

SNOW-HILL MESSENGER

AND WORCESTER COUNTY ADVERTISER.

The Freedom of the Press is essential to public Liberty.

VOL. 4.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

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tion.



POETICAL.

STANZAS.

Why rove so soft from clime to clime
In search of pleasures dreamt of?
Fate has pronounced throughout all time
This world is not a Heaven!

Why toil for honor, wealth or fame,
Our hearts are to be sold so given?
Those as they pass, the truth proclaim,
This world is not a Heaven!

Why did we part with Friendship rare,
For those less kindly than our own?
They mock our hopes, and then declare
This world is not a Heaven!

Why do we still blind fortune sue,
Our schemes so often prove a dream?
She lures to cheat, then proves how true
This world is not a Heaven!

Why seek such empty joys below,
From early morn till late?
Those fleeting forms but only show
This world is not a Heaven!

There is a joy that never fades,
The joy of doing good;
The heart that dwells in love and gladness
And points the truest road to Heaven.

THE ATHENS MINSTREL.

BEAUTIES OF CLARA

There's beauty in the boundless blush
At early dawn of day;
There's beauty in the golden gush
Of life in every ray;
There's beauty in the blooming rose
In summer's silver dew;
There's beauty in the bud that blows,
In the autumnal power;
In the morning's ray
At dawn of day;
And in the golden gush,
Nor flower's fair,
Nor star's compare,
With Clara's crimson blushes.

There's brilliance in the sinking star,
That glides the lucid lake,
And in the fair reflection far,
That seems a Heaven to make;
There's brilliance in the drops of dew,
That in the night fall;
So like the light of love so true,
In woman's sacred soul,
But never light
Is not so bright
In the human eye,
Nor violet blue,
Just deep in dew,
As Clara's azure eye.

There's music in the lulling lute,
At day's declining hour;
There's music in the mournful flute
That dies in distant bow;
There's music in the minstrel's song,
That lingers in yonder tree;
And in the breeze that seems along,
The tender to the eye;
Nor lulling lute,
Nor minstrel's song,
Nor all the tuneful string
Nor shining breeze
Can over please
Like Clara's silver song.

MILFORD BARD.

THE FLIGHT.

Yet see,
The lattice opens, and a hand is white
As dewy cloud, or snow on mountain top,
Waves a fair answer. She will come!

LEGUETT.

O'er the lake's gentle bosom
Soft music is sighing,
How sweetly is circling
The silver sound?
The lute's light bark
O'er the swift wave is flying.
With the speed of a fairy
On love's errand bound
The maiden is listening—
The echoes are dying—
And light from the lattice
Is beaming around.

One glance to the turret—
Lovers signal is waving!
The star of his hope
To the faint lovers sight
Floating light as the sea-bird,
The deep blue bowing,
That darkens the maiden
Away in the night
The smile on her face cheek
A tear deep is lying,
And the lovers are gone,
In the shadows of night.

PIRACY.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The rumour which we briefly
alluded to yesterday afternoon, that
the captain of the brig Vineyard
had been murdered by some of the
crew, proves too well founded. The
examination of the four men con-
victed in Flatbush jail commenced
yesterday afternoon before Judges
Hubbard and Terhune, and the de-
positions taken reveal the particulars
of as foul a murder as was ever
committed for the accused lust of
gain. The two following examina-
tions were taken yesterday after-
noon:

State of New York, ss.
County of Kings, ss.

Samuel Leonard, being duly
sworn, says that on the 30th day of
November last past, four men came
to his house in the town of Grave-
send, in said county, and one of
them engaged him to take them
down to Brooklyn for three dollars.
That after getting nearly ready to
go, one of them, who was called
Jack by the others, and who since
has called his name John Brown-
rigg, said they should go no further;
that they were murderers, and had
murdered the captain and mate.
This deponent says that the said
man, called Jack, spoke these words
to a man who called himself Charles
Gibbs, and a coloured man who
calls himself Thomas Williams.
That the other person of the four
calls himself Robert Dawes; and
that he also said afterwards, that
what the man called Jack had said,
was true. And this deponent fur-
ther says, that soon after this con-
versation, the man who calls him-
self Charles Gibbs, asked deponent
to sit beside him, and hurried
him to carry them to Brooklyn, and
entered him \$100 to do so. And
this deponent says that it was men-
tioned among the said four persons,
that they had been on board the
brig Vineyard of Boston.

SAMUEL LEONARD.

Sworn before us the 1st day of
Dec. 1850.

Elias Hubbard, Jr.
John Terhune,

State of New York, ss.
County of Kings, ss.

John Brownrigg, mariner, being
duly sworn, says that he is a native
of Great Britain, and that he was
late a sailor on board a small brig
called Vineyard of Boston. That
the said brig sailed from New O-
leans, on the 8th or 9th of Novem-
ber, for Philadelphia. That a col-
oured man who was taken into cus-
tody yesterday, (Tuesday) at the
same time with this deponent, and
who was steward on board the said
brig, informed him and others of
the crew of the brig, that there was
money on board for Stephen Girard,
Philadelphia. That on Tuesday
night the 23d of November, this de-
ponent was up in the rigging, atten-
ding to his duties, and that while
there, he heard some one cry, 'Oh
oh! oh!' That when he came down
one Henry Hartwell, a sailor, said,
'We have taken charge.' And this
deponent further says, that he then
asked where the captain was, and
the said Hartwell answered that he
was overboard. And this deponent
further says, that after this, the man
that calls himself Charles Gibbs,
acted as captain of the brig, and the
said Hartwell as mate. That Gibbs
was the only man then left on board
the brig who was a navigator. That
the steward was then washing up
blood on the quarter deck, and on
the cabin ladder. That Gibbs and
Hartwell were engaged in over-
hauling the papers and cargo of the
said brig. This deponent says, there
were ten kegs of silver money, in
Mexican dollars, and that they
counted three of the kegs, and found
that each keg contained about \$5040,
as near as deponent can recollect.
That they continued to sail the brig
until last Sunday, about 12 o'clock
at night, when in sight of the flat
light of L. I. they got into the
boats. The said Gibbs, the stew-
ard, Robert Dawes, and this depo-

nent, got into the long boat, and the
said Hartwell, a colored man by the
name of Church, who said he be-
longed to Block Island, and a man
called Jim, who is a white man, got
into the jolly boat. While leaving
the brig she was scuttled, and also
set on fire in the cabin, as the depo-
nent was informed by those on board
the long boat, and this deponent
saw that the brig was on fire when
they had got a considerable distance
from her. This deponent further says
that when the crew left the brig,
each one had his share of the money
on board the boat he was in. That
he took a share of the money to
save his life, as he was afraid they
would kill him if he did not. And
further, that he heard a paper read
while on board the brig, after the
murder of the captain and mate,
which was called an invoice, and
that the amount of money mention-
ed in said invoice, was \$50,000.
And this deponent further says
that after leaving the brig, and
about 7 or 8 o'clock on Monday
morning last, he saw the mast of
the jolly boat go over her side—
that the sea was then very heavy
and this deponent believes that the
said jolly boat had sunk. That
there were no other persons on
board the brig from the time she
sailed, than have been mentioned
before in this deposition. That
after leaving the brig, they threw
over considerable money for fear
the boat would sink. And this de-
ponent says, that the said money was
taken from the kegs and put into
small boxes and bags before they
left the brig. And further that the
principal part of what was brought
ashore, and deponent thinks would
amount to four or five thousand
dollars, was buried in the sand near
where they first landed. The name
of the captain was Thorneor Thore-
ton, and the name of the mate was
Roberts. And further that the said
man called Jim, who went in the
jolly boat and this deponent, had
privately agreed to discover the
criminals as soon as they could get
ashore and do it in safety. And
this deponent says, that he did give
the information the first opportunity
he had.

JOHN BROWNRIGG.

Sworn the 1st day of Dec. 1850,
before us

Elias Hubbard Jr.
John Terhune,

BY EXPRESS

Flatbush half past twelve.

Yesterday afternoon Mr John
Brown, Inspector of the American
Insurance Company, and Captain
Samuel Dayton, Inspector of the
Ocean Company, were deputed
to Flatbush, to attend the exami-
nation on behalf of their respective
companies. After Brownrigg had
been examined, these gentlemen
accompanied by an officer, proce-
ded down to Barren Island, in
search of the money said to have
been buried in the sand. They found
the place according to the descrip-
tion given, with the corresponding
marks, but not a dollar of the money
was found—indeed this was not ex-
pected, as the place had been previ-
ously visited by order of the magis-
trates one of the prisoners being
taken along to designate the spot.
The house of Johnson, the only man
then living on the island, was then
searched from garret to cellar, and
nothing was found but what he
(Johnson) showed to them:—This
consisted of eleven Mexican dollars;
a five dollar bill of the U. States
Bank; a sword cane, a spyglass, and
a silver watch, which Johnson stated
the sailors to have given him to pay
for bringing them off the island.
They also gave Johnson some
clothes and bedding, wet and dry,
which the Inspectors left. It was
dark before the Inspectors left Flat-
bush, and they arrived at Barren
Island at about nine. They left at
about twelve o'clock, bringing John-
son and his wife, the only persons
living on the island, along with them
to Flatbush, and leaving a guard at
his house.

This morning at half past ten o'-
clock, Robt. Dawes, one of the crew
of the Vineyard, a good looking
young man, of 18 or 20 years of age,
was brought up before the Judges
of the county, assembled at the
Court-house, to pursue the examina-
tions. The prisoner stated that there
were six of them shipped at New
Orleans, on board the brig Vine-
yard, exclusive of the captain, mate
and cook. The Captain's name
was Wm. Thorneor, and that of the
mate Wm. Roberts. [Here he was
informed that he need not say any-
thing to criminate himself, as the
examination might be used against
him. He replied that he wished to
tell the truth, and just as it was]
Does not recollect the day they
sailed. When about five days out,
as he was at work, steward came
forward, and told them that there
was money on board. The crew
consisting of Charles Gibbs, A
Church, and the steward, then de-
termined to take possession of the
vessel.—They asked James Talbot
if he would join them. He said no,
as he did not believe there was any
money in the vessel. They conclu-
ded to kill the captain and mate,
and if Talbot and Jack Brownrigg
would not join them, to kill them
also. The next day they talked of
doing it, and got their clubs ready;
but Dawes dared not say a word,
as they would kill him. But as they
did not agree some thinking that
they would not kill two ship mates,
Talbot and Brownrigg it was put
off. On the 22d of November, they
concluded to kill the captain and
mate that night, and got ready—
but they did not do it, and it went
off a snipe. But on the night of the
23d, between twelve and one o'clock,
as Dawes was up at the helm, saw
a knife in his hand. He dropped
the light, and seizing the pump
blade of Atwell, Church and
Steward, was to kill him and to
over the head or back of the neck,
throw him overboard; but Gibbs
The captain was sent forward by
kept his spirits up more than any
of the crew, and hallowed hol and
the rest, and said as he was an old
murderer once. Charles Gibbs and
shipmate they should not kill him
mate, when he should come up. As
his head and the other by his heels,
and threw him overboard. Atwell
and Church stood at the companion
way, with clubs, to strike down the
left shooting. He was a large man
mate, when he should come up. As
he came up and inquired what was
brought them off to the island to
the matter, they struck him over the
head. He ran back into the cabin,
and Charles Gibbs followed him they
were taken into custody—
down; but as it was dark, and he
could not find him, Gibbs came on
steward, (a black) run off into the
deck for the light, with which he
returned. Dawes light being taken
from him, he could not steer, and
was accordingly left the helm, to see
what was going on below. Gibbs
found the mate and seized him,
while Atwell and Church came
down and struck him with a pump
blade and a club. He was then
dragged upon deck, they called for
Dawes to come to them; and as he
came up, the mate seized his hand,
and gave him a death gripe. Three
of the men then hove him overboard
—but which three Dawes does not
know. The mate was not dead but
called after them twice, while in the
water. Dawes says that he was so
frightened that he hardly knew what
to do. They then told him to call
Talbot, who was in the fore-castle
saying his prayers—he came up and
said it would be his turn next—but
they gave him some grog, and tol-
him not to be afraid, as they would
not hurt him, if he was true to them.
He should fare as well as they did.
One of them got drunk, and on-
became crazy. After killing the
captain and mate, they set about
overhauling the vessel, and got up
one keg of the Mexican dollars.
They then divided the captain's
clothes and money, about 40 dollars,
and a gold watch Dawes & Talbot
and Brownrigg were all obliged to
do as they did. They told him
steer for Long Island. On the fol-
lowing day, they divided several
kegs of the specie, amounting to
five thousand dollars each. They
made bags and sewed the money up.
After this division they divided the
remainder of the money witho-
counting it. On Sunday, when about
16 miles S. S. E. of Southampton,

Light, they got the boats out, and
put half the money in each. They
then scuttled the vessel and set fire
to it in the cabin, and took the boats.
Charles Gibbs after the murder,
took charge of the vessel as captain.
From the papers, they learnt that
the money belonged to Stephen
Girard. With the boats they made
the land about daylight. Dawes and
his three companions, were in the
long boat. The others with Atwell,
were in the jolly boat. On coming
to the bar, the boats struck. In the
long boat they threw over a trunk
of clothes, and a great deal of money
—all but about 5000 dollars. The
jolly boat was lundered; they saw
the boat fill and heard them cry out
and saw them clinging to the masts.
They went ashore on Barren Island,
and buried the money in the sand,
but very slightly. They saw a gun-
ner and asked to be shown where
they could get some refreshments.
They were taken to Johnson's,
where they staid all night. Dawes
went to bed at about ten o'clock,
Jack Brownrigg set up with John-
son, and in the morning told Dawes
that he had told Johnson all about
the murder. Johnson went in the
morning with the steward, for the
clothes, which were left on the top
also. The next day they talked of
the place where they buried the
money. Dawes says he is eighteen
years old this month; is a native of
Lancaster, in England, where his
parents both lived. He has sailed
with Church and Gibbs before.
When they called the gunner to
them, he was not on the island at
the time, but came off to their assis-
tance.—Gibbs told the gunner that
they had left the brig William, four
days ago—that he was the mate of
that vessel; that the captain and a
mate were up at the helm, saw the
knife in his hand. He dropped
Dawes found out that a part of the
light; and seizing the pump blade
of Atwell, Church and Steward, was
to kill him and to throw him over-
board; but Gibbs The captain was
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by his heels, and threw him over-
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40 dollars, and a gold watch Dawes
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obliged to do as they did. They
told him steer for Long Island. On
the following day, they divided se-
veral kegs of the specie, amounting
to five thousand dollars each. They
made bags and sewed the money
up. After this division they divided
the remainder of the money witho-
counting it. On Sunday, when about
16 miles S. S. E. of Southampton,

New York Com. Adv.

Bachelor Stock Rising.

The Editor of the Saturday Even-
ing Post says: A gentleman who
has lately advertised for a wife, in-
forms us that he received so many ap-
plications for that office, that he was
obliged to employ three assistants to
look over some of the letters. Ba-
chelor stock, we think will advance
in the reception of this fishing
news.

A tea-party.—Captain Polhill, the newly-elected Member of Bedford, invited the ladies of the borough to a tea party on Friday last. At four o'clock nearly the whole expanse of St. Peter's Green, in Bedford, was covered with tea tables, around which were seated at least one thousand females. Their sweethearts and spouses (when obedient enough) were the attendants upon the happy guests. White-Horse street displayed its wanted spirit, and one very long table accommodated its inhabitants. Almost every house round the green had also its private parties. At the conclusion of the tea-drinking, the band struck up a country dance, and old and young sustained their share in its attractions.

During the residence of the Duke of Orleans as an exile in this country, he spent a week at Canandaigua in this State, where he was hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. Morris. Mr. John Gregg, a respectable Scotch gentleman, who had for some time resided in Canandaigua, left there last Spring on a visit to his native land, by the way of France, and was furnished with a letter of introduction from Mr. Morris to the Duke. On the arrival of Mr. G. in Paris, the Duke had become a King. The letter was however, sent up to the Palace, when it was no sooner read than an officer of rank was despatched for Mr. G. who was very kindly received, and on his departure, warmly invited to make his home at the Palace on his return from Scotland. N. Y. Paper.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

You have too much intelligence and patriotic feeling to be alarmed, when I invite you to look at and examine Mr. Teackle's project for a State Bank, which is designed to place the enterprise and industry of the County, in some sort, on a footing with that, which is to be found in our cities. The adage, "give a dog an ill name and you had as well hang him at once," has been too successfully and readily applied to Mr. Teackle. It is true, that Mr. Teackle was at one time a dashing speculator, and from his own overtrading, was landed where many other speculators, who have rendered much service to the community by their enterprises, have been landed; in the ruin of their fortunes. It is in vain that he has used his time and talents to achieve one of the most desirable objects, which can exist in a Republic, the Education of the People; and by which alone he has demonstrated great talents and industry worthy of success; and I will add patriotism; yet every thing which emanates from him or rather which he takes a lead in, is scoffed at and derided; I should be glad to say, by the ignorant and prejudiced alone. No man, who loves his country and values the prosperity of our institutions, ought to hesitate a moment to contribute the whole extent of his available means for this object; and to apply them with promptitude and decision whether Mr. Teackle, or Mr. Anybody else, renders his time and services to promote its success.

Without pretending to be the originator of these schemes himself, Mr. T. proposed to introduce into the State, a system of Education, such as is successfully practiced in other states, and he now proposes the establishment of a STATE BANK. Don't be alarmed; gentle reader for it is such a Bank as is already in successful operation in several of the Southern states, and which has proved highly advantageous to the people; particularly agriculturalists. Without having studied as closely myself the details of the system, as I may hereafter, I will invite your attention to it, and throw out for your consideration a few of its leading features, and some facts connected therewith.

1. This system proposes to establish a State Bank, the whole revenue, or the whole interest arising from the loans of which, after deducting the small expenses incident to the operation, shall go into the State Treasury, or in other words into the pockets of the people of the state. Thus relieving us from taxation, by furnishing a fund for the expenses of the State Government.

2. It proposes to give every holder of real property in the state, the right to take a loan from it, to the amount which his real estate may be more than amply sufficient to guarantee the repayment of.

The advantages resulting to the farming interest would be these: Money would be plentiful in the

country as well as in the cities, which might always be commanded by the enterprising and industrious. Property in the Country would then bear a relative proportion to its value in the cities, and their neighbourhoods; and might always be sold at a price bearing in proportion to its intrinsic, or productive value. There would then be no such thing, as a farm worth 5000 dollars, being sold as has sometimes been the case, for 500 dollars. A farm has sometimes been sacrificed at public sale for a sum, which one year's crop clear of expense of tillage, would have paid for. This is surely the result of the existing System, (radically wrong,) which drains the country of money, and concentrates it in the cities.

The next great advantage which results from the circulation and expenditure of money, in the country, is its improvement, in dain and reclaiming lands, in building good houses, fences &c. These add to the substantial comforts, and wealth of the country. They become permanent; for it is a fact that improvement in the country, begets improvement. And suppose a few men in the country borrow money, and by foolishly spending it ruin themselves, there are hundreds more who are enterprising and industrious, and who would make a good use of it; and even if improvements were inconsiderably made by some, and they should suffer by them, the benefits would still accrue to the community and country at large. Some people will be ruined under any circumstances, and it would be folly to legislate against this fact. But we should legislate to redeem a whole country from dilapidation, and a whole people from almost universal poverty.

It is a fact that money is so plentiful in the cities, that capitalists are anxious to loan it, to almost any amount, on good city securities, at 4 per cent and even less; whilst in no one country, at least on this shore could the small sum of 5000 dollars loaned in the whole country of all the lenders at 4 per cent. The same difficulty exists in almost all the counties of the Western Shore. These facts show something in our legislation, radically wrong.

It may not be amiss to state that in Talbot county, (the only County where the evil of Banking has been permanently inhibited,) by the wise and judicious management of that institution, the county is in an infinitely better agricultural state, taken in the aggregate, and there is less sacrifice of lands, and they bear a rate of value greatly better, in proportion to their natural and local intrinsic value, (if I may use the expression) than elsewhere on this shore. The vicinity of the Bank of Smyrna in Delaware, shows the same effects.

It is time the people had thought on this subject—and having thought they should act. A FARMER.

Editors of Newspapers, on this shore, are requested to publish the above. The suggestions have been hastily thrown out on a subject, deemed a very important one to the community, and they are invited to examine and criticize them.

A Farmer.

The following account of the proceedings of the printers at a social meeting after the public festivities of the 26th, is taken from a N. Y. Gazette.

In the evening the printers partook of a social repast at the Shakespeare House, prepared at a very short notice by Mr. Stonell, in his usual style of profusion and elegance. The grand Marshal of the day, Mr. Lang, presided, assisted by George F. Hopkins, Esq. as Vice president. The President was supported on his right and left by gentlemen of the Albany Delegation, the Committee of the arrangements, Post Lauret, &c. After doing full justice to the more savoury and solid department of the banquet, 'the sparkling glasses' were put into motion, and the following sentiments elicited from the company and their guests.

By Mr. Webster, Chairman of the delegates from Albany. The Press—its liberty the pride of our citizens and the palladium of our rights—May it speedily be equally the pride and boast of every civilized country.

After Mr. Webster retired his health was drunk with full glasses.

By G. F. Hopkins, Vice President. May those nations who adopt revolutionary movements follow the example of France, and stop at the point of temperate liberty.

By Mr. Walker. Benjamin Franklin's motto—Where liberty dwells there is my country.

By Mr. A. Chandler. The Press—free as air, but not licentious. When it becomes so, its atmosphere will be dangerous to human happiness; but virtuous, it casts a halo round all the enjoyments of life; flourishing, and destined to flourish, long after kings and tyrants shall have been forgotten.

By Mr. Lang, the President. Worn out types, that have never been used for licentious purposes:

By a Member. The Printers of Albany, and their honorable Delegation.

By Mr. John Hancock, Editor Rockland Gazette, Tappan, New York. Our fathers; who are now reposing the wearied limbs in the shades of solitude and peace; by whose toil and blood we now enjoy the rights and privileges of independence; may their spirit of patriotism never depart from the hearts of their children.

'Would ye sacrifice Liberty? No! Our blood hath come down from the line of the brave,

Let us die like the Free and not like the slave.'

By Judge Buel. The Press; the lever of Faust, which is moving the political world.

By Mr. Flagg, Secretary of the State. The Typographical Society of New York;

By Mr. Crosswell, Our Art; the pioneer of revolutions, for the elevation of the moral and political conditions of the people;

By S. Southwick, Jon. Washington Lafayette, and Jackson; the tricoloured flag of former days; may our future impressions never wear the same colours.

By a Guest. The three States of the Union, whose Governors during the seven years' war of the revolution stood shoulder to shoulder with General Washington; New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey; Clinton, Trumbull, and Livingston, their revered names:

By Mr. Hoffman, from Albany. The French Revolution; a new edition of an old primer, lately revised and corrected, in which the people are made to understand the difference between a King of the People, and a people's King.

By the Hon. Isaac Hill. The progress of liberal principles—the speedy abolition of incarceration for debt, followed by the abrogation of punishment of death, will afford ample demonstration that individual honour is the best sponsor for property, and that crime is more effectually restrained by the certainty than by the severity of punishment.

By Mr. Flahagan, Gen. Lafayette, the Father of the French Revolution of 1830—freemen honour him—types speak gloriously of him—tyrants hate him.

By Mr. Trumbull, of Albany Lafayette. May he never have fewer hearts to respond to his sentiments than there were patriotic ones in the procession to day.

By Mr. Hinkley, of Albany. The State of New York: May her favorite Son be set up in the next Presidential Chair.

By Mr. S. Woodworth. The civic procession of Nov. 26, 1830. Forty thousand freemen rejoicing at the downfall of tyranny—its moral influence will be felt for ages. Let the despots of Europe take the hint.

By Mr. Hutton. Lafayette, the son of Washington—the second in America, and the first in France.

By Mr. Graten. Our Typographical Brethren of Paris, who dropped their shooting sticks for muskets—their bodkins for bayonets—their presses for pressing of a different nature.

By Mr. Marshall. Lafayette and Clinton—comes never to be forgotten.

By Mr. Southwick. The Printers of New York—May they never want for matter to fill the cases of our Delegation.

By Mr. Van Norden. The friends of liberty in every land—Let them calculate the value of UNION.

By Mr. William Cully. The Press—When shackled and subverted; the tyrant's minion, the demagogue's pander, and the people's curse; when untrammelled and free the late Revolution in France has emphatically demonstrated. 'The tyrant's foe and the people's friend'

By Mr. Rice. The March of Reform throughout the World—May it march over the bodies of those who will not march with it.

By Mr. Childs. Liberty of opinion, the basis of every free Government.

By Mr. Watson. The Press—By its expression has made an impression which we all know is the cause of depression to despots.

By Mr. McKee. The Press—

May its eternal purpose be the dissemination of virtues and honorable principles, and all who labor in its vocation, take data from their handy work.

By Mr. Wendell. Printers—May they always forget the old motto, 'Charity begins at home,' when they see a brother in distress.

By Mr. Flanagan. Gen. Marion a second Washington—the same in a mud cabin as he would have been in a palace—one of America's precious heroes—May his memory never be forgotten.

By Mr. Frazee. Freedom and Equal Rights, the foundation of national happiness and prosperity—may France, like America, enjoy them under a Republican Government.

By Mr. Mercein. May the stain of tyranny be obliterated by the indelible impressions of the Press.

By Mr. Ramsay. The Proprietors of the Daily Press—Liberal in their expenditures, may they be liberally supported by an enlightened and equally liberal public.

The utmost harmony and hilarity prevailed during the entertainment, and the company separated at a reasonable hour, pleased with themselves and each other—grateful to their professional brethren in Albany—delighted with their guests, and duly impressed with the taste, skill and accommodating spirit of their provider, Mr. Boncall.

The following proceedings had in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, are copied from the Williamsport, (Pa.) Chronicle, and will be found interesting to many citizens of Maryland. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the policy of holding slaves, there can be none as to the propriety of enforcing the laws of the country.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

The District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was held by his honor Judge Wilkins in this place last week. Amongst the business disposed of were the interesting cases of Mr. Cockey, a citizen of Maryland, against Dr. Peniken, George A. Frick, Esq. Andrew McCreynolds and George Sweeney, citizens of Columbia county, for rescuing a fugitive slave, the property of the plaintiff, from the custody of his agent in Danville. From the very great interest manifested by our citizens as to the result of these trials we had intended to have published a report of them entire, together with the excellent charge delivered to the Jury by Judge Wilkins, but as the Judge declined giving a copy of a charge, we have merely given the following sketch which a friend has obligingly favoured us with.

The suits were founded on the 4th section of the act of Congress passed the 12th of February, 1793, entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' to recover the penalty of five hundred dollars.

As the facts involved in these cases were substantially the same as those disclosed in the action of trespass against the same parties, tried in this Court at June term, 1828, and reported in the Lycoming Gazette it is unnecessary to go into a detail of them. We shall therefore merely state, that the requisites of the 3d section of the above act had been strictly complied with by the agents of the plaintiff, at the time the slave was arrested in Luzerne county, and that on their arrival at Danville, on their way to Maryland, the defendants, 'knowingly and wilfully,' rescued him?—The rescue however, was not effected, by force or violence, but by color of law. In defiance of the certificates of Judge Fell, of Luzerne county, they caused a habeas corpus to be issued, and took the servant before Judge Montgomery, of Columbia county, where, after an examination by the Judge, and the production of the certificates, and the remanding of the slave into the possession of the agents—they executed a writ of homine Replegiendo, and put the slave to Jail, from whence he was liberated on the second day, by persons unknown.

The various points of law raised on the trial by the counsel of the defendants, were clearly and fully decided by the court, in the course the very able charges delivered to the Jury. The court decided that although a verdict and judgment might be rendered in each case for the penalty, yet, as there was but one rescue, their could be but one satisfaction; although costs would be recovered in each case, verdicts were given for the plaintiff in two of the cases and on the others, judgment for the penalty were entered by agreement.

We trust that the result of these cases will deter the citizens of Pennsylvania, in future, from an improper interference with the rights of those who hold slaves. Even an interference promoted by 'human and charitable motives,' and conducted by process of the law, would have afforded no justification to the defendants; after the hearing before and adjudication by Judge Fell. Although our feelings as Pennsylvanians, are in direct opposition to slavery—yet the rights guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the United States, to our brethren of the South must be regarded.

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Auful warning to the Intemper-

ate.—Yesterday a person named Clement Van Dyke Rousseau, was lodged in our prison for the crime of killing his brother Augustus Van Dyke Rousseau. The circumstances in relation to this most melancholy affair, are briefly as follows. They had been out on a hunting excursion in Bensalem township, and on their return, called at a public house, on the Bristol turnpike. Clement being somewhat in liquor, left his gun with the landlord and they proceeded in company towards the residence of the deceased. They had gone but a short distance when Clement showed an unwillingness to proceed farther, being somewhat stupefied from the liquor. The deceased endeavored to persuade him to proceed on, and finding persuasive measures of no avail; attempted to take him on by force. Clement became irritated, and after some little altercation, and in the delirium of his brain from the effects of the liquor he had drunk drew a dirk or dagger, and stabbed his brother in the breast, which caused almost instant death. We refrain from giving further rumours lest we mislead the public mind, and create an unfavorable feeling for or against the prisoner until he has had his trial, which will probably come on at the court in December next.

We have never found an occasion for recording the death of a fellow creature, when it has so largely called forth our feelings of commiseration and pity than on this occasion. The deceased was about 28 years of age, two years younger than his brother, and was requiring respectability in the practice of medicine in the township above named. Clement is also a Physician, and had left Philadelphia, where he has a family, on a short visit to his brother. It is said after the effects of the liquor had passed off, and he was made sensible of the act by which he had deprived his brother of life, his feelings so overpowered him, as almost to deprive him of his reason. The anguish of his soul must be great indeed—almost beyond conception. We daily see the evil consequences from the use of spirituous liquors; and the above is an awful warning to those who are in habits of intoxication. There is no safety in the habits of the intoxicating bowl, and there would be less crime and misery in our country, if it was banished from every house. We may here, very probably speak, in terms of reprehension, of the practice of carrying dirks and daggers. It is one that fashion has introduced and made common—There can be no good derived from the practice, and every good citizen should feel bound to discountenance it—They are scarcely ever used, except when reason has left her empire, and full play is given to the passions.—Bucks Co. Intelligence.

In Worcester County Court.

Thomas Littleton, vs. } In Chancery
Isaac Littleton, and } Nov. Term,
others. } 1830.

Levi Duncan the Trustee appointed by the Court, to sell the real estate of Edmund Littleton, deceased for the payment of his debts—reports to the Court that he has sold the said real estate and that the amount of sales, is the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars.

It is thereupon, by this Court, and the authority thereof ordered that the said sale be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of the next May Term of this Court, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks before that day in some newspaper published in Worcester county.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy
Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.
December 6, 1830.

THE MESSENGER.
The freedom of the Press is essential to public liberty
SHOW-HILL, (MD.)
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1830.

To Correspondents.
Philanthropy, is received and will be published as soon as our convenience will admit.

Owing to the late arrival of the Easton mail, at this season of the year, we shall publish the Messenger on Tuesday morning, instead of Monday morning.

In consequence of the great length of the President's Message, which we received yesterday, it is out of our power to give it entire in our paper to-day, and therefore give but a preceding part of it, promising the conclusion in our next paper. The Message is a document highly creditable to the President, and worthy the commendation of an enlightened community.

We have been informed that a brig went ashore during the late gale on Monday 6th instant, near Lewes-town, off Cape Henlopen and went to pieces. All of the crew were lost, except one man, who reached the shore.

GOOD NEWS.

Edward Kavanagh, the Jackson candidate, has been elected to Congress in the Lincoln district, in the state of Maine. This makes six, out of the seven members from that state who are in favour of the administration. Turnout, with the exception of three towns, which are expected to increase the majority, was for Kavanagh 2048, Shaw 1596, and 258 scattering. We expected that such would be the result, but the majority is greater than we had calculated on. Balt. Rep.

Lower Canada.—A few weeks ago, the days were so dark, at Quebec, that the people were obliged to light candles.

Mr Barbour late minister to England, has lost his Election to Congress.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1830.

This day at 12 o'clock, M. the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace and plenty and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprize with the considerateness of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collisions serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their Government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you my fellow citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country without transcending in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference

with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favor of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence, and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revolution of its terrors. Notwithstanding the strong assurances which the man whom we sincerely love and justly admire has given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French and which, it sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of Patriot King it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has born him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication on the subject of foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost unintermitted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favorable to the parties.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the United States. But we have contended, and with reason, that if, at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions of this country as necessary to her colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is making an obvious and unfairly distinction to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the U. States.

Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Great Britain, by particular concession, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of those productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage, this being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and theirs brought to us in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all our productions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding seventy tons burden, and upon the same terms as British vessels, any productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate: that is, that American vessels should load their return cargoes in the United States only, and moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, cocoa or cotton, either from those Islands or from the U. States to any other part of the world. Great Britain readily consented to expunge this article from the treaty, and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty, stipulations or concerted legislation, having failed, it has been successively suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties.

The following are the prominent points which have in latter years, separated the two Governments. Besides a restriction, where by all importations into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own products carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object in the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the U. States, has been contended, 1st. That the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations in preference to separate

legislation; 2d. That our productions when imported into the colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions. And 3d. That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous trade between the United States and different parts of the British dominions.

The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted upon by Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, 1825, all vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export; and proceed to any part of the world. Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. On our part, each of the above points had in succession been explicitly abandoned in negotiations preceding that of which the results is now announced.

This arrangement requires to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negotiation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this country than was on which it ever stood—and our commerce will enjoy in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdiction under all the expense and inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been, doubtfully onerous, had it not been, in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transshipments at what are called the neutral ports. These indirect routes are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honorable competition; and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances.

When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been any thing in the acts of the negotiation, that, by the construction two governments must require upon that treaty by Turkey, the treaty, it was thought most proper, in article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The treaty, however, as the most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that Empire and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the U. S. No means will be left employed on my part to promote the salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that Court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled, by extreme indisposition, to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion—of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate. If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the meantime the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

been, throughout, characterized by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a duty to which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge.

Although the result is itself, the best commentary on the services rendered to his country by our Minister at the Court of St. James, it would be doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject without expressing the very high esteem I entertain of the talent and exertion which have been displayed by him on the occasion.

The injury to the commerce of the United States resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black Sea, and the previous footing of mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government; and several endeavors have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal Powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black Sea was understood to be open to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negotiation as originally contemplated, it was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black Sea, including navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nation. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to him and the British Government, was the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negotiation, that, by the construction two governments must require upon that treaty by Turkey, the treaty, it was thought most proper, in article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The treaty, however, as the most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

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If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the meantime the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which \$600,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoils upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance of this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remained to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggressions; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our demands upon others to mere justice, holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by, and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to the most prominent, are, our claims upon France for spoils upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain, together with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two countries which ought to be removed, the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico which has been so long in suspense, as well as the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that republic; and finally the arbitration of the question between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the northeastern boundary.

The negotiations with France has been conducted by our minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction, although the prospects of a favourable termination was occasionally dimmed by counterpretensions, to which the United States could not assent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities; and sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground however inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken, and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this government an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have heretofore been set up in regard to the liability of the existing Government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

(To be concluded.)

NEW-JERSEY.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE has petitioned to the U. S. Court now sitting at Trenton, against the rail road Company of Camden and Amboy.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, November 30.

Flour Howard Street	506a512
Do. City Mills	487
Wheat	103a107
Corn	55a60
Oats	29a30

Ten dollars reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers in November last, negro GEORGE, an indentured apprentice. The said negro George is about five feet high stout and chunky, and very black. Had on when he went away a gray cloth roundabout and trousers. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the said negro so that I get him again. EDWARD SCARBOROUGH. Wicomico County, Dec. 12th, 1830.

MARYLAND.

Orphans' Court of Worcester County.
October Term, 1830.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 16th day of November, Anno Domini 1830.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Lemuel Timmons, 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 1st day of June next 1831, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1830.

THOMAS TIMMONS, Admr. of Lemuel Timmons, deceased.

November 28, 1830.

Maryland.

Orphans' Court of Worcester County.
October Term, 1830.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 15th day of November Anno Domini 1830.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Jesse Hammond, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next 1831, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of November 1830.

JAMES HAMMOND, Administrator of Jesse Hammond, deceased.

November 15, 1830.

Maryland.

Orphans' Court of Worcester County.
October Term 1830.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 12th day of November, Anno Domini, 1830.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Bratton, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next 1831, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1830.

WILLIAM BRATTON, Administrator, with the will annexed of Joseph Bratton, deceased.

Maryland.

Orphans' Court of Worcester County.
October Term, 1830.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 11th day of November, Anno Domini 1830.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg. Wills, for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Seth Smith late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next 1831, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1830.

ELIJAH PARSONS, Administrator, of Seth Smith deceased.

November 10, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Worcester County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Isaac, Robert Smith and co. use of Isaac P. Smith, against Joseph Scott, I have taken in execution, a tract of Land, called Running Meadow, containing two hundred & 68 acres; also, horses, Cattle and Crop of Corn on hand, as the property of said Joseph Scott, which I will sell for CASH at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writ of Fieri Facias, cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by PURNELL JOHNSON, Sheriff of Worcester County.

November 29, 1830.

ATTENTION!

THIS is to give notice to all masters and owners of vessels sailing out of Chincoteague Inlet and mooring to our shores, that I have, (however unpleasant the office,) to accept the office of Ballast master. You are bound by law, before you discharge your ballast, to give me notice, and for every instance of failure, you forfeit the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. After receiving notice from you I am bound immediately to attend and direct the discharge of your ballast, for which service I am to receive from you eighty-three cents per day, I hope the above will be a sufficient warning, as I am bound with rigour and strictness to fulfil the duties of my office.

JOHN D. WELLBORN.

Horn Town, Va. Oct. 18, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

Has commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Tuesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 8 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corlies Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corlies Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 20. (23) If The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded and present their accounts to Captain Taylor.

Mill Right.

THE subscriber living near New Town, Worcester County, Md. acquaints his friends and the public in general, that he continues to perform the MILL RIGHT business in all its various branches, in a workman-like manner. All orders for building of Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Oil and Paper Mills, and for repairing of all kinds of machinery appertaining to mills, will be duly attended to and executed on the most reasonable terms.

ROBERT T. CALLENDER.

May 10, 1830.

Blank Deeds

For sale at this Office.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL,

At Newark Delaware.

THE winter session of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 25th instant. The course of instruction embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic; English Grammar; Rhetoric; History, ancient and modern, and Geography with constant reference to the best Maps & Charts; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; Electricity illustrated by experiment; Astronomy and use of the Globes; Chemistry; Intellectual Philosophy; and the Elements of Moral Science; Evidences of Christianity with Biblical Recitations on the Sabbath; Exercises in Letter-Writing and other species of composition, weekly, with recapitulation. — Terms: Board and Tuition in any of the foregoing branches: \$30 per quarter, payable in advance. Music, with use of Piano, \$10. Moderate extra charges for Painting and other ornamental branches.

The subscriber, intending to devote to the school, his constant personal attention, together with the assistance of the most Competent Teachers in both departments, flatters himself that he will be enabled to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient. A small Chemical & Philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution.

The adaptation of the village of Newark to the purposes of Academic Education has been confirmed by long experience and the almost proverbial healthfulness of the situation renders its place of residence peculiarly desirable for young Ladies from the low grounds of the Peninsula.

SAMUEL BELL.

October 18, 1830.
The Times at Centerville, Whig and Gazette, Easton, Chronicle, Cambridge, Village Herald, Princess Anne and Messenger Snow Hill, will insert the above 3 times and charge Elton Press office.

Cabinet Furniture MANUFACTORY

No. 3 North (Belvidere) st. Baltimore.

THE subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his kind patrons, & the citizens of Baltimore generally, for the very liberal encouragement heretofore rendered, would again remind them that he has on hand, at this time, a most beautiful assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, entirely of his own manufacture, and which he warrants to be equal in pattern or workmanship to any in the city—consisting in part of

SIDEBOARDS of various patterns
BUREAUS do do
SECRETARIES & BOOKCASES
WARDROBES do do

Dressing BUREAUS, of improved pattern
do TABLES do
End Dining do,
Card do

Plain Dining and Breakfast do
Ladies Work do claw feet
Candle Stands, Wash Stands do, mahogany, maple and plain Grates, Cradles, fancy Toilet Tables, and Bedsteads of all kinds and patterns, all of which he will sell at the lowest cash price, for cash or approved endorsed notes.

The subscriber respectfully invites those wanting any article in the Cabinet line to give him a call, as he will work to order, on the most reasonable terms. Also, all kinds of Venetian blinds, &c. as usual, made with punctuality, and despatch.

EDWIN S. TARR, BALTIMORE.

Six Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in August last, ISAAC PURNELL, an indentured apprentice to the carpenter business, between sixteen and seventeen years of age. The above reward will be paid for taken up said boy; but no charges paid for bringing him home. Persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, at the peril of the law.

SEVERN PRUITT.

Snow-Hill, Sep 20, 1830.

Lemon Squeezers.

Valerius Dukehart.

No. 101 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Where can had on reasonable terms the following Articles.

SCALE and Bed Cord, Plough or Leading lines, coarse & Fine Twine, Butter Bowls, Bread Trays, Lamp and Candle Wick, Spigots suitable for hogheads barrels, kegs and Hydrants, Round, square and oval butterprints, handsomely lettered, Wool Cards, Long and Short Brush handles, Wafer boxes, Cane or Metal Slays or Reeds, Sifters, Woollen, cassinet, Cotton & Hand-Shuttles, Flyin' Shuttles, Lime or Lemon Squeezers, Nests of Sugar Boxes, Cake Boards, Sweeping, Shoe, Scrubbing; Weaver's and Fuller's Brushes, Rolling Pins, Fishing Tackle, Barrel and Half barrel Covers, Mudlers, Spoons, hay or Garden Rakes, Fishing or Angling Rods, Cane, suitable for Reed Makers, Parlor and Kitchen Belows, Baskets, Wash Boards, Towel Rollers, Tops, Patent Taps, Lamp Wicks, assorted, &c. &c.

V. D. hopes by strict personal attention to merit a further continuance of patronage.

PROSPECTUS
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, to be published at Hagerstown, Maryland, by EZRA SLIFER & Co.

TO BE STYLED
THE RADICAL

And Anti-Masonic Mirror.

The Radical and Anti-Masonic Mirror will be conducted upon the principles, by which all men will be considered alike, as to life liberty and the common pursuits of happiness; it will reprimand guilt and commend probity and truth, amongst whatever class of society they may be found.

It will turn darkness into light and by a rigorous effort strive to less light, (Masonry) which has enveloped the universe with superstition and bigotry, prostrate the unholy combination, which has for a long period been the black source of threatened destruction to the happiness, the independence, and the liberty of this republic.

The columns of the paper will be politically open to all parties—Men differing or political points is a political blessing. It shall be to the reader like a mirror, showing the difference between men and measures.

It will give the foreign, as well as domestic news—attempts to keep pace with the rise and progress in our arts, agriculture, &c. and hold up a light by which all men can gauge their work, demand their wages, and go away satisfied.

TERMS:

The Radical and Anti-Masonic Mirror will be published weekly, on a large super royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, payable half yearly in advance. Three dollars, if not paid within the year. Two dollars, in advance, will be received in full payment.

Prospectuses will be presented by persons authorized to receive subscribers—and due notice given, when a sufficient number of names are obtained and when the paper will go into operation.

All letters addressed to the Editors must be post paid. Subscriptions received by VALERIUS DUKEHART, Agent, No. 101 1-2, Baltimore-st Balt. Oct. 15.

The Snowhill Messenger will please copy the above advertisement. V. D. Nov. 15, 1830.

NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the elegant Steam Boat



Patuxent

Captain GEORGE WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between Baltimore and Salisbury & White Haven, on the Wicomico river.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock, during the Season, and arrive at Whitehaven at an early hour on Tuesday morning, which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same morning, and proceed up to Salisbury. Returning, she will leave Salisbury every Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, and proceed on to Whitehaven, which place she will leave the same afternoon at 4 o'clock and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning lines of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning, and arrive in Philadelphia early the same Evening.

Passage is or from Baltimore to the Wicomico, \$5.00
Do. do. Whitehaven to Salisbury, \$5.00
Children under 12 years of age, half price
Horses to or from Baltimore to the Wicomico, \$5.00
Four Wheel Carriages, 1.00
Two Wheel Carriages, 1.50

All Baggage at the risk of the Owner or Owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER, & SON.

Agent.

Baltimore June, 1830.—July 8.

CHAIR FACTORY

Light Street near the wharf, Baltimore.

JOHN SIMONSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Worcester County that he has on hand & intends keeping a general assortment of

FANCY & COMMON

CHAIRS

which he will sell on moderate terms &c.—All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

PROSPECTUS. AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

DUFF GREEN proposes to publish a Quarterly Journal, to be devoted to matters connected with the Naval and military service of the U. States. It will contain,

The Army and Navy lists; Promotions, Deaths, Resignations, Discharges, &c.

Notes of the proceedings of military and naval Courts;

Naval and Military movements; Biography of officers, Soldiers and Sailors;

President's annual message, and others interesting to either service;

Reports of the Secretaries of War, and Navy, and Naval Committee;

Notices of Debates in Congress, touching either service;

Laws of Congress relative to the Army and Navy;

Essays on Military and naval tactics,

Notices of Foreign service.

In short every matter respecting which the gentlemen of the Army and Navy may be supposed to feel a solicitude.

TERMS—Each Number will contain two hundred and fifty six large royal octavo pages, on fine paper, and will be transmitted to subscribers by mail, or delivered to agents in the principal cities, at five dollars per annum, payable annually, in advance, upon the delivery of the first number.

Should sufficient subscribers be obtained, the first number will issue in January next.

Officers of the army and navy, booksellers, are solicited to obtain subscriptions: to agents, a commission of 30 per cent will be allowed.

Washington City, July, 1830.

FRATT STREET Bakery.

Opposite Mr. Reed's 1/4 St. am Boat Hotel

HENRY HENDERSON,

late of the firm of HENDERSON

& MASON, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has created a large and commodious Bake House, at the EAST

CORNER OF FRATT & PATTERSON STS near Smith's Dock where he intends carrying on the

BISCUIT BAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He has on hand and will constantly keep a large supply of

PILOT AND NAVY BREAD,

Water, Sugar and Butter Crackers

Made from the best of Flour, well packed and thoroughly kiln-dried.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, the

Family or fine Biscuit, &c.

All of which articles are recommended to be equal, if not superior to any others in the place, and will be sold upon as reasonable terms as they can be obtained in this or any other city.

His friends and the public generally are invited to view his establishment, and witness the neatness and order with which it is conducted, and satisfy themselves of the quality of his goods.

Baltimore, June 14, 1830.

CASH.

I am ready at all times to give the highest prices for Negroes for the Louisiana market—namely for young negro men from 18 to 24 years old first rate; from 400 to 450 dollars—Young women same ages; from 250 to 275 dollars; and if first rate; 280 dollars and all others in proportion.

I can be found at any time by applying to Mr. Townsend; or writing to me at Drummond Town Va. I will receive the letter in one day and will be here in two days from the time it arrives at Drummond Town.

JOHN BULL.

Snow-Hill Dec. 29, 1829.

CASH For Negroes.

WE wish to purchase 200 negroes for the New Orleans market, and will give more than any other purchaser that is in the market, for such as suit us:—

One of the firm intends declining the trade after the present year and wishes to purchase, family negroes for his own use. Letters directed to this place to E. Whitelock, to Salisbury or Princess-Anne, to the subscribers will be attended to.

Woolfords, Sanders, & Overley.

June 6, 1830.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this Office.