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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 24.

An act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to Cumberland, and for the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, to the Borough of York, in the State of Pennsylvania.

(Continued from our last.)

Section 10. *Be it enacted,* That so soon as the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, in a general meeting of its stockholders, shall have approved, assented and agreed to the several provisions of this act, so far as the same are applicable to the said company and shall have communicated to the Treasurer of the Western Shore their acceptance of its terms under the corporate seal of said company and the signatures of the President and Directors, and shall also have prepared and deposited with said Treasurer an obligation verified in like manner, pledging the whole of the property and revenues of said company, for the purpose of securing to the State in the manner hereinafter provided, the payment of the interest and principal of the loan which shall be made to said company in pursuance of this act—

and shall also have entered into, but due to the private stockholders on the shares respectively held by them, and shall also have prepared and deposited with the said Treasurer a bond or obligation verified in like manner with personal security to be approved by the said Treasurer in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars conditioned for the indemnity of the State, against the loss of the interest or any part of the interest, which shall accrue or become due to the State by the said company before their Rail Road shall be completed for travel and transportation from Baltimore to the Borough of York—The said Treasurer shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, for at least three successive weeks in two newspapers published daily in said cities, respectively, for proposals to purchase stock of this State to be redeemable at any time after the year 1870 to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of the months of January, April, July and October in each year, at the loan office of this State in the city of Baltimore, and after the time limited in said advertisements for receiving such proposals shall have elapsed, the said Treasurer may and shall dispose of so much of said stock as may be necessary for the objects of this act in reference to the said Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, for the highest price that shall be offered for the same, PROVIDED, that such price shall not be less than fifteen per centum above the par value of said stock.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted,* That the certificates of said stock or bonds of the State of Maryland, shall be issued from time to time by the said Treasurer or by the commissioner of loans of this State, as the said Treasurer shall direct and as the same shall be required for the purpose of enabling said company, to extend its Rail Road to the Borough of York in the State of Pennsylvania, not exceeding in the whole, one million of dollars.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the excess or advance which the said Treasurer shall obtain, above the par value of the said certificates or bonds, with all the interest that may accrue thereon, shall, from the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt of this State contracted or created under the 11th section of this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted,* That the said Treasurer shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the President and Directors of said Company or to their order from time

to time, out of the money which he shall receive from the purchaser or purchasers of said stock the sum of the certificates or bonds that he may issue in pursuance of this act in reference to the said company, and as soon as may be after the said money shall be received by him, and he shall take from the said President and Directors appropriate acknowledgments of the payment of said money, and the obligation of said Company, conditioned among other things for the payment of the interest that shall accrue thereon quarterly and to advance, at least ten days previous to the first days of the several months aforesaid, at the rate of six per centum per annum, to the said Treasurer, or to the Commissioner of Loans of this State, as the said Treasurer may from time to time direct, and also for the payment of the principal of said certificates or bonds at least one month before the day on which they shall respectively become or be made redeemable.

Section 14. *And be it enacted,* That for the purpose of providing a fund on the part of the said company to secure the final payment of the debt which it may owe to the State for money that may be loaned to it in pursuance of this act, the said company shall also covenant to the aforesaid obligation for the payment to the said Treasurer of the whole of its net revenues, until the said Treasurer after all arrears, of interest shall have been paid in the first place, as well to the said State as to the securities herebefore required to the bond for the indemnity of the State against the loss of interest in case such securities shall have been compelled to pay the same or any part thereof, shall have received an amount in his judgment and opinion sufficient to constitute a sinking fund adequate and ample to pay off the principal of said debt, when and as the same shall become payable, over and above the payment of the interest thereon, herein before provided for, and if the sinking fund hereby created, shall at any time exceed the debt which the said company may owe to this State, for money loaned to it in pursuance of this act, such excess shall accrue to the benefit of said company and be paid to the President and Directors thereof, or their order by the said Treasurer.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted,* That the said company, under the provisions of this act, the said Treasurer shall be satisfied that the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath passed an act for the incorporation of a company to construct a Rail Road from the Maryland line to the Borough of York, and hath granted full power and authority for the construction of said Rail Road—and also that the said Company hath been duly organized according to the provisions of the charter of incorporation, and also that the tolls and revenues of the said road to be completed from the Maryland line to the Borough of York, shall be fully and sufficiently pledged to the State of Maryland to indemnify her against loss on the loan to be made to the said company in pursuance of this act, and the said Treasurer shall be satisfied that the said Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company shall have full power and authority to subscribe in its own name or the name of its agent or agents for stock in the Rail Road Company incorporated as aforesaid, or to acquire the stock thereof at its par value, and full power for this purpose is hereby given by this State, so far as it is competent for this State to confer the same.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted,* That if the said Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company shall not, on or before the first day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty seven, have completed their Rail Road aforesaid, so that the same may be in use and operation for travel and transportation, throughout the whole distance from Baltimore to York, the charter of the said company shall be forfeited and surrendered, and then and thereforth all the estate, stock, property, rights and credits whatever thereof or thereto belonging shall vest in, become, and be the property of the State of Maryland.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted,* That if any sum or sums of money which shall be loaned to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, or to the said Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, under the authority of this act, or any part thereof, shall be the allowance, authority or convenience of the President and Directors of either of said companies or of any of them, applied to any use or purpose not within the proper scope, meaning or authority of this act, or of their charters of incorporation, the person or persons so allowing, authorizing or conniving at the misapplication of the funds loaned by this State, shall be held liable jointly or severally in

their individual capacity, at any time to pay and refund to the said State, the amount thus improperly applied or expended.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted,* That at any time during 12 months after the said road shall be completed from Baltimore to the Borough of York, and after notice for that length of time of such completion shall have been given to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, and until 2 months shall have expired after the termination of the session of the General Assembly which shall convene after the expiration of the said 12 months, the State of Maryland may and shall be entitled to take the whole of the estate, property, rights, credits, stock and franchises of the said company, and hold, administer, use or dispose of them at discretion, or the benefit of this State, paying to the stockholders the par value of the stock by them respectively held with interest thereon, from the time or times of investment, and all the debts which may be due by the said company.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted,* That before any payment under the authority of this act shall be made to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, or to the said Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road company, they shall respectively stipulate and agree in general meetings of their stockholders, and shall deposit with the said Treasurer, authentic evidence that they have stipulated and agreed, that the tariff or rates of tolls and prices of transportation hitherto established by them respectively and now in force, shall be extended over their respective works as they shall be further completed and brought into use—and shall be uniform throughout, and that until the whole of the debt which shall be due by them respectively for money loaned under and by authority of this act, shall be paid, with the interest thereon to the State of Maryland, the said tariff or rates of tolls and prices, nor any of them, shall be reduced without the consent of the general assembly of Maryland to such reduction; and

in every three months, to wit, quarterly, until their respective works shall be completed as here in provided for, cause to be made out and forwarded to the said Treasurer, authenticated by the oaths of the proper engineers, clerks or other officers tabular statements or reports shewing the quantity and character of the work done, contrasted with that remaining to be executed; and shewing the progress made, also full and particular accounts of money expended and debts incurred, and of income and revenue, for the information of the authorities of this State.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted,* That in case this State shall subscribe for shares of the capital stock of the aforesaid Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in virtue of the right mentioned in the sixth section of this act, the increase of the sinking fund mentioned in the 31 section thereof, after the capital of said fund shall be equal in amount to the debt of this State, created or contracted in aid of said company in pursuance of this act, with the excess of the dividends on said shares above the interest on their par value, and after the payment of the principal of the aforesaid debt of this State, then the whole of the dividends on said shares shall be applied to the support of common schools throughout this State, and be distributed according to the ratio prescribed in and by resolution number 47, passed at Dec. ass. 1833; and that in case this State shall not subscribe for any shares of said capital stock, in virtue of said right, so soon as the said company shall have provided a sufficient sinking fund to pay their debt to this State, the fund mentioned in the third section of this act, or the interest thereon shall be applied to the support of said schools, and be divided according to the ratio aforesaid; *and be it further enacted,* That so soon as the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company shall have provided a sufficient sinking fund to pay their debt to this State, the fund mentioned in the 12th section of this act, or the interest thereon, shall also be applied to the support of said schools, and be divided according to the ratio aforesaid; and that in case the said fund shall be purchased by, or become forfeited to this State, so soon as the said fund shall be deemed adequate and ample, by the Treasurer aforesaid,

to discharge the debt created in aid of said company and in payment of said road and its appertinances, the net revenue thereafter derived from said road by this State, shall be applied to the support of said schools, and be divided according to the ratio aforesaid.

CHAPTER 244.
An act to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Liquors upon the Sabbath day.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the first day of May next ensuing, the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, within this State, to sell, dispose of, or barter, any spirituous or fermented liquors, or cordials of any kind, in any quantity whatever, on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, and that any person or persons who shall offend against the provisions of this act, shall be liable to indictment in any court of this State, having criminal jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than 20 dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; *Provided nevertheless,* that the prohibitions in this act shall not be construed to apply to any bona fide tavern or innkeeper regularly licensed, and whose business shall or may mainly consist in entertaining travellers and others, with board and lodging.

Section 2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the judges of the several county courts of this State, at each and every term of said courts, to give this act in charge to the grand jury.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That every act inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 248.

An act for the greater despatch of business in the Court of Appeals.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all appeals from judgments of the Court of Appeals, for freedom now depending in the Court of Appeals, shall be heard and determined at the next June term of said court, to be held for the Eastern or Western shore, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That all appeals hereafter to be taken, from judgments of county courts, on petitions for freedom shall be heard and determined at the first term of the Court of Appeals after the said appeals shall have been entered.

CHAPTER 253.

An act to declare and ascertain the right of Citizens of this State, to private roads or ways.

WHEREAS, the citizens of this State ought to have a road or way from their farms and plantations, to places of public worship, to mills, market towns, public ferries, and court houses, and to the public highway, and while such benefit should be extended to the citizens of this State, it is but just and proper that it should be granted with as little injury or damage to the lands through which such private roads or ways shall pass, as may be consistent with the convenience of the person or persons who may need such private road or way:—Therefore to accomplish these objects:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the levy court, or board of commissioners, as the case may be, of the several counties of this State on application of any person or persons for a private road or way, shall appoint three discreet and sensible persons, not related to either of the parties, of the county, who shall act as commissioners to lay out such private road or way, not exceeding 16 feet, clear of ditches, in breadth, and to direct the said commissioners to lay out the same, taking into consideration the convenience of the party petitioning for such private road, as well the convenience and interest of the person or persons through whose lands said roads may be located, and the said commissioners shall be authorized to assess the compensation to be paid to the owner or owners of the lands through which the said private road or way may pass, and if any person or persons whose lands such road may pass, or if the person applying therefor shall object to its running in the manner returned by the said com-

missioners, the said levy court or board or commissioners, as the case may be, may make such order as to the course of said road, as they may think proper; and after any road or way shall be surveyed and laid out agreeably to this act, the said levy court or board of commissioners, as the case may be, shall direct the application for such road, and the return thereof, to be recorded; and the compensation assessed as aforesaid, and the costs of laying out such roads shall be paid by the person or persons applying for such road or way, and thereafter and thereupon such road shall be considered as the private way, and the same shall be kept open and repaired at the expense of such person as shall apply for the same; and it shall not be lawful for any person to stop up or change, or in any manner obstruct such private road or way, under the penalty of ten dollars per cent money for every such offence; *Provided,* that no such road shall be made through any garden, yard, orchard or meadow; and *provided also,* that any person or persons conceiving himself or themselves aggrieved by the determination of any such levy court or board of commissioners, as the case may be in granting or refusing to grant any way or road, or in the amount of compensation, adjudged or awarded as above mentioned, or in any matter in consequence of this act, he, she or they may appeal to the county court of the county in which such application shall be made, and shall be entitled, at the election of either party, to a trial by jury, and the judgment thereupon rendered, shall be final between the parties.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That on the application of any person or persons for a private road, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, the levy court or board of commissioners, as the case may be, to whom the same is made, shall not be authorized to make the appointment of commissioners aforesaid, to lay out any private road or way as aforesaid, until satisfactory proof shall have been produced, that the applicant or applicants, to the parties through whose lands the proposed road or way is to be laid out or located, at least ten days before the said application, which notice shall describe the location to be made.

Section 3. *And be it enacted,* That in any case, where an application shall be made as aforesaid for a private road or way, where there shall be an estate for life, or term of years, or tenancy from year to year, in the lands through which the said private road or way shall be located, the levy court or board of commissioners, as the case may be, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required to apportion the amount of compensation awarded by the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, among the parties interested in the said lands, in proportion to their several interests in possession, expectancy, remainder, or reversion, and the several county courts, on appeals, shall have a similar power of appointment as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, to lay out and locate a private road or way, as herein provided, shall each be entitled to receive the sum of two dollars per diem, for each and every day they shall be necessarily engaged in locating said private road or way, and the said commissioners shall be authorized to appoint a competent surveyor to assist them in locating said road or way, and to allow him such compensation for his services as they may deem just and proper, which per diem to the said commissioners, and which compensation to the said surveyor, shall be taxed in the expense of said road, and be paid by the person or persons applying for the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the act entitled, an act to declare and ascertain the right of citizens of this State to private roads, passed at Nov. ses. 1785, ch. 49, be and the same is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 265.

An act relating to the students of St. John's College.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That no person or persons shall give credit in any student of St. John's College, being a minor, without the



consent, in writing, of his parent or guardian, or of such officer or officers of the college, as may be authorized by the government thereof to act in such cases, except for washing or medical aid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall give credit to any minor as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, he or they shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of the western shore of this State, a sum not less than 20 nor more 300 dollars, according to the nature of the offence, and at the discretion of the Court of Anne Arundel county; which may be recovered in any proper action before said court.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney general of this State, or his deputy on the complaint of any of the officers aforesaid, to prosecute for all violations of this act.

CHAPTER 266.
A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, passed at Dec. ses. 1817, ch. 112.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the provisions of the 2d section of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at Dec. ses. in the year 1817, ch. 112, be, and they are hereby extended to all cases where any person, being a resident of this State, shall purchase or receive, on any contract, any servant or slave, who is, or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing that such servant or slave is so entitled to freedom, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the State, and to all cases where any person being a resident of this State shall remove such servant or slave out of this State & shall sell the same knowing the said servant or slave to be so entitled to freedom, and all the provisions of said act are hereby declared to apply to the case of such person residing in this State, to every effect, as if such case were originally embraced in the terms of said 2d section.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this act, shall be construed to repeal any part of the act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty three, chapter 224.

CHAPTER 267.
A further supplement to an act, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act vesting certain powers in the President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William McMahon and Bene S. Pigman, of Allegany county, are hereby appointed commissioners, to join John Hoyer and Meshach Frost, and the said John Hoyer, Meshach Frost, William McMahon, and Bene S. Pigman, and the superintendent or other officer, for the time being, appointed by the President of the United States, or a majority of them, are hereby appointed commissioners to report the said National Road within the limits of this State, when, in their discretion, they shall deem proper, to the Governor and Council of this State, to enable the Executive to appoint a Superintendent, under the act, entitled, an act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States Road, within the limits of the State of Maryland.

CHAPTER 274.
An act to extend the Charters of several Banks in the City of Baltimore.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the acts, incorporating the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, whose charters were extended by the act of December session of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, chapter 131, be and the same are hereby upon their respective compliance with the provisions of this act, declared to be severally extended and continued in force as follows: to wit: the charters of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and of the Marine Bank, until the end of the year 1856; the charters of the Mechanics Bank, and Franklin Bank until the end of the year 1857; the charters of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, and of the Bank of Baltimore, until the end of the year 1858; and the charter of the Union Bank of Maryland, until the end of the year 1859; Provided, however, that the said corporations shall be and they are hereby made subject from and after the first day of January, in the year 1845, to all the rules, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, declared to be fundamental articles of the constitution of the corporation called the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and to the provisions of the eleventh, twelfth,

thirteenth, and fifteenth sections of the act creating said corporation, and that said corporations shall henceforth have and enjoy all the privileges of said corporation; and further provided, that said Banks and each of them, or their respective acceptance of this act, as hereinafter provided, shall be subject to the provisions of the fourteenth section of the act, incorporating the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in order to their respective enjoyment of the benefit of this act, the said corporations shall on the first day of January, in the year 1836, and annually thereafter, respectively pay to the Treasurer of the Western shore upon their respective capitals now or that shall hereafter be paid in, the sum of twenty cents, upon every hundred dollars of said capitals respectively; and shall also pay to the treasurer in two equal yearly instalments, computed from the passage of this act, their respective proportional parts, according to and in the combined ratio of their said respective capitals, paid in, and of the time for which their charters are hereby respectively continued beyond the first day of January 1845, of the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, the aggregate of the assessments here fixed upon the capitals of the said corporations; it being however understood that said charge of 20 cents upon said capital, is not additional to the like charge as prescribed by the 7th section of said act of 1821, ch. 131, as to the term of said act.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if any of the said corporations shall fail to pay said charge of twenty cents on every hundred dollars, for the space of six months after the same shall be payable as aforesaid, this act as to the corporation so in default, shall be null and void.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That if any of the said corporations shall fail to pay any one of the said instalments for the space of six months after the same shall be payable as aforesaid, this act as to the corporation so in default shall be null and void.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if any of said corporations, shall by or in any proceeding whatsoever at law or in equity, attempt to call in question, or to dispute, or to procure to be so called in question or disputed, the validity, in any respect, or to any extent, of any acts that have been or may be passed, either during the present session, or during any future session of the Legislature of Maryland, incorporating any Bank within the limits of the city of Baltimore, or to attempt to restrain, or in any wise interfere with the exercise of the corporate powers that shall be purported to be granted by any such act of incorporation, then this act as to the said incorporation so attempting or procuring, shall be null and void.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That this act shall have no effect whatsoever as to any of said corporations, which shall not by resolution of its President and Directors authorised at a general meeting of the stockholders declare its acceptance of this act, and bind itself to comply with the provisions thereof, on or before the first day of July next, and on or before that day transmit to the Governor and Council to be filed in the Executive department, a copy of such resolution, certified under the common seal of said corporation.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That after the year 1845, the Legislature of Maryland, shall have full power to restrict the notes or issues of said Banks, to any denomination they may see fit to fix, as the lowest denomination of Bank notes in this State.

Senatorial Sketches.
The following letter has been for some time lying on hand, and should have appeared before; but owing to its length and the press of other matter, we have been compelled to defer its publication until now. We hope to be pardoned for the delay.

From the Baltimore Patriot

WASHINGTON, June, 1835.

I waited some time since my last, in the expectation of obtaining something of importance to communicate to you, —but as there seems to be nothing of the kind just now stirring, I will fill up this letter merely with a transcription of some more of my feelings.

In my last, you had a description, such as I was able to give, of those Senators who occupied the front row of desks, —beginning with Judge Porter, on the left of the Chair and ending with Gov. Kent, on its right. I now enclose you a description of the Senators in the second row.

The large, well proportioned gentleman, directly behind Gov. Kent, apparently about 48, and quite six feet in height, with regular features, florid complexion, mild, pleasant blue eyes, almost red hair, (some say he wears a wig) and whose whole physiognomy

denotes very strongly its wearer to be a man of benevolence rather than one remarkable for his intelligence and eloquence, —is Colonel WILLIAM C. PRESTON, of South Carolina, who has gained the reputation of being one of the most electrifying and brilliant orators in the country. Mr. Preston's oratory, however, I am inclined to think, is better calculated for the assembled populace, for a great public occasion, and to electrify on the excitement of the moment, rather than for the meridian of a grave & deliberative Senate chamber. Nevertheless, Mr. P. is a most valuable Senator. He is a gentleman in the broadest and most liberal sense of the term. He has a fine voice, and often volunteers to read long manuscript papers for the Senate's Clerk, Mr. Lowrey, who has a most unusual voice, and is a very bad reader.

The desk at the right of Mr. Preston, is occupied by one of the most remarkable men of the age. And scarcely less than his character is his face and general appearance remarkable. I hardly know how to describe him. He is apparently fifty years of age, about six feet in height, of a spare make, has a narrow face, dark complexion, a most expressive mouth, a rather low, retiring forehead, a well proportioned nose, and the most strikingly expressive, intellectual eyes I ever saw. His hair, originally brown, is coarse and thick upon his head; and a good deal interspersed with gray. It is cut short, and stands up with a good deal of apparent obstinacy. He is quick in his motions and rapid in his words. He seldom remains five minutes together in his seat, but is continually moving about the Senate Chamber, conversing with the Senators or with some newly discovered friend among the spectators. He has no pride, no ostentation about him, and always appears to wear one and the same suit of black cloths. He meets his friends, or any who may be introduced to him, with a most hearty, warm and sincere shake of the hand, and the most unaffectedly fascinating smile that ever played upon a man's countenance. He often mingles in the debates of the Senate. He has a strong good voice, and a rapid enunciation. He never stops to beautify and adorn his sentences; but strikes out bold and prominent doctrines, displays his premises and spreads before his always attentive auditory, his consistent

estness of manner with a face pale with intense agitation, & an eye more brilliant than the diamond, that he never fails of producing an effect. Such a Senator, as near as I can describe him, is J. C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina. I have enjoyed many an hour in listening to, and observing the movements, of that man.

Next to Mr. Calhoun, the tall, erect spruce looking gentleman of 55, with a pretty intelligent face, not much wrinkled, a tolerably high, though not bad forehead, sharp blue eyes, florid complexion, nose slightly Roman, a mouth regular, but in no wise indicative of great firmness of mind, and a head nicely covered with a dark colored wig, is the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama. He is the oldest Senator—not the oldest man—in the Senate; is well acquainted with parliamentary rules, is a good off-hand speaker, and is often called to the Chair by the Vice President, when the latter wishes to escape from its duties. Mr. King has been a thorough going Jackson man; at the next session, he will be very independent, and act strictly on the non committal principle, after which, he will be a decided White man.

The gentleman at the right of Mr. King, with an unaffected noble bearing, who is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 9 in height, slightly inclined to corpulency, has considerable color in his face, a high, noble forehead, black hair, large, dark, penetrating eyes, a mouth full of character and decision, is GEO. A. WAGGAMAN, of Louisiana. He is a man of quick parts, and a Statesman, of no ordinary merits. He is the father of the Mint Bill, which passed Congress at its last session. I never saw a man labor more indefatigably for any measure than he labored for the passage of that bill through the Senate. He was opposed among others, by Henry Clay, at every stage of the bill. Yet he met the great Western Orator, hand to hand, —they had many a sharp and stormy tussle, —yet Mr. Waggamman vanquished his opponents, and carried his bill triumphantly. Though utterly opposed to the bill myself, yet I could not but admire the talents, zeal and industry displayed by the Louisiana Senator in its favor. And yet, Mr. Waggamman, the ardent and devoted friend of New Orleans, and of Louisiana, has been displaced by a Whig Legislature of that State, (on the false charge of his enemies, that he was not the true friend of his State,) and Sir Charles Gayarré, a Jackson man, elected in his stead!

On Mr. Waggamman's right, the rather small, spare, gentleman, in the green frock coat, with a small head, light hair, cut very close to the head, a high forehead, on which the veins are distinctly seen (dark grey eyes, a thin, but somewhat prominent nose, a narrow face, and a sallow complexion, is the Hon. JOHN P. KING, of Georgia. He is quite a smart, fluent speaker, a much respected Senator and an honorable man. He is apparently under 40 years of age.

Next to Mr. King, at his right, the hollow, gaunt looking gentleman, of nearly six feet in height, and about 40 years of age, with black shaggy hair all over the head, excepting the top of the crown, which is bald, a pale, swarthy complexion, a low forehead, black flickering eyes, short nose, a passable mouth, and a long chin, is Judge BROWN, of North Carolina. He speaks often, is excessively wordy, or windy, but not very much esteemed in the Senate.

The thick-set, well-looking gentleman of 40, with a short neck, a large face and head, the latter thickly covered with coal-black hair, and a swarthy complexion, who sits on the right of Mr. King, of Georgia, is Governor MOORE, of Alabama. He speaks but seldom, is a nullifier, a warm friend of Mr. Calhoun, and will support Judge White for the Presidency.

At Mr. Moore's right sits Gen. JOHN M. ROBINSON, of Illinois. He is a tall, very well looking Senator, apparently 38 years of age; has a florid complexion, good regular features, blue eyes and dark, sandy hair. He seldom speaks, is not a deep man, usually wears a very sour look, and answers, to the call of his name very tartly.

On the right of Mr. Robinson, and across the center aisle, the large, rather young looking man, with blue eyes, prominent features, light complexion, fresh countenance, and smooth brown hair, is the Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT, of Vermont. He is highly spoken of as a gentleman and a Senator, but is not much of a debater.

At Mr. Swift's right, is a large, fleshy, well-looking gentleman of 60; his head is covered with thin grey hair; his complexion is fair, his features regular, not striking, his eyes are blue and intelligent. It is Gov. KNIGHT, of Rhode Island. He is a very good

man, elected in his stead!

On Mr. Waggamman's right, the rather small, spare, gentleman, in the green frock coat, with a small head, light hair, cut very close to the head, a high forehead, on which the veins are distinctly seen (dark grey eyes, a thin, but somewhat prominent nose, a narrow face, and a sallow complexion, is the Hon. JOHN P. KING, of Georgia. He is quite a smart, fluent speaker, a much respected Senator and an honorable man. He is apparently under 40 years of age.

Next to Mr. King, at his right, the hollow, gaunt looking gentleman, of nearly six feet in height, and about 40 years of age, with black shaggy hair all over the head, excepting the top of the crown, which is bald, a pale, swarthy complexion, a low forehead, black flickering eyes, short nose, a passable mouth, and a long chin, is Judge BROWN, of North Carolina. He speaks often, is excessively wordy, or windy, but not very much esteemed in the Senate.

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man, elected in his stead!

On the right of Gov. Knight, the large, dark complexioned Senator, with black, pleasant eyes, very good features, black hair, and to appearance, something under 50 years of age, is Dr. NAUDAIN, of Delaware. He is much esteemed as a Senator and as a gentleman, is a very good speaker, & a man of sound judgement.

To his right, the middle aged, middle-sized gentleman, with dark hair, dark complexion, and features, which are plain and regular, though stickingly interesting, from their always wearing a serious cast, a large dark, benevolent eye, and a most expressive mouth, especially when speaking, is the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, one of the best men and most eloquent and interesting orators in the country. I have often heard him speak, and always listened to his eloquence with delight. I have heard him rebuke Col. Benton for speaking contemptuously of grave questions before the Senate, in tones which thrilled through the breast of every hearer who was not a stoic. I have heard him plead the cause of the oppressed Indian, with an eloquence of voice and manner, a sincerity and earnestness of purpose, and a boldness and beauty of language that would move even "hearts of stone" to sympathy. There is an unaffected simplicity and sincerity in that man's manner, when addressing the Senate, which could never tire, but would always delight me. Mr. Frelinghuyssen's place is to be supplied in the next Congress, by Garrett D. Wall, a Jackson man.

At Mr. Frelinghuyssen's right, sits the Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, of Vermont, a middle-sized gentleman, rising of 50, with a good shaped head; gray hair, cut short, a high forehead, small blue or gray eyes, regular though quite small features, a smooth skin, and rather a sallow complexion. He is a good Senator, a man of judgement and business habits, though not a great speaker. He keeps excellent snuff, if one may judge from the frequency of Mr. Clay's drawing upon him for that article, and the care he takes, when closing his box, not to let any of it get wasted.

At Mr. Prentiss's right, sits a man whose personal appearance attracts the eye of the stranger the moment it roams over the Senate Chamber, and the enoviction rushes

unbidden upon the mind that he is in the presence of a man of giant intellect. He has an uncommonly large, and some would say odd shaped head, a broad, high and expansive forehead, standing far out over a pair of large, full, black, penetrating eyes; he has black hair, a very dark complexion, an unwrinkled face, a most expressive mouth, an elegant set of teeth, and a voice, clear, full and deep-toned. When he rises to speak, every other voice is hushed, and every auditor lends his undivided attention. He never speaks merely for the sake of speaking. He is always interesting but when aroused, on subjects of moment, and of interest, his eloquence is overmastering—irresistible!—He seldom indulges in wit and sarcasm, though they sometimes escape him. His rebuke is withering. He always makes himself master of every subject upon which he speaks, and when speaking, he knows no wrong. He enters into his subject so candidly and fairly, and handles it with such a master's hand, that he seldom fails of producing conviction. — When he meets an opponent, in a warm encounter, he meets him only to vanquish and overturn him. Then the lightning flashes of his intellect, the thunder of his eloquence and the deep sincerity of his manner are such as perhaps no man in the Senate but DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, is master of. When addressing the Senate, on ordinary occasions, he is stern and serious; when conversing, he is courteous, sociable, agreeable and entertaining. I had rather see him laugh than any other man in the world. He throws back his head & displays a full row of ivory teeth in such a careless, hearty manner, that it does one good to see him.

Next on Mr. Webster's right, the middle sized gentleman of 50, with thick bushy black hair, a low forehead, gray, penetrating eyes, dark, sallow complexion, a rather long nose, with something of a bridge in the centre, a good mouth, and a somewhat shap chin; and on the whole, a not very prepossessing man at first sight, is the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey. He is a very able and distinguished Senator; and there are but few, very few, in the Senate, who surpass him in eloquence. He takes snuff, like almost all the rest of the Senators, and Mr. Clay, in particular, draws largely upon him for the article.

The gentleman at the right of Mr. Southard, and the only one in the second row not described, who sits leaning back in his chair listening to the debate going on, on which his right foot carelessly thrown up over his left knee, his hair black, curly and thin, and a little interspersed with gray, his head bald on the forehead, his face round, his complexion dark, his nose, concave, and his eyes dark and of an uncommon intelligent cast, is BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, of Virginia. He is nearly six feet in height, and is about 60 years of age. He has a soft, musical voice, and although he possesses no sort of affectation, yet he is proud of his good name and of Virginia. He has a well stored mind, and is a great, sound and good Statesman—such as America should ever have to guard, protect and defend her liberties, her rights and her glorious institutions. He addresses the Senate with a great deal of ease, fluency and perspicuity of language. His illustrations are strong, clear, original and beautiful. Mr. Leigh is second perhaps to not more than three members of the Senate. He has been re-elected for a term of six years.

I have now gone through with the gentlemen who occupy the second, or middle row of desks, in the Senate Chamber. If I have not described them faithfully, it has not been owing to any lack of disposition so to do. I will soon forward you a description of the remaining members who occupy the upper or back row of desks.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

We learn from the Detroit papers, that on the 29th ult., the Convention of from a Constitution for the State of Michigan, established the qualifications of voters at all elections to be held in the New State. The right of suffrage is extended to all white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, who have resided two years in the United States, and six months in the State. Inhabitants not naturalized, and not now residents in the state, are required to renounce their allegiance to any foreign state, and to declare their intention to become citizens before they can vote. But all inhabitants, above the age of twenty one, who resided in Michigan on the 4th of April last, are always hereafter entitled to vote at all elections.



THE BORDERER.

"Nullius in verba magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, June 23, 1835.

"An abstract of the proceedings of the Snow-Hill Temperance Convention, we are compelled to defer, until our next."

"H. F. E." shall appear in our next.

The communication under the signature of "G. B." has been received. We are at all times willing to oblige correspondents, but in this instance, we must decline the publication of his remarks. The language is of a personal character, the publication of which, might be the means of a special introduction to the notice of two gentlemen, John Doe and Richard Roe, for whom, we have never entertained any particular predilection, and with whom, we have no wish to become acquainted, or to speak more plainly, by publishing the communication alluded to, we might render ourselves obnoxious to a suit for a libel.

Temperance Celebration.—The attention of the citizens of Snow-Hill, and its vicinity, is respectfully called to the Temperance Celebration, to take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of July. From the well known and distinguished talents of the orator, Mr. J. L. Vallandigham, we may confidently anticipate a rare treat, although it may be a cold water one. The friends of the cause, and the public in general, are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend.

National Celebration of the 4th of July.

A meeting of the Citizens of Snow Hill, and vicinity who wish to pay some public mark of respect to the glorious anniversary of our Independence, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on the morning of the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. W. P. Snow, and an oration pronounced by Mr. George R. Smith. The public in general are respectfully invited to attend.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on next Friday at 3 o'clock P. M. The Rev. T. J. Dorsey, agent of the Maryland State Temperance Society, will be present, and deliver an address, on the subject of Temperance. Mr. Dorsey is an intelligent and eloquent advocate of the cause, and we earnestly invite the public generally, both friends and enemies to the Temperance Society, to attend and hear him.

LIBERIA.

We have seen and talked with Beverly Wilson, a very respectable free man of color, who has just returned from Liberia, and brings the advice from our colony there. He went out from this place about 18 months ago, in the ship Jupiter for the express purpose of seeing the actual state and condition of the settlement with his own eyes, and after staying there upwards of 14 months, and satisfying himself upon the subject of his inquiry, has come back only to take his family out. His statement, therefore, is worthy of all credit; and we are happy to hear he fully confirms the accounts which we had previously received of the prosperity and steady progress of the colony in all its civil and moral interests.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

A providential and almost miraculous escape from death occurred yesterday afternoon a little before sunset. A small child was playing in a third story window of the National Hotel, Broadway, opposite the City Hotel, when in an instant losing its balance it tumbled headlong down from this extreme height, and would have been crushed to death on the pavement but for the accidental interposition of an awning in front of the hotel, placed there in

consequence of the heat of the weather. There is no other hotel in town probably which has an awning and this only because its front room is on a level with the pavement. The child bounced about on the awning for a few moments as if tossed in a blanket, and finally broke through it; but it was not in the slightest degree injured, as we learn

The Boston Fusiliers left this city yesterday morning for Washington. We learn from a paragraph in the Patriot given on the authority of Col. Finley, the Chairman of the Baltimore Committee of Arrangement, that the corps will remain in Washington on Saturday and Sunday—will visit Mount Vernon on Monday, and return to Baltimore on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—An escort of four companies has been detached, under the command of Lieut Col CAMPBELL, to receive them at the intersection of the Washington Turnpike Road and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at the western limits of our city, and to escort them to the place of their encampment, which has been selected in Howard's Park, west of Washington's Monument. A parade of all our military will be made in compliment to them on Wednesday morning, and a handsome collation will be provided for them on Thursday afternoon. The corps will leave Baltimore on Friday morning in the steamboat for Philadelphia.

Balt. Amer.

The Court of Common Pleas for this county commenced its session on Monday last, Judge Strong presiding, and finished its labors yesterday.

A somewhat singular occurrence took place in the course of the session the facts of which as furnished by a gentleman of the bar are as follows:

James H. Briggs, called as a witness, declined taking the oath, offering to affirm. The counsel in this case objected to his taking an affirmation, unless the Court should be satisfied that the prop. sec. witness had conscientious scruples, which would prevent his taking the oath. The Court then examined Briggs, and were not satisfied from the examination, that he had conscientious scruples upon the subject. The Court then suspended the subject until the next day, saying to the witness that the Court would receive testimony from his acquaintance and neighbors as to his general character, habits and opinions, which might have a tendency to show that he was sincere in his declarations as to his conscientious scruples. On the next day, Briggs appeared, but offered no testimony of this or any other description. The Court then required him to take the oath, which he said he would do if compelled. The Court then directed the Clerk to administer the oath; but the Clerk declined doing so, and said he should resign his office—which he did, and a new clerk was forthwith appointed and sworn by the Court. Briggs then refused to take the oath; whereupon the Court ordered him to be imprisoned during the session of the court, unless during the term he should take the oath required.

Nantucket Inq. of June 6.

From the Charleston Patriot of Sat. June 6th.

EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive conflagrations that has visited our city since the great fire of 1810. About half past 12 o'clock last night, the bells of St. Michael's Church sounded the alarm, but before any number of citizens could assemble the fire had made fearful progress. It broke out in a wooden tenement on the West side of Meeting, between Hasell and Market streets, occupied by Mr. Sheppard as a Saddler's Shop.

We have understood that the amount of insurance at the Fire and Marine Insurance Office is about \$23,000, and at the Union Insurance about \$50,000.

Many of the houses being of wood, were of little account; but there were several valuable buildings burnt in the wide range of destruction. The wind at the commencement of the fire blew from the S. W. but shifted several times, from S. W. to N. W. during the time occupied by the conflagration, which was nearly nine hours. It was calm, but the combustible nature of the materials, the season being unusually dry and the houses mostly of wood, with the narrowness of the streets, gave the flames an intensity and power that spread with a fearful rapidity. The devastation this morning is most appalling and heart-

rending. The immense space occupied by the smoking ruins, the number of destitute and homeless poor, who have neither home nor shelter, strongly appeal to the feelings of the charitable, and Clark's ton in this hour of distress to suffering hundreds will, not we are confident, make a vain call for sympathy and succor, in her sister cities of the Union.

Upon the results of our enquiries, we are satisfied that some base miscreant was the originator of this wide spread devastation. Mr. Sheppard, on whose premises the fire occurred, never used a light in his shop; and the vicinity composed entirely of wooden buildings, some of very large extent, presented but too favourable a field for the operations of the incendiary.

The number of dwelling houses and stores destroyed has been estimated at 182—including out buildings, 374,—allowing an average of two buildings, to each lot. Valuation \$190,000 land or lots included. The number of dwellings burnt in the great fire of 1810, was 194.

William Swain of Philadelphia.

About twenty years ago, William Swain, then a bookbinder, was affected with a severe scrofulous disease, which baffled all the efforts of his physicians. He expended all his little earnings in procuring medical aid, and was taken to the Pennsylvania hospital, his disease having been pronounced incurable. While at the Hospital he undertook to cure himself, and composed a mixture for that purpose which had the desired effect. He was soon restored to perfect health with a constitution unimpaired by the disease through which he passed. He then tried the virtues of his medicine on others afflicted with similar diseases, and found that it proved equally efficacious. This mixture was Swain's Panacea. I not only restored him from sickness to health but it has raised him from abject poverty to immense wealth. He makes it a good use of his wealth, contributing largely to the improvements of Philadelphia, and aiding with his names purse its benevolent and charitable institutions.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Boston Daily Adv. of June 12.

EXECUTION OF THE SPANISH.

The execution of five of the Spaniards who have been for some months under sentence of death in this city, for piracy on the high seas, took place yesterday, in the rear of the county jail, under direction of the U. S. Marshall. Of the two others, De Soto has received a reprieve for the period of sixty days, and an expectation prevails that he will be pardoned. Ruiz is reprieved for thirty days, in consequence of his being in a state of mental derangement. The five who suffered the sentence of the law, were Pedro Gilbert, the Captain of the Panda, Manuel Boyga, Angel Garcia, Manuel Castillo and Joan Montenegro. In consequence of a disposition which they had shown to commit suicide, every precaution was taken to prevent it, and a guard was employed to watch them. Notwithstanding these precautions Boyga succeeded in inflicting a deep wound in his throat, about nine o'clock yesterday morning, by a piece of tin, he was much weakened by the loss of blood; in consequence of which he was carried to the scaffold in an armed chair, and while there was seated upon it. We copy the following particulars of the execution from the Mercantile Journal.

At a few minutes past 10 o'clock, the prisoners were taken from their cells, and accompanied by two cler gemen, were conducted by the officers to the place of execution. The prisoners were each neatly, but plainly dressed—their countenances appeared haggard, and their frames debilitated by long confinement, but they marched towards the scaffold with a firm and steady step. The Captain, Pedro Gilbert, took the lead in the solemn procession, exhibiting the same firmness and indifference which characterized his deportment when on trial. On reaching the scaffold, an involuntary shudder seemed to pass over some of the prisoners—and their fortitude seemed to be shaken. It was but momentary however. But Gilbert surveyed the awful apparatus of death and the crowd alternately, with a cool and steady gaze—and ascended the scaffold without betraying the slightest emotion. He afterwards kissed the face of Boyga, who was nearly insensible; and listened with composure to the reading of the warrant, which was interpreted to them. Soon after which the Catholic Clergymen repeated their last

protestations of innocence, and at half past 10 o'clock, the awful sentence of the law was executed upon them.

Present State of Jerusalem.

M. Foujoulat, in a recent visit to that sacred city, describes its appearance as melancholy and dismal: a mass of dark stone houses, each surmounted with a dome—heapd together like tombs—divided into distinct quarters for muslimans, Arabs, Armenians, Greeks, Latins, Jews, &c. The Jews still adore this revered spot. 20 aged females of this religion arrived there during M. Foujoulat's sojourn, each over 82, to prepare for themselves a tomb in the Valley of Jehosaphat.



POETICAL.

ORIGINAL

Written for the Borderer.

To — M —

Think of thee, yes? when on Ocean's blue waves,
In anguish of heart far distant I roam,
With no cheering thought my bosom to lave,
But the thought of lov'd friendship of thee
and my Home.

Think of thee, yes? when an exile afar,
In a land among strangers unfriended and lone,
I'll gaze with delight on that bright beaming star,
Flashing o'er lov'd friendship, thee and my Home.

Think of thee, yes? when in moments of gloom,
From a heart fond, devoted; all pleasures have flown,
Rejected, despair and now sorrow its doom,
With delight reverts memory to thee and my Home.

Think of thee, yes? when the moon's silver light,
Illuminates all but, the heart's joys unknown,
Those joys have all fled and hope that was bright,
With friendship and thee and my own native Home.

Think of thee, yes? when the storm of the breast,
Which sorrow and care have mark'd as their prey,
No hope lingers o'er but there's deeply impress'd
Love, friendship for thee and my once happy Home.

Farewell, I'll think of thee, oft and again,
When sorrow shall waxen, no friend to deplore;
The heart so devoted, will still prove the same,
To love and adore thee, Oh! what can it more.
Newaduz, June 1835. CANDOUR.

Constables Sale.

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD

And Kitchen Furniture.

TOGETHER WITH

FARMING UTENSILS,

And all of the Stock on hand.

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

LEHUEL R. PARKER.

Constable

June 23, 1835.

Insolvent Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Clark's OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE.

N. W. Corner of Ball & Calvert Sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in Dollars! MILLIONS of MILLIONS.

BALTIMORE, 1835.

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

JOHN CLARK,

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

May 19, 1835.—1y

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

April, 1835.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

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

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes of &c. Seal &c. the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Benjamin Hall late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of December, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

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

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

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

In testimony that the above is truly &c. &c. copied from the minutes of &c. Seal &c. the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland letters of Administration, on the personal estate of Peter Gray, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1835

THOMAS GRAY, Administrator of Peter Gray, deceased.

June 23, 1835.

Blank Warrants
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



PORTICUL.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

I CAN'T DECIDE.

I can't decide, I can't decide,
And know not what to do;
I'm so perplex'd, and teased, & tried,
Between by suitors, two.
The charms of each I fairly scan,
I weigh their merits well;
But which must be the happy man
Is more than I can tell.

I ponder on't, but cannot see
Which way the odds incline;
Sir William, he is twenty-three,
Sir Paul is sixty-nine.
'Tis three to one in point of age,
And that's a difference wide;
But hear me out, and I'll engage
You'll say I can't decide.

I've thought it o'er from week to week;
The odds may thus be told—
Sir William has a blooming cheek,
Sir Paul has bags of gold;
Sir William's fair, well-shaped & tall,
He has my heart 'tis clear;
But there's pin money with Sir Paul,
Three thousand pounds a year.

My choice unfixed between them floats;
With equal claims they stand;
This has a hand at tender notes;
That tender notes of hand.
On either side they rise to view,
'Tis quite perplexing still.
Here I see many a billet doux,
There dues on many a bill.

Sir William is a charming youth.—
So well he plays and sings:
And then he vows eternal truth,
And says such tender things.
Sir Paul's a dull old stupid bore—
The truth can't be denied.
But who would refuse a coach & four?
Indeed I can't decide.

I can't decide—but hark! I hear
Sir Paul, as I'm alive!
'I said three thousand pounds a year
But now I'll make it five.'
Five thousand pounds! my stars! the die
Is cast and I'm your bride!
Fate has ordain'd it; so I'll cry
No more 'I can't decide!'

LONGEVITY.

We notice a statement that a woman is to be seen at a Museum in a Western city, said to be of the great age of 161. If this be true, she must be older than any person whose death and age are recorded in this country. The oldest within our knowledge, was just 150. This was a woman too, and so have been perhaps half a dozen or so of the seniors next in order. We notice also the decease of a negro on one of the W. I. Islands between the ages of 120 and 130. The ages of these negroes are apt to be uncertain, but we have a fact, from a friend just dropped in from the south, which indicates with something like a definite plausibility, an extraordinary instance of longevity in a negro. He lived on a plantation near St. Mary's, & died about 18 months ago. Our informant's curiosity, on seeing him, was excited by his appearance, and by the statement of his fellows, that not one of them could remember the time when he had been called on to work on the estate; that is, he had been speranuated from time immemorial—probably 50 years at least. On inquiry of himself, he could remember but little. He stated, however, that in the Revolution he had been too old to fight; his grandson "went a sogerin" at that time. He also remembered "the Deluge" distinctly; referring to a memorable inundation which took place about one hundred and 20 years ago, when he must have been already grown up. In fact he was from 150 to 140 years of age, if not more. He still had good use of his eyes, and some teeth, and walked a mile and back again, on the occasion alluded to above, for the consideration of a prime quid of tobacco—doubtless a quid pro quo. This is a good story certainly; and what is better, it is true.—
N. Y. Jour. Com.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

Magistrates Blanks
For sale at this Office.

Insolvent Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CABINET MANUFACTORY.

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

CABINET MAKING AND TURNING.

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

COFFIN MAKING.

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

MOSES PILCHARD.
Snow-hill, June 16, 1835.

THOMAS DAVIS, vs. James Dirickson, Admr. & William T. Townsend and Ann Maria Townsend, the heirs at Law of Littleton Townsend.

ORDERED, that the Report of James Dirickson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate, mentioned in the proceedings in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second MONDAY of August next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each week, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper printed in Worcester County before the said 2d Monday of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$280 26.
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.
True Copy, Test, J. C. HANDY, June 16, 1835.

A Farm and a House & Lot FOR SALE.

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

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

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

The terms of sale for the House and Lot will be \$300 to be paid on the day of sale, and the purchaser or purchasers to give bond and approved security for the balance, to be paid in equal instalments, the last to become due on the first day of April 1836.
JAMES W. DENNIS.
June 16, 1835.

Notice to Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.

WAR DEPARTMENT—PENSION OFFICE.
June 2, 1835.

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

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.
June 16, 1835.

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

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

The report states the amount of sales to be three hundred and thirty dollars.
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.
True Copy, Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk, June 16, 1835.

Constable's Sale.

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

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

And Farming Utensils, &c. &c. I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. on the premises, I will offer for sale the said property, so seized and taken in execution by Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash.
LEVIN S. H. SMITH,
Constable
June 16, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Thomas Pennywell of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester County Court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be made and filed against the final discharge.
June 16, 1835.

LANDS FOR SALE.

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

The Terms of sale will be for cash to the amount of fifty dollars to be paid to the Trustee by the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months on the balance of the purchase money to be secured by bond with good security to be given to the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale—and on payment of the whole purchase money and not before the Trustee is authorized by a good deed or conveyance to convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the property to him her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged, from all claims of the said John P. Gordy, and said Benjamin Burton Gordy or those claiming by from or under them or either of them. LEVI DUNCAN.
June 16, 1835. Trustee.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

Bank of Salisbury.

JUNE 6th, 1835.

THE depositors in this Institution are hereby requested to present their Certificates for a payment of 25 per cent.

Delay, in the presentation of said Certificates beyond the 30th inst will subject the holders thereof to loss of interest from that period.

WILLIAM H. RIDER,
Cashier
June 9, 1835.

STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT.

White-Haven & Baltimore.

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

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

Passage to or from White-Haven, - - - \$3 50
Children under 10 years, \$1 75
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE WEEMS.
April 21, 1835

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed at the Office of

THE BORDERER,

SNOW-HILL, MARYLAND.

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

June 16, 1835.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,

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

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

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

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

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

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

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

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

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

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

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

Waldie's Library, Port Folio and Museum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE BORDERER.

VOLUME 3.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1836.

NUMBER 21.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 257.

An act supplementary to an act, relating to taking superseas & making valid the same.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, taking any superseas of a judgment of a Justice of the Peace to take one or two surety or sureties, as in his discretion he may deem proper.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That every superseas heretofore taken by any Justice of the Peace with one surety, shall be as effectual to every purpose as if two sureties had been taken therein.

CHAPTER 284.

An act to permit Guardians, Executors and Trustees, to bring Slaves into this State from any adjoining State or District, to hire and work, and not for sale.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the passage of this act, all Guardians, Executors and Trustees heretofore or hereafter appointed or named, one of them residing in this State appointed by last will and testament or otherwise, in this State, or any adjoining State or District, are hereby authorized and permitted to bring into this State, from any adjoining State or District any slave or slaves, being slaves for hire, confided to them in trust and the same to hire out and work from time to time, for the benefit of the persons connected with the trust, and not for sale, and the same to remove back to any adjoining State or District, at discretion, and back again to this State, from any adjoining State or District—Provided, that a list of such slaves shall be made out by said guardian, executor or trustee, or any one of them, within thirty days after their removal, and recorded in the Clerk's office in the county to which said slaves may be, at any time, removed under this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That no slave or slaves, brought into this State, under and by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to freedom thereby, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 286.

A supplement to the act entitled an act for the speedy trial of criminals and ascertaining their punishment in the County Courts, when prosecuted there, and for the payment of Fees due from Criminal Persons, passed at April session, seventeen hundred and fifteen, chapter twenty six.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the eighth section of the act, to which this is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby repealed, as to all persons charged with criminal offences, who shall be acquitted, or who shall be admitted to give bail upon such charges.

CHAPTER 291.

A supplement to an act entitled an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That whenever land shall descend or be devised to a male under the age of 21 years, or to a female under the age of 18 years, on any such

male or female shall be entitled to a distributive share of the personal estate of an intestate, or to a legacy or bequest under a last will or codicil, or who may acquire any real or personal property or estate, by gift or by purchase, and the said male or female shall not have a guardian appointed by last will and testament agreeably to law, the Orphan's court of the county where the land lies, or in which administration of the personal estate is granted, shall have power to appoint a guardian to such infant, until the age of 21 years, (if a male) and until the age of 18 years (if a female) or marriage, and such appointment may be made at any time after the probat of the will, or administration granted on the estate of the deceased, under whom the infant appears to be so entitled to land; and it may be made, if the court shall think proper, in the case of personal estate, either before or after the executor or administrator shall have passed his account.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the Orphan's court of the several counties in this State shall have the right and power to appoint a guardian to any such infant as aforesaid, although such infant may have a father or mother living at the time of such appointment—Provided, notice by the Court be given, by publication or otherwise, to such father or mother; if there be no father living, to show cause why such appointment should not be made; and such appointment shall be as valid in every respect, and to all intents and purposes, as if the father and mother of such infant were both dead at such time; any law to the contrary notwithstanding; Provided that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said courts from appointing the father or mother of such infant, its guardian, if the court, to whom the appointment properly belongs, shall in its discretion, deem such father or mother a fit & proper person to be so appointed.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the appointment of a guardian, by a mother of an infant, by last will and testament, shall be as valid in every respect, and to all intents and purposes, as if such appointment had been made by the father of such infant, by will; Provided, such mother be capable in law to execute a last will and Testament.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That in case any infant in this State shall be entitled to personal property by purchase, or by gift, other than by last will and testament recorded in this State, and there be no guardian appointed to such infant within this State, the Orphan's court of the county in which such infant shall reside, shall have the right to appoint a guardian to such infant.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That when a guardian shall be appointed by an Orphan's court in this State, or by last will and testament, agreeably to law, such guardianship shall extend to all the property of the infant within this State, or which may be obtained by such guardian out of the State, in virtue of such appointment or guardianship, in order that the affairs of orphans and minors may be as little complicated as possible, and that they may more easily and readily obtain justice.

CHAPTER 296.

An act to limit and define the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from henceforth, the Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction over, and may take cognizance of all cases whatever, where the debt or damages laid or claimed shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, except in cases or actions of slander, assault and battery and in cases or actions where the title to lands shall or may come in question; Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to the city of Baltimore.

Section 2. *And be it enacted,* That an appeal may be taken to the county court, from any judgment of the Justice of the peace, rendered by virtue of this act, in the same manner, and in the same time, as in cases of appeals from the judgments of a Justice of the peace rendered by virtue of any other law of this State.

CHAPTER 299.

An act to provide for the augmentation of the Sinking Fund, and the gradual payment of the Public debt.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the*

General Assembly of Maryland, That so much of the 8th sec. of an act, passed at Dec. ses 1832, ch. 175, as directs the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland to invest annually all and any monies which, in pursuance of the 8th sec. of said act, shall be received into the treasury, together with any interest that should accrue thereon, in some productive stock, to form a sinking fund for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the certificates of the State stock therein mentioned, as the said act is repealed—and that all and any monies which, in pursuance of the 8th or other section of the said act, may be hereafter received into the treasury of this State, shall be applied by the said Treasurer to meet the ordinary expenses of the government; Provided, that the revenue of every sort, annually received into the treasury from the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, shall, nevertheless, be applied by the Treasurer to the payment, first, of the interest payable in the year upon the stock issued by the State in aid of its construction.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That in addition to the sum of \$50,000 dollars, recently appropriated by a resolution of this General Assembly, passed on the 16th day of Feb. 1835, for the purpose of forming a sinking fund, the further sum of \$161,000 dollars, shall be and hereby is appropriated to augment and make that fund efficient for the purposes of redeeming the certificates of all the stock or debt of this State, for account of internal improvements as the same shall become due.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said Treasurer shall pass said further sum, to the credit of said fund, from the money of this State, now specially deposited in the United Bank of Maryland—and the said Treasurer is hereby also authorized to keep the said fund on special deposit in the said Bank, so long as he shall hold the collateral security which he now has or the said Bank shall give to him other collateral security which he shall consider equally satisfactory, until he shall invest the said fund and its increments in the stock or debt of this State, which he is hereby authorized and required to do, from time to time, as he shall or may be able to procure the same at its par value, and in case the said fund shall, at any time hereafter, from any cause, cease to be productive as a special deposit, then in that case the Treasurer aforesaid shall be authorized to invest the whole thereof in the State's own stock or debt, at the market value thereof, with as little delay as conveniently may be.

Section 4. *And be it enacted,* That the said fund and its increments shall be exclusively applied to redeem the said debt or stock—and, in the first place, that portion thereof which was contracted to pay for the subscription of the State to the separate stock created by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road to the City of Washington, and thereafter to redeem the debts that were contracted to pay for the subscription of this State to the capital stocks of several companies, incorporated to construct canals and Rail Roads respectively.

CHAPTER 275.

An act specifying certain duties to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in relation to Banks.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, be authorized and directed to require of the President and Directors of each of the Banks of this State, who by their respective charters, are directed to furnish statements once a year, or oftener if required, to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, hereafter, to furnish the same within the month of January in each and every year, and to transmit to the said Treasurer an abstract of the condition of each Bank, as they may respectively stand on the first Monday of said month of January, so that they shall set forth the amount of their capital stock, bills in circulation, specifying the amount of the different denominations of notes, profits on hand, balances due to other banks, cash deposited, including all sums now or hereafter due from the Bank, not bearing interest; cash deposited, bearing

interest—gold, silver & other commodities—real estate—bills of other banks, incorporated in this State, bills of other banks incorporated elsewhere—balances due from other banks—amount of debts due said bank, or bonds, or bills discounted, and the amount in stocks, whether of said Bank or any other Bank, whatever, each of said items under separate and distinct heads—Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to diminish the duties of the Treasurer to furnish to the Legislature, at such times, and in such manner as shall seem necessary.

CHAPTER 279.

An act to authorize the appointment of a Commissioner of Loans.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Governor with the consent of the Council, shall from time to time appoint the President of an incorporated bank, in the city of Baltimore, to be Commissioner of loans of this State, whose duty it shall be under such arrangement, as the Governor, with the consent of the Council, shall approve and make with such bank to enter in books, to be provided at the cost of the State, and kept subject at all times to the inspection of the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, or a committee of the Legislature, by such bank, for the purpose—credits to the respective proprietors of the stock of this State, heretofore authorized, and that may be hereafter created, for the sums to which they shall be respectively entitled, and this end the said Treasurer is hereby directed to furnish to said Commissioner or to some signers a list of the present proprietors of the stock of this State; & the said Commissioner shall transfer said credits on said books, from time to time as shall be requisite and sign every certificate that shall be hereafter issued of the stock in this State, each of which certificates shall be countersigned by the Cashier of said bank, before the same shall be issued; he shall also receive, cancel and keep all certificates of the said stock.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That any trustee or trustees for the benefit of the creditors of such Bank, the Chancellor or any County Court, as a Court of Equity, shall or may, in his or their discretion, appoint, in place of such trustee or trustees, or any of them, any other person or persons, who shall be nominated and recommended by a majority in amount of the creditors of said Bank—Provided, the said Chancellor or County Court as aforesaid, shall be satisfied that the interest of the creditors of the said Bank require such appointment—and in all cases, the majority of the creditors in amount, shall have the right, on application made to the Chancellor, or any County Court, as a Court of Equity, to require the Trustee or Trustees, who shall be appointed by any Bank, for the benefit of the said creditors, to give bond and security to the State of Maryland, in such sum, and with such security, as the said Chancellor, or any County Court as aforesaid, may require and approve, for the faithful performance and execution of the trust, or on neglect or refusal so to do, to surrender up said trust—which bond shall be filed and recorded with all other of the proceedings, and a copy of the same authenticated in the usual form, shall be evidence in any court of law or Equity in this State, and in any suit or suits brought on said bond, wherein an authenticated copy of the same shall be offered in evidence, the plea of non est factum shall not be received unless the same is verified by the affidavit of the defendant or defendants tendering the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That any person who may conceive himself or herself aggrieved by the conduct of any trustee or trustees as aforesaid, may put the said bond in suit, and recover such damages as shall be assessed by a jury under the direction of the court—Provided nevertheless, that no part of this act shall have any effect or operation upon the deeds of trust heretofore made by the President and Directors of the Bank of Maryland, or the trustees appointed to administer the affairs of that institution, or the debtors and creditors thereof, as their legal and equitable rights respectively stood before the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That shall be liable to the same penalties

and forfeitures as are at present attached to the forging or counterfeiting bank notes in this State.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the Commissioner of Loans who may be appointed under and by virtue of this act, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, for the faithful performance of the duties that are herein, or may from time to time, by any future provisions be required—and that said bond shall be under the penalty of two hundred thousand dollars, and with such security as the Governor and Council for the time being, shall approve, which bond shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

CHAPTER 305.

A supplement to the act, entitled an act to facilitate the recovery of Debts due from the several Banks in this State, and to compel the said Banks to pay specie for the notes, or forfeit their charters, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapter one hundred and seventy seven.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That whenever hereafter any Bank shall refuse or fail, on demand to pay its notes, issues, or obligations, and shall be in a condition to be proceeded against as authorized by the act of Assembly, of December session, of the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapter one hundred and seventy seven, such Bank, or any commissioner appointed under said last mentioned act, or any trustee or trustees appointed under any decree of Court, or deed of trust, for the benefit of the creditors of said Bank, or any sheriff or other officer shall not receive, in payment or discharge of any debt due to said Bank, any notes, issues or certificates of deposits, issued by said Bank, or any claim against said Bank, unless where the same shall have been held by the debtor at the time of refusing or failing to pay as aforesaid, and being liable to be proceeded against as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That any trustee or trustees for the benefit of the creditors of such Bank, the Chancellor or any County Court, as a Court of Equity, shall or may, in his or their discretion, appoint, in place of such trustee or trustees, or any of them, any other person or persons, who shall be nominated and recommended by a majority in amount of the creditors of said Bank—Provided, the said Chancellor or County Court as aforesaid, shall be satisfied that the interest of the creditors of the said Bank require such appointment—and in all cases, the majority of the creditors in amount, shall have the right, on application made to the Chancellor, or any County Court, as a Court of Equity, to require the Trustee or Trustees, who shall be appointed by any Bank, for the benefit of the said creditors, to give bond and security to the State of Maryland, in such sum, and with such security, as the said Chancellor, or any County Court as aforesaid, may require and approve, for the faithful performance and execution of the trust, or on neglect or refusal so to do, to surrender up said trust—which bond shall be filed and recorded with all other of the proceedings, and a copy of the same authenticated in the usual form, shall be evidence in any court of law or Equity in this State, and in any suit or suits brought on said bond, wherein an authenticated copy of the same shall be offered in evidence, the plea of non est factum shall not be received unless the same is verified by the affidavit of the defendant or defendants tendering the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That any person who may conceive himself or herself aggrieved by the conduct of any trustee or trustees as aforesaid, may put the said bond in suit, and recover such damages as shall be assessed by a jury under the direction of the court—Provided nevertheless, that no part of this act shall have any effect or operation upon the deeds of trust heretofore made by the President and Directors of the Bank of Maryland, or the trustees appointed to administer the affairs of that institution, or the debtors and creditors thereof, as their legal and equitable rights respectively stood before the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That



now prescribed or authorized by law, shall be served upon any corporate body, requiring the same to appear in any court, to such suit, and such corporate body shall not accordingly appear during the term to which such process shall be returned, or by the second day of the succeeding term, judgment by default shall be entered against such corporate body, for the amount of the claim of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, to be proved to, and ascertained by a jury, upon inquiry, by it executed at bar, as in cases of ascertainment of damages by a jury on judgments by default; and an appearance on the first or second day of such succeeding term, shall not be allowed to such corporate body, except on such terms as to the court shall seem just, to the end, that the plaintiff shall not suffer by the delay of the defendant, in not appearing at the first term.

PECULIARITIES OF MEN

HOMER, it is said, had [such an] aversion to natural music, that he could never be prevailed on to walk along the banks of a murmuring brook, nevertheless, he sang his own ballads, though not in the character of a mendicant, as recorded by the infamous Zolus.

VIRGIL, was so fond of salt, that he seldom went without a box full in his pocket, which he made use of from time to time, as men of the present day use tobacco.

ZOROASTER, it is said, though the most profound philosopher of his time, theoretically, was very easily put out of temper. He once carried his irritability so far as to break a marble table to pieces with a hammer, because he chanced to stumble over it in the dark.

SHAKESPEARE, though one of the most generous of men, was a great higgler. He was often known to dispute with a shop keeper for half an hour on the matter of a penny. He gives Hotspur credit for a portion of his own disposition, when he makes him say, 'I would cavil on the ninth part of a hair.'

PETER CORNEILLE, the greatest wit of his time, so far as concerns his works, was remarkably stupid in conversation, as was also Addison, who is acknowledged to have been one of the most elegant writers that ever lived.

HANDEL was such a miser, that at the same time he was in receipt of fifty pounds a night from the Opera, he was frequently known to the expense of washing.

BURNS, never remained sober so long as he could get drunk. It was in the fits occasioned by his peculiarity, that he wrote so many of those simple doggerels for servants girls, that we frequently find attached to beautiful airs, under the title of poetry, such as *Wandering Willie*, &c.

BYRON, was also sadly addicted to the 'milk stoup.' Some of his stanzas, however, were produced under the influence of the jolly god. According to his servant, Peter Conroy, lately deceased in this city, a pint of brandy was his nightly allowance.

SAMUEL ROGERS, is an inveterate punster, albeit from his poetry, one might suppose him to be the gravest man in Christendom. He has one peculiarity that distinguishes him from all poets, past, present, and to come, i. e., three hundred thousand pounds.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, though an ugly man, it is said, is very vain of his personal appearance; he once discharged a servant for hinting to him the propriety of getting a wig, as his hair was turning grey.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, was said to have taken no pride in the wonderful creations of his genius, at the same time that he was extremely vain of his title of sheriff of the country.

HOOVER, however, is the victim of a still more unpardonable vanity. Whenever he is asked out to dinner, he invariably says, 'I shall do ye the pleasure and then ye will ha' it to say, that he had the honor to sit in company with the Ettrick Shepherd, allowed on all hands to be the greatest sang writer in the world.'

CANAL NAVIGATION.

The following account of the demonstration of a very important problem in the Canal Navigation is of the highest interest at the present moment, now that we are pushing on the Canal to the Allegheny mountains:

From the Rochester (N. Y.) *Dai Democrat*.

Unparalleled speed upon the Canal. On Saturday, some forty or fifty of our citizens took a ride upon one of the new line Packet Boats, designed to run between this city and Buffalo. The boat is made considerably narrower than the ordinary packets; is exceedingly light, and

finished in the most elegant manner. It is a sample of the workmanship of our enterprising and faithful fellow citizen Seth C. Jones, who has for some time we understand, been of opinion, that a boat might be so constructed as to be drawn by horse power, at the rate of 10 or 12 miles to the hour. The test on Saturday was a delightful realization of the fact. Although the horses were unaccustomed to the business, and for four or five miles of the distance, were exceedingly fractious and hard to manage, the ride was completed in two hours and thirty-four minutes, a distance of twenty-four miles, including changes of horses. The boat was propelled at the rate of a half or eight miles an hour, and required only fifteen minutes, it moved with great rapidity to the north, evidently carrying along or destroying every thing with which it came in contact. We however supposed our city had escaped its desolating visit; but upon reaching the wharf we learned that the tornado had passed directly through the centre of the city, prostrating nearly level with the earth, carrying off, about two hundred houses and barns and other buildings, including one church, the Methodist, which was built of brick, one half was taken off as if by a skillful mechanic. Children were carried 100 feet in the air, and I was carried nearly a mile without sustaining any other injury than the spraining of his wrist. Three of our citizens have been killed, about 50 injured, some severely.

The amount of property destroyed is very considerable, and in most cases the poor are the greatest sufferers. The street in which I reside escaped, for which preservation I desire to render unceasing praises to Almighty God. Rev. Dr. Howe, who resided several years at Savannah, Georgia, informed me that he had witnessed the effects of a Southern tornado, but that it did not compare in its power and destructive character to this.

AWFUL TORNADO AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

It will be seen by the annexed statement, which we copy from the New York Commercial of Saturday afternoon, that the town of New Brunswick, in New Jersey, has been visited by a most dreadful storm which caused the loss of several lives and did much injury to property.

AWFUL TORNADO.

Yesterday afternoon New Brunswick, and its vicinity, were visited with a most destructive storm which destroyed much property, and injured several persons, some of whom we learn will not recover from the wounds they have received.

Postscript, one o'clock.

The steamboat *Napoleon*, has just come in, and we have learnt from the captain and passengers the following particulars. Imperfect, we are satisfied, for as often as the captain would attempt to give us some information, he would be interrupted by a question from one of the passengers, 'What would not, is such a house safe?' 'Captain do you know if Mr. ——— was injured?' &c.

The storm (a perfect whirlwind) commenced at Middle Rosh, about four miles from New Brunswick, where it did much damage—thence to Piscataway, a neat little village situated on the Raritan, distance about three and a half miles from New Brunswick, consisting of about twenty dwellings, all of which were destroyed with the exception of three. It then entered New Brunswick by Church, Neilson, Shureman, and Burnett street, carrying destruction before it.—We have not been able to ascertain the names of the occupants or the sufferers.

As near as we can ascertain, fifty dwelling houses are destroyed, and a vast number much injured. Three persons were killed, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty wounded. The names of the killed are, the widow Van Arsdale, Henry Boerum, Esq. an officer of the Navy, and a son of Judge Boerum, and a young man named Bayard, son of Dr. Bayard.

We have heard of many narrow escapes, but have not time to detail them. A wagon and pair of horses were proceeding up one of the streets, when the storm approached; it was so violent that the horses refused to proceed. The gentleman seeing the danger, sprang from the wagon, and as soon as he reached the ground, the wagon was torn loose from the horses and broken to atoms.

A letter which we have seen says, 'From Griggs' downwards, considerable distance, there is scarcely a house left standing. Many of the houses also in Liberty and Richmond streets are either prostrated or unroofed.'

The Methodist Church was greatly injured, and the roof of the Bank blown off.

At the top of the hill, the large houses built by Dr. J. Neway, in the occupancy of the Kirkpatrick family were unroofed.

Captain Fisher, of the *Napoleon*, saw the storm approaching as he was going up the Raritan, and so portentous did it appear, that he brought the boat to under the lee of the bank.

After passing Burnett street it crossed the river.

The following letter is copied from the New York Evening Post, it is from a gentleman of New Brunswick who was on his passage from New York to that place when the tornado commenced.

New Brunswick, June 20 1835.

As no doubt various and highly exaggerated accounts of the awful disaster that has befallen our city will be circulated in New York, I deem it proper to give you the particulars as far as I have learned them. The passengers on board the boat while passing up the river yesterday were attracted by the peculiar appearance and movement of the clouds, near the direction of New Brunswick; finally, a portion of cloud seemed to separate itself from the mass and form a pillar, one end of which appeared to rest on the earth, the other terminated in the clouds. After remaining stationary fifteen minutes, it moved with great rapidity to the north, evidently carrying along or destroying every thing with which it came in contact. We however supposed our city had escaped its desolating visit; but upon reaching the wharf we learned that the tornado had passed directly through the centre of the city, prostrating nearly level with the earth, carrying off, about two hundred houses and barns and other buildings, including one church, the Methodist, which was built of brick, one half was taken off as if by a skillful mechanic. Children were carried 100 feet in the air, and I was carried nearly a mile without sustaining any other injury than the spraining of his wrist. Three of our citizens have been killed, about 50 injured, some severely.

Improved Lock—New Invention.

A newly improved lock is now exhibiting at City Hall, the invention and manufacture of the Messrs. Cambell, leather dealers in Clinton street, and on examination it strikes us as a complete safeguard. It is a small, simple lock, requiring but one key and that without guards; not liable to get out of order, and if the checks are not wanted it can be conveniently used as a common lock. It is called the revolving check lock and the key that belongs to it would be of no service to any one not understanding the particular combinations of the checks, as indicated by a certain scale of figures; these can be changed every day in the year, so that a man might be daily shown how to unlock it—and it could be so changed in a minute or two that he would be as little able as a stranger.

We understand that the inventors offer a reward of fifty dollars to any one who will unlock it. They intend making one on a similar plan, somewhat more secure, place it up on a trunk, depositing in the trunk 1000 dollars against any one willing to deposit a similar sum—the condition of the deposit to be that if in the course of a twelve month the lock is not opened by the most experienced lock picker that can be found, the whole sum shall be the property of the inventors; if the lock is opened, they forfeit the entire sum. The key belonging to the lock shall be given up to the person taking the offer, and the Messrs. Cambell will unlock the trunk every day during the year in his presence.

We must confess that this wears a little the aspect of the marvellous—for bolts and bars are so easily cut through by the ingenious, under all the circumstances of silence, secrecy and fear of detection—that it seems to us impossible that any mystery would be devised in the way of a lock, which many an adroit culprit, with a fair field and no favor, and three hundred and sixty five days and nights before him, could not unriddle.—But we give the tale as it was given to us, and the doubting must satisfy themselves.

Boston Atlas.

Capt. Macey, of the ship John Coggeshall of Newport, on the 8th of May, 1834, in the vicinity of the Lardoon Islands, discovered a New Island, not laid down in any Chart, which he named *R. Coggeshall's Island*; its lat. by obs. was 20 27, N. and long. 144 40, W.; it was about half a mile long, and on approaching it had an appearance resembling two islands.

THE UNFURLING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The beautiful painting representing the unfurling of the American Flag, in Mexico, by Mr. Poinsett, in the time of a tumult in that city, during which many persons took refuge with the American Ambassador, from the fury of the mob, is now being exhibited at Independence Hall. The painter, Mr. White, is a native of Charleston, S. C. and was a pupil of Benjamin West. At the termination of the exhibition the picture will be presented to the U. S. Government, as a national memorial. The Herald gives the painting the following notice.—*S. E. Post*.

The disturbances which took place in Mexico on the night of the 30th November, 1828, will be fresh in the remembrance of our readers. Many of the European Spaniards took refuge in the house of Mr. Poinsett, the American Ambassador, where they were pursued, and dispositions made for an attack, that must inevitably have involved the inmates in destruction, had it not been suddenly arrested by a movement displaying at once the most admirable presence of mind and undaunted courage equalled only by the noble motives that prompted it to action. At the moment when the preparations were completed and the onset about to commence, Mr. Poinsett appeared on the balcony of his house, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Masou, unfurling the Star Sprangle Banner. The effect was electrical. The standard of liberty and of a great and generous nation was regarded, the

'mortal engines whose rude throats counterfeited' were mute, a headstrong, ungoverned mob fell back in silent respect; and they who claimed the protection of America were saved merely by the influence of her moral standing among nations. It is at this moment that the artist has, we think, with great feeling and power depicted the exciting scene. The figures in the foreground, their grouping, and the concentration of attention upon the principal action of the picture, are admirable. The confused and riotous movements in the street beyond, the calm and peaceful landscape in the distance, so subdued as to strengthen the force of the subject, though possessing great finish when examined separately, are evidences of the true taste and judgement of an artist.

HORSES.

There are many hundreds of these valuable animals killed every summer in the United States, by giving them water when they are heated. It is a most absurd and destructive practice of drivers and others, giving their horses water every five or six miles when travelling.—Farmers who work horses at a plough, harrow, or cart, never give them water from the time they go to work after breakfast, until they brake off work to go to dinner, a period not less than four hours, and the same in the afternoon until they quit work at sundown, and it seldom happens that horses are killed that are worked upon farms.—The same bad practice exists in England. We were once riding in a stage-coach from Brighton to London on a very warm day when the driver stopped, watered his horses, and set out again upon a fast trot; in a few minutes all four of them died on the spot. They manage these things better in France. They never water their horses only when they are led. We recollect on a very warm and dusty day, travelling in a stage over the hills of Normandy, the horses foaming with sweat and covered with dust. The driver stopped at an inn, and when we expected to see him with his bucket, giving water to each, he brought from the house a *Bottle*, and pouring into his hand some of its contents, he washed each horse's nose and threw a little upon them. On enquiring, we found it was Vinegar; and although they had travelled a long stage, they went off as fresh as at the first starting.

Cincinnati Adv.

BACKED OUT.

Herschell the Astronomer who resides at the Cape of Good Hope and whose opportunities for correct information from the Celestial Empire render him an authority in these matters, gives notice that the great Comet which had been advertised for exhibition in August next has *luffed*. It has gone on to a new line and will travel over so remote a road that we earthly amateurs will have no opportunity of looking at the race. The disappointment will probably produce considerable sensation in the 'fashionable circles.'—*N. Y. Cour.*

There are six Indian Rubber Manufacturing Companies chartered by the legislature of Massachusetts—capitals from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Among the prisoners tried and convicted at the late session of the Circuit Court for the County of Washington, was a respectable old man in appearance, by the name of Christopher Brown, who plead guilty to an indictment for stealing one cut glass cruet and other articles from Alexander Ray. When asked by the court in the usual form, if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him according to law, he stepped forward a few paces, and with manifest contrition in his looks and deportment, addressed the court in the following correct and touching manner:

"May it please the Court. I am sensible that I have offended against the laws of God and my country, and I am truly ashamed of my conduct and sincerely sorry for it. I am an old soldier, now in the decline of life, and have, in time past, fought and bled for my country. I have got an honorable discharge from the army, which is now in my possession. All I can say, in extension of my conduct, is, that I was unfortunately inebriated at the time I committed the offence, having been unguardedly induced to drink too much, in company with a brother soldier whom I chanced to meet. I know I have done wrong (here the old man seemed much affected) and deserve punishment; but I hope the court will be pleased to take into their consideration, that I am now in the evening of life, and will pass upon me a merciful sentence."

At the close of the touching address, which seemed to affect the court and all who heard it, a petition to the president in favor of the prisoner was immediately drawn up, and signed by the Court, the District Attorney, and almost every one present. In less than an hour the gentleman who waited upon the President with the petition, returned with a favourable answer, and the prisoner was soon after discharged; not however, before a collection, amounting to \$12, was made for the poor man, to enable him to get clothing and to return to his family.

Mysterious disappearance of a YOUNG LADY.

The following particulars are from the New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday:—

"On the 14th of April a young lady by the name of *Pernelia Bundy*, left the residence of Simon Levine, her uncle, No 59 South Front street, Philadelphia, for New York, on a visit, in charge of a German merchant, who went on business to New York, and who resided next door to Mr. Levine. She arrived in New York, and on the next day took passage on board of a steamboat for Poughkeepsie; since which time no tidings have been heard of her. She is about 17 years old, light complexion, dark red hair, and about a middle sized woman. She was well clothed, and had a trunk, hand box, and cloak, and rings in her ears. About ten days after she started from Philadelphia, Mr. Levine wrote to her parents informing them of her departure, and hoping that she had arrived safe.—About 6 weeks after the letter was mailed it arrived in this place, which is about two days journey from Philadelphia. Immediately on the receipt of the letter, her parents went to Philadelphia to look for their daughter, and have returned home without being able to collect any information respecting her long absence. The man who had the charge of her took her on board of a steamboat and paid her passage, and gave her the ticket, and went ashore to get twenty dollars exchanged for her in New York bills, and before he returned with the money the boat left the wharf, and she was left with only fifty cents and her ticket and clothes: The money has been forwarded to her parents, who have received it; but no trace of her can be discovered.

Editors of papers will confer a favor on a family grieving for their daughter, by giving this an insertion."

The Lincoln (Mass.) Patriot relates the following:—A stage driver the other day between Bangor and this place, was hailed by a woman and requested to take a *bedstead* and its accompanying bed and clothing on board, together with her dear self.—This was a pious for John's gallantry, (for stage-drivers are always ready to oblige the ladies,) but making her a very civil bow, said, 'I should like to oblige ye ma'am very much, but I've engaged to take a *double saw mill* aboard, a mile or two ahead, and as you might find it an uncomfortable companion, I should advise you to wait a week or so, till the mill-moving business is over.'



THE BORDERER.

"Nullius in verba magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, June 30, 1835.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

The New York papers announce the arrival at that port of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, Com. Elliott, having on board Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France and his family. She left Plymouth May 17. On coming into the N. River, on Tuesday morning, she fired a salute which was returned from Castle William. The Jour. of Com. says, Mr. L. and family came ashore in a lieutenant's barge, under a second salute and landed on the steps at Castle Garden. A great crowd had assembled on the Battery, who gave the Minister a very cordial reception and accompanied him to the house of a friend at the lower end of Greenwich street. From the steps Mr. Livingston addressed his fellow-citizens in a brief speech, which was answered by hearty cheers.

(Communicated.)
An abstract of the proceedings of the Snow Hill Temperance Convention, held on Wednesday, the tenth of June, 1835.

The busy season of the year and the building going on in the village, no doubt, prevented many from attending, yet there were such a number in attendance as to show that there is much interest felt in the temperance cause.

The Delegates having convened, at half past 9 o'clock, were called to order by Mr. Gordon M. Handy, upon whose motion Dr. J. S. Martin, was appointed to preside.

On motion of G. M. Handy, Esq. it was Resolved, that the additional officers of the convention shall consist of two vice Presidents and two Secretaries.

Mr. Handy nominated Capt. Wm. Riley, and Dr. W. H. Wailes as vice presidents, which was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of J. L. Vallandigham, Esq. John F. Williams, and J. M. Jamison Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

A prayer having been offered up by the Rev. C. H. Mustard, the President briefly stated the design of the convention.

On motion of Mr. G. M. Handy, the names of the delegates from their respective societies were then read and appeared as follows:—For Snow Hill Rev. C. Mustard, Mr. J. L. Vallandigham, Dr. John S. Martin, and Mr. Gordon M. Handy, For Berlin Mr. Jamison and Mr. Lawrence Fassitt—Naswaddux Doct. John F. Williams and Mr. John Miller, New Ark Doct. Foreman, Whalesville Mr. J. I. Gilless—Salisbury Doct. W. H. Wailes, and Mr. Leonard, and Mr. Jonathan Chitt—Connors Chapel, Mr. Kendall Collins and Joseph Richardson, Wesleyville Mr. J. P. Robbins—Spring Hill Mr. Joshua Tarr.

The President having announced that the convention was fully organized and ready to proceed to business, Mr. G. M. Handy, offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, That this convention, view with the deepest interest, the happy influence destined to be exerted upon the next and future generations, by Temperance Societies.

Which he supported by a most ingenious, able, and eloquent address and which was unanimously adopted.

J. M. Jamison offered the following Resolution—Resolved, That the success of Temperance Societies in the United States and elsewhere meets our cordial approbation.

And that judging from the past the friends of temperance have ample cause to persevere.—Which being sustained by a thrilling and impressive speech was adopted.

Mr. Vallandigham offered the following Resolution—Resolved, That for the suppression of the wide spread evils of intemperance, our most ardent and most unflinching exertions are demanded.

And having been sustained by a lengthy and most ardent, enthusiastic and truly eloquent address by that gentleman was adopted.

The following Resolutions were then offered—By Mr. G. M. Handy, Resolved, that this convention regard the influence of Females as of the utmost importance to the final success of the Cause, and the hope is earnestly expressed that no female in the County will delay to

exercise that influence to its full extent, by signing and circulating the pledge that a more speedy termination may be brought about.

By Mr. Handy, Resolved, that experience has formed the correctness of the three fundamental principles of the Temperance reform, to wit, the inutility of ardent spirits, its dangerous nature & effects, and the impossibility of terminating the evils of intemperance as long as the moderate use of ardent spirits is continued.

By Mr. Handy, Resolved, That this convention recommend the taking of immediate measures to reorganize those Temperance Societies in the County, which from any cause have fallen into a State of inactivity and decay, in order that none may be idle where it is the duty of all to labour.

By Mr. John P. Robbins, Resolved, That this convention recommend to every Society in the County, the taking of immediate measures for presenting the Temperance pledge to every family within its bounds.

By Mr. Handy, Resolved, That as a more minute system of organization, appears to promise the most auspicious results; this Convention recommend the formation of a Temperance Society in every neighborhood in the County, and that the attention of the societies in the different parts of the County are earnestly invited to this subject—which said resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. G. M. Handy, the Convention then took a recess until half past one o'clock at half past one o'clock, Convention met.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Handy, Resolved that this Convention regard as of great moment to the interest and honor of the nation, and as calling for the liveliest feelings of satisfaction from every friend of his country, the recent measures of the heads of the Navy & War Departments for banishing the use of ardent spirits from the Army and Navy of the U. States, and also the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to Intemperance among the Officers of customs.

By Mr. Robbins, Resolved that every Society in the County be requested to make out a report, showing the condition of the Society and transmit it to Gordon M. Handy, on or before the first Monday of December next—who is requested to make therefrom a general report containing an account of the state of the Societies in the Counties and transmit the same to the Secretary of the State Temperance Society.

By Dr. John F. Williams, Resolved that it is the firm conviction of this Convention, that the use of ardent spirits is not necessary or calculated to fit the human system for the better performance of arduous labour, physical or mental, or to guard it against disease.

By Mr. J. L. Vallandigham, Resolved, that the Chair appoint a committee to prepare for publication an abstract of the proceedings of this convention—for which duty the Chair named Dr. John F. Williams, the Rev. C. H. Mustard, and Mr. J. P. Robbins.

By Dr. John F. Williams, Resolved, that the formation of a Congressional Temperance Society at Washington, is in the opinion of this Convention, an event of much promise to our Country. All of which resolutions were adopted.

Reports were presented by the Delegates of their respective Societies, which were severally read and accepted, and by which it appeared that there were about fourteen hundred and fifty members of Temperance societies represented in this Convention. The reports were very interesting.

The following resolution was offered by John F. Williams, Resolved, that a medal shall be presented by the Delegates of this Convention to the author of the best treatise on the subject of Temperance, and that Dr. J. S. Martin, Dr. John R. Purcell, and the Rev. C. H. Mustard, are appointed a committee to examine the essays and determine the successful author—and that the essays must be handed into the committee, in the usual manner, on or before the first of December 1835.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Handy offered the following resolution, Resolved, that a Temperance Convention be held on the third Wednesday of December at—

and on the third Wednesday in December annually, forever thereafter, which said resolution was adopted.

The blank in said resolution, was then filled with "Snow Hill."

J. L. Vallandigham, Esq. offered the following resolution, Resolved, that the thanks of this Convention be presented to its officers for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Bank of Darian, Ga. was on the night of either the 6th or 7th inst. broken open and robbed of upwards of \$100,000, six or seven thousand of which was specie. \$5000 reward is offered for the detection of the robbers, and the recovery of the money.

POETICAL.

Written for The Borderer.

FAITH.

For they that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country.—Heb. c. xii. 14 v. I said, to my heart thy wanderings stop, seek your home-sweeter home.

Like as the dew of Heaven's drop, On Zion's mount from above Faith came on him, will prove A voice from the overshadowing rod, Lull thy sorrows, gently soothe, And lift thy soul in prayer to God.

I said who cares for sorrows storms, They never disturb my breast, Religious path—Religious form, In robes of beauty dressed, Still and calm no terror aid, Nor tempest wakes a sigh, Undaunted wings my spirit free, Towards you Heavenly sky.

I said to poverty and pain, Rage on and do your worst! My death will prove eternal gain, When mingled with the dust. Still the spirit that's confidant, Shall mock thy force on earth, Fire to the hope that is combin'd, With Heaven that gave it birth.

I said to her my earthly love, Seek sweet religious shrines, Prepare to start with me above, Where love's lasting and divine, Blot from memory worldly joys, There sum and substance given, Are only fancied glittering toys To allure your soul from Heaven.

I said to the world, Farewell inconstant, My pilgrimage will soon be o'er, Faith in the promises, Faith imparted, Faith in Christ what can I more Seek and ye shall find religion, Balm of Gilead, peace renewed, And when you reach your high dominion, Rest with CHRIST your KING and LORD.

Naswaddux, June, 1835. H. F. E.

AN ANTIQUE.

There was shown to us yesterday a silver coin, received in the course of business at the Patriotic Bank, in the neighborhood of our office, which would be considered a rarity any where, but is particularly a curiosity here, turning up as it does in the general current of circulation. It is a shilling piece of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of England, and of course was coined somewhere between the year 1558 and the year 1603, before a white man had ever set foot in any part of the territory now covered by the whole United States. There is every probability that it came out in the packet of one of the first settlers of this country from England—for

ought we know in that of the valiant Captain Smith himself—and has been in tardy circulation ever since, or perhaps deposited in some family collection whence it has lately escaped, in one of the peninsulas of Virginia or Maryland. Be that as it may, the appearance of it calls up in the mind involuntarily associations of an interesting character. The British Revolution is of modern date, compared with this coin. Since it issued from the British mint, and passed current among the contemporary savants and subjects of the Virgin Queen, the Stuarts, the Cromwells, William the Prince of Orange, Ann, and all the Georges, have successfully swayed the realm of England and descended to the tomb. For more than a hundred years after this piece of silver became money, public debt was unknown in England! It is as old as the first newspaper ever published, and was in circulation before potatoes had ever been eaten, or tea drunk, in England, or in any part of Europe.

Nat. Int.

In our paper of the 4th inst. we noticed the destruction by fire, of the extensive barn, and Stabling attached to the residence of the late John Forwood, Esq.

The fire which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, we have learned was probably owing to spontaneous combustion caused by a quantity of greased wool deposited in a confined place in the barn. The frequency of such occurrences should serve as a warning of the danger always attendant upon depositing such materials in places so liable to fire.

Harford Rep.

REFORM.—The Boston Atlas says: "The Tremont Theatre closed last evening for the season—and we learn that there has not been one cause of complaint in consequence of riots or disturbances arising from drunkenness during the past season."

"This is an astonishing fact—but our readers will recollect that ardent spirits have been excluded from the bar of that theatre."

DESPATCH.

The New York Gazette says.—"A gentleman left this city at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the steamboat Boston, and arrived at New port a few minutes after six o'clock the next morning. On his return, he left Newport at 6 o'clock A. M., in the Lexington, and reached this city at a quarter past 7 the same evening, having been absent a little over 20 hours. The distance is said to be 180 miles; he consequently travelled 80 miles.

Appropriation for Education in Louisiana.

The Legislature of Louisiana, at the last session, made liberal grants, amounting in all to \$383,775, to three literary institutions in that State, viz \$48,775 to the college of Jefferson, for the payment of the debts of the college, contracted in the erection of buildings; \$15,000 annually to the same college for the period of ten years, & a like sum for the same period to Louisiana College to enable them to pay the salaries of their professors and to lower the rates of boarding and tuition; and \$15,000 to the Franklin College. The said sums to be paid out of the treasury of the State.

[Communicated.]

The body of a dead person drifted on the shore off Hatteras Point, Thursday last.

The General Assesment of the land. The corpse was of small stature, about 5 feet high—one half of his head bald, (the front) and the other thickly clad with fine black hair—small whiskers, neatly trimmed—a strong beard, which appeared to have been recently shaved; he had on striped domestic

trousers, cotton shirt, a handkerchief tied round his waist but no jacket or vest, and appeared, from the manner of his dress, to have been a sailor. As there was no pocket in his clothes, nothing was discovered to give a clue to who he was, or where he was from.

Editors are requested to insert the above.—Annapolis Rep.

MARTINSBURG, Va. June 18.

Melancholy Death by Drowning.

It falls to our lot to record one of those painful and distressing casualties, that so frequently casts a gloom over small communities, and harrows the hearts of parents and kindred with poignant grief.

On Sunday last Bladen Lowndes Esq and Mr. Thomas B. Beall, both of Jefferson county, went into the Opequon for the purpose of bathing a short distance from the residence of Carter Willis Esq. Neither of the gentlemen we have understood were swimmers, and Mr. Lowndes, improvidently ventured into the deep water, until he was drawn into a hole from which he could not extricate himself.

Mr. Beall immediately went to his relief, and as is generally the case, was seized by his drowning companion with a group that threatened a watery grave to both.

After some time Mr. B. being released gained the shore in a state of exhaustion, which left him so able to rescue his friend who was under the water; ran towards Mr. Willis's house for assistance which was quickly on the spot, but the body of the unfortunate Lowndes could not be recovered until the vital spark had fled.

Medical assistance was soon at hand and the usual means of resuscitation resorted to, rather with the faint hope which humanity dictates than any that the case could justify.

Mr. Lowndes was a young gentleman of handsome talents and acquirements, and had recently entered upon the practice of the law, with the brightest prospects of honor and usefulness to himself, his family, and his country.

THE FOOT RACE.

A foot race for five hundred dollars took place yesterday afternoon, at the Hunting Park Course. We learn that 13 persons started,—all properly equipped for the occasion. All but five gave up the contest shortly after passing the first mile, two others stopped at the end of the second mile, and the other three, STANNARD, the Connecticut boy, and BAREFOOT, and Froquois Indian, and another, continued the three miles. For the first two miles and a half the Indian was considerably ahead of Stannard, but when within about half a mile of the goal, Stannard appeared to have received a new impetus, and came out about 12 yards ahead of his antagonist. The three miles were accomplished by the winner in 16 minutes and 2 seconds. He, of course, received the purse \$400,—while the Indian, being second best, received \$100—in conformity with the published arrangement. Several thousand persons were present.

A man in Ohio well mounted, urging forward a drove of fat hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the 'swinish multitude,' made a very pretty courtesy.—What my little gal, said the man, do you curtsy to a whole drove of hogs? "No sir," said she, with a most provoking smile, 'only to the one on horse-back.—

Detroit Free Press.

Effect of an Earthquake at Sea.

On the 20th February, (the day that Conception and the places around were destroyed,) Capt. Townsend, in the ship Nile, of this port, was cruising for whales, on the coast of Chili, in lat 39 15. He felt the shock so sensibly that the spais and rigging over his head shook in such a manner that it was dangerous to stand under them. Thinking that the vessel had run aground, he immediately wore ship and hove the lead, but finding no bottom with twenty fathoms of line, concluded it was an earthquake. On a subsequent visit to Talcauna, his suspicions were confirmed, in the desolation and ruin which that once thriving port, then presented; as also in the fact, that the water in the bay was five or six feet lower than its usual depth.

Capt. T. states that he has been on the coast of Chili a number of voyages during the same month, and thinks he never knew such a scarcity of whale fish, and fowls, as in the present year. It is the general opinion that the earthquake has a tendency to drive them from the coast. The shock was very sensibly felt by Capt. Cotton of ship Loper, 600 miles from land.

N. Bedford Gazette.

From the Geo (D C) Metropolitan

On Tuesday morning the interesting ceremony of "taking the veil" was performed at the Monastery in Georgetown, when the following young ladies were admitted into this close union with the Roman Catholic Church: Miss Olivia Stonestreet (Sister Philomena); Miss Sarah Jenkins (Sister Clara Agnes); Miss Emeline McGray (Sister Theodosia.)

Capt. MARRYATT, the author of Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, &c. arrived at N. Y. a day or two since.

Balt. Gaz.

Fourth of July.

THE citizens of Snow-Hill and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend at the Presbyterian Church, in this town, on Saturday next the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. W. P. Snow, and an oration be pronounced by Mr. Geo. R. Smith.

By order of the Committee.

June 30, 1835.

Temperance Celebration.

In the afternoon at 5 o'clock, an Oration on Temperance, will be delivered by Mr. J. L. Vallandigham, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee.

June 30, 1835.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

April, 1835.

Clark's

OLD ESTABLISHED

LUCKY OFFICE.

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

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold PRIZES!

PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in Dollars;

MILLIONS OF MILLIONS.

BALTIMORE, 1835:

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

JOHN CLARK,

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

May 19, 1835.—1y

NOTICE.

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

June 30, 1835.

Insolvent Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Constables Sale.

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

Richards' Purchase,

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

Poplar Neck,

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

HOUSEHOLD

And Kitchen Furniture.

TOGETHER WITH

FARMING UTENSILS.

And all of the Stock on hand.

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

LEMUEL R. PARKER.

June 23, 1835.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

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

In testimony that the above is truly 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 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills

for Worcester county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland letters of administration, on the personal estate of Peter Gray, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of May next, (they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1835

THOMAS GRAY, Administrator of Peter Gray, deceased.

June 23, 1835.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

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

In testimony that the above is truly 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 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills

for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Benjamin Hall late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of December, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

JAMES B. HOREY Administrator of Benjamin Hall, deceased.

June 23, 1835.

CABINET MANUFACTORY.

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

CABINET MAKING

AND TURNING.

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

Turning done with neatness and dispatch.

COFFIN MAKING.

He also informs the public, that he is prepared to make COFFINS at a short notice, having always on hand a variety of Mahogany, Walnut, Pine, &c. All work in his line is done with neatness and dispatch.

MOSES PILCHARD.

Snow-hill, June 16, 1835.

THOMAS DAVIS, Bill in Chancery,

James Dirickson, Admr & William T. Townsend and Ann Maria Townsend, the heirs at Law of Littleton Townsend.

Bill, Answers Exhibits, Decree.

Trustees Report, &c May Term, 1835.

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

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

The report states the amount of sales to be \$280 26.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy, Test, J. C. HANDY, June 16, 1835.

A Farm and a House & Lot FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES W. DENNIS.

Notice to Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.

WAR DEPARTMENT—PENSION OFFICE. June 2, 1835.

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

J. L. EDWARDS, Commissioner of Pensions.

June 10, 1835.

JOHN WILLIAMS, IN CHANCERY,

use of Elisha Parker and Eliza Parker, his wife, Executrix of County Court.

Elisha Parker, vs May Term, 1835.

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

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

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy, Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk, June 16, 1835.

Constable's Sale.

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

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

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

LEVIN S. H. SMITH, Constable.

June 16, 1835.

NOTICE.

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

June 16, 1835.

LANDS FOR SALE.

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

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

June 16, 1835.

SHERIFFALTY.

Mr. Editor:

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

MANY VOTERS.

April 14, 1835.

Bank of Salisbury.

JUNE 6th, 1835.

THE depositors in this Institution are hereby requested to present their Certificates for a payment of 25 per cent.

Delay, in the presentation of said Certificates beyond the 30th inst will subject the holders thereof to loss of interest from that period.

WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier

June 9, 1835.

STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT.

White-Haven & Baltimore.

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

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

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

Children under 10 years, \$1 75

& All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE WEEMS.

April 21, 1835.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly executed at the Office of

THE BORDERER,

SNOW - HILL, MARYLAND.

Hand Bills, Cards, Blankets,

Posting Bills, Tickets, Labels,

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,

WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER.

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

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

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

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

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

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,

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

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

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

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

May 26, 1835.

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

Waldie's Library, Port Folio and Museum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADAM WALDIE,

207 Chesnut street, Phila

May 26, 1835.