clock P. M. FRANKLIN CAUSEY, Constable. March 24, 1835.

**TIN MANUFACTORY.**

WM. B. STUART, Respectfully informs the Citizens of Snow-hill, and the public generally, that he has opened his MANUFACTORY, at the house a few doors below Mr. James G. Messick's coach establishment, and near the public wharf, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with promptness, neatness, and durability. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Pewter, Lead, Copper, Brass, Rags and Feathers, will be received in exchange, for all work done. January 27, 1835. AN intelligent and active lad, from 12 to 14 years of age, possessing a good moral character, will be taken as an apprentice to learn the above business. W. B. S.

**Thirty Dollars REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Snow-Hill, Worcester county, Md. on the 18th ultimo, a negro boy named PERRY, he is about seventeen years of age—had on when he left home a dark suit to Virginia cloth;—good shoes and stockings, and an old hat—no other clothing is recollected, as he left home about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Perry is rather of a dark complexion, full mouth, large white teeth, thick lips and full eyes. All persons are hereby forewarned of harbouring or entertaining said boy—also all masters and owners of vessels are hereby forewarned of conveying him away at their peril.—any person that will take up said boy, and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward if taken out of the county; and if taken in the county Twenty Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid. PARKER SELBY. March 17, 1835.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of MILBY and WAPLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The concern will hereafter be conducted by William P. Milby, one of the late firm. The books and notes of the late firm will be settled by Joseph Waples, who requests all persons to come forward and settle their respective accounts forthwith. Wm. P. MILBY. JOSEPH WAPLES. Snow-hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

The subscriber presents his acknowledgments to his many friends and customers, for the patronage extended to the late firm, and informs them, that he will continue the business as heretofore, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by Martin, Duffield and Cluff, where he hopes by renewed attention to business, to merit a continuance of favour, Wm. P. MILBY

\*Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

**GORDON M. HANDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** OFFICE where Col. E. K. Willson, lately deceased, formerly occupied, opposite the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins, November 11, 1834.

**Maryland.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835. ON application of Levin Sturgis, Administrator of Euphemia Bennitt, 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 10th day of March 1835. 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 Euphemia Bennitt, 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 first 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 10th day of March 1835. LEVIN STURGIS, Administrator of Euphemia Bennitt, deceased. March 17, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphan's Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835. ON application of John S. Porter, Executor of Samuel Porter, 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 & 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 10th day of March 1835. 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 Testametary on the personal estate of Samuel Porter, 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 19th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of March 1835. JOHN S. PORTER, Executor of Samuel Porter, deceased. March 17, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphan's Court of Worcester County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1835. ON application of Mary W. Townsend, Executrix of Peter Townsend, late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that she give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that she 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 11th day of February, 1835. 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 Testametary on the personal estate of Peter Townsend, 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 10th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of February, 1835. MARY W. TOWNSEND, Executrix of Peter Townsend, deceased. March 17, 1835.

**Magistrates Blanks** For sale at this Office.

**ATKINSON'S CASSET.**

FOR 1835. IMPROVED AND ENLARGED. THE publisher of this periodical, which has now reached its ninth volume, would respectfully announce, that he is now engaged in making such arrangements as will considerably increase the attractions of the volume for the year 1835. Profiting by the experience of the the past, as it has made him more familiar with the literary taste of his readers, and desirous of showing his gratitude for the liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to the Casket by a discerning public, the proprietor feels assured that he can do much towards promoting the intellectual gratification of his readers; and he is resolved to spare neither labor nor expense in carrying into full effect the improvements he designs to make. In general terms, the contents of the Casket for 1835, will be as follows: Historical Sketches, Plates of fashions, Biography, Literature, Progress of Science, Engravings, Natural History, Music.

In addition to the improvements noticed above, there will be an additional twelve pages of reading matter to each number of the Casket without any additional charge. The publisher has been induced to incur the expense of this enlargement, on account of his having been compelled, in many instances during the past year, to omit articles which he would have gladly furnished. The enlargement will be equivalent to the addition of one fifth of the whole. Instead of 48 pages of matter, 60 will be furnished and the volume, at the end of the year, will comprise 720 pages, instead of 600 as formerly. In the additional twelve pages: a

**Literary Port-Folio**

will be furnished, containing notices of new publications, with occasional sketches of their contents, and a variety of miscellaneous and literary readings. It is confidently believed that these improvements and additions will be met by a corresponding liberality on the part of the reading community.

**TERMS.**

Each number of the Casket will contain 60 royal octavo pages of letter press, on fine white paper, and four pages on colored paper, forming a cover, making in each number 64 pages. The work forms at the end of the year, a volume of about 720 pages, to which an engraved title page and a general index are added. Subscription price \$2 50 when paid in advance, \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year. Complete sets of the Casket for 1828, 1829, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 may be obtained at the publication office.—Address post paid S. C. ATKINSON, Pr. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia, February 17, 1835.

**Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.**

On the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the U. S. and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be judiciously strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union, and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring material for its columns. It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions! It is necessary, nevertheless that its principal features should be drawn out, as by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the

publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

**THE DRAMA.**—Will from a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alterately every week, an entire play and farce; to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted; besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

**THE TURF.**—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the disease of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

**SPORTING.**—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedit strain Feats, Gymnastic Exercises Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

**GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.** A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo, by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

**MISCELLANY.**—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—An Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the U. S. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum); not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which it to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

**THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM** will be published every Saturday on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at 3 dollars per annum payable in advance. By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address Smith and Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited. Country editors, who insert the above advertisement free or our times will be entitled to an exchange. March 7, 1835.