



NUMBER 3.

About this time he was married to a lady of great wit and attractions, Miss Shippen, whose parents were on the royal side.



has been said, the monarchists, despotic, by his new chewing the Arnold's treason, and he had concluded that his reception by his new friends would be graduated by the injury he could do to his old ones. A most important place was West Point, and he wished to be in command of it that he might make a profitable bargain for giving it up to the enemy. But to be placed in command there, required caution and dissimulation. He managed it at last, but not without creating surprise in Washington that an officer of Arnold's character should require so quiet a post.

The correspondence had now been kept up with the enemy nearly eighteen months. Mrs. Arnold was a correspondent with Andre, and Arnold found this a convenient mode of communicating, without exciting the suspicions of his wife. Arnold signed himself Gustavus, and Andre wrote as Anderson. Both wrote in a disguised hand. Arnold gave no clew to his name or station; but sometimes gave important intelligence. It was obvious to General Clinton that the writer was a person of intelligence, and on terms of intimacy with the American leaders, and after weighing all things he supposed that it could be none other than General Arnold. Believing him, however, to be in disgrace, after his court martial, and finding him in his present station, a useful correspondent, he held out no tempting offers. But the command at West Point gave the affair a new importance, and a scheme was concerted for a meeting with Arnold, and some British agent, some man, as Arnold required, of his own men, and finally he insisted that Adjutant General Andre should be the envoy.

Andre then did not propose himself to go on this service, but yielded to the wishes of Clinton, expressed at the solicitation of Arnold.

Andre was engaged in a counting-room till that military inciter, an unrequited attachment, made him a soldier, and when once in the lists his merits and accomplishments raised him speedily.

Much of the correspondence between him and Arnold was carried on in a mercantile phrase; enough to mislead others as to the nature of the subject. Arnold wrote, a speculation might be easily be made to some advantage, with ready money. Both parties understood the subject so well that a hint was as good as a page.

The Vulture vessel of war, anchored up the river with Andre on board and on that very day the plotters were to meet. Gen. Washington crossed the river on a journey to Hartford.

He crossed in Arnold's barge, and looking at the Vulture through his glass, made some observation in a low voice, to those setting near him, at which Arnold manifested great emotion. Lafayette too touched a tender point, saying, "General Arnold, as you have a correspondence with the enemy, you must ascertain what has become of Count Guichen." Arnold demanded what he meant, supposing that all was discovered.

Andre was positively instructed by Sir H. Clinton, not to change his dress, or go into the American lines—or take papers. He expected himself that Arnold would come off to the Vulture. But after some obstacles they met at a house on shore: Andre clothed in his uniform, but enveloped in a blue great coat. On the next day a cannonade was commenced by Col. Livingston, upon the Vulture, which was obliged to drop down stream. Andre beheld it not without emotion. After breakfast the plot was finished and the conditions settled. The conditions have never transpired—but the payment was no doubt to be large. Clinton wrote to the ministry that a plan of such vast importance ought to be pursued at any expense. The post was to be weakened by sending out detachments of troops, and other facilities afforded the captors. Andre was furnished with a plan of the works and other papers. He demanded to be put on board the Vulture. Arnold assented but suggested difficulties and recommended the return by land. Arnold put the papers between Andre's stockings and feet, and the unfortunate Major left the house on his last journey. He had a pass from Arnold and at night sat out with Smith, who opposed his going on board the Vulture, and there was no course but to try to reach New York by land. He took one of Smith's coats, leaving his own. On the road, the sense of his danger must have been uppermost in his mind for he was reserved, grave, and thoughtful.

At the out post Arnold's pass was demanded, but the officers were very

inquisitive to know what was the urgent business of Smith and his companion beyond the lines. Their answer was, to meet a person who would communicate important intelligence. The representations of the dangers of a night journey, moved Smith, who, much to Andre's regret, determined to rest in the vicinity till morning.

In the morning Andre's countenance brightened as he had passed the last patrol, and he became cheerful and entertaining. Smith, who had a reverent fear of the Cow boys, soon left him to pursue his way alone, and returned to report to Arnold.

On the same morning seven persons, residing near the river, agreed to watch the road aimed, to intercept suspicious stragglers or droves of cattle. Four were stationed on a hill in sight of a long line of road, and three were concealed in the bushes by the way side. Their rank was humble but their names are immortal. The circumstances of the capture, the trial and the execution, are too well known to be repeated. Andre lost for a moment his circumspection, and this cost him his life, and saved West Point, and perhaps the American cause. He was not especially an object of suspicion to his captors, till his replies made him such. It was his impression, but an unjust one, that a present sum of money would have purchased their forbearance, but he had but a little of the Continental. He was taken to the post of Colonel Jameson, who, with the papers before him, including Arnold's pass, yet sent his prisoner and a letter to Arnold, hazarding the opinion that the papers found in the stocking were of a very dangerous tendency. He added, that he had sent the papers to General Washington. Major Talmadge, however, who was absent, saw the case as it was, on his return, and at his solicitation Andre was brought back. As soon as the Major saw him and observed his manner of turning on his heel, in walking to and fro, he was convinced that he had been bred to arms.

Andre now wrote to Washington, declaring his name, and the sense of duplicity weighed upon him. His mind was relieved and he became cheerful, and was the terror of the officers. Circumstances had involved him in an excursion, which he deemed lines, though he had no intention of first of quitting the vessel. He was willing to profit by treason, to be the agent in purchasing it—but he had not anticipated the risk of being known in the odious and infamous character of a Spy.

Washington had now returned from Hartford, and was going to West Point when he was persuaded to visit the French minister, then at Fishkill.

The aids went to Arnold's house, where during breakfast, a letter was handed to him, which he opened and read in the presence of the company. It was not of a kind to add to his pleasure; it being the same which the sagacious Jameson had written two days before, detailing the capture of Andre. He controlled himself saying to Washington's Aids-de-camp, that he must go immediately to West Point, his present quarters being at some distance on the other side of the river. He went to Mrs. Arnold's chamber, told her briefly that his life depended on his reaching the enemy's lines without detection. She swooned and fell senseless and in that state he left her, mounted a horse and rode with all speed to the river. He entered a boat directing the oarsmen to keep in the middle of the stream. They, supposing that all was right pulled at his directions, for the Vulture. Here he told the six boatmen that they were all prisoners, but they answered with spirit they were not, having come with a flag of truce. The commander disclaiming such pitiful spite, though he did not interfere with Arnold's order, paroled one man, and Sir H. Clinton set all at liberty. Washington, on approaching West Point, was surprised that Arnold was not there—and after inspecting the garrison, went to Arnold's quarters, at Robinson's house. Before he reached it, Hamilton met him with an anxious countenance, spoke to him in a low voice, and they retired to the house together. Jameson's letter had arrived in the absence of the Commander in Chief, and as it was represented as of the utmost importance, it was opened by Hamilton. Washington called Lafayette and Knox, to whom he showed the papers, saying calmly to Lafayette, "whom can we trust now?"

His feelings were severely tried by the grief of Mrs. Arnold, who was roused with distress. She was accompanied with the truest till it was interrupted. She soon rejoined her husband, who had but one consolation, his attachment to her. Arnold earned on that small part of

the war that the British commander entrusted to him in the spirit of a bandit. He plundered and burnt the settlements on James River in Virginia. In this expedition he made prisoner of a captain, and asked him what the Americans would do with him should he become their prisoner? The captain answered—they will cut off your leg which was wounded in a good cause, and bury it with the honors of war, and hang the rest of your body on a gibbet.

His next buccannier expedition was in the neighborhood of his native place, where he had mangled birds some thirty years before for the pleasure of hearing their cries. A person with a taste for such music would be pleased with a conflagration, and he accordingly burnt New London. His officers were men of his own stamp—one to whom Col. Ledyard, at Fort Griswold, surrendered his sword, killed that brave officer with his own weapon. Arnold, with a feeble imitation of Nero, mounted a steep to see the burning of the city. This was his last military exploit. He had done enough for glory, and retired from the field.

He lived, however twenty years, and the only subsequent acts that are recorded of him are such as any petty scoundrel might perform. They were unworthy his genius and reputation—they denote a hero that would rob a hen-roost as well as sell his country.

When sailing for England, he engaged the cabin of a vessel, but took in a couple of Scotch officers, that offered to pay their passage to the captain, who declined to receive it, and referred them to Arnold. They departed, and when Arnold paid his bill he insisted that their share should be deducted. He, however, paid the demand, persuading the captain to draw on the officers for their passage money. The draft came back protested, but as it was payable to Arnold, he collected it of the captain. The officers also had paid him in London.

The horse that was shot under him at Saratoga belonged to Col. Lewis, who requested a certificate of the loss, to receive the value from the Treasury. Arnold evaded, and at last gave him an order for a fine Narraganset mare of his own. But there was no such mare to answer the order, and as to the horse that was killed, Arnold himself drew its value from the Treasury.

It was a profitable animal to him, for he had borrowed two hundred dollars of a brother officer, giving an order on Col. Lewis, the amount which he said was due for a horse sold three years before. This double trick was discovered when the payee called upon the drawee. Such was Benedict Arnold, who died in London, 1801.

#### Female beauty and Ornaments.

From the "Curiosities of Literature."

BY D'ISRAEL.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth, and those of the ladies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be died black to be beautiful in Guzar. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not plastered over with paint.

The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of she goats, and to render them thus their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown, and if there was any competition between two princes the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries, the mothers break the noses of their children; and in others press the head between two boards, that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair. The Turks on the contrary are crown admirers of it. The female Hottentot receives from the hand of her lover, not silks, nor wreaths of flowers, but warm guts and reeking tripe, to dress herself with;—enviable ornaments!

In China, small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eye-brows, that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eye-brows. It is too visible by day, but look shining by night. They tinge their nails with a rose-color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips; a large flat nose and a skin beautifully black.—The Emperor of Moanomotapa would not change his amiable negress for the most brilliant European beauty.

An ornament for the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Persians however, think otherwise, and they hang on it a weighty ring.

the thickness of which is proportioned by the rank of their husbands. The custom of boring it as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforation are hung various materials; such as green crystal, gold, stoucs, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings. This is rather troublesome to them in blowing their noses; and the fact is, some have informed us that the Indian ladies never perform this very useful operation.

The female head-dress is carried in some countries to singular extravagance. The Chinese fair carries on her head the figure of a certain bird. The bird is composed of copper, or of gold, according to the quality of the person. The wings spread out, fall over the front of the head-dress, and conceal the temples. The tail, long and open, forms a beautiful tuft of feathers. The head covers the top of the nose the neck is fastened to the body of the artificial animal by a spring that it may the more freely play, and tremble at the slightest motion.

The extravagance of the Myanthes is far more ridiculous than the above. They carry on their heads a slight board rather longer than a foot, and about six inches broad; with this they cover their hair and seal it wax. They cannot lie, nor lean without keeping the neck straight; and the country being very woody it is not uncommon to find them with their head dress entangled in the trees. Whenever they comb their hair, they pass an hour by the fire in melting the wax; but this combing is only performed once or twice a year.

#### The Ruins of Pompeii.

By accounts from Naples, it appears that excavations are still carried on at Pompeii with activity. During the last month the whole of the street leading from the temple of fortune to the gate of Isis, and which crosses the centre of the city has been discovered. Great progress has also been made in the traverse streets, one of which leads to the theatre, and the other to the Temple of Augustus. At the extremity of the first an altar had been found, richly decorated, with the protecting genius, represented in the form of a serpent. Two houses in the street of Fortune have, at length, been entirely excavated, and a great many very curious articles in bronze, iron, and ivory, have been discovered.

The Quarterly Review, in an article on the life of Hannah Moore, has an amusing story of a young lady who went a few months ago into a certain bookseller's shop with a blurred and blotted volume of Byron in her bag, stating that she had come to treat for the publication of a 'Family Don Juan.'

#### Curing of Deafness.

We have received a pamphlet, entitled "A popular Essay on the Laws of Acoustics and on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Ear, followed by seventy-seven cases of persons cured of deafness," &c., by Joseph Tognio, M. D. &c.

The principal object of the author in publishing these cases, is to turn the attention of the public to this so often neglected infirmity.

The statistical result of Doctor Tognio's practice so far, is the interesting fact that more than one half of the persons thus afflicted can be completely cured.—*Philad. Nat. Gazette.*

ELIZABETHTOWN, Feb. 3.

#### DEATH BY POISON.

We lament to state that a child by the name of Ezra Brooks aged eight years, was poisoned, on Thursday last, by partaking of the plant hellebore, mistaking it for artichoke. He lived but a few hours in great agony. This fatal warning, we hope, will prove effectual in preventing others from mistaking these plants.

#### A Family Poisoned.

Several members of the family of Judge Wheaton and many relatives and others in the city of New York, were poisoned from eating pickled mangoes, kept in an earthen jar, glazed with lead, which upon being analyzed, were found to be highly charged with acetate of lead! The cause of this dreadful calamity was not discovered until two of the family had died, and ten or twelve had partaken of the fatal dish.

Albany Argus.

#### Snow in Georgia.

A correspondent in Green county, Ga. states that the late Snow was from 12 to 14 inches deep in his yard, and two drifts, more than 3 ft. deep. Old people, he says, never saw but one such snow in Green county before, which we presume was in 1813.



#### THE BORDERER.

"Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri."

#### SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, February 17, 1835.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. John Tingle, Jr. in the upper part of this county, was, on Monday morning the 9th inst., between the hours of three and four o'clock, destroyed by fire. When discovered, the flames had spread so rapidly, the wind at the same time blowing fresh, that all hope of saving the building was abandoned. By strenuous exertions, however, a small part of the furniture was saved—the remainder, together with nearly all the wearing apparel of the family, was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a crack in the chimney.

Loss estimated at \$1200 00

On Tuesday morning about one o'clock, the kitchen attached to the dwelling belonging to Mr. James Bravard, and occupied by Mr. Henry Cooper, (about six miles from Berlin) was consumed by fire, together with the dwelling, smoke house &c. Only two beds and the contents of the smoke house were saved. The fire was first discovered on the roof of the kitchen.

#### To the Editor of the Borderer.

We acknowledge to have received on behalf of the Committee, for distributing donations, to the sufferers, by the late fire at Snow-hill, the following sums, since our last report:

From the citizens of Philadelphia, an additional sum of \$730 45  
From Thos. R. Joyner Esq., collected by him in the neighbourhood of Drummond Town, Va. 38 00  
From Thos. H. Dawson, and Gen. Benson, M.D. 10 00  
From C. Layton, Esq. George Town, Del. 5 00

Total, \$783 45

JOHN S. MARTIN, IRVING SPENCE. Snow-hill, Feb. 16, 1835.

#### To the Editor of the Borderer.

Sir: I would through your columns acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the sufferers by the late fire in this place:

From George Handy, Esq. \$20 00  
Princess-Anne. }  
From Wm W. Handy, Esq. 10 00  
Princess-Anne. }  
From John W. Crisfield, Esq. 10 00  
Princess-Anne. }  
From Mr. John W. B. Parsons, 10 00  
Princess-Anne. }  
All of which donations have been distributed according to the directions of the donors.

THOMAS A. SPENCE. Snow-hill, Feb. 16, 1835.

The following is a list of officers of the "Worcester County Temperance Society," for the year 1835.

Dr. John S. Martin, President.  
Rev. C. H. Mustard, )  
Mr. Edward Dymock, ) V. Pres'ts.  
Dr. John R. Purnell, )  
Gordon M. Handy, Esq. Cor. Sec.  
George Hudson, Esq. Secretary.  
E. Matthews, Treasurer.

#### MANAGERS.

Dr. T. R. P. Spence, Levi Nelson, A. D. Kellam, J. S. Nelson, Jas. LeCompt, C. Hazzard, James Allen, Wm. Ward, J. L. Vallandigham, J. W. Heath, John E. Hayward, J. P. Robin, Wm. G. Kellam.

The Postmaster General has appointed Dr. Ric'd C. Mason, of Virginia, the Treasurer and Chief Clerk of the Post office Department, in the room of the Reverend O. B. Brown, resigned.

SLAVE TRADE.—The British brig of war Cruiser, arrived at Havana on the 15th January with a prize schooner, having on board 340 slaves. Four vessels from Africa had arrived there in 12 days previous having landed their cargoes, consisting of 2300 human beings, on the coast, who were trotted up to the city.



From the Washington Telegraph

# RICHARD LAWRENCE.

Desiring to form an opinion for ourselves, we yesterday called at the jail, for the purpose of seeing and conversing with him. We ascertained that orders had been given that the guards should be doubled; that their muskets should be loaded; and that all intercourse with the prisoner was forbidden.

Denied access to the prisoner himself, we applied to his relations and acquaintances, and learn that he is the son of English parents, who emigrated to this city when he was a child that he was apprenticed to a painter (who is now practicing as a leech doctor) in this city, and who was examined as a witness on the trial; that he was remarkably industrious, sober, discreet, boy, and a kind and affectionate brother; that he formed an attachment to a young lady, and frequently told his sister that he would by his industry soon be enabled to buy a corner lot near her, and build on it a good house, when he would marry the object of his attachment—and with this view, he labored diligently day and night until he had by him about eight hundred dollars. He was disappointed—became extremely penurious—quit all employment—standing for hours in a little parlor gazing upon the spot which he had selected as his future residence.

His brother-in-law, with whom he lived, endeavored to persuade him to resume his work—he said that he would go to England; that he had something of great importance which demanded his presence, and in the fall of 1833 went to New York for the purpose of taking passage from that port. During the winter he returned, saying that he found the papers filled with notices of his contemplated enterprise, and that he could get no captain to take him on board. In the spring of 1834, he again went as far as Philadelphia, put up at the Mansion House, kept his room, or else would stand for hours on the porch, engaged in deep thought, without speaking to any one. After a few days he returned to Washington, and said that he found his purpose of going over to England was known that none of the Captains would consent to take him on board, but that he would soon have a vessel of his own—that he had engaged men who put all things right. About this time he became very quarrelsome, and his relatives were afraid to keep him in the house. His brother-in-law endeavored to persuade him to go to work, which he obstinately refused to do, saying that his hand would do no more work, that others might work, but as for him, he would soon have money enough. At length he committed an assault upon his sister, for which he was handed over to the officers of justice, and lodged in jail. The case was carried before the Grand Jury, at its late session, which has just closed, and after an examination of witnesses who knew him, the Grand Jury refused to find a bill against him, on the ground of his insanity. We further learn that he believes that he is the heir to the crown of England—and that he said that he was also entitled to the sword of America. To us it is manifest that it is a clear case of derangement, and that he had conceived a belief, that if he could kill the President, he could then seize upon the power of the United States to enforce his claims upon the crown of England. So much for our explanation of this affair.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have thought it advisable, for the entire satisfaction of our readers, and to put at rest finally and forever the question of this man's sanity, to invite from the Physicians who examined him the expression of an opinion on that point. For which purpose we addressed to them the following letter:—

Washington, Feb. 7, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:

We have heard regrets expressed that your report on Lawrence's case, in all other respects highly satisfactory, did not express, in direct terms, your own opinions respecting his sanity or insanity. Doubtless you supposed his conversation, as reported by you, was sufficiently decisive on that point; but we incline to think that a direct statement of your opinion would be satisfactory to the public, if you perceive no reason for withholding it.

Very respectfully, yours

GALES & SEATON.

To Doctors CAUSIN and SEWALL. To this letter we have received the following reply which settles the question:—

Washington, Feb. 7, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:

We have received your note of

this morning, and in reply beg leave to remark, that the Report which we made to the Marsh. of our interview with Lawrence, contained such facts as we supposed would have superseded the necessity of expressing an opinion on the subject of his sanity; but as some disappointment has been expressed by the public at our not having done so, we therefore do not hesitate to state as our opinion that this unfortunate man is labouring under extensive mental hallucination upon some subjects.

Very respectfully, your

obedient servants,

NATHL P. CAUSIN.

THOMAS SEWALL.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

### House of Delegates.

Tuesday, February 3, 1835.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported a bill, entitled, an act to require Justices of the Peace to compute the time for the stay of Execution under superseas, from the rendition of the judgment;

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

Mr. Williams reported a bill, entitled, an act to divide Worcester County, into school districts, to regulate the distribution of the Free School Fund of said county, and for the promotion of education therein;

Which was read the first time, and

On motion of Mr. Williams, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Teackle presented sundry memorials and petitions of a number of persons of different counties, setting forth the depressed condition of the agricultural and other great interests of this State, and praying the establishment of a Monetary Institution, upon an enlarged and liberal plan, for increasing the supply of circulating medium, to promote industry and enterprise, and for the general accommodation of the people;

Which was read and referred to the committee appointed on the subject of a Real Estate Bank.

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1835.

Mr. Pratt reported a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of the securities for the appearance of insolvent petitioners within this State;

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, an act to authorize the levy courts of Somerset and Worcester counties, to purchase a ferry boat for the use of Stephen's or Pollitt's Ferry, between Somerset and Worcester counties, and to regulate the letting out of said ferry.

Also, the bill, entitled, an act to provide for the building of a Court House in Worcester county; severally endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Ricard presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Kent county on the evils resulting from the present license law of this State, and praying an amendment thereto,

Which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Orrick, the committee on Insolvency, inquire into the expediency of amending the insolvent laws of this State, so that all persons availing themselves of the benefits of said laws, shall not be exempt from the payment of arrears due for boarding, lodging, and washing, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Thursday, Feb. 5, 1835.

Mr. Kirby, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kent and Q. Annes counties, praying that the constitution may be so altered, as to make the Senate in future elected by the people,

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Kirby, Roberts, of Queen Annes, Burchenal, Turner of Calvert, Dulany, Worthington and McMahon.

Saturday, Feb. 7th.

Mr. Merrick obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law in relation to last wills and testaments. Ordered, That Messrs. Merrick, Annan, and Ricard, report the same.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Somerset, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, from the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled an act to amend the law in relation to distress for rent, so far as to require the landlord to make oath of the amount of rent claimed to be due.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Somerset, said bill was laid on the table.

and made the order of the day for Tuesday week next, the 17th February.

The clerk of the Council delivered a communication from the Executive, which is as follows:

### Executive Department.

Annapolis, Feb. 7th 1835. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 2d January last, calling upon the Governor and Council for any information in their possession, relative to the progress made in the revision and collation of the laws of this state, as required by a resolution passed at December session, 1825, No. 95 and what prospects there are of the early completion of said work.

In answer to the call made upon us in this order, we regret to state that we are unable to furnish the House of Delegates with any information on this subject additional to that contained in the official communication from this department laid before both branches of the legislature, on the 1st day January 1834.

We have the honor to be, With the highest respect, Your obedient servants,

JAMES THOMAS

Which was read and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hughes, Hambleton, of Talbot, Jones of Somerset, Jones of Baltimore, Gaither, Brengle and Ely.

Monday, Feb. 9th.

Mr. Duvall presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for the establishment of a bank to be called the Real Estate Bank;

Which was read and referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. Duvall obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the manner of punishing free persons of color in this state, for petit larceny, assaults and battery, and other small and trifling offences;

Ordered, That Messrs. Duvall, Ely and Dudley report the same;

Mr. Annan obtained leave to bring in a bill, supplementary to the act, entitled, an act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court;

Ordered, That Messrs. Annan, Burchenal, and Jones of Somerset, report the same.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, asked leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act relative to the selling and removal of negro slaves;

Which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, made an unfavorable report upon the bill reported by Mr. Merrick, entitled, an act to alter the mode of compensating clerks of the county courts, and registers of wills, in the several counties of this State.

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

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported a bill, entitled, an act relative to the selling and removal of negro slaves.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill, entitled, an act to amend the law in relation to last wills and testaments.

And, Mr. Brengle reported a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805;

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

## IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1835

The bill entitled, a further additional supplement to an act entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers, passed by the Senate on yesterday, was returned to the House of Delegates.

The bill entitled, an act to provide for building a Court House in Worcester county, was passed by the Senate.

Mr. Wilson from the committee to which was referred the bill, entitled an act to authorize the levy courts of Somerset and Worcester counties, to purchase a ferry boat, for the use of Stephen's or Pollitt's Ferry, between Somerset and Worcester counties, and to regulate the letting out of said ferry, reported in favorable thereon.

It was read the second, and by special order the third time, passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

Thursday, Feb. 5th.

On motion of Mr. Mayer The bill entitled, A further sup-

plement to the act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

Was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Mayer Leave was granted to the committee on judicial proceedings, to prepare and report a bill, to be entitled, An act, to extend to the High Court of Chancery, and the several County Courts sitting as courts of equity, jurisdiction in cases of divorce.

On motion of Mr. Mayer Leave was granted to the committee on judicial proceedings, to prepare and report a bill, to be entitled, an act, concerning the amendment of judicial proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Mayer, The bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act, directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them,

Was read the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

Mr. Mayer from the committee on judicial proceedings, to which the leave was granted, reported a bill, entitled, An act, to extend to the high court of chancery, and the several county courts sitting as courts of equity, jurisdiction, in cases of divorces.

Which was read the first time. On motion of Mr. Mayer Leave was granted to the committee on judicial proceedings, to prepare and report a bill, to be entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to define and enlarge the powers of courts of equity.

Mr. Mayer from the committee on judicial proceedings, to which the leave was granted, reported a bill, entitled, An act, concerning ejectments.

February 6, 1835. Mr. Mayer from the committee to which the leave was granted, reported a bill, entitled, an act relating to the importation of passengers.

Which was read the first time. Mr. Mayer from the committee on judicial proceedings, to which the leave was granted, reported a bill, entitled, an act to regulate the proceedings of foreign importations within this state.

February 7, 1835. On motion of Mr. Montgomery The bill entitled, an act relating to the trial of ejectment causes in this state.

Was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

It was accordingly engrossed, and on motion of Mr. Montgomery read the third time by special order, passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

The bill entitled, an act concerning ejectments,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

It was accordingly engrossed, and on motion of Mr. Mayer, read the third time by special order, passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Montgomery from the committee to which the leave was granted, reported a bill entitled a further supplement to the act entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805.

Which was read the first time.

LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) } January 9, 1835 }

By an officer of the Army, from Fort Gibson, we are informed that Major Armstrong had settled the preliminaries of a treaty with the Osage Indians, and that it was to have been signed on the 1st instant. The provisions of the treaty are said to be highly advantageous to the Government, and liberal to the Indians.—Advocate.

LEAD.

According to a writer in a late number of the Galena Advertiser, the total quantity of Lead made at the mines of Missouri and Illinois, from the 20th of September 1833, to the 30th of September 1834, was between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 pounds. The mines of Missouri are private property, and hence an accurate estimate cannot be made.

A student at law, the other evening, being behind the bar of a hotel, and in an acquaintance who came in, "I'm admitted to the bar you see" "Yes" replied the other and if I mistake not, you've done up considerable practice, too."

N. Y. Trans.

Propensity of birds. At the recent fire in Spring street, at the recent convey of pigeons was observed, a ring over the flames at a height, presenting a beautiful appearance, resembling that of gold, caused by the reflection of the light below. For several minutes they were seen darting in every direction, as if at a loss where to wend their passage. At last they were noticed to follow the propensity ascribed to birds by naturalists, and plunged one by one, into the flames, where they perished.

Com. Advertiser.

The inhabitants of the land of Natal wear caps or bounets, from six to ten inches high, composed of the fat of oxen. They then gradually anoint the head with a pure grease, which, mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives.

A Philadelphia paper says, there is residing in that city, a man who was one of the first sailors in the American revolution. He was taken prisoner and lodged on board the Jersey prison ship, and that when it came to be his turn to be discharged, he put an American officer in his chest and conveyed him on shore in open day, while the centinels and officers were on duty; had he been discovered his life would have been the forfeit. Yet this man, in old age, is neglected by Government.

## NOTICE.

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

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

February 17, 1835.

## MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County. } DECEMBER TERM, 1834. }

ON application of William Stevens, and David Stevens, Executors of Levi Stevens, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that they give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof—and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly and correctly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 15th day of January 1835.

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

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Worcester County have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Levi Stevens, 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 subscribers on or before the 25th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 15th of January 1835.

WILLIAM STEVENS, & DAVID STEVENS, executors of Levi Stevens deceased.

February 17, 1835.

PETEL W. HALEY, vs. Feneta G. Davis, and others.

Worcester County Court. Nov. Term 1834—Feb. 9 1835.

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

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

True copy. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

February 17, 1835.

Magistrate's Bl.

For sale at the



the petition of  
in the matter of **DUER**.  
Rt. of Anna Maria Boyer,  
neg. others, infant children of  
Francis A. Boyer, deceased.  
**ORDERED** by Worcester County  
Court, sitting as a Court of  
Equity, this fifteenth day of Novem-  
ber in the year of our Lord eighteen  
hundred and thirty four, That the  
report of sales, made by Irving  
Spence this day as Trustee, be rat-  
ified and confirmed, unless cause to  
the contrary be shown on or before  
the second day of next May Term.  
Provided a copy of this order be  
published once a week for three  
successive weeks before the said  
second day of next Term.  
The report states the amount of  
sales under the said decree to be six  
hundred and seventy three dollars  
and seventy five cents.  
Test,  
**JOHN C. HANDY,**  
Clerk.  
True copy,  
Test, **J. C. HANDY,**  
Clerk.  
February 10, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
DECEMBER TERM, 1834.  
ON application of William Stevens,  
and David Stevens, Executors of Levi  
Stevens, late of Worcester County  
deceased. It is ordered that they  
give the notice required by law  
warning creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's es-  
tate, with the vouchers thereof—and  
that they cause the same to be published  
once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks in a newspaper  
printed in Worcester County.  
In testimony that the above is truly  
copied from the minutes of  
the proceedings of the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester  
County. I have hereto set my  
hand and affixed the public seal of my  
office this 13th day of January 1835.  
**L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills**  
for Worcester County.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscribers of Worcester  
County hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County in  
Maryland, letters of Administration  
on the personal estate of Levi Williams,  
late of said county deceased. All per-  
sons having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers there-  
of to the subscribers on or before the  
25th of December next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given  
under our hands this 13th of January  
1835.  
**WILLIAM STEVENS, & DAVID  
STEVENS,** executors of Levi Stevens  
deceased.  
January 20, 1835.

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of  
Somerset county, on the 16th inst. by  
Arthur Lankford a justice of the peace  
and county a negro man named **Major  
Hut**, who says he is freeborn, and  
served his time with Mr. John Wil-  
liams of Worcester county. He is  
about 6 feet high, and says he is 50  
years of age, but he does not appear  
to be over 35 or 40. His owner is  
requested to come forward and make  
good his claim, or the negro will be  
discharged according to law.  
**S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.**  
Jan. 27 1835.

**MARYLAND.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
DECEMBER TERM, 1834.  
ON application of Thomas Moore,  
Administrator of Walton Gray, late of  
Worcester County deceased. It is  
ordered that he give the Notice re-  
quired by law, warning creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased's estate, with the vouchers  
thereof, and that he cause the same to  
be published once in each week for the  
space of three successive weeks in a  
newspaper printed in Worcester County.  
In testimony that the above is truly  
copied from the minutes of  
the proceedings of the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County. I  
have hereto set my hand and affixed  
the public seal of my office this 13th  
day of January, 1835.  
**L. P. Spence, Reg. of Wills**  
for Worcester County.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber of Worcester  
County hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Daniel Rowley,  
late of said county dec'd. All persons  
having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber on or before the 12th of  
November next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate. Given under my hand  
and seal this 13th day of January, 1835.  
**SARAH A. ROWLEY,**  
Administrator of Daniel Rowley  
deceased.  
January 20, 1835.

**NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber of Worcester  
County hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of James R. Ware,  
late of said county dec'd. All per-  
sons having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber on or before the 10th  
of December next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all ben-  
efit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand and seal this 13 day of  
January 1835.  
**JOHN T. TAYLOR, Administra-**  
tor of James R. Ware, deceased.  
January 20 1835.

**MARYLAND.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
DECEMBER TERM, 1834.  
ON application of John T. Taylor,  
Administrator of James R. Ware, late  
of Worcester County deceased. It is  
ordered that he give the Notice re-  
quired by law, warning creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased's estate, with the vouchers  
thereof, and that he cause the same to  
be published once in each week for the  
space of three successive weeks in a  
newspaper printed in Worcester County.  
In testimony that the above is truly  
copied from the minutes of  
the proceedings of the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County. I  
have hereto set my hand and affixed  
the public seal of my office this 13th  
day of January, 1835.  
**L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills**  
for Worcester County.

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County hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Daniel Rowley,  
late of said County dec'd. All persons  
having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber on or before the 12th of  
November next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate. Given under my hand  
and seal this 13th day of January, 1835.  
**SARAH A. ROWLEY,**  
Administrator of Daniel Rowley  
deceased.  
January 20, 1835.

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County hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Daniel Rowley,  
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having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof to  
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November next, they may otherwise  
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January 20, 1835.

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the personal estate of Daniel Rowley,  
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having claims against the said de-  
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January 20, 1835.

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having claims against the said de-  
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the same with the vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber on or before the 12th of  
November next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate. Given under my hand  
and seal this 13th day of January, 1835.  
**SARAH A. ROWLEY,**  
Administrator of Daniel Rowley  
deceased.  
January 20, 1835.

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

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

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

**DISSOLUTION.**

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

The subscriber presents his ac-  
knowledgments to his many friends  
and customers, for the patronage  
extended to the late firm, and in-  
forms them, that he will continue  
the business as heretofore, at the  
well known stand, formerly occu-  
pied by Martin, Duffield and Cluff,  
where he hopes by renewed atten-  
tion to business, to merit a continu-  
ance of favour.  
**WM. P. MILBY.**  
Snow-hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

**SID REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on  
the night of the 27th ult., an indentured negro boy,  
named **LEONARD ARMWOOD**, 19 years and  
six months old, about 5 ft. 7 or 8 inches high,  
he has a down look when spoken to, had on  
when he went away a new fustian coat and  
pastaloons, an old hat &c, took with him  
an old fustian roundabout and some small  
clothes; I can read, write and cipher;  
he has some knowledge of Geography. He  
writes his name Leonard J. Armwood, he is  
a great talker, sings clear and pretends to be  
very religious. He is very subtle and had  
land his plan to take some negro slaves along  
with him, and has wrote to his sister, who is  
at New York to inform him thereof, he is  
calculated to do considerable harm, I expect  
he has gone to Ephraim Morrey's below Prince-  
cess Anne, who married his sister, or to his  
grandfather's Daniel Armwood, near Mr.  
John Williams' Reg. in order to get a passage  
to New York. All persons are hereby fore-  
warned of harbouring or entertaining such  
boy, and all masters or owners of vessels are  
hereby forewarned of conveying him away at  
their peril. Any person who may take up  
said boy and deliver him to me at Snow-hill,  
or Salisbury, shall have the above reward.  
**JAMES ROUND**  
February 3, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
DECEMBER TERM, 1834.  
ON application of Sarah A. Rowley,  
Administratrix of Daniel Rowley late  
of Worcester county dec'd. It is order-  
ed that she give the notice required by  
law, warning creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's es-  
tate, with the vouchers thereof, and  
that she cause the same to be published  
once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks in a newspaper  
printed in Worcester County.  
In testimony that the above is truly  
copied from the minutes of  
the proceedings of the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester  
County. I have hereto set my hand  
and affixed the public seal of my  
office this 13th day January, 1835.  
**L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills**  
for Worcester county.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber of Worcester  
County hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County, in  
Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Daniel Rowley,  
late of said County dec'd. All persons  
having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber on or before the 12th of  
November next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate. Given under my hand  
and seal this 13th day of January, 1835.  
**SARAH A. ROWLEY,**  
Administratrix of Daniel Rowley  
deceased.  
January 20, 1835.

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late of said County dec'd. All persons  
having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber on or before the 12th of  
November next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate. Given under my hand  
and seal this 13th day of January, 1835.  
**SARAH A. ROWLEY,**  
Administratrix of Daniel Rowley  
deceased.  
January 20, 1835.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
IN  
Chancery;  
IN  
Worcester  
County court,  
vs.  
William Parker, BILL, &c.  
BY virtue of a decree passed in  
the above named cause, the un-  
dersigned Trustee named and ap-  
pointed by said decree, will proceed  
to sell to the highest and best bidder  
on SATURDAY the seventh day  
of March next, in the town of  
Salisbury, at the tavern house of  
Mr. Benjamin I. Dashiell, all the  
right, title, interest, and estate of the  
said William Parker, of in and to  
the following real estate, mentioned  
in the proceedings, or so much  
thereof as may be sufficient accord-  
ing to the prayer of the Bill filed in  
the said cause—viz: all the right of  
the said William, to a tract or part  
of a tract of land called

**"Conclusion,"**  
containing one hundred and fifty  
acres more or less, and a tract or  
part of a tract called  
"Partnership," or "Partnership,"  
containing sixty one acres more or  
less, situate, lying and being in  
Worcester County, and which were  
conveyed to the said Elisha Parker,  
deceased, by the said Wm. Parker,  
by deeds bearing date the 10th day  
of June 1823.  
THE term of sale will be a cred-  
it of twelve months, the purchaser,  
or purchasers giving bond or bonds  
to the said Trustee, for the purchase  
money, with good security, to be  
approved of the Trustee. Sale to  
commence at two o'clock P. M.  
**ELISHA P. PARKER,**  
Trustee.  
February 10, 1835.

**Great Literary Enterprise.**  
Prospectus of two new Volumes  
OF  
**WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.**  
The "Select Circulating Library"  
has been for some time fairly clas-  
sed amongst the established period-  
ical publications of the country, hav-  
ing obtained a credit and circula-  
tion unprecedented, when the price  
is considered, this certainly, by al-  
lowing greater freedom to our ef-  
forts, is calculated to render them  
at once strenuous and more effect-  
ual. The objects that Waldie's Li-  
brary had in view, was the dissem-  
ination of good new books every  
where at the cheapest possible rates,  
and experience has proved that a  
year's subscription will pay for  
on: hundred and sixty six dollars  
worth of books at the London pri-  
ces.

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

The objects the Library had in view  
were fully detailed in the prospectus;  
the following extracts from that intro-  
ductory paper will prove the spirit of  
that liberality in which the work was  
undertaken, and also that we have had  
no occasion to deviate from the origi-  
nal plan.  
Extract from the original Prospectus.  
In presenting to the public a peri-  
odical, entirely new in its character,  
it will be expected that the publisher  
should describe his plan and the objects  
he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United  
States a numerous population, with  
literary tastes, now are scattered over  
a large space, and who distant from the  
localities whence books and literary  
information emanate, feel themselves  
at a great loss for that mental food  
which education has fitted them to en-  
joy. Books are cheap in our principles  
cities, but in the interior they cannot  
be procured as soon as published, nor  
without considerable expense. To sup-  
ply this desideratum is the design of  
the present undertaking, the chief ob-  
ject of which emphatically is, to make  
good reading cheaper, and to put it in

a form that will bring it to every man's  
door.  
Books cannot be sent by mail, while  
the "Select Circulating Library" may  
be received at the most distant post  
office in the Union, in from fifteen to  
25 days after it is published, at a lit-  
tle more expense than newspaper pos-  
tage; or in other words before a book  
could be bound in Philadelphia, our  
subscribers in the most distant states  
may be perusing it in their parlours.  
To elucidate the advantages of the  
"Select Circulating Library" such as  
we propose, it is only necessary to  
compare it with some other publica-  
tions. Take the Waverly novels for  
example, the Chronicles of the Canon-  
gate occupy 2 volumes; which are sold  
at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be  
readily contained in 5 numbers of this  
periodical, at an expense of fifty cents,  
postage included! So that more than  
three times the quantity of literary  
matter can be supplied for the same  
money by adopting the newspaper  
source of circulation. But we con-  
sider transmission by mail, and the early  
receipt of the new book, as a most dis-  
tinguished feature of the publication.  
Distant subscribers will be placed on  
a footing with those nearer at hand,  
and will be supplied at their own  
homes with equal to about Fifty Vol-  
umes of the common London novel  
size for Five Dollars.

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

The publisher confidently assures  
the heads of families, that they need  
have no dread of introducing their "Se-  
lect Circulating Library" into the do-  
mestic circle, as the gentleman who  
has undertaken the Editorial duties, to  
literary tastes and habits adds a due  
sense of the responsibility he assumes  
in catering for an extended and moral  
community, and of the consequences,  
deliberate or otherwise, that will fol-  
low the dissemination of noxious or  
wholesome mental aliment. His sit-  
uation and engagements afford him pec-  
uliar advantages and facilities for the  
selection of books. The additional channels created by ag-  
encies at London, Liverpool, and Edin-  
burgh, warrant the proprietor in guar-  
anteeing a faithful execution of the li-  
terary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate  
on the general advantages and conven-  
ience which such a publication pre-  
sents to people of literary pursuits  
wherever located but more particu-  
larly to those who reside in retired sit-  
uations—they are so obvious that the  
first glance cannot fail to flash convic-  
tion of its eligibility.

**TERMS.**  
"The Select Circulating Library" is  
printed weekly on a double medium  
sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages  
with three columns on each, and mailed  
with great care so as to carry with  
perfect safety to the most distant post  
office.  
It is printed and finished with the  
same care and accuracy as book work.  
The whole fifty two numbers form two  
volumes well worth preservation, of  
416 pages each equal in quantity to  
1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's  
Cyclopaedia. Each volume is ac-  
companied with a Title-page and In-  
dex.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty two  
numbers of 16 pages each, a price at which  
it cannot be obtained unless extensively pat-  
ronized. Payment at all times in ad-  
vance.  
Agents who procure five subscribers, shall  
have a receipt in full by remitting the pub-  
lisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation  
for a larger number. This arrangement is  
made to increase the circulation to an extent  
which will make it an object to pay agents  
liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus  
procure the work for \$4.00 by uniting in their  
remittances.  
Subscribers, living near agents, may pay  
their subscriptions to them; those otherwise  
situated may remit the amount to the subscri-  
ber at his expense, if payment is made in  
money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrange-  
ments are all made for the fulfilment of our  
part of the contract.  
Subscribers' names should be immediately  
forwarded, in order that the publisher may  
know how many to print of the forthcoming  
volumes.

**ADAM WALDIE.**  
No. 207, Chesnut street, Basement story of  
Mrs. Swann's Philadelphia House.  
Philadelphia, Nov. 1834.

**Maryland.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
DECEMBER TERM, 1834.  
On application of James Dirickson,  
Administrator (with a copy of the will  
annexed) of Josiah Cropper, late of  
Worcester County deceased. It is or-  
dered that he give the notice required  
by law, warning creditors to exhibit  
their claims against the said deceased's  
estate, with the vouchers thereof & that  
he cause the same to be published once  
in each week for the space of three  
successive weeks in a newspaper pub-  
lished in Worcester County.  
In testimony that the above is truly  
copied from the minutes of  
the proceedings of the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester  
County. I have hereto set my hand  
and affixed the public seal of my office  
this 13th day of January 1835.  
**L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills**  
for Worcester County.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber of Worcester  
County hath obtained from the Orphans  
Court of Worcester County, in Mary-  
land, letters of Administration (with  
a copy of the will annexed) on the  
personal estate of Josiah Cropper, late  
of said county deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said de-  
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber on or before the 21st day  
of August next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate. Given under my  
hand and seal this 13th day of January  
1835.  
**JAMES DIRICKSON, Adminis-**  
trator, with a copy of the will annexed  
of Josiah Cropper, deceased.  
January 20, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
DECEMBER TERM, 1834.  
ON application of Littleton Dryden,  
Administrator (with a copy of the will  
annexed) of Hambleton Bayley, late of  
Worcester County dec'd. It is order-  
ed that he give the Notice required by  
law, warning creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's es-  
tate, 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 newspa-  
per printed in Worcester County.  
In testimony that the above is truly  
copied from the minutes of  
the proceedings of the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester  
County. I have hereto set my hand  
and affixed the public seal of my  
office this 13th day of January, 1835.  
**L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills**  
for Worcester county.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber of Worcester  
County hath obtained from the Orphans  
Court of Worcester County, in Md.  
letters of Administration (with a copy of  
the will annexed) on the personal estate  
of Hamb. Bayley, late of said county  
dec'd. All persons having claims against  
the said dec'd. are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same with the vouchers thereof  
to the subscriber on or before the 22nd  
day of July next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate. Given under my hand  
and seal this 13th day of January 1835;  
**LITTLETON DRYDEN, Adminis-**  
trator (with a copy of the will annex-  
ed.) of Hambleton Bayley, deceased.  
January 20, 1835.

**Maryland.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
DECEMBER TERM, 1834.  
ON application of John T. Taylor,  
Administrator of James R. Ware, late  
of Worcester County deceased. It is  
ordered that he give the Notice re-  
quired by law, warning creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased's estate, with the vouchers  
thereof, and that he cause the same to  
be published once in each week for the  
space of three successive weeks in a  
newspaper printed in Worcester County.  
In testimony that the above is truly  
copied from the minutes of  
the proceedings of the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester  
County. I have hereto set my hand  
and affixed the public seal of my  
office this 13th day of January, 1835.  
**L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills**  
for Worcester county.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber of Worcester  
County hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County, in  
Md. letters of Administration (with a  
copy of the will annexed) on the per-  
sonal estate of James R. Ware, late  
of said county dec'd. All persons having  
claims against the said dec'd. are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same with the  
vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or  
before the 10th of December next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand and seal this 13 day of  
January 1835.  
**JOHN T. TAYLOR, Administra-**  
tor of James R. Ware, deceased.  
January 20 1835.

**MARYLAND.**  
Orphans Court of Worcester County,  
DECEMBER TERM, 1834.  
ON application of John T. Taylor,  
Administrator of James R. Ware, late  
of Worcester County deceased. It is  
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space of three successive weeks in a  
newspaper printed in Worcester County.  
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Md. letters of Administration (with a  
copy of the will annexed) on the per-  
sonal estate of James R. Ware, late  
of said county dec'd. All persons having  
claims against the said dec'd. are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same with the  
vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or  
before the 10th of December next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from  
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ordered that he give the Notice re-  
quired by law, warning creditors to  
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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.  
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copied from the minutes of  
the proceedings of the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester  
County. I have hereto set my hand  
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**L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills**  
for Worcester county.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
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County hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Worcester County, in  
Md. letters of Administration (with a  
copy of the will annexed) on the per-  
sonal estate of James R. Ware, late  
of said county dec'd. All persons having  
claims against the said dec'd. are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same with the  
vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or  
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all benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
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**JOHN T. TAYLOR, Administra-**  
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In testimony that the above is truly  
copied from the minutes of  
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phans Court of Worcester  
County. I have hereto set my hand  
and affixed the public seal of my  
office this 13th day of January, 1835.  
**L. P. Spence**







cusly towards the tiger and struck his sword into the tiger's breast.—Enraged beyond all measure, the wild beast collected all his strength, and with a violent effort, fixing one of his hind legs upon the edge of the cliff he seized Wharton by the thigh. The heroic man still preserved his fortitude; he grasped the trunk of a tree with his left hand, to steady and support himself, while, with his right, he wrenched and violently turned the sword that was still in the breast of the tiger. All this was the work of an instant. The Indians, Frank, and myself, hastened to his assistance, but Lincoln who was already at his side, had seized Wharton's gun, which lay near the ground, and struck so powerful a blow with the butt end upon the head of the tiger, that the animal, stunned and overpowered, let go his hold, and fell back into the abyss.

Edin Literary Jour.

#### From the New York Mirror. REMINISCENCES.

OF THE LATE WAR.

There is no truth more solemn than that which is found in the maxim, 'that History does not revise her record until error, prejudice and falsehood have had their run.' It is painful to think of the fact, that but few get justice done them at any time. Some are over rated, and some are under rated, and not a few entirely neglected. We are happy to hear that a society is about being formed in this city to collect the minute history of the revolutionary and last war, and to give it to the public for digestion and reflection, in doing honor to the enlightened and the brave. A host of little gems are scattered through our history, which, if strung together, or properly set with taste, would throw a lustre over the genius of the country hitherto unknown. Among these we will mention a brilliant affair, achieved by a few spirited young men, on the night of the twenty seventh of November, 1812, opposite Black Rock. The details of this exploit have never been given by those who have pretended to write the history of the war of 1812. In all probability this neglect arose from the cloud that rested, and still rests, over Gen. Smith's fame who at that time commanded that department of our northern army; but the fact is certain, that a small band of sailors and soldiers did at the hour of midnight, make a descent upon the enemy's strong hold, take their commanding officer prisoner, spike their guns and burn their barracks. There were twelve naval officers in this exploit, nine of whom were killed or wounded in that night, and but few of them remain to demand justice from their countrymen, who are always willing to render it, when convinced that the meritorious have been neglected by accident or oversight.

On the morning of the 27th of Nov. 1812, instructions were given by Gen. Smythe to the several naval officers embraced in the expedition, to select a certain number of batteaux, and to muffle the oars, etc. preparatory to an attack upon the enemy's frontier, opposite Black Rock. The orders were no sooner communicated, than they were promptly obeyed to the letter. It is not possible to depict the anxious faces, and the unusual bustle of preparation that day. At about half past 11 at night, directions were issued for all hands to assemble in an old shed, a fragile superstructure, which stood on the margin of the creek, and near its confluence with the lake. On hearing the summons all immediately repaired to the place appointed, where they beheld Gen. Smythe, the most prominent personage in the assembly, he having taken an elevated position. He was surrounded by about one hundred and fifty officers and men. The general, with great gravity of countenance, blended with an unusual impressiveness of manner, exhorted all to do their duty—portraying in glowing colors the dangers and difficulties to be encountered; the extreme urgency of instant action and the glory that would follow. The naval commander then addressed a few brief words of encouragement to the officers designated to command the boats, as well as to their respective crews. The meeting terminated. Every one repaired with alacrity to his station—Never did men seem more eager to engage the enemy, notwithstanding their aversion to the element they had to pass to reach their foe—When the word was passed all ready, the boats proceeded in regular procession, about a mile and a half along shore, so as to wear the southern extremity of the island, and gain, at the same time, sufficient way to counteract the effect of

the current in reaching the intended point of attack. It was a lovely night, not a cloud perceptible in the firmament, but so intensely cold that cloaks were by no means uncomfortable, notwithstanding the additional hamper of pistols, muskets and boarding spikes. There was not a ripple to be seen on the water, and every thing around them was as placid and serene as the surface on which they moved. When the party had gained the starting point, the boats gradually edged away just stemming the stream.

The moment they had reached the middle of the lake, the moon, which was majestically waning in the west either disclosed to the enemy shadows playing in her beams, or the progressive silence of the sound of the dipping oars alarmed their fears. The nearest sentinel called out, 'Who goes there?' no reply was given. But the order was, 'silence! reserve your fire and pull away. The strokes were now renewed, with redoubled energy; another instant, and the question of 'who goes there?' was repeated, along the whole line of our outposts, followed by a brisk, running fire. The drums commenced beating, and a martial force stood ready to encounter their assailants the moment they touched the British shores. All hands sprang simultaneously into the water, giving, at the same time, three cheers, pouring a volley of musketry upon the enemy, which was followed with a rush with pistols and boarding pikes. The foe was panic struck, believing that the general with his legions was coming to plant his immortal standard upon their soil. The enemy was soon repelled from his position. Our sailors and soldiers then rushed towards the fort or breast-work, where they dislodged the enemy, spiked their cannon, and set fire to the barracks.

Our men drove a party to their barns, and destroyed their horses and cattle, the execution of which occupied but a brief space of time, being as instantaneous as decisive. Sailors, when acting as volunteers in roving expeditions, are unwilling to be controlled by military regulations, consequently do not observe the precision necessary to concert movements. They know not withstanding, how to reach and subdue an enemy, and that by the shortest

Sission predicted that they should never return.—Waits, poor fellow! was discovered stretched upon the ground, mortally wounded. He called Midshipman, now Captain Stephens to his aid, and requested his assistance, but while in the act of fulfilling the request, he was wounded, consequently obliged to abandon Waits to his fate. Lieut. Wragg received the point of a bayonet in his body from an American soldier, by mistake, but his extreme corpulence shielded him from any serious effects. Midshipman Brailsford was also wounded in the leg. Sailing master Sission was shot by a musket ball near the groin, and expired three days subsequent to the action. Midshipman John H. Graham of the city of New York, was wounded in the leg while entering the burning barracks to seize prisoners, and would have perished but for the timely assistance of a hearted sailor, who, at the hazard of his life threw young Graham on his shoulder and took him to the boat. The British commanding officer at the fort was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. He was conveyed to the American camp, and excited the sympathies of the whole army.

All the American officers and soldiers who were not slain, effected a retreat, excepting a few soldiers under captain King. The next morning General Smythe embarked his disposable force, with the apparent design of fulfilling his high destinies, set forth in his proclamation; but after some manœuvring, he issued his order for disembarking. The whole army felt disgraced.—They raved at first, and then cursed loud and deep, followed! as they returned to winter quarters. Gen. Smythe never again joined the army, but afterwards attempted to build his fame on literary labors, and made a flourishing of trumpets that he had discovered a key to unlock the mysteries of the Apocalypse; but this was justly ridiculed out of the world, and his literary and military glory sleep to gether.

It would only be an act of justice in our government to award a just measure of patronage to those brave men, who with such a small force achieved so gallant a deed, under such unfavorable circumstances, if any of them are living; but if they are gone beyond the reach of patronage or praise, a just remembrance

of what they have done for their country, belongs to the inheritance they have left to their children or kindred.

#### THE TUILLERIES.

From "Letters from Europe," by WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Tuilleries is a magnificent structure, worthy the greatness and glory of the country. It is three stories in height, and about 700 feet in length. It consists of five different pavilions, with intervening buildings connecting them together. The front presents, what at first view seems an incongruous association of five different orders of architecture, although, on more careful attention to the different parts of the building, you discover that they are not blended, and that the decorations of each are in the best taste, and of the most exquisite execution. The centre pavilion is surmounted by a lofty dome, on which is seen the tri-colored flag of France. The palace was founded by Catherine de Medici, who prosecuted the work with great industry, until recollecting that it was situated in the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and being under the influence of a superstitious apprehension, that the name of St. Germain was ominous to her, she suddenly relinquished it. It was enlarged by Henry, 4th and Louis 13th, and completed by Louis 14th. It was not the magnificence of the palace which interested me so much while I traversed the pavement's around it, as the all engrossing reflections arising from the tenancy of it by the unhappy Louis 16th, and the bold yet cautious possession of it by Bonaparte as Consul. The gradual establishment of Bonaparte's Court: the grief with which Josephine viewed the overwhelming increase of his wealth and power and glory; the decay of her domestic happiness; the relentless workings of that ambition which urged Napoleon to demand a divorce from a woman whom he dearly loved—the pitiful subservency of the church which pronounced it at his bidding—the noble magnanimity and resignation with which the wife, after a fierce struggle, yielded to the demands made, as she thought, by the inexorable destiny of Napoleon—the arrival of the new Empress—the acclamations of the idolatrous Parisians on the birth of the young King of Rome, sent by Providence, as they thought, to cement forever the dynasty of Napoleon; the acclamations of the same crowd when the founder of this destiny fled before his pursuers, and an expelled and long persecuted race were restored to these Courts; the strong arm of foreign powers, the enthusiasm with which successively the restored was expelled, and the expelled Napoleon restored to the proud residence of Kings; the stirring history of the hundred days; the sinking of the star of Napoleon's power forever; and the successive revolutions which have caused the Tuilleries again to receive tenants chosen in a moment of popular excitement, and holding their possession by a tenure so precarious as the fickle will of this versatile people. Who could look at the Tuilleries when such a throng of reflections crowd upon his thoughts without interest? Oh who, thus looking at them, could covet the glory, or the wealth, or power of Royalty?

The principal entrance of the Court of the Tuilleries, is the grand triumphal arch erected by Napoleon, in 1806. It is built of beautiful marble, of the most correct proportions, and decorated with the most exquisite taste. I think I have nowhere seen a more beautiful monument. Its model was that of Septimius Severus, at Rome. It is sixty feet wide and forty-five feet high. It has one grand arch in the centre, fourteen feet wide, and one on each side eight and a half feet wide.—Each front has four Corinthian columns of Languedoc marble supporting figures of Graces. The roofs of the side arches are decorated with thunderbolts and branches of laurel and palm. Figures emblematic of Fame, adorn the roof of the grand arch. Beside these decorations, are groups representing the entry of Munich, the battle of Austerlitz, and the capitulation of Ulm. But the most splendid ornament of this arch was, as is said here, the statue of Napoleon, in a triumphal car drawn by four horses. The horses, which were of bronze were part of the spoils of conquest, having been taken by Napoleon from the great square of St. Marc, at Venice, and as if they were identified with the history of the transfer of power, had originally adorned the triumphal arch of Nero at Rome. The sad reverses of 1815 brought in turn the spoliation of the inspiring moment; the groups illustrative of Napoleon's victories were removed! His statue and car of victory were contemptuously buried from

the summit, the horses were restored to Austria, among her recaptured spoils, and in 1828 their place was supplied by a car of victory drawn by horses made after the models of those which were lost, and a figure emblematic of the Restoration. It remains to be added, that the triumphal arch was again made to correspond to the temper of the times, after the revolution of 1830. The representation of Napoleon's victories was restored, and the Genius of the Restoration was made to give place in the car to the Goddess of Victory. Thus completed, it is presumed that whatever may be the changes which the Tuilleries are heir to, this beautiful monument will be permitted to remain an appropriate entrance to the palace, and a proud monument of the glory of French arms.

Willis, in one of his letters containing a description of his passage across the Alps, introduces the following episode:

I was sitting by my English companion on a sledge in front of the hotel, enjoying the sunshine, when the diligence drove up, and six or eight young men alighted. One of them, walking up and down the road to get the cramp of a confined seat out of his legs, addressed a remark to us in English. We had neither of us seen him before, but we exclaimed simultaneously, as he turned away, 'That's an American.' 'How did you know he was not an Englishman?' I asked. 'Because said my friend, he spoke to us without as introduction and without a reason, an Englishman are not in the habit of doing, and because he ended his sentence with 'sir,' as no Englishman does except he is talking to an inferior, or wishes to insult you.' 'And how did you know it?' asked he. 'Partly by instinct,' I answered, 'but more because, though a traveller, he wears a new hat that cost ten dollars, and a new cloak that cost him fifty, (a peculiar American extravagance) because he made no inclination of his body either in addressing or leaving us, though his intention was to be civil, and because he used fine dictionary words to express a common idea, which, by the way, too, betrays his southern breeding. And, if you want other evidence, he has just asked the gentleman near him to ask the conductor something about his breakfast, and an American is the only man in the world that ventures to come abroad with at least French enough to keep himself from starving.'

It may appear ill natured to write down such criticisms on one's own countrymen; but the national peculiarities by which we are distinguished from foreigners, seemed so well defined in this instance, that I thought it worth mentioning. We found afterwards that our conjecture was right. His name and country were on the brass plate of his portmanteau in most legible letters, and I recognized it directly as the address of an amiable and excellent man, of whom I had once or twice heard in Italy, though I had never before happened to meet him. Three of the faults oftenest charged upon our countrymen, are over fine clothes, over fine words, over fine, or over free manners!

#### FACIAL ANGLE.

The facial angle has been used by Philosophers of the old school, by which to denote the relative amount of intellect possessed by different individuals, as well as different species of animals. It is, however, rejected by Phrenologists. It is the angle made by two lines, one of which is drawn from the bottom of the nose to the orifice of the ear—the other from the level of the upper jaw to the upper part of the forehead. It is found by observation that it is—

In Europeans,	75 to 85
American Indians,	73
Africans,	70
Ourang Outangs,	65
Monkeys,	57
Dogs,	40
Horse,	23

A Suffolk paper gives the following paragraph:—'Late was married at Swelling, after a courtship of more than fifty years, Charles Cook, bachelor, to Sarah, spinster. This happy pair was born, bred, and upwards of seventy years breathed the pure, the unsophisticated air of Swelling, in a high, deep, strong and sonorous.

#### Counterfeit Gold.

Large quantities of five dollar gold pieces are in circulation. A friend of ours took two yesterday, neither of which would be observed from their general appearance. To us they had every appearance of the real gold coin.—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 3.

#### Indian Disturbances.

It seems that the Creek Indians have recently been killing the stock of the inhabitants of Randolph, Stewart, and Sumter counties. When remonstrated with by the whites, they replied by threats. On the 11th of this month, a party, consisting of about twenty whites, went in pursuit of a marauding party of Indians, about twenty in number. They met about fifteen miles from Lumpkin, a fight ensued in which five Indians were supposed to be killed, and two whites were wounded. The whites retreated. On the 18th, in Sumpter county, the Indians, probably to the number of 15 or 20, stole a negro lad and a pony, and were pursued by 20, or 25 whites, who overtook them about 25 miles from Lumpkin: a slight skirmish ensued, in which it was supposed that two or three Indians were killed. The negro had effected his escape, and the pony was recovered—though from the circumstances of the Indians occupying the swamp, the whites were obliged again to give back.

On the 26th, a small band of Indians (seven in number), headed by a white man, stole a negro man, who escaping the same day, informed the whites of the circumstance, who, to the number of eleven, went in pursuit, and came upon them in the 18th district of Stewart county about 15 miles from Lumpkin—another skirmish took place the Indians retreating, until they reached an ambuscade of their countrymen, of probably fifty men, who fired upon the pursuers, killing a Mr. Powell, formerly of Appling, and mortally wounding Thomas Johnson, formerly of Jefferson county, who died next day, and severely, though not fatally, wounding another. The whites retreated, bearing with them the wounded men, and although fired on by the Indian party, without receiving further injury. The body of Mr. Powell was recovered the next day by a large party of inhabitants, who went to the scene of action for that purpose.

An express has been sent to the Governor with the above details.—What measures he has adopted in regard to it, we are unable to inform our readers. Considerable alarm pervades the section of country where these occurrences have taken place.

#### INDIAN TROUBLES.

We understand that the Indians, who have crossed from Alabama into that State, and committed many depredations—Persons have been killed and wounded on both sides, and the inhabitants seem much alarmed at the conduct and threats of the Indians, and have called upon the Governor of Georgia for a military force to protect them—and the Governor has requested the interposition of the President to relieve the citizens of Georgia from this state of things.

Globe.

#### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Mr. F. A. Bernhard, a distinguished architect and civil engineer of Berlin, after many years application, has found out a method of constructing fire-places so that they shall not emit smoke either in the chamber or in the street; at the same time that a current of warm air is diffused throughout the building, which in purity is equal to atmospheric air. By this invention, without altering the stoves as at present constructed, two-thirds of the fuel now used will create the necessary degree of warmth. It has been applied with the most complete success in Prussia.

#### FIRE PROOF CEMENT.

The French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner.

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pot full of whitewash, and let it be mixed in a pail of water. In this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar; and three pounds of fine salt; mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp-black, yellow ochre, colouring commodity, may be introduced in changing the colour of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with success, and been recommended particularly against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against the destructive element ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility can easily make the experiment, by using on a small temporary building—or it may be tried by shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.—Railroad Jour.





## THE BORDERER.

"Nullius in verba magistri."

## SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, February 24, 1835.

### TEMPERANCE.

We would remind, not only the members of the Worcester County Temperance Society, but the public generally, that a meeting of this association, will take place this evening, at early candle light, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As this is the day appointed by the friends of Temperance for simultaneous meetings throughout the union, we trust that all who feel any interest in the welfare of the society, will be punctual in their attendance. An address will be delivered by Mr. James L. Vallandigham.

(Communicated.)

Mr. Editor:

I send you below, some remarks "on the intercourse of Christians with the world," if they are worthy of it, you are at liberty to publish them.

R. M. U.

"ON THE INTERCOURSE OF CHRISTIANS WITH THE WORLD."—That it is the duty of the Christian to associate with men of the world, and both by his example and by his precept, to endeavour to exert a beneficial influence upon them, none who have taken Jesus Christ as their pattern, or wish the extension of His kingdom throughout the earth will deny, but in what way can he best exert his individual influence or make it tell most on the final destiny of his fellow creatures, is a question of more doubtful import.

Whether it is by a free and unrestrained intercourse among mankind—by mingling indiscriminately with all classes and conditions of men, and participating in their enjoyments and pleasures. Or it is by withdrawing himself entirely from the world and having nothing to do with its business or its pleasures. As we humbly conceive Mr. Editor, it is not the duty of the Christian to follow either of the two courses (which we have just mentioned,) for if he pursued the course first specified, then indeed he might justly be charged as being "the friend of publicans and sinners," and if on the other hand he secluded himself entirely from the world, how could he in truth be said to be doing (what his hands found to do) with his might. The correct principle (as we believe Mr. Editor) is that every one as soon as he believes he is "born again"—as soon as he believes that he has been translated from the kingdom of darkness to the glorious kingdom of Christ, should feel that he has a great and mighty work to perform,—he sees the whole world lying in wickedness—that sinners are rushing headlong to destruction and that upon his efforts may depend (through the instrumentality of the Holy Spirit) the conversion of many dying souls; he will feel that he must be up and doing "while it is called to day," knowing that the night of death is fast approaching in which he can work no more: forever—such should be the feelings [as we think Mr. Editor] with which every follower of the meek and lowly Jesus should go forth into the world.—He should endeavour by all the means in his power to extend the kingdom of Christ's righteousness throughout the whole earth—and it should be his meat and his drink to do the will of his Heavenly Father while he staid in the flesh. If such were the feelings and aims of all the professors of religion in this village, let me respectfully ask you Mr. Editor, do you think we should so frequently hear of professors of religion so often disgracing their profession. We are free to admit sir, that we have corrupt natures,—that we are beset thick around by temptations from the world—the flesh and satan. But with all these temptations, do you think sir, that any who loved God supremely, should yield. We dissent above Mr. Editor from his opinion, that professors of religion should indulge in all the amusements and pleasures of the world. Very many or most of amusements are in themselves innocent, but when we take into

consideration the excesses to which they are generally carried, we cannot see, how that any who have a regard for their christian character, who love or even honor, the cause of their Saviour and Redeemer, can at all indulge in such pleasures. Professors of religion! you have [as we hope and pray] been led away into such excesses in an unguarded moment, we beseech you, yield to the temptation no more. Look to Jesus Christ for grace to overcome every temptation—to no more yield to the seductions of a wicked and gainsaying world. No longer we beg of you Dear Brethren, bring a disgrace upon that holy name whereunto ye are called, but strive with all your powers to adorn the doctrine of God your Saviour in all that you do.

"Return O Wanderer tetra!"  
"And seek an injured father's face!"—  
now before it is too late forever.

R. M. U.

The undersigned acknowledge the receipt, since their last report, of the following sums for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, and in behalf of the community, thus aided, tender our thanks to the generous donors.

From Thomas J. Bullett, Esq. \$20 00  
Easton; Md. \$20 00  
From the citizens of Easton Point. 10 00

JOHN S. MARTIN,  
IRVING SPENCE.

Snow Hill, Feb. 23, 1835.

### FROM ENGLAND.

The packet Ship England Maxwell, sailed on the 11th January, bringing papers to the 10th The President's message was received at Liverpool on the 9th and is published in the Chronicle of the 10, with the following introduction.

President's Message, War with FRANCE.

"We have only room left to call attention to the American President's Message—at least to that part of it threatening to go to war with France. The message arrived last night by the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye."

Our Paris dates are to the 7th.—

We do not find any mention of the receipt of the Message in that capital.

The President's Message. This document had not reached either London or Paris at these above dates. It was received in Liverpool on the evening of the 9th by the packet ship Independence; and the Liverpool Journal of the 10th thus comments on it.

At a late hour last night we received the message of the President of the United States of America. Of this very important and interesting document we have made a full abstract. The reader will perceive that, at last, after repeated instances of bad faith on the part of Louis Philippe and his ministers towards America, the President has been compelled to speak out.

He distinctly threatens reprisals, and our private letters from New York state that, in unequivocal terms, he had threatened to resign if the Congress did not support him. The only point at issue seems to be when letters of marque and reprisal against France shall be issued. The cause of the dispute is detailed in our analysis of the Message. There is no empty threat against France, for America is by far the greater maritime power; the Navy of the United States, at this moment, consisting of 45 ships of war, and materials in readiness to give instant birth to 25 more.

### LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND House of Delegates.

Tuesday Feb. 10.

Mr. Hearn presented a petition of sundry citizens of Worcester county praying the passage of an act to change a part of the divisional line between the fourth and fifth election districts in said county.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Hearn, Bevans, and Jones of Somerset.

The bill from the senate, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers,

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

Wednesday, Feb. 11th.

Mr. Ridgely obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter and amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate said elections, passed at December session, 1832, ch. 175.

Ordered, That Messrs. Ridgely, Gehart and Brewer, report the same.

Mr. Hood, chairman of the committee on the militia, reported a bill, entitled, an act to enrol, organize, equip, and regulate the militia of this State.

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

Mr. Duvall reported a bill, entitled, an act to change the mode of punishing free negroes and mulattoes, who are guilty of petit larceny and other small offences;

Which was read.

And, on motion of Mr. Jones of Som referred to the committee on crimes and punishments.

The bill reported by Mr. Sotherton, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to free negroes and slaves passed at December session, 1831, chapter 323.

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Thursday, Feb. 12th.

Mr. Hughes, reported a bill, entitled, a further additional supplement to an act relating to the people of color in this state, passed at Dec. session 1831, ch. 281;

Friday, Feb. 13th.

Mr. Brengle, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for the establishment of a Real Estate Bank.

Which was read and referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. Ricard presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kent county, praying amendments to the existing license law of this State;

Which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The bill reported by Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, an act to extend to executors and administrators, the privilege of appeal from judgements rendered by justices of the peace, against their testators or intestates.

And, the bill, entitled, an act relating to the trial of ejectment causes, in this State;

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

### Twenty Third Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 16, 1835

The most important business transacted was the following which occupied the most important part of the day:

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reported by the Committee on Executive Patronage to repeal the act of 1820 limiting the terms of service of certain officers, &c.

The bill was then supported, at length, by Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. WHITE, and opposed by Mr. WRIGHT.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the Yeas and Nays were ordered on the question of its engrossment for a third reading.

The question was then taken and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Clay, Calhoun, Ewing, Goldsborough, Kent, King, of Ga, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Preston, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White; 26

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala, Knight, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—15.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. POINDEXTER.

The Senate adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1835.

### ANOTHER FIRE!

We are rejoined to announce the destruction of another splendid and costly public edifice, this day, by fire: The Baltimore City and County Court House, fronting on Monument Square and Lexington street, one of the architectural ornaments of our city, was reduced to a heap of ruins this day, by the destroying element;—leaving nothing above the first story but a naked outline of bare walls as the evidence of its former extent and architectural beauty.

Balt. Pat.

Galena Jan 23.

LEAD—This article now meets a ready sale as \$4 1/4 to 4 3/4, and is much in demand as Money was never more plenty—times easy, and our people prosperous and happy. We can hardly suppose the present extraordinary price offered for our staple commodity will long continue.

Galenaian.

At the last session of the Legislature, both Houses concurred in a report and resolutions recommending that the dispute between Virginia and Maryland concerning the Western and Southern Boundaries of this State, be referred for decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, and one of the resolutions directed the Attorney General to cause suit to be instituted by this State vs. Virginia. The House of Delegates of the present Legislature, now in session, have passed a report and resolutions proposing to retract this measure; the Committee of the Senate to which the subject was referred have reported against this proposal. The report was read in the Senate on Tuesday last by Mr. P. gman, and sets forth the reasons which have determined the Committee not to agree to the proposal of the House, but to abide by the course resolved on at the last session.

The Committee give a brief history of the origin and progress of the negotiations. Virginia, when framing her constitution in the year 1776, declared, in the language of Mr. Pigman, "in the fulness of truth, while warm in her first love, without alloy or dissimulation," that the territory of Maryland, contained within the Charter to Lord Baltimore, should be ever secured to her. Virginia in this first declaration did not assume to fix the place of beginning: in all negotiations since, she has made this assumption, which of course cannot be admitted by Maryland, as it amounts in fact to a determination of the question. She has also refused to refer the dispute to arbitration, and in 1833 she directed her commissioners to run the line, starting at a given point, and thus took the matter in her own hands.

The motive assigned in the report of the House of Delegates for retracting the proceeding of last year is, that the late Message of Governor Tazewell at the opening of the Virginia Legislature, declares, that the law of Virginia of the 6th March, 1833, was intended as an acceptance of our own proposition, and that the appeal made by Maryland to the Supreme Court was probably occasioned by a misapprehension of the terms of the Virginia law. But the Committee of the Senate say that they believe the Virginia law was perfectly understood at the last session, and they regard the proceedings then determined on as proper under the circumstances of the case. They therefore recommend that they be not retracted.—Balt. American

On Friday last, the Massachusetts House of Representatives went again into the choice of U. S. Senator, and the result was the same as before, notwithstanding the Senate had made choice of John Q. Adams.—The votes were,—for John Davis 268 (one more than was necessary to a choice) John Q. Adams, 229; others, 35. Mr. Davis is said to have received all the Jackson votes but one.

We understand that Dr. Mason, who was a short time since appointed Chief Clerk in the post office Department in the place of Mr. Brown, resigned, has entered upon the duties of his office.—Globe.

### MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

A memorial has been prepared for signatures in this town the object of which is to petition the congress of U. S. to pass an act of Non Inter-course with France, until the Treaty of 1831 shall be complied with—and not to resort to War or reprisals, Salem (Mass.) Reg.

### The Chesapeake Bay.

One of the pilots, who has come from below states, that on Monday last the whole bay was frozen over to Capes Henry and Charles, and that pilot boats had great difficulty in getting in from sea—ice two and a half inches thick. This may be regarded as a most remarkable circumstance, not happening perhaps once in fifty years. The distance from Baltimore to the Capes is estimated at about 200 miles.

C. A. HARRIS, Esq. of Tennessee, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department.

A great pedestrian match was lately won by a young aspirant by the name of Gillett, who walked 20 miles in the incredible short period of three hours and 10 minutes and a half.

MARRIED on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Cornelius A. Mustard, Mr. Cannon Short, of Delaware, to Miss Jane Atkinson, of this place.

DIED, on Wednesday last at an advanced age, Benjamin B. Mark, Esquire.

## A Sale of the

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

## Trustee's Sale.

THOMAS DAVIS, BILL vs. Jas. Dirickson, IN CHANCERY, and others. November Term 1834.

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

The sale to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. The creditors of Littleton Townsend are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale. JAMES DIRICKSON, Trustee.

Feb. 24, 1835.

## Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester County. FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.

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

In testimony that the above is truly & lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day of February 1835.

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

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of William Bassitt, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand & seal this 11th day of February 1835.

WILLIAM BURBAGE, Executor of Wm. Bassitt, deceased.

February 24, 1835.

### MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County. FEBRUARY TERM, 1835.

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

In testimony that the above is truly & lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day of February, 1835.

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

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration of the personal estate of Peter Townsend, late of said County dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of February, 1835. MARY W. TOWNSEND, Administratrix of Peter Townsend, deceased. February 24, 1835.



## TIN MANUFACTORY.

**WM. B. STUART.**

Respectfully informs the Citizens of

Snow-hill, and the public generally,

that he has opened his

**MANUFACTORY,**

at the house a few doors below Mr.

James G. Messick's coach estab-

lishment, and near the public wharf,

where he is prepared to execute all

orders in his line, with promptness,

neatness, and durability. He re-

spectfully solicits a share of public

patronage.

N. B.—Pewter, Lead, Copper,

Brass, Rags and Feathers, will be

received in exchange, for all work

done.

January 27, 1835.

**AN** intelligent and active lad,

from 12 to 14 years of age, possessing

a good moral character, will be taken

as an apprentice to learn the above

business.

W. B. S.

**ATKINSON'S CASSET.**

FOR 1835.

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

**THE** publisher of this periodical,

which has now reached its ninth

volume, would respectfully announce,

that he is now engaged in making such

arrangements as will considerably in-

crease the attractions of the volume

for the year 1835. Profiting by the

experience of the past, as it has

made him more familiar with the liter-

ary taste of his readers, and desirous

of showing his gratitude for the liberal

patronage which has hitherto been

extended to the Casket by a discern-

ing public, the proprietor feels as-

ured that he can do much towards

promoting the intellectual gratification

of his readers; and he is resolved to

spare neither labor nor expense in

carrying into full effect the improve-

ments he designs to make. In general

terms the contents of the Casket

for 1835, will be as follows:

Historical Sketches, Plates of fashions

Biography, Literature,

Progress of Science, Engravings.

Natural History, Music.

In addition to the improvements

noticed above, there will be an addi-

tional of twelve pages of reading

matter to each number of the Casket

without any additional charge. The

publisher has been induced to incur

the expense of this enlargement, on

account of his having been compelled,

in many instances during the past year,

to omit articles which he would have

gladly furnished. The enlargement

will be equivalent to the addition of

one fifth of the whole. Instead of 48

pages of matter, 60 will be furnished,

and the volume, at the end of the

year, will comprise 720 pages, instead

of 600 as formerly. In the additional

twelve pages: a

**Literary Port-Folio**

will be furnished, containing notices of

new publications, with occasional

## GORDON M. HANDY,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

OFFICE where Col. E. K. Wil-

son, lately deceased, formerly

occupied, opposite the store of Mes-

srs. George and Sewell Jenkins.

November 11, 1834.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** undersigned commission-

ers appointed by Worcester

County Court, to value and divide

the real estate of Joshua Sturgis, late

said county deceased, according

to the provisions of the acts of As-

sembly in such case made and pro-

vided, do hereby give notice to all

concerned, that we will meet on the

premises on Wednesday the first

day of April next between the hours

of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'

clock P. M. to proceed in the busi-

ness for which we are appointed.

CHARLES PARKER,

JOHN DALE,

LITTLETON DRYDEN

ROBERT ESHAM,

ROBERT JONES,

Commissioners.

February 17, 1835.

**MARYLAND.**

Orphans Court of Worcester County,

DECEMBER TERM, 1834.

ON application of William Stevens,

and David Stevens, Executors of Levi

Stevens, late of Worcester County

deceased. It is ordered that they

give the notice required by law

warning creditors to exhibit their

claims against the said deceased's es-

tate, with the vouchers thereof—and

that they cause the same to be published

once in each week for the space of

three successive weeks in a newspaper

printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly

copied from the minutes of

the proceedings of the Or-

phans Court of Worcester

County. I have hereto set my hand

and affixed the public seal of my

office this 13th day of January 1835.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills

for Worcester County.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**

That the subscribers of Worcester

County hath obtained from the Or-

phans Court of Worcester County in

Maryland, letters Testamentary on the

personal estate of Levi Stevens, late

said county deceased. All persons

having claims against the said de-

ceased, are hereby warned to exhib-

it the same with the vouchers there-

of to the subscribers on or before the

25th of December next, they may

otherwise by law be excluded from all

benefit of the said estate. Given

under our hands this 13th of January

1835.

**WILLIAM STEVENS, & DAVID**

**STEVENS, executors of Levi Stevens**

**deceased.**

February 17, 1835.

**PETER WHALEY,**

vs.

Feneta G. Davis, and others.

Worcester County Court.

Nov. Term 1834—Feb. 9 1835.

**ORDERED** by the Court (a for-

mer order of this court not

having been complied with) that

the sale as made and reported by

Levi Duncan, Trustee for the sale

of the Real Estate of Burton Davis,

he ratified and confirmed unless

cause to the contrary be shown to

the Court on or before the second

day of May Term next—Provided

a copy of this order be published

in a newspaper published in Worces-

ter County once a week for at least

three successive weeks before said

day—The Trustee reports the a-

mount of sales to be \$145 00

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk

True copy, Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Cler

February 17, 1835.

In the matter of the petition of

ROBERT DUER,

next friend of Anna Maria Boyer,

and others, infant children of

Francis A. Boyer, deceased.

**ORDERED** by Worcester county

Court, sitting as a Court of

Equity, this fifteenth day of Novem-

ber in the year of our Lord eighteen

hundred and thirty four, That the

report of sales, made by Irving

Spence this day as Trustee, be rat-

ified and confirmed, unless cause

to the contrary be shown on or be-

fore the second day of next May Term.

Provided a copy of this order be

published once a week for three

successive weeks before the said

second day of next Term.

The report states the amount o-

sales under the said decree to be six

hundred and seventy three dollars

and seventy five cents.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY,

Clerk.

True copy,

Test, J. C. HANDY,

Clerk.

February 10, 1835.

**Magistrates Blanks**

For sale at this Office.

## Trustee's Sale.

IN

**Chancery;**

IN

**Worcester**

**County court,**

vs.

**BILL, &c.**

**BY** virtue of a decree passed in

the above named cause, the un-

dersigned Trustee named and ap-

pointed by said decree, will proceed

to sell to the highest and best bidder

on SATURDAY the seventh day

of March next, in the town of

Salisbury, at the tavern house of

Mr. Benjamin I. Dashiell, all the

right, title, interest, and estate of the

said William Parker, of in and to

the following real estate, mentioned

in the proceedings, or so much

thereof as may be sufficient accord-

ing to the prayer of the Bill filed in

the said cause—viz: all the right of

the said William, to a tract or part

of a tract of land called

“**Conclusion,**”

containing one hundred and fifty

acres more or less, and a tract or

part of a tract called

“**Partnership,**” or “**Partnership,**”

containing sixty one acres more or

less, situate, lying and being in

Worcester County, and which were

conveyed to the said Elisha Parker,

deceased, by the said Wm. Parker,

by deeds bearing date the 10th day

of June 1823.

THE term of sale will be a cred-

it of twelve months, the purchaser,

or purchasers giving bond or bonds

to the said Trustee, for the purchase

money, with good security, to be

approved of the Trustee. Sale to

commence at two o'clock P. M.

ELISHA P. PARKER,

Trustee.

February 10, 1835.

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