

# The Worcester Banner.



"HE IS THE FREEMAN, WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE."

VOL. I.

SNOW-HILL, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD. TUESDAY, JULY 23d. 1839.

NUM. XXXVII.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Berlin, July 6th, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the citizens of Berlin, held on the day of the fourth, a resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted, that a copy of your truly interesting and eloquent oration, delivered that morning, be requested for publication.

We, a committee appointed for that purpose, having shared the gratification of hearing your oration, take this opportunity to present to you our warmest feelings of regard for the appropriate manner in which you addressed us, and flatter ourselves that you will comply with the request contained in the above resolution.

With great respect,

We remain, yours very sincerely,

Geo. W. Purnell,

Wm. H. Selby,

Geo. W. Purnell Jr.

Committee.

Mr. John R. Franklin.

Berlin, July 10th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th, requesting a copy of my speech, delivered July 4th, for publication.

In reply, I must state, that my own opinion of its worth would deter me from acceding to your request, but the unequivocal desire of those who are capable of appreciating merit, must supersede my own judgment; you will therefore find a copy of my oration accompanying this letter.

I remain yours &c.

J. R. Franklin.

Geo. W. Purnell,

Wm. D. Fassitt,

Doct. Wm. H. Selby,

Committee.

## ORATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

We have met to celebrate the Anniversary of freedom's birth-day. Sixty three years ago, almost within the memory of some of you, a band of patriots, representatives of the people of the North American Colonies, unable longer to bear "the oppressor's wrong," and burning with righteous indignation at the scenes of blood which were enacting around them, to carry into effect the unjust pretensions of their mother country, united in publishing to the world that declaration which has just been read. It needs little comment. It bears within itself its own eulogy; and should be registered in the heart of every one who properly appreciates his standing as an American citizen. It was called for, by a decent respect to the opinion of mankind; and nobly did the people of the earth sustain its pretensions, by a speedy recognition of our national independence. In its effects, it may well be deemed the chief corner stone of our Republic; the very rock on which our political fabric is built. True it is, the war of the Revolution may be said to have begun long before its publication. For more than a year had we resisted the iron-handed grasp of our trans-Atlantic oppressors; yes! resisted it even unto blood. And the determinations there expressed may have been called mere ineffectual words; word of an infant colony directed against its giant parent. But they were words which reared that infant to a man; words which armed that man with a sheathless sword, and plucked from England's crown the brightest jewel that glittered there. Before the object of our resistance had been thus declared, every attempt at united effort had been palsied. Every generous thought of liberty, had been driven shrinking back to the heart from whence it came, by the sickening reflection, that we battled beneath a rebel standard. The sturdy yeomen of Lexington, who made the first blood-offering at the shrine of American freedom, alike with the bravest of those who fell at Bunker's Hill, went down to their now honoured graves, bearing upon their front the rebel brand. Although they are now justly revered as the martyrs of liberty, and their memories cherished with grateful recollections by those who are enjoying the price of their sacrifice, yet at that time they must have looked upon by the disinterested of other lands as subjects in arms against their sovereign, and branded with the name, if not the odium attached to such a character. Its effects, too, upon our position in regard to other governments were most beneficial. However much they might have looked on our distressed situation, and pitied and wished to have assisted us, they were effectually restrained, as well by the example which the encouragement of rebellion would have placed before their own subjects as by the universal laws of Nations. By this one act then, of our representatives, the publication of this declaration, all these obstacles to success were removed. Our Country immediately

"Sprang forth a Palladium armed and undefiled,"

and assumed her rank among the nations of the earth. Our soldiers were inspired with fresh courage. New hopes and brighter visions dawned upon them, as they looked forward to the result of victory. And that struggle which had hitherto been known abroad as a mere rebellion, was invested with all the dignity, and charged with all the consequences of a revolution.

Foreign nations, no longer bound to look upon us as the servile bondmen to which our oppressors would have reduced us, were at liberty to recognize our independence, receive our ambassadors, and treat with us upon an

equal footing. They might give us every encouragement, consistent with their neutral relations, and even provide us with men and money without incurring the odium of interfering with the domestic affairs of their neighbors. Thus speedily we found ourselves respected abroad, and firm and united at home.

Such were some of the immediate effects of the declaration of independence; effects which led the determinations of those who pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" to its support, to a glorious issue; and established the anniversary of that day on which it was made, as our national jubilee, the great festival day of our land. The difficulties and dangers which beset our forefathers in the attainment of that independence, and the heroism with which they met and conquered every obstacle, have been the theme of eloquence at home and abroad, until praise and eulogium have become superfluous. So often have you heard the battles of the Revolution descanted upon,

"In thoughts that breathe and words that burn;" So often have Washington and LaFayette, and the host of heroes who surrounded them in the hour of trial, been presented to your admiring gaze, that were I to pursue that beaten track, I should almost despair of enlisting your attention. We will then bid adieu to the Revolution, and the triumphs of its leaders, and consider for a moment, the noble superstructure of which it was the basis, its present condition and prospects.

Little more than half a century has elapsed since our experiment of self-government was begun. At that time, its speedy failure was triumphantly predicted by the interested politicians of Europe. They pointed significantly to the turbulent and ephemeral democracy of Athens. Held up to our view, with gloating exultation, the dilapidated walls and crumbling edifices of Republican Rome—which now merely serve to corroborate the truth of history that she once swayed the sceptre over half the world—as fit emblems of the fate which awaited our undertaking. They told us that Marius and Sulla and Caesar were the productions of a Republican soil, and that ere long our liberties must yield to some of those myriad enemies that were inherent in our very form of government, and the history of our vain experiment remain another monument of mankind's incapacity to rule themselves. Thus was the morning of our political existence darkened by the doubts and fears of the friends of liberty, and the ardent hopes and expectations of its enemies. But the clouds which enveloped its dawn were soon dispelled and the succeeding day has been bright and glorious. The trial has been made and it has succeeded. The hearts of millions have been gladdened by the result, and the oppressed of every land have found a home.

Why is it that the anticipations of the wisest heads of Europe have been disappointed? Why have we succeeded in establishing a Republic whose prosperity has been almost miraculous, and whose end, as far as human foresight can penetrate, seems to be far obscured in the dim mists of futurity, while the same experiment, in almost every land of the old world has resulted, in nearly every instance, in tyranny, and always in failure? The reason undoubtedly is to be found in the superior wisdom and integrity of that band of statesmen, who framed the constitution, under whose auspices our career has hitherto been so brilliant, co-operating with the improved state of society, and a peculiar combination of circumstances. The history of those republics of old, whose names alone remain to tell the world of their generous but ill-fated attempt, instead of heralding our down-fall, as the hoary politicians of the land of our enemy would fain have persuaded us, served as beacon-lights to warn us from the rocks on which they stranded, while the despotism and misrule, which had so disgracefully marked the politics of Modern Europe, were sufficient safeguards against the Charybdis which threatened us on the other side. Taking a middle course, our constitution combines within itself all that is desirable of each of those distinct forms of government recognised by politicians, while every dangerous feature has been rejected. Far from being a pure democracy, and free from the turbulence and instability which are its necessary incidents, it still possesses all the advantages of being founded exclusively on the will of the people, expressed through their representatives. And this it is which gives it a claim to the proud title of a Republic. Neither does it approach nearer to monarchy. Yet all the most essential attributes of that form of government, energy, decision, and secrecy are sufficiently secured, by lodging the whole executive power in a single individual, and clothing that individual, in time of war, with the authority of a Military Commander-in-chief. While the abuse to which absolute power vested in one man is so liable, is carefully guarded against, by the salutary check confided to the other two branches of the Legislature, of overruling his will by a stated majority. And although we are still farther removed from an Aristocracy. Our senate, whose members are elected for a term of six years, and who in certain specified cases are the advisors of our chief executive officer, secures to our councils, sound, and deep deliberation, the only eligible characteristic of that truly odious system. Thus you will see, from the mass of crude materials revealed by the life of past ages, the wisdom of our ancestors has reared one of the most beautiful and to all appearances, most enduring structures, that human skill ever devised. Taking for their model a government

which has subsisted in its present form for more than 700 years, and which time has only served to strengthen and to beautify, they have given to the world a copy which surpasses the original. For upon a review of the material points of difference between our own and the English Constitution, the superiority must be conceded to ours.

Compare for a moment their hereditary king with his civil list of millions, his overshadowing prerogative, his myriads of retainers and dependents, his throne, and host of suppliant sycophants; to our simple president, of ourselves, invested with all his power, and all his dignity by the will of his fellow citizens, and his every hope of continuing in office resting upon the wisdom and integrity with which he discharges the trust confided in him, his fixed salary, his conscientious mode of life, his perfect responsibility to the laws of his Country. Look at their lordly house of Peers, "raised" as one of their ablest writers says "above the people to support the throne," then at our grave, intelligent senate, whose boast it is, not that they are raised above the people, but that they are apart of them, delegated to defend and preserve that constitution which is alike dear to both. Look on that picture, then on this, and tell me. Although the English constitution has grown venerable by time, and is justly revered by those who have long lived under its happy influence, and been accustomed to compare it with their less fortunate neighbours on the continent—tell me, I ask, is there an American who would exchange his land for theirs? My own heart answers that there is not one, and all who hear me will echo back the response.

But this very superiority of which we boast, may be the neglect of the basis on which it is founded be converted into our deadliest foe. If the general diffusion of intelligence and education among our citizens be not commensurate with the individual influence and importance which is the mainspring of our constitution, the people, the fountain of honor and office and authority, will become the engines of their own destruction. Every citizen of these States is a legislator. He is remotely instrumental in the enactment of every law, and in the appointment of every officer. Frequently he is called upon to decide between candidates for his favour, advocating measures, whose effects will be directly opposite, and his decision may be "big with the fate of his country." How necessary is it then that his intelligence should be co-extensive with the great duty resting upon him as a freeman and a legislator for freemen. That our rulers should be deeply impressed with its importance, and our youth be taught to regard it as one of the props on which the destinies of our Republic mainly depend. Permit ignorance and vice to prevail in that class which rules the ballot-box, and you may rest assured that the government, whose every feature bespeaks the necessity for those who support it to be intelligent and virtuous, must fall. As well might you expect a stately edifice to remain suspended in air, when the foundation on which it was built has crumbled beneath it; as to entertain a hope for the safety of your republic, when the very life-blood of your institutions has ceased to circulate. And when it falls, "it will fall like Lucifer to rise no more," involving in its ruins the host of young Republics, that are now fashioning themselves upon its model. This is not mere speculation, the imaginings of a wayward fancy. Its truth is amply attested by the fate of the neighboring nations on our own continent. The inhabitants of Mexico are evidently incapable of self-government. And why? It can be attributed to no other reason than the degradation, the ignorance and the superstition of the populace. Peru, Chili and most of the states of South-America are in the same situation. And until light and knowledge are disseminated among the people, they will continue to be governed by the licentiousness of a mob, or the tyranny of a despot.

Hitherto our course has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. In the year 1789, the old articles of confederation, which but loosely bound together so many jarring interests, and conflicting prejudices, were superseded by our present noble constitution; under its guidance we have bravely met and rose superior to every peril which has beset us. And the safety with which it has conducted us through the hours of difficulty and danger, has served but to display the symmetry and beauty of its structure, and render it dearer to the hearts of those who have witnessed its triumph. The first great test to which it was submitted, occurred under the administration of the father of his country, when the presumption of a foreign minister would have dared to appeal from the President, to the generous gratitude of the citizens, which would have prompted them, contrary to the dictates of sound policy, to have entangled themselves in the wars of Europe, for the purpose of securing to France a participation in that liberty, for our enjoyment of which we owed so much to her valuable assistance. But the firm adherence of Washington to those principles which our government had adopted in reference to foreign affairs, prevailed. And the result sufficiently attested the wisdom of him who may almost be said, in his character of chief magistrate, to have saved his country a second time.

From this time, when we had disentangled ourselves from the French claim upon our gratitude, and our citizens began to perceive that their true interest consisted in keeping aloof from European politics, our rapid strides

to prosperity may be dated. Our course has been onward and upward. In political importance we are second to no nation on earth. Our sails are fanned by the breezes of every climate known to the commercial world. And as of old the magic words "I am a Roman citizen" possessed the talismanic influence of securing the respect and protection of every king in the then known world. So he who can now ascribe his nativity to the birth place of freedom, will not only command respect, but will enlist in his behalf, interest and esteem wherever the name and the story of his country have been heard.

The external perils to which we have been subjected by our conflicts and disputes with foreign nations have been few indeed. This not from them, we are to look for the destruction of our free institutions. They trouble us for a moment, but ultimately tend to consolidate that confederacy, which is the source of our National importance, and are rather beneficial than otherwise, in impressing upon our citizens, the truth of that maxim when applied to ourselves, "In union there is strength."

The dangers to which our attention should be most carefully directed will proceed from our own internal dissensions and a tendency of the several States to break that confederacy which binds them together. Yet, throughout all the diversity of interest and policy which must necessarily exist in a country so vast in extent as ours. Amid all the clashing of sectional feeling and sectional prejudice, it is a singular fact that until very recently Disunion has never been threateningly mentioned, or confidently predicted in our national councils. The sentiments contained in Washington's farewell address to his countrymen, seemed to dwell in the minds of all and restrain them from approaching lightly, so delicate a subject. And well does every word which he then uttered, deserve to be pondered. Methinks I see the old patriot now, standing for the last time in the legislative halls of his country, his eye beaming with chastened joy, while it rests upon the representatives of those millions who look up to him as their saviour, and his voice trembling with emotion, as in the yearnings of his soul for their future welfare, he warns them of rocks which beset their path, and charges them as they love their country, as they love their homes, as they prize that liberty which they had but just obtained, not even to suffer themselves to become familiar with the thought of Disunion; but to hold it up to their children as a hideous monster not to be approached.

What a spectacle! A father, the political father of a whole people, giving a last charge to his assembled children! One would think it would never have been forgotten. There are those however, who if they have not forgotten have disregarded it. Yes! the demon has been aroused, and his pestilential breath has been inhaled by a vast portion of the constituents of this Republic. As was predicted, the discussion of that subject sprung a mine whose explosion had well nigh whelmed the nation in ruin. But the smoke has now nearly passed away. The temporary danger is over, and our confidence in those institutions which could withstand such a shock is increased ten-fold. The light which flashed from the dark cloud that enveloped us at that period, however, revealed to us the awful chasm over which we were impending, and the prayer of every patriot should be that such a crisis in our affairs may never recur again. It is to be feared nevertheless that our experience in that subject has not yet been sufficiently severe, that there are still those, who, to gratify their speculative notions of justice, or forward their own ambitious views, would invade the most cherished institutions, the very fireside relations of a vast portion of their fellow citizens, and involve the opposite extremes of this country in discord and contention.

A few years ago, a small black cloud, not bigger than the size of a man's hand, was seen to rise upon the verge of our political horizon. Slowly and almost imperceptibly it extended itself from east to west; and as it grew, it blackened, until, ere we were aware of the impending storm, our whole northern sky was darkened by its portentous shadow. Already have we heard the deep muttering of its thunder. Already have we seen the lurid gleams of wrath which it emits. But it has not yet burst upon us in all its awful consequences. The vial is not yet full, the thunder bolts are not yet forged. But when the crisis comes, as come I fear it must, I tremble for the result. Nothing can save us but the intrinsic excellence of our national institutions. The master-spirits who direct this storm are the abolitionists of the North. A band of fanatics, who, forgetting the beam which obscures their own vision, pertinaciously seek to remove the mote from their brother's eye. Discovering, that which every statesman has conceded from the infancy of our Republic, that slavery is a great moral and political evil; they tell us that, we should, at every hazard, relieve our national and individual character from the foul blot which rests upon it, by the immediate manumission of every slave in the country. And, dissenting from the really more benevolent, and much more rational policy of the colonizationist, they say we should not only discourage their return to the land of their fathers, but permit them to remain among us, and untaught, illiterate as they are, admit them to all the privileges of citizenship. Had they been content with a mere expression of their opinion, to which every American is entitled, they would undoubtedly have met from the South, that full measure

of contempt which they so richly deserve. But they have transcended their constitutional privilege, and, by the very flagrancy of their proceedings, now hold a larger place in the eyes of their countrymen. To enable them more energetically to pursue their object, they have entered into vast associations, established their presses, sent their emissaries to every section of the land, and impressed the mail for the transportation of their assassin publications. Their serpent cunning has found an avenue to the unlettered sense of the slave, by means of prints & pictures, representing to him the degradation of his condition, and instigating him to take revenge upon his cruel taskmasters. They have filled the ears of our public councils with memorials praying them to do that, which they know to be plainly unconstitutional. And, in the dissemination of their poisonous principles, the Arch-demon himself could not have devised a policy more subtle or more sure of success. Instead of appealing to the masses, with whom eventually all action upon the subject must rest, and who are the only proper guardians of the character and destiny of their country, they have universally resorted to the ladies for the success of their undertaking. Of them are the most of their societies composed. From them proceed a large portion of those petitions which interrupt the business of our legislative bodies. The tender sensibilities of woman are much more easily enlisted, by their plausible misrepresentations in the cause of suffering humanity, than the blunt, calculating mind of the sterner sex. And, when once enlisted, the extent of their influence is incalculable. Who can estimate the power of youth and beauty, glowing with enthusiasm for the cause they advocate, over the young men of our land? And how immensely superior even to this, is the influence of the mother rearing up offspring, upon whom the mantles of their fathers are to fall? If this class of our community become imbued with the spirit of abolition, then children will imbibe from their very birth, their principles which they are sworn to teach them. These are the only measures by which such doctrines can ever gain a firm and extended hold in this country. Their fallacy is too palpable to meet the deliberate approbation of any considerable portion of the nation. They must be planted among our youth, entwined with their prejudices, to grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength.

From the very dawn of Abolition in this country, societies in England have taken an active part in its propagation. This benevolent feeling towards us comes from a peculiarly unhappy source. England, who, scarce half a century ago, would have ground us down to a condition scarcely less tolerable than that of our slaves, would have made us mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." England! whose Irish subjects, many of them, welcome death as a relief from the oppression to which they were born. England! under whose auspices our ancestors received those very slaves, on whose account we are now the subjects of so much animadversion. Yes! she forsooth must tell us, in the kindest manner possible, that it is our duty to liberate our millions of blacks, and place them on equality with ourselves, though the knife and the brand should stand up before us as the immediate consequences. And they point us to their disinterested generosity in the West-Indies (for which the curses of every planter in Jamaica rest upon them) as their authority for presuming to advise us thus. We cannot but think, when philanthropy steps so far beyond its legitimate path, our suspicions at least as to its motives should be excited. It is enough that some of our own citizens are so unwise as to propagate doctrines, which, if carried out, must prove destructive to our united commonwealth, without the interference of a foreign hand to urge them on. That their principles are repugnant to every feature of our confederate government, needs not an argument. If there is one course which more than all others would justify a dismemberment of this union, it is undoubtedly the mal-interference by the general government, or an individual state, with the domestic institutions of a sister state.

Independent of the danger to which I have just referred, our present prospects are flattering indeed. And should we escape unharmed from this impending calamity, which the admirable spirit of our institution, leads us to believe, we will, we may look undimmed to the future. With full confidence that our wildest fancy will be realized, we may picture to ourselves a wilderness converted into a garden. Our vast extent of territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Mexican Gulf to the great lakes on the North, dotted with cities and villages, and smiling in all the luxuriance of cultivated beauty. We may see in perspective the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains joined together by links of steel, distance almost annihilated, and the two oceans which bound our coast, impressed to enhance the glorious destiny of our Republic. Around us we may behold the young acorns of our tree of liberty shooting up, and basking in the shade of their parent. While abroad, our name and story shall speed to the farthest clime where the light of civilization has gleamed. The thrones of despots shall be shaken, and the sound of liberty shall be whispered in the ear of the meanest vassal that bows the knee to his lordly master.

Can the reverse of this picture be true? Can this fair fabric which has been raised with so much toil and blood, and preserved thus far with so much care, be doomed to the fate which has awaited all its predecessors in the same path?



# The Worcester Banner.



VOL. I.

SNOW-HILL, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD. TUESDAY, JULY 16th. 1839.

NUM. XXXVI.

## WALTER P. SNOW.

### TERMS.

The BANNER will be published weekly, at three dollars per annum, to be paid by two dollars and fifty cents in advance.  
No subscription will be taken for a shorter time than one year; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. All subscriptions will be continued unless an order to the contrary is received.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar; for each subsequent insertion twenty five cents; payable in advance. When not limited, they will be continued until forbidden.

Communications to receive attention, must have the postage paid.

### From the Centville Times. A LEGEND OF THE ISLE.

"How strange to tell,  
It seemed as if a magic spell,  
Had bound him to the spot,  
And years had gone  
Yet when alone  
They could not be forgot."

On the eastern side of the Chesapeake bay, opposite the city of Annapolis, and about thirty miles from the city of Baltimore, in a South East direction, there is an island, which contains at the present time a population of about two thousand inhabitants, and comprises an extent of territory of about twenty miles long, and an average of two to five wide.

It was a beautiful day in the month of June, 1647, that a noble looking ship cast anchor above the eastern Promontory of the island, and a boat soon left her, commanded by a youth who had not yet passed his minority, being rowed by four sturdy seamen. When they landed each of them shouldered a musket and entered the woods that skirted the shore in quest of game, in the pursuit of which they became so eager, that they had advanced to a considerable distance without having thought of making the necessary observations for retracing their steps. Night was fast approaching when they determined to return—in their attempt to do so, they became bewildered and after some consultation resolved to separate and if possible find their way back again before dark, first having agreed upon a signal to be given in case of success or need of help.

William Hope, for thus we shall call the youth who commanded the yawl, was second officer of the ship, and had prevailed on his commander to permit him to visit the shore attended by so small a number of men, and with all the ardour and enthusiasm of a youth of eighteen, he that day first landed on the shores of America, and before he had reflected he found himself immersed in a strange and lonely woods to find his way therefrom as perchance he might; his men having left him, he strayed off in an opposite direction to that which either of them had taken, and had not wandered far before he discovered the waters of a creek; aware that the natives were accustomed to locate themselves along the margin of the inland waters, so as to secure the double advantage of fishing and hunting, and having heard of their disaffection towards the colonists at this time, he cautiously proceeded, a small cove lay in his way and on passing around its head, he suddenly came near what he had most dreaded to meet, an Indian who was seated on the ground; he hesitated, he stopped, and was aroused by the report of a musket, fired apparently in the midst of the woods, he instantly bounded off in the direction from whence the report had proceeded, and had gone some distance, when looking around he discovered the Indian in close pursuit, his own personal safety at first prompted him to wheel and fire, but a natural reluctance, that all feel to take the life of a fellow being, joined to that noble and undaunted spirit which so generally characterizes the generous tar, determined him to face his pursuer, which he instantly did.

Already the sun had closed behind the western hills, and here and there through the thick foliage of the wide spreading oak and towering pine, were to be seen the dim twinkling of a star in the beautiful firmament of heaven, all nature wore a serene look, and nought could be heard save the soft and sweet notes of the mocking bird, intermingled with the shrill grating cry of the locust bug.

The Indian perceiving our hero's movements, stopped also, and regarded him with the most fixed attention, being distant about twenty paces, and although twilight in the midst of a dark woods is a bad hour for observation, yet young Hope seemed overpowered with an unaccountable curiosity; perhaps the natural offspring of a fearless heart incited by the conduct of his follower; grasping his musket firmly he cautiously drew near, the Indian stood mute and motionless, but with a piercing black eye regarding each movement of our young adventurer, her form was all the grace of nature, her polished limbs but half concealed by a loose skin thrown carelessly over the left shoulder, and brought down and fastened below the right hip, whilst around her neck flowed a profusion of long dark tresses, adorned with a few scattered feathers of some favorite bird, in her left hand which hung by her side, she held a bow and in her right a quiver of arrows; within a few feet of which Hope had advanced, he observed a smiling eye of the young savage, and had thrown his musket over his shoulder, when the word English pronounced by her, brought him to a halt and he replied—English, yes to be sure, observing at the same time that her skin bore but slightly the tawny red of the aborigines of

our country, he asked, but who are you my pretty lass, sure not a native of this land, for I had fancied women here were not a single charm, but you sweet bird are as beautiful as my own loved bark, and sure can never mean to harm a sailor boy; so, the mild beauty of that face, and the soft beams of those bright eyes forbid the thought, nor would I touch in anger such as thou; rather let the muscles of this solid frame sink beneath the ocean's depth like some old hull unfit for service. But my ship, my men—come show me hence, sure I can engage thee as my pilot hence.

She waved her arm and pointing westward, moved on and beckoned him to follow, a few moments, and having reached the shore the ship was discovered through the twilight scene.

America, this being the name of the young Indian woman termed, and with the velocity of the antelope, she bounded away and was lost in an instant in the thick woods—Hope then fired his musket, and was readily answered by his men who had arrived before him, he was soon with them, and to the call of all ready, the hearty cry of aye, aye sir, was answered; then pull away lads, and soon they mounted the sides of the ship and reported themselves on board.

After a night spent in vain efforts to banish from his imagination the adventure of the preceding day, with the form of her who had so unexpectedly been his companion at the close thereof, the morning dawned upon young Hope, and found him promeneading the deck of the ship, fully resolved to go on shore if possible early in the day. Such is the power of women, that even in a desert wild she possesses a charm, an attraction, that to the susceptible heart is irresistible, and were that power but directed in its proper channel, no reform would be to them impracticable.

The morning watch had not more than come on deck before Hope, anxious to behold again the being who had drawn such a chain around his feelings, had raised a party for another excursion, and as soon as Capt. M. . . . with whom he was a favorite, was out of his berth he began the narrative of his cruise ashore; Capt. M. . . . heard him speak of the native beauties of the young girl, & earnestly besought him to guard against any snares which might surround him, adding that he was too unwell to go on shore himself, yet granting him permission to pick a crew and examine the country.

Never did youth in the full bloom of his hopes ever enter upon an untrodden path with more ardour than did Hope, who with his followers again entered the woods of the unknown shore.

Almeriene actuated by the same feeling which had induced Hope to leave the ship, early left the wigwam and strolled towards the place where she had last parted with the young sailor, on seeing him arrive, she with all the sagacity of the Indian followed his train until she saw him separated from them, when stepping forward they met, and met as those meet who have before. Almeriene having informed him that her father was the white man's friend, prevailed on him to accompany her home which was not distant—upon entering the wigwam Hope was surprised to find there an English woman, to whom Almeriene introduced him, as her mother. Tawahma the father being absent there was no restraint. Hope related the chance that brought him there; his having met Almeriene on the day before, hesitated not to declare his admiration of her, and begged to know how he could serve the mother, who replied—

Already fifteen times has the full eared corn given its harvest, and the sixteenth is fast approaching, since I have held communion with my country or its people. I left it to follow one who came to seek his fortunes in a new world—he was unkind, I fled his presence, and wandering not far hence I met Tawahma, he took and fed me—he ever has been kind—I am his, this our daughter, our first and only child, and though I am contented as regards myself, yet I could wish more for her. Here she was interrupted by the entrance of Tawahma who had been met at some distance from the door by Almeriene, and apprised of the stranger being there. Young man I greet thee, spoke the chieftain, for such he was, and though thy pale face bears no mark of friendship to our race, yet the redeeming kindness of one fond heart hath won my love unto thy kind, see in me the last descendant of the boldest chief that ever ruled our tribe, and in this young flower, fondly catching Almeriene to his heart, the last hope to keep our blood from wasting like the sparkling snow before a noon day sun.

The open sincerity of soul that was displayed in the countenance of Tawahma while he was speaking entirely dissipated a chilling fear that had taken possession of Hope's mind, and he asked where would you plant that flower noble chief in this wild land, unprotected by the rules of civil laws, or would you trust it to the care of one confiding heart, whose whole life devoted to its protection would cherish it as "Heaven's best gift."

The time has been young man when thy presumption would have met a stern rebuke, when I should have told thee, sooner would I drink her blood, and see the ravens tear those pretty locks than trust her to the arms of one who bore the color of thy race, but Carolina, turning to the mother of Almeriene, has won upon my soul—I now know better. If you would ask that you might take this girl, which I anticipate—when far away, how if you should her forsake—no mother near to ease her broken heart, nor fa-

ther to avenge her wrong.

True old man, I would take this flower hence, but would not take it from its parent stem, you go with her and share her fate and mine.

Carolina whose proper name was Caroline here spoke, my country and my countrymen are ever dear to me, and those dear as my native land, my childhood haunts will live, with me forever, but the time is past when I can cross the broad waters again, what of you Tawahma, will stay or go?

Go! in the beauty of those rippling waves that hurry over the narrow breadth of the small creek, in the green and tufted meadows seldom yields unto the tempest's blast, and the gentle waving of the green corn, or the soft track of this deep woods, you have my answer, they have charms that all the arts of life could never give to me. But my dear child was never made to rove and be a man's wife—no, take her to thy home, be to her just, and wrong her not, or else the spirit of her deceased friends, roving over the great waters may haunt thee to a dreadful doom.

Here Hope renewed his pledges of sincerity, and with a promise to return again the next day he left the wigwam accompanied by Almeriene as his guide, who shewing him his boat left him and returned.

On the morning of the next day Hope came early to the shore bringing Capt. M. . . . along with him—they were met by Tawahma, arrangements were made, and it was decided that Almeriene should go on board that evening under Capt. M. . . . protection, he having determined to move down the bay early the next day.

A few hours had elapsed, and we find them repairing to the shore for the purpose of embarking. Almeriene with all that fond confiding tenderness, that too often proves the bane of woman's peace, hung upon the arm of Hope whilst her mother and father walked by her side. They spoke not—but who could tell the latent feeling of the mother's, with Almeriene the future was alone before her, scenes which her mother had often described to her, she was about to behold; long years of happiness passed before her fancy, with Hope as her companion—so happy return at some future day to her native shore to see her fond parents again, all served to keep her tranquil—they were within a few rods of the boat, when a band of savages suddenly burst upon them from a thick copse that lay in their way, and one of them aiming a blow at Hope, he fell senseless at the feet of Almeriene, who, in the confusion of the moment, seized the ill fated girl and bore her off.

When Hope revived, he found himself on board the ship, and she under a heavy press of canvass. Capt. M. . . . informed him of the capture of Almeriene, and as Tawahma said by a young warrior of his own tribe, who had long desired to espouse her, but whom she had always refused. Tawahma had advised him to sail immediately, as it would be dangerous for him to remain: much more so to venture on shore again, he had taken his advice, first giving the Promontory the name of Love Point, which it bears to this day.

### KENT ISLAND.

### ISABELLA, AND HER SISTER KATE, AND THEIR COUSIN.

This is one of the prettiest tales we have encountered this many a day; light, easy, graceful and flowing; it will be read with interest by all. We copy it from the Western Monthly Magazine, a most excellent periodical edited by Judge Hall, and published at Cincinnati, the Metropolis of the West.—Ex. Paper.

Mistakes and misunderstandings are not such bad things after all, at least not always so, circumstances alter cases.

I remember a case in point. Every body in the county admired Isabella Edmunds, and in truth, she was an admirable creature just made for admiration and sonnetteering, and falling in love with and accordingly all in the county of ———— was in love with her. The column of every Argus, and Herald, and Sentinel, and Gazette, and Spectator, and all manner of news papers, abounded with the effusions, applicatory and declaratory, of her worshippers; in short Miss Isabella was the object of all the spare 'ideality' in all the region round about. Now I shall not inform my respected readers how she looked, you may just think of a Venus, a Psyche, a Madonna, a fairy, an angel, &c. &c. and you will have a very definite idea on the point. I must run on with my story. I am not about to choose this angel for my heroine, because she is too handsome and too much like other heroines for my purpose. But Miss Isabella had a sister, and I shall take her—Little Kate, for she was always spoken of in the diminutive, was some years younger than her sister, and somewhat shorter in stature. She had no pretensions to beauty—none at all; yet there was a certain something, a certain—In short, sir, she looked very much like Mrs. A. or Miss G. whom you admire so much, though you always declare she is not handsome.

It requires a very peculiar talent to be over looked with a good grace, and in this talent Miss Kate excelled. She was as placid as happy by the side of her brilliant sister, as any little contented star, that for ages has twinkled on, unnoticed and almost eclipsed by the side of the peerless moon. Indeed the only art of the science of being happy and in this she so remarkably excelled, that one could scarcely be in her presence half an hour without feeling unaccountably comfortable themselves.

She had a world of sprightliness, a deal of simplicity and affections, with a dash of good-natured shrewdness, that after all, kept you more in awe than you would ever suppose you could be kept, by such a merry, good natured little nobody. Not one of Isabella's adorers ever looked at her with such devout admiration as did the laughter loving Kate. No one was so ready to run, wait and tend—to be up stairs and every where in ten minutes, when Isabella was dressing for conquest; in short, she was, as the dedications of books sometimes set forth her ladyship's most obedient, most devoted servant.

But if I am going to tell you my story, I must not keep you all night looking at pictures; so now to my tale, which I shall commence in manner and form the following:

It was to pass the summer college vacation and a run on cousin of the two sisters, came down to pass a few months of his free agency at their father's; and as aforesaid, he had carried off the first collegiate honor, besides the hearts of all the ladies in the front gallery at the last commencement.

So interesting! so poetic! such fine eyes, and all that; was the reputation he left with the gentler sex. But alas, poor Edward, what did all this advantage him? so long as he was afflicted with that unutterable, indescribable malady commonly rendered bashfulness—a worse nullifier than any ever heard of in Carolina. Should you see him in company, you would really suppose him ashamed of his remarkably handsome person and cultivated mind. When he began to speak, you felt tempted to throw open the window and offer him a smelling bottle, he made such a distressing affair of it, as to speaking to a lady! the thing was not to be thought of.

When Kate heard that this 'rara avis' was coming to her father's she was unaccountably interested to see him of course—because he was her cousin, and because—a dozen other things too numerous to mention.

He came, and was for one or two days an object of commiseration, as well as admiration to the whole family circle. After a while, however, he grew quite a domestic, entered the room straight forward, instead of stealing in sideways, talked of the whole sentences without stopping—looked Miss Isabella full in the face without blushing—even tried his skill at sketching patterns, and winding—read poetry and played the flute with the ladies—romped and frolicked, with the children, and in short, as old John observed, was as good as new from morning till night.

Lovers reports began to spread abroad in the neighborhood, and great confusion was heard in the camp of Miss Isabella's admirers. It was stated with great precision how many times they had ridden—walked—talked together, and even all they had said. In short, the whole neighborhood was full of

"That strange knowledge that doth come  
We know not how—we know not where."

As for Kate, she always gave all admirers to her sister, ex officio; so she thought that of all the men she had ever seen she should like cousin Edward best for a brother, and she did hope Isabella would like him as much as she did; and for some reason or other, her speculations were remarkably drawn to this point; and yet for some reason or other, she felt as if she could not ask any questions about it.

At last events appeared to draw towards a crisis. Edward became more and more brown studious every day, and he and Isabella had divers solitary walks and confabulations, from which they returned with a peculiar solemnity of countenance. Moreover, the quick sighted little Kate noticed that when Edward was with herself, he seemed to talk as though he talked not; when with Isabella he was all animation and interest, that he was constantly falling into trances and reveries and in short, had every appearance of a person who would be glad to say something, if he only knew how.

"So," said Kate to herself, "they neither of them speak to me about it—I should think they might. Belle I should think would, and Edward knows I am a good friend of his; I know he is thinking of it all the time, he might as well tell me, and he shall."

The next morning Miss Kate was sitting in the little back parlor. Isabella was gone out shopping, and Edward was—she did not know where. Oh, no, here he is—coming book in hand, into the self same little room; 'now for it, said the merry girl, mentally, 'I'll make a charge at him.' She looked up; Master Edward was sitting diagonally on the sofa, twirling the leaves of his book in a very unscholarship manner, he looked out of the window and then he walked to the sideboard and poured out three tumblers of water; then he drew a chair up to the work table and took up first one ball of cotton, looked it all over, and laid it down again; then another then he picked up the scissors and minced up two or three little bits of paper, and then he began to pull the needles out of the needle book and put them back again.

"Do you wish for some sewing, sir?" said the young lady, after having very composedly superintended these operations.  
"How—ma'am, what?" said he starting and upsetting box, stand and all; upon the floor.  
"Now, cousin, I'll thank you to pick up that cotton," said Kate, as the confused collegian stood staring at the cotton balls rolling in divers directions. It takes some time to pick up all the things in a lady's work box, but at last

peace was restored, and with it came a long pause.

"Well cousin," said Kate, in about ten minutes 'if you can't speak I can, you have something to tell me, you know you have.'

"Well, I know I have," said the scholar in a tone of hearty vexation.

"There's no need of being so fierce about it," said 'the mischievous maiden, nor of tangling my silk, and picking out all my needles, and upsetting my work box, as preparatory ceremonies.'

"There is never any need of being a fool, Kate and I am vexed that I cannot say!—[a pause.]

"Well, sir, you have displayed a reasonable fluency so far, don't you feel as if you could finish? Don't be alarmed; I should like of all things to be your confidante."

But Edward did not finish, his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth; and he appeared to be going into convulsions.

"Well I must finish for you, I suppose," said the young lady; 'the short of the matter is Master Edward, you are in love, and have exhibited the phenomena thereof this fortnight. Now you know I am a friendly little body, so do be tractable, and tell me the rest. Have you said anything to her about it?'

"To her? to who?" said Edward, starting.  
'Why Isabella, to be sure; it's she, isn't it?'

replied Kate.  
'No, Miss Catherine it's you!' said the scholar, who like most bashful persons, could be amazingly explicit when he spoke at all.

Poor little Kate! it was her turn to look at the cotton balls, and to exhibit symptoms of scarlet fever, and—but that's no concern of mine.

### MOWING.

They who have not been in their youth accustomed to do this work, are seldom found to be able to do it with ease or expedition. But when the art is once learnt it will not be lost.

As this is one of the most laborious parts of the husbandman's calling, and the more fatiguing, as it must be performed in the hottest season of the year, every precaution ought to be used which tends to lighten the labor. To this it will conduce not a little for the mower to rise very early, and be at this work before the rising of the sun. He may easily perform half the usual days work before nine in the morning. His work will not only be made easier by the coolness of the morning air but also by the dew being wet. By this means he may rest himself during all the hottest of the day, while others who began late are sweating themselves extensively, and hurting their health probably by taking down large draughts of cold drink to slake their raging thirst. The other half of his work may be performed after three or four o'clock, and at night he will find himself more free from fatigue.

If the mower would husband his strength to advantage, he should take care to have his scythe and all the apparatus for mowing in the best order. His scythe ought to be adapted to the surface on which he mows. If the surface be level and free from obstacles, the scythe may be long and almost straight, and he will perform his work with less labor, and greater expedition. But if the surface be uneven, cradley, or chequered with stones, or stumps of trees, his scythe must be short and crooked. Otherwise he will be obliged to leave much of the grass uncut, or use more labor, in cutting it. A long and straight scythe will only cut off the tops of the grass in hollows.

A mower should not have a snead that is too slender for this will keep the scythe in a continual tremor, and do much to hinder its cutting. He must see that it keeps perfectly fast on the snead; for the least degree of looseness will oblige him to use the more violence at every stroke. Many worry themselves needlessly by not attending to his circumstance.

Mowing with a company ought to be avoided by those who are not very strong, or who are little used to the business, or who have not their tools in the best order. Young lads, who are ambitious to be thought good mowers, often find themselves much hurt by mowing in company.

Mowers should not follow too closely after each other for this has been the occasion of fatal wounds. And when the dangerous tool is carried from place to place it should be bound up with a rope of grass or otherwise carefully secured.

### Sensible Recommendation.

The following judicious advice is copied from the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Woonsocket. Although calculated for the meridian of Rhode Island, it will answer equally well for any other State:

Whereas, it is currently reported that, in one of our neighboring villages, a man made during the last year \$1500 by minding his own business, and \$500 by letting other people's alone!—therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to some of the good people in our village to try the experiment, not only as a source of emolument to themselves, but of satisfaction to their neighbors.

Health of Charleston.—The Charleston papers, we are gratified to perceive, make very favorable reports of the health of that city. During the week ending on the 23d ult. there were 25 deaths—13 whites and 12 colored.



"THROUGH DESPOTISM'S DEEPEST NIGHT  
THE STARS OF GLORY ROSE,  
TO FREEDOM'S FRIENDS A RALLYING LIGHT,  
A BALE FIRE TO HER FOES."

## THE WORCESTER BANNER.

SNOW-HILL, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 16th, 1839.

### ATLANTIC COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this company held on the morning of Wednesday last, a few regulations were adopted for their present government. The Executive consists of seven Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders; each share having one vote;—the Directors to appoint one of their own number as President, and have the power of appointing all subordinate officers. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors, to continue in office one year from the time of their election.

Johnson Gray, John S. Martin,  
Wm. D. Fassitt, David K. Hopkins,  
Gordon M. Handy, Moses C. Smith, &  
Wm. S. B. Cottman.

At a meeting of the Directors held on Thursday, Wm. D. Fassitt was elected President, Geo. M. Upshur, Secretary, and Geo. R. Smith, Treasurer. As sufficient funds have been subscribed, we may, from our knowledge of the gentlemen constituting the Board of Managers, predict the early completion of the Hotel. Already they are having lumber for the purpose, transported to the selected location.

### Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

THE EDITOR of the Somerset Herald is in a dreadfully bad humor about a Bible, which he has received from the proprietor of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, in consideration of having published the prospectus of the said Messenger. Now we also published the prospectus of the Messenger, and like the editor of the Herald, were much disappointed on the receipt of the premium, as it was much inferior to what we were led to expect;—however, we were satisfied, as it is but just we should render some equivalent for the favor of the exchange,—country city weeklies. Nevertheless this does not justify a person in holding out false lights to induce a publication of his prospectus. But complaining of injustice done him, the editor of the Herald is unjust in pronouncing the Messenger a "humbug!"—for among the family newspapers printed in Philadelphia, there are more superior to it. It is conducted with spirit, independence, and good taste, and is well worth the subscription price. We hope our neighbour will reconsider his affections, and "give the de'il his due!"

ATLANTIC HOTEL. We are authorized to say that this House will be ready for the entertainment of company on the 10th. of August, proximo.

The last Somerset Herald announces that the connection between it and Mr. McNeir has been dissolved. It will hereafter be under the care of Mr. George Waller.

Levin Hanly, Esq. Clerk to the Court of Somerset County, has given notice, that, hereafter in his official capacity, he will receive nothing but specie. The immediate cause of this determination is the reception of a counterfeit note, which becomes his loss.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has reached England, and is treated with great attention there. He attends regularly on the debates in Parliament.

The Rev. Dr. Johns, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, from Baltimore, will be on a visit to Snow-Hill during the present week, and will preach in the Episcopal Church, on Friday morning and evening, Saturday evening, and Sunday morning and evening.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Baltimore Literary Monument and the Lady's Book for the present month came to hand during the last week, and are every way worthy of the high character heretofore enjoyed by these periodicals.

We have received, from Newark, an anonymous note requesting us to announce a gentleman as a candidate for Congress; now this is to inform all whom it may concern, that we do not and will not publish any such communications without the name of a responsible person;—one who will be responsible to the person announced for his intention, and to us for the charge of advertising.

The proceedings of a Temperance Meeting held in Berlin, on the 11th inst. have been received, but did not come to hand in time for insertion in to-day's paper; they shall appear in our next.

BURTON'S GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for the present month, is an interesting number. It contains a splendid engraving, representing Shakspeare performing before Queen Elizabeth and her court. The subscription to this periodical is three dollars, per annum, in advance—four dollars at the expiration of the year.

### MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

Advices of a highly satisfactory character as to the condition of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, have been received by the ship Saluda at Philadelphia. A letter post before us furnishes, says the Baltimore American, the following gratifying items:

"HARPER, Cape Palmas,

April 23, 1839.

The Saluda brings as passengers the Rev. Messrs. Seys and Clark, and Mrs. Clark, Missionaries, Mr. H. Teage, editor of the Liberia Herald, Mrs. E. Teage, Mrs. C. Johnson and Mrs. M. Johnson, all of Monrovia. Our visitors are quite delighted with the Colony and say that the Maryland people are far ahead of the other settlements. I shall only note one instance. The spot now called Mount Tubman, and the smiling village in its rear, were selected hardly two years ago by Mr. McGill, Mr. Seys (here on a visit) and myself. Now on his present visit, he can scarcely credit his eyes that the mound on which is erected a comfortable dwelling is the spot to which we clambered to have a view of the surrounding country.

"Captain W. of the Saluda was equally delighted with Cape Palmas, and when it was known that he wanted potatoes, a cart load was sent in from Mount Tubman, of the finest quality; even our Monroviaans had to confess that our potatoes were finer than theirs and in greater abundance. I have given away a good many bushels from the Agency farm, to different vessels, to keep them from rotting in the ground.

"You will be distressed to learn of the death of Mrs. Dr. Savage, about the 18th instant, of African fever. The other Missionaries are doing well.

"We have had quite a number of vessels stopping here lately—several from Salem, Mass., belonging to R. Brookhouse, Esq. We are all pleased to hear that you are building a Cape Palmas packet—she is much needed, and the Colonists can look ahead to be supplied with beasts of burden of which we are in great want."

### FROM AFRICA.

Dr. S. M. E. Goheen, formerly of Columbia Pa., who has spent the last two years at Monrovia, in the Colony of Liberia, has just returned in good health, and bright anticipations of the ultimate success of the enterprise in which the Colonization Society is engaged. We learn from him that the present condition and prospects of the Colony are more encouraging than they have been at any former period. The inhabitants are turning their attention to agriculture, and find the soil most admirably adapted to it.

He handed us a file of a newspaper called "Africa's Luminary," just commenced at Monrovia. In typographical appearance it exceeds most of the country newspapers in the United States, and the editorial department is conducted with ability. The paper exhibits a pleasing indication of the prosperity of the Colony, and what has been and what can be done towards colonizing Africa and elevating the depressed African in the scale of humanity.

The Luminary says the health of the Colony, and extremely light manner in which strangers have been attacked by the prevailing fever, is "matter not only of astonishment but of gratitude to God." Dr. Goheen has enjoyed good health during the greater part of his residence in Africa, and speaks of the country as far exceeding his anticipations. We congratulate him and his many friends upon his safe arrival to his "Fatherland," after so long an absence in an uncongenial climate, subject to the diseases which often prove so fatal to strangers under a tropical sky.

### WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The Army and Navy Chronicle of the 4th inst. contains the Report of Visitors of the Military Academy at West Point.—The document is drawn up with care, and evinces an elaborate discharge of the duties assigned to the members of the Board. After setting forth in a general way the propriety on the part of the government of having an institution at which persons intended for the military service of the country shall be fitted for the performance of their important duties, the Report goes on to state in detail the present condition of the Academy, and to suggest such alterations and additions as seem advisable. With the excellence of the location of the institution, in point of facility of access and healthfulness of climate, our readers are already acquainted. These circumstances forced themselves upon the attention of the Visitors, but it would appear that the present accommodations possess important defects which call for remedy. These defects are noted in detail, and the proper improvements to obviate them suggested in the Report.

With reference to the principles upon which candidates are admitted, the Board express themselves in terms of approbation, and at the same time state that so far as they are informed no complaints have arisen on the score of classification of Cadets. The regulations established in regard to the time of residence at the Academy and subsequent service during four years in the Army, also receive the commendation of the Visitors as calculated to ensure a thorough education, and at the same time deter persons who do not intend to pursue a military career throughout life from availing themselves of the facilities of the establishment. Without deeming it necessary to notice each branch of study

particularly, the Visitors express warmly their approbation of that feature of the Academy which requires a register of the conduct of the pupils to be kept, an abstract of which is forwarded to Washington at the end of each month and is thence sent to the parents and guardians of the Cadets. In examining into the police and discipline of the institution, the Board have formed the opinion that they are salutary in their character, and properly enforced. Circumstances are however said to exist which have rendered and must continue to make the proficiency of the students in artillery tactics inferior to their knowledge of the duties of the infantry soldier. With reference to this branch of the subject the Report says:

"The Artillery soldier, who requires constant experience, has an opportunity to learn, at most, but the manual of the piece, and such simple rudiments of duty as may be acquired in a short period. The Artillery Officer has but little opportunity of gaining experience, and still less of adding to his stock of theoretical information. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the means of instruction in Artillery, at this Academy, should be as ample as the nature of the Institution will admit. In the course of the first three years the Cadets are instructed, about three months in each, in the manual of the piece, and in the manoeuvres of a field battery. During the encampment of the fourth year, they attend recitations in Artillery tactics & pyrotechny go through a course of target practice with guns, howitzers, and mortars; and a course of practical instruction in the duties of the military laboratory. At the same time, they act as Officers in the manoeuvres of the field battery. After the encampment of the fourth year, three months are devoted to the study of Ballistics, and the general subjects relating to Artillery."

It is proposed to render the exercises with field pieces more perfect by furnishing a supply of horses. There would appear to be a deficiency in some branches of study, particularly that of English composition, arising from the want of time, which in the opinion of the Visitors calls for immediate correction. A room of ample dimensions has been prepared for the reception of drawings executed by Cadets, &c. The examinations in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy are described as very thorough and entirely satisfactory. Increased attention to the study of Geology and Mineralogy is strongly recommended. The library of the Institution is said to be excellent and extensive, including upwards of ten thousand volumes. The Board speak in terms of the warmest approval of the views of the commanding officer, Major Delafield, and the manner in which he has administered his important trust. It is but justice to give the opinion of the Visitors in the language of the Report, which says:—

"The multifarious, responsible, and highly important duties of the Superintendent of Academy require a superior order of qualifications in the individual selected for this distinguished station. The comprehensive views, the active energy, the inflexible determination, the rigid and unbending impartiality, blended with a due share of paternal solicitude, all which are indispensable to the full and adequate discharge of his elevated and arduous duties, are conspicuously, in the character and conduct of the present commandant of the post.

It may not be out of place here to remark that whatever advantages,—and it will be admitted by all that they are very great,—may accrue from the institution above mentioned, they are in no way superior to those which may be expected from the establishment of Naval Schools. If it be proper to fit men for military command at home, it is certainly not less so to prepare for the naval profession those who are to represent our country in distant climes. On the contrary, the obligation to educate our seamen appears to us the more binding, inasmuch as in the pursuit of their profession they must of necessity be deprived of the opportunity of self-improvement in after life. To them it is all important to acquire knowledge early, because the nature of their employment is such as to separate them from the society of their fellow-men, and throw them upon their own resources. It must not be supposed that we would in the slightest degree detract from the claims of the Military Academy, which has always possessed our best wishes for its prosperity, and must continue to enjoy them so long as it is conducted as it has been, but we should be gratified to see the two great arms of defence equally cherished and sustained by the nation.

Balt. American.

### From the World.

#### FOLLY OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE.

A few months since, a foreign adventuress arrived upon our shores. The first public notice of her which fell under our own observation, announced her arrival in this city, with letters of introduction from the King of the French. An obscure paper introduced her with a flourish of trumpets, as having claims upon the hospitality the protection, the bounty of the American nation, because she was a lineal descendant of its discoverer. Some few fashionable would-be's, who always aim at a dash by excess of civility, or rather servility, to all persons from the South of Europe, who can give no definite account of themselves, at once resolved to render themselves, the town talk, by making a "honest" of the illustrious stranger recommended by the King of the French," and for a time *Loa Signora Ellena Vespucci* the lineal and only descendant of *Americus Vesputius*, the man without whom the United States would never have existed, was the object of especial wonder to all who had nothing else to think about, or who would surrender the faculty of thinking, sooner than think un fashionably.

The illustrious stranger soon departed for Washington, and at once became the object of general attraction to the legislators of the most enlightened nation upon earth. The President, always polite, outdid himself in doing the elegant and respectful to the illustrious stranger, and became a most finished, brilliant compound of Sir Charles Grandison, Lord Chesterfield, and Louis XIV. The Vice President was in raptures at the rich brunette of her complexion, pronouncing it almost dark enough for the per-

fection of beauty, lamenting that her luxuriant dark tresses, were deficient in *crispation*. The Secretary of State had beheld Spanish beauties with the eye of an amateur, and could therefore gaze upon the lovely Italian with that of a connoisseur, and pay his compliments *con amore*. Mr. Benton pronounced her eyes brighter than gold of twenty-two carats, and insisted that her claim to the continent by descent was no *humbug*. Mr. Clay wished to put her on his ticket for the Vice-Presidency, saying she would win for him the votes of all the bachelors of all parties. Mr. Webster thought her inferior to one or two beauties of native growth, and was too much of a Boston tariff man to encourage foreign importations. Mr. Adams looked aly and repeated the Scottish proverb, "A' the fools are na dead yet." But Senators and Representatives, cabinet officers and clerks all vied with each other in doing honor to the illustrious stranger." The national bounty was soon claimed as a vested right by virtue of ancestral discovery, and the fair *Signora Ellena Vespucci*, which is the English for *Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs*, persuaded herself, through some gallant representative of a free and enlightened people to imitate the Spaniards and Portuguese of the fifteenth century, and to take possession of whole continents because they happened to discover that God had made them a home for other people. The widow of the gallant Decatur, asking for a trifle of remuneration for a great national service, was forgotten. The widow of General General Brown asking for some trifling arrears of pay, long since due to her heroic husband was politely told to wait till those having superior claims upon the country were provided for. The heirs of Fulton were told that they had knocked at the wrong door, and that the daughters of a national benefactor must not take precedence of a mysterious foreign intrigaute, "Who left her country for her country's good."

It is impossible to say where the national enthusiasm, speaking through the national representatives, might have ended, had not a few constitutional fences interposed. The public lands would have gone in a body, and perhaps a signorial right might have been imposed upon every acre and every tenement in the whole Union.

Fortunately for every holder of real estate, the fair beneficiary went off to Texas; and as women are scarce and men plentiful in that land of adventure, some thought that she might reach the presidency of the "new republic." But as they had mysterious characters enough in that country, and would have been glad of such a novelty as a person who could tell a plain story, at least as far back as a year or so, the illustrious stranger did not take root. Perhaps she found that a grant of land in Texas would be useless for any practical purpose, because every man's plantation there has another man's land on top of it. But without knowing the cause of her centerfugal movement from the great vortex of all the mysteries; we know the fact that she *died out of sight in Texas*, and came up next in Kentucky, & then in Missouri; as appears from the following statement in one of our exchange papers:

"Kentuckyans, have had all their gallantry called out, by the arrival of the beautiful Florentine, *America Vespucci*, among them. Subscriptions are actively going on there, and in Missouri and Louisiana, in her behalf, and Congress is to be memorialized to allow her to enter her name for some sections of the public lands.

We also learn from a Western paper, that the citizens of St. Louis have held a public meeting, at which Judge Lawless presided, (the lawyer who said the murder was not indictable when committed by a mob,) and which appointed a committee to collect donations, to present a memorial to the State Legislature, asking for a grant of land to the "illustrious stranger," and another to Congress asking for a law to allow the "illustrious stranger" to enter, at the minimum price, two sections of the public land for her establishment in the United States.

### Triumph of American Mechanics.

It is with great pleasure we extract from the London Morning Journal of June 1st, the following voluntary tribute to the skill of our mechanics. In addition, we are informed that the directors of the Grand Junction Company placed on their railway the best of their English Locomotives out of fifty-two, to compete with Mr. Norris'. The latter, however, notwithstanding her greatly inferior weight, was victorious.

The English locomotive weighed 15 tons, with 12 inch cylinders, 18 inch stroke, and 5 feet driving wheels. The Philadelphia locomotive weighed only 8 tons, with ten inch cylinders, 18 inch stroke; and 4 feet driving wheels. The burden in gross was 120 tons.—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

### AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

It will be recollected that a contract had been entered into between the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company, and Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, U. S., for the supply of locomotives for the Gloucester Railway. The contract was conditionally made, on the first engine manufactured by Mr. Norris, performing certain work agreed upon. As much interest has been felt in this country with reference to the contract, and as some doubts were entertained as to the correctness of the representations made respecting these engines, we have pleasure in giving the following particulars as to the engine sent over to this country by Mr. Norris, and the work it has actually performed on the Grand Junction Railway, in conformity with the agreement to which we have alluded. "The England" weighs about eight tons, without water or fuel; she is built much lower and smaller than the engines commonly in use here, and has six wheels, the driving pair being four feet in diameter. The cylinders are ten and a half inches in diameter, and are enclosed in proper cases to prevent radiation—stroke eighteen inches. The machinery is of the simplest construction, and consists of a much smaller number of parts than we have been accustomed to see.—The cylinders are placed on the outside of the

framework, which allows the advantage of a straight axle; and the general appearance of the engine more nearly resembles that of the old "Rocket" engine than any with which we are acquainted. The engine is got up in a most superior style, and is finished, even to the minutest particular, in a very beautiful & workmanlike manner, every part having been executed with perfect accuracy, by means of self-acting machinery. As a proof, indeed, of the mathematical correctness of the work, we may mention that the steam-tight joints are formed simply by the bringing into contact of metallic surfaces; the workmanship of which is so true, as entirely to supersede the necessity of packing of any kind. The boiler is similar to those used in engines manufactured in this country, but it contains only seventy eight tubes, instead of from 100 to 140, the number commonly used in those on our railways; and the consumption of fuel, compared with the work performed, is, we understand, very small. The task undertaken to be performed by "The England" was to run from Birmingham to Warrington, fourteen journeys each way, carrying 100 tons in the gross, and performing the distance, eighty miles, at the rate of twenty miles per hour, which the engine has accomplished considerably within the specified time of four hours; the average time having been 3 hours 50 mins., or the actual running time, without stoppages, from 3 h. 9. mins. to 3 h. 19 mins. On one occasion it is stated that the engine brought into Birmingham the enormous load of 120 tons, drawing it up the inclined planes without any assistance; and on no occasion, has it failed to perform the required duty, nor has even the least derangement of any part of the machinery taken place. It should also be mentioned, that the various parts were never put together until its arrival in this country, when they were first fitted at Liverpool, the day previous to making a trip; nor has a tool been applied to the engine since she was first set up. We understand the conditional order to Mr. Norris for ten engines, of similar capability, has been confirmed.

### MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The general complaint throughout the country of the failure in the *Morus Multicaulis*, is also applicable to Kent county. In many instances not one cutting in seven has vegetated, and taking the aggregate we should say not more than one in four. We are glad of this for two reasons; first because the trees are likely to command a better price than could have been expected if the season had proved prolific; and, secondly, because it will prove an advantageous lesson to those who have madly embarked in the tree speculation, induced to it by the fortunate result of experiments of last year. We were, among the first to bring the Silk culture before the people of this county, we have urged it upon them in emphatic terms, and on various occasions, but we have condemned, and will advise against imprudent speculation. The mere raising of the tree as matter of speculation, may enrich a few, but, without the adjunct of propagating the worm will impoverish many, without the silk the tree will prove as *valuable* as the *Tulip Mania* of Holland, and we perhaps might add the *South Sea bubble*. The Chester Silk Company, we are gratified to see, are making arrangements to establish a large cocoonery. Some individuals also have turned their attention to the propagation of the worm, and their attempts have generally been successful; the worms have been mostly fed upon the Common black mulberry. Kent Bugle.

### ENGLAND.

At no period from the English revolution to the present time, have the affairs of England been in as precarious a situation as they now are. Every mail brings additional information calculated to induce the belief that before long an extensive internal commotion will shake the kingdom. It is in vain to shut one's eyes to the fact; and if we were to do so, it would only be to have them quickly opened by the long coming catastrophe. Britain at this hour is more an object of solicitude to the powers of Europe than she has ever been. The monarchies of the world stand anxiously gazing on the moral revolution now going forward, and are endeavoring to arrive at some proper conclusion as to how to proceed when the physical revolution shall develop itself. We well know the downfall of the English nation has been a long predicted occurrence, and generation after generation have passed away, only to prove the baseless visions of the political prophets who have thus predicted—England in the mean time extending her territory and her power. We well know this, and are therefore far from desirous of incurring the censure frequently but justly cast upon those who have professed to speak with certainty of the future. Yet we do not hesitate to say a change will ere long take place in the English government. The system which for so many years has contributed to the enormous wealth, extravagance and luxury of the few, while the many have toiled, groaned and suffered, has within a few years past been thoroughly investigated. It is now understood and condemned—not condemned by a few miserable gabblers, who would charter, suffer and expire; the sterling yeomanry of England now understand it, and have decreed that this miserable system shall exist no longer. Their decree is not idle—the English Lord may think so may as in former times be led to regard the action of the people as unworthy of notice. They will make a great mistake—the conjunction of church and state, the combination of wealth and family influence, cannot save their favorite system. It will fall even if a bloody revolution be necessary to achieve its destruction.—[Sun.

The keel of one of the two steam frigates about to be built for the Navy, was laid last week at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The engines for both frigates are to be made at the West Point Foundry, notwithstanding the protest of our friends in Philadelphia.







of  
PURNELL & HENRY, New-Ark.  
JOHN I. WILLIAMS, Berlin.  
WM. W. JOHNSON, Princess-Anne.  
PURNELL, TOADVINE, Salisbury.



Are the disjointed fragments of these states to remain, like the ghostly ruins of Palmyra the city of the desert, as landmarks to remind the future traveller that here once existed a mighty nation? But in consequence of the visionary theory on which its government was founded, it has long since passed away.

If such be the secrets of the future, I seek not to penetrate its veil, I pray Heaven it may not be lifted, at least in my day. To look upon the flag of my country "all bleeding and torn," to see her discordant belligerent parts, teeming in each other's blood, and the common bond of brotherhood, our venerable constitution, trampled in the dust, have no charms for me. Better that we had never been emancipated from European thralldom, than that such a state of things should exist, and to prevent it, and preserve inviolate that Union which is the Palladium of our liberties, every freeman should stand forth, and battle bravely until he

"Should victor exult, or in death be laid low  
With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe!"  
But this cannot, will not be. The genius of liberty is abroad in the world. The spirit of the times is beckoning on to freedom, and every augury indicates that our country must triumph. While however patriotism dictates a sincere and ardent attachment to the institutions of the General Government, we should not forget that in this country, there is an independent, subordinate sort of patriotism, which deserves to be ranked high in the scale of virtue. It is a devotion to the interests of the state in contradistinction to those of the country at large. And as the rights reserved to the states should be carefully guarded as an essential ingredient of that liberty guaranteed to us by our constitution, this species of patriotism should be cherished scarcely less than the love of our confederacy itself. It may be interesting then to inquire what has been the past history of our own state, and whether we have any cause to congratulate ourselves on being Marylanders. Our colony, as well as that of the far-famed Puritans of Plymouth, was settled by pilgrims in search of a spot where they might worship God in their own way, "and none to make them afraid." But belonging to a sect whose persecutions have not yet ceased they have seldom received the merit of applause for their chivalrous devotion to freedom of conscience. From its settlement until the Revolution, it presents little that is remarkable. In that struggle, however, she took a prominent part. Deeply imbued with the sentiment that

"The liberty alone which gives the flower  
Of freedom life its lustre and perfume,"  
she was present by her representatives in all the provincial councils, and universally voted for the vindications of our rights, on the failure of more pacific measures by an appeal to arms. But the council hall was not the only theatre on which her zeal was displayed. The field and the camp can bear witness to her more active exertions, and the name of her Maryland's famous regiment, like that of the Macedonian Phalanx, has become embalmed in the history of its country. Under the old articles of confederacy, she faithfully performed her part of the duties to which the several states had pledged themselves, and in her borders was held the first convention to take into consideration the subject of trade, "out of which eventually grew the present constitution." Since its adoption her conduct has been uniformly true to the principles which she then pledged herself to support. And in the improvements of the age she has not been behind her sister states. Some of her sons have reached that proud niche in the temple of Fame, where are recorded only "the few, the immortal names, that were not born to die." Her courts of justice have been the scenes of a Pinckney's triumph; and the honored, the lamented Wirt, the boast of his country, owes to her his birth.

The place of our nativity then, need never call a blush to our cheeks; but when, in the hour of triumph, every American heart beats high with exultation, as he points to the flag of his country, waving gracefully over "the land of the free and the home of the brave," we may be gratified by the reflection that not the least bright of those stars that glitter there, stands to the name of **MARYLAND.**

**ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
The packet ship Siddons, at New York, brings Liverpool papers of the 14th June.

The news is not important. Money was scarce, and the Bank of England was more sparing than ever in her discounts.

The prospect for the crops in Great Britain and Ireland, was good.

Disturbances, said to be of a political nature, had taken place in Serbia.

The war between Turkey and Egypt is on the point of commencing. The Turkish army, 60,000 strong, have crossed the Euphrates at Bir.

The greatest consternation prevails in Egypt. The troops of the Dey have passed on through Alexandria by forced marches, to join Ibrahim Pacha, who with his generals and army are at Aleppo, awaiting the approach of the Sultan's troops. The news from Alexandria, is down to April 28.

Prince Francis Borghese died at Rome, May 29th, of apoplexy, in the 63rd year of his age. He leaves three sons to inherit his immense fortune.

We admire the system the proprietors of those large Saturday papers in Philadelphia have of editing their journals. They employ no writers, having nothing but *scissors*, and the way they walk into other men's writings without giving credit is a perfect game of plunder. Your petty thief we despise; but we certainly have a feeling, somewhat akin to respect for these Philadelphia wholesale dealers.—Pic.

The Van Buren Convention have nominated the following gentleman as candidates to represent the city of Baltimore in the next General Assembly:

**JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER.  
FRANCIS GALLAGHER.  
JOHN C. LEGRAND.  
WM. FELL GILES.  
JOHN J. GRAVES.**



"THROUGH DESPOTISM'S DEEPEST NIGHT  
THE STARS OF GLORY ROSE,  
TO FREEDOM'S FRIENDS A RALLYING LIGHT,  
A HALE-FIRE TO HER FOES."

## THE WORCESTER BANNER.

**Snow-Hill, Md.**

TUESDAY, JULY 23d. 1839.

**THE LAMPER, No. XIV.** Paterfamilias, has been received, but in consequence of the publication of Mr. Franklin's Oration, we are obliged to postpone it until next week. We have also received a copy of an Address on Temperance, by Mr. J. Grant, delivered in Berlin, to which we will give a place as soon as possible.

The Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, will preach in the Episcopal Church, Berlin, on Wednesday at ten o'clock.

The following piece of information, which we have taken from the New Yorker of the 13th inst., we give for what it may be worth. We have often heard a rumor to the same effect; and also that Mr. Dennis will be a candidate for re-election.

"Jas. A. Stewart, Esq., it is said, will be the Adm. candidate for Congress in the Somerset District, Md., lately represented by John Dennis, Opp."

**ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.** It was with the very kindest intentions towards this paper, that we penned the article concerning it, which appeared in our last number—in fact, we intended to be quite complimentary, (and it is not often we have such a desire) but that reveller in mischief, 'the devil,' most sadly thwarted our wishes by the mal-conformation of a word or two in different sentences. When we would have said, 'among the family newspapers printed in Phil., there are none superior &c.' we were made to say 'there are more superior &c.' Again, when we were talking of the assertions of our neighbour, through his distortion it appeared *affections*;—a word to be found, we suppose, nowhere save in his majesty's vocabulary. When the influence of typographical errors does not extend beyond the words in which they occur, we have them to be corrected by the discrimination of our readers; but when they pervert the meaning of a whole sentence justice requires that we should notice them.

### ATLANTIC HOTEL.

Through the politeness of one of the gentlemen comprising the Superintending Committee, we have been favoured with the following plan and dimensions of this House, now erecting. We believe it is intended rather as a temporary, experimental affair, and, if the undertaking is properly encouraged, buildings of more durable and comfortable nature will be substituted. As the season for visiting will be nearly past, by the time the Hotel will be in a condition to receive visitors, no augury, of its success or failure, can be drawn from the business it may do the present year. The House is very low, that it may present a small front, and thus be better able to withstand the assaults of the wind. We understand that its location, is one of the most secure and desirable on the beach, affording a fine view of both the Ocean and the Bay. A company of carpenters, attended by one of the committee, left here on Monday of last week.

The main building will be forty feet in length, by sixteen in width, and one and a half stories in height. The first story will be occupied entirely by the Dining-room & Bar-room;—the former to be twenty-four feet by sixteen, and the latter sixteen feet square. The attic will contain five lodging rooms, to be ventilated by a window opening on the Bay-side of the house, and a row of glass over the door, on the opposite side of the room, which will lead into a passage, six feet wide, running through the length of the house on the side towards the Ocean. To the same side will be attached a shed of the same length, and ten feet in depth, to be divided into five bed rooms, each having a window looking out upon the Ocean. The dimensions of the kitchen and other out houses, have not as yet been decided upon.

A PARTY of our citizens, a short time since, went to the Beach to enjoy the exhilarating sport of drum fishing. We don't think they were induced by any thing we may have said upon the subject, but if they were, we are not responsible for accidents, particularly when they occur through mis-management—however, they were having fine times there with the fish, when one of the party was careless enough to fasten his

line round his waist, (the usual place is a button hole,) scarce had he thrown out, and ere he had time to "take in the slack," when the bait was seized by some powerful fish, supposed to be a shark, and carried off, with a velocity which drew the line through the water with a whizzing sound. Unable to withstand the force of the fish, or unfasten the line, the person to whom it was attached was drawn in the water until it reached his shoulders, when, fortunately for him, the line broke and he was released from his captivity; thus preventing us having an opportunity of writing a "lamentable circumstance." He has however promised that, when similarly situated hereafter, he will keep on out to sea, for our accommodation, that we may regale the lovers of the tragic, with an account of the "horrible affair."

**BROTHER JONATHAN** goes ahead of any thing we have seen lately, in the newspaper line, in regard to size, and quantity of reading matter. The proprietors tell us that it is the largest newspaper in the world, and certainly we have never seen any to exceed it—the paper upon which it is printed is a yard and a third one way, and nearly a yard the other. The terms of this "Great Western among the newspapers" are three dollars per annum in advance, or two copies for five dollars. Its prospectus is in another column.

**THE ORATION.**—It is with pleasure that we present our readers, this week, with the address delivered at Berlin, on the 4th. of July, by our esteemed fellow-citizen, John R. Franklin, Esq. Any comment from us would be superfluous, as all have the opportunity to judge of its merit for themselves. We are glad to see that he has succeeded so happily in deserting the road ordinarily travelled by fourth of July Orators, without the introduction of subjects inappropriate to the occasion.

**MURDER.**—Lear Carter, a white girl, daughter of William Carter of this county, was committed to the jail in this place on Saturday last, charged with killing an old lady named Mrs. Sullivan. The parties resided on the road from Salisbury to Snow Hill, about five miles from the former place. It appears that on Wednesday last, Lear in company with her brother, went from her father's to Mrs. Sullivan's. Her brother states that as she entered the door of the house she seized a coffee pestle, made from the barrel of a gun, and approached Mrs. S. who anticipating her intentions, fled towards the door, endeavoring to escape. When she reached the door, Lear struck her, and she fell just outside the house. The little boy, alarmed, ran back to his father's, and telling what had occurred, brought him to the house, where they found Lear beating with her pestle, on the head of Mrs. S. which was literally beaten to pieces. She was immediately arrested and brought here in charge of John Ennis, Constable.

The impression is that she was insane at the time the deed was committed. We understand she has been considered a maniac, affected in different degrees, for some years past. There appears to have been no provocation given. Lear is about seventeen, and Mrs. Sullivan about sixty years old.

### ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The late 4th of July, the anniversary of the "Declaration of independence," was celebrated with much spirit at Berlin. In the morning at half past eleven a large and respectable concourse of citizens assembled at the Episcopal Church, when the "Declaration of Independence" was read by Jas. S. Purnell Esq. and an appropriate address was delivered by Jno. R. Franklin. After the morning exercises were concluded, the gentlemen retired to an elegant repast prepared with his usual care and taste, by David I. Truitt Esq. Here the president of the day, and the vice President who had been called to officiate, in his place being absent, Jas. Derickson Esq. was appointed to preside at the table. After our excellent dinner had been sufficiently discussed, the following toasts were offered and drank with great applause.

#### REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate. Long may it continue to be the national jubilee of a free and happy people.

2d. *Gen. George Washington.* The tomb of his memory is the hearts of his countrymen. May they prove a mausoleum which time shall never moulder.

3d. *General La Fayette.* The distinguished foreigner whose heart was open to sympathize with the distressed aspirants to liberty, and his hand ready to help. May his generous services ever be remembered, and his name embalmed in the affections of every American.

4th The signers of the declaration of Independence. Men whose devotion to the cause of freedom was only equalled by the wisdom and energy which characterized their efforts in its defence; may their examples encourage us to preserve, inviolate, those principles which they so triumphantly established.

5th. *The constitution of the United States.* The noblest model of a republican form of government which the skill of man has ever devised. May those who attempt to subvert it, be made to feel the power of their indignant Countrymen.

6th. *The Flag of our Country.* May its stars and stripes never be erased until it ceases to wave over a land of freemen.

7th. *The sturdy yeomen of Lexington,* who struck the first blow in the cause of American Freedom. May the same spirit which actuated them, ever live in the hearts of their countrymen, and arm them in the defence of those principles which they sealed with their blood.

8th. *The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.* Nobly did they sustain the cause of Freedom. May their descendants never have cause to complain of a nation's ingratitude.

9th. *The American Eagle.* May it continue to hover over the land of the free, and ever be ready with its beak and talons to pluck from all its enemies a triumphant victory.

10th. *Independence.* May those who have inherited it from their ancestors ever be ready to sustain it at the price for which it was originally purchased.

11th. *The President of the United States.* 3 cheers.

12th. *The Destiny of our Country;* already has it surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. May it continue to brighten until it shall become too dazzling for the eyes of tyrants to look upon.—3 cheers.

13th. *The American Ladies.* In the hour of their country's peril they were the tyrants deadliest foe; their smile of approbation rewarded the patriots noble deeds, their tear assuaged his sorrow. As their influence is unlimited, may it ever be exerted in the cause of virtue and philanthropy.—Standing.—3 cheers.

#### VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

*John R. Franklin Esq. Maryland.* Long have her citizens been noted, for intelligence, hospitality and patriotism; may they ever continue to reap the reward which such virtues so richly deserve.

*Doct. Chessed Purnell.*—Doct. Purnell being unable to be present, sent a very polite apology accompanied with the following toast.

*Berlin.*—Composed of an intelligent and enterprising population, a certain presage of her future greatness.

*Lemuel Shovel Esq.*—The orator of the day.  
*James R. Robins Esq.*—The reader of the Declaration of Independence.

*Henry P. Norris Esq.*—The ladies of Berlin. Their beauty is only equalled by their intelligence; both combined render them absolutely irresistible.

*Wm. D. Fassitt, Esq.*—The day we celebrate. May each succeeding anniversary witness such a celebration as this.

The following resolution was offered by Geo. W. Purnell Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that our most grateful acknowledgements are due to our fellow citizen Jno. R. Franklin, Esq. for his truly interesting and eloquent address, and that a copy of the same be requested for publication. Which together with the proceedings of the day be published in the Worcester Banner.

Accordingly, Mr. Purnell, Wm. D. Fassitt, and Dr. Selby were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Franklin, and attend to the publication of the proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

#### POLICE OFFICE.

*March of Intellect amongst colored People.*

Whether the colored race have, as some of the Abolitionists allege, the same capacity for intellectual and moral improvement as white men, is a question yet to be tested. But it appears they have sufficient aptitude to learn and practice all the virtues and follies of civilized society. In the course of last week a young coloured female committed suicide for love. And on Saturday an affair of honor between two colored gentlemen became the subject of investigation at the Police Office. A colored man, named Theodore January who earns his living by hewing wood and drawing water, entered the Police Office and told the magistrate that he required interference in affair of honor. "An affair of honor," said the magistrate with much astonishment "who are the parties concerned?"

Mr. Theodore January in reply told the magistrate that another colored gentleman named Samuel Burns had taken umbrage at his having paid attention to a young colored lady, who lived at the Five Points, and that in consequence, Mr. Burns sent Mr. January a challenge to meet him at Hoboken. And in corroboration of what he said, he handed the magistrate the annexed letter which had been delivered him that morning by a coloured gentleman named James Buck alias Contant.

The following is the letter:

"For Theodore January, present.  
"Sir—My feelings has been much hurt, on such conditions as you consider yourself to be a man, I must have satisfaction from you for the insults received and therefore the injury. I therefore require an answer from you immediately and if not I must consider you for to be no man. I therefore will meet you on Sunday morning at Mr. Miller's garden, Hoboken, precisely without fail. No more.

**MR. SAM'L BURNS.**

J. T. C. } Seconds.  
S. V. G. }

New York, June 29th, 1839.

P.S.—An answer is required in haste—take care for to have your pistols in good order, for I shall be ready on the spot.

Mr. January confessed that he could not read the letter, but that Mr. Buck told him it was a challenge, and also handed him a pistol ball rolled up in paper, which Mr. January said he believed was the counterpart of one with which Mr. Burns intended to shoot him.

The magistrate immediately granted warrants for all the parties concerned.

[Reported for the Sun.]

#### CITY COURT, Saturday, July 6th.

Present, *Judges Brice, Nesbit and Worthington.* Alexander McNevin was the first brought up. He had beaten Thomas Fitzgerald, who formerly was his friend, but now the object of his animosity. The cause of this falling out was the following advertisement, which was published in the "Sun" of the 31st of May.

"For sale, a fine two story brick dwelling, situated in Hill street, near Sharp. The above property I built expressly for my own use, but as I have been courting for a long time, and it appears to be to no purpose, I am inclined to give it up. However, if any lady wishes to marry, and can come well recommended, with a moderate fortune, say from \$5,000 downwards, possessed of a moderate share of beauty, and well acquainted with domestic affairs, she would do well to leave her address at the above dwelling, before the expiration of ten days. If such an opportunity does not offer within the above mentioned time, I will sell the property to any young man who has been so unfortunate as to bind himself down to spend his life at home. If any information should be wanting respecting the above property, I can be seen at Messrs. Jones & Skinner's Ship Yard, from 5 o'clock, a. m. till 6 p. m.

A. McNEVIN."

This advertisement McNevin and Fitzgerald had brought to the office themselves, and paid for its publication, as a good joke, by which to hoax some willing damsel over-anxious for matrimony. The publication was refused, unless the advertiser's name was signed to it, and Mr. McNevin in an evil hour consented. His full name was published, instead of his initials, as at first intended, and he soon found that the hoax was turned upon himself. Bachelors, as a class, are fond of fun, and can crack a joke upon any subject but matrimony. That is, now a days, too much of a matter of fact and fair business transaction for them to trifling with, and a practical joke upon it, by them, is too apt to be turned into sad and sober earnest. So was it in this instance. Whether the advertiser was mortified at having resorted to the last act of bachelors folly without success, or whether he, or rather his house, was overrun by candidates for the prize, did not appear. Certain it is, that he was "hopping mad," and on the first chance "jumped into" his old croney, instead of matrimony. That jump was not quite so desperate as the leap for life, for it cost him but \$10 and costs.

### THE WOMAN OF A CENTURY.

While the President of the United States was seated at the breakfast table in this city on Saturday morning, he was informed that an old lady upwaris of one hundred years of age was present, anxious to see him. Upon this the President went into the hall to bring her in. It appeared that she is in her one hundred and fourth year. Her name is Hannah Gouge, and she lives at 185 Reade street. She said that she had seen every President of the United States, had shaken hands with Washington, and was quite delighted to see the present incumbent. She walked without assistance from her residence, but was escorted back by Robert W. Bower Esq.

The above incident related by the Sunday Morning Atlas, is of as much interest as any one connected with Mr. Van Buren's visit. He must have so regarded it. Wonderful woman. Through what an age she has lived! Three generations of men have been gathered from the harvest-field of human life, and she remains, a single stalk that has escaped the sickle of the great reaper Death. One hundred and four years! Not one among the hundred of thousands of this mighty metropolis may live to such an age. The history of such a woman should be recollected. Her recollection of olden time if her memory be not impaired, should be noted down.—Her habits of life, her strict temperance, and healthful avocations and exercise should be imitated by the ladies who would like to live to such a patriarchal age. Four English Sovereigns have descended from their thrones into the dust since this woman was of age—a fifth, the young Queen, has taken their places. The kings of Spain, Emperor and Empresses of Russia, and the terrible scenes of that colossal drama of France and the world, have passed on and off the stage. A new nation has grown up here in what was scarcely more than a wilderness in the day of her birth; and cities, and villages, and a thriving and enlightened population of freemen cover the face of the land. What a change in the kingdoms, states, manners and pursuits of the world since 1735, the year of the birth of Hannah Gouge!

N. Y. Whig.

**Remarkable Escape.—A Tough Story.**—On the passage of the ship Alexander, from New Orleans to New York, a young lad of about 14 years of age, from a naturally frolicsome and mischievous disposition, became so troublesome in his pranks, that it was threatened by the Capt. if they were continued, that he would confine him in a water cask. Our youngster took no heed, however, and at his next offence was put in the cask, which was headed up, leaving a large bung hole for the admission of air. That night the ship encountered a violent storm, and in a sudden lurch, the cask, containing the boy, rolled over into the sea. The circumstance was not noticed by those on board. Fortunately the cask struck bung up, and floated about thirty hours, when it was thrown upon the beach at Cape St. Blas. Here the boy made desperate efforts to extricate himself from his prison without success, and in despair gave up to die. Some cows, however, strolling on the beach, were attracted to the cask, and in walking around it one of the number, it being fly time, switched her tail into the bung hole, which the lad grasped with a desperate resolution. The cow belched and set off for life, and after running some two hundred yards with the cask, struck it against a log on the beach, and knocked it, as we say, into a cocked hat. The boy thus providentially released was discovered by some fishermen on the point and taken into Apalachicola, where a small collection being made for him, he was enabled to proceed North by the way of Columbus.

St. Joseph's Times.

#### BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the American.		
FLOUR,	HOWARD STREET,	\$5.75
	CITY MILLS,	\$5.50
GRAIN,	WHEAT,	\$1.30
	CORN,	\$0.81
	RYE,	85
	OATS,	45 46



# THE LAMENT OF ONE WHO "CAN GET NO EMPLOY."

So we begone a gentleman  
I'm sure you never knew,  
I am a wretch that has not got  
A single thing to do!

I never drink for I have not  
A grain of sense to spare;  
I never spoke, poor earthly joy!  
It all divides in air!

I never swear, I reckon that  
The stupidest of sins;  
I will not curse—I've thought to lose,  
And none ever wins!

I cannot swim—my system has  
A tendency to crawl;  
I never sail, that getting down'd  
Does always strike so damp!

I will not skate—besides in June  
I could not if I chose;  
I take no snuff—for truly mine  
Is not a hungry nose.

I cannot study—for my head's  
The stupidest of aches;  
I never hunt—I hold my life  
Worth thirty thousand hares.

I never shoot—my pointer's boy  
Does all that dirty work;  
I hate all politics—the Greek,  
The Russian and the Turk.

I cannot talk from morn to night—  
What have I got to talk;  
Nor heart's content better lodge  
Next door to old Bow Bell.

I never dance—what bob my legs,  
And bounce about the floor!  
I never sing—a singing-man's  
A nuisance and a bore.

I play no fiddle—squalls and squeals  
Will not repay one's labors;  
Nor winning flute—what right have I  
To tantalise my neighbors!

I can't compose—I cannot see  
Where lies an author's bliss;  
Compost why, bless my foolish pen!  
Why only look at this!

**Important Discovery.**—We learn by the Tasmanian and Australasian Reviv, that "a most interesting discovery has just been made, by a gentleman belonging to Sydney, of a race of natives inhabiting the banks of 'Flora's river,' (a river lying between the Big River and Moreton Bay, navigable upwards of sixty miles inland,) incomparably superior to the Aborigines of other parts of the territory, both in intellect and personal appearance, and much further advanced in civilization. Our informant, who visited the place in search of good cedar-grounds, informs us that they inhabit villages of from 20 to 50 houses in extent, each house capable of containing from twelve to fifteen individuals. Three of these villages our informant encountered in his progress, the largest, of which must have contained 400 inhabitants. The houses, which are very ingeniously constructed, are in the form of a horse-shoe, with a low porch in front of each; the walls are constructed of slabs driven into the earth, and so ingeniously interwoven with wattles, as to be impervious to the rain, the roofs of the houses are covered with tea tree bark, and so strongly is the whole fabric put together, that the weight of several individuals on the roof is insufficient to injure it."

## GOOD ANECDOTE.

**Another advantage in taking a Newspaper.**—Some years ago, a lady noticing a neighbor of hers was not in her seat at church on Sabbath day called on her return home, to enquire what could detain so punctual an attendant. On entering the house she found the family busy at work. She was surprised when her friend addressed her thus: "Why! where have you been to-day, dressed out in your Sabbath day clothes?"

"To meeting."

"Why, what day is it?"

"Sabbath day."

"Sal stop washing in a minute! Sabbath day! Well I did not know, for my husband's got so darned stinky he won't take the papers, now and we know nothing. Well, who preached?"

"Mr. —"

"What did he preach about?"

"It was on the death of our Savior."

"Why is he dead? well, well, all Boston might be dead and we know nothing about it; it won't do, we must have the newspaper; Bill has almost lost his reading, and Emily has got quite morose again, because she has got no poetry to read. Well, if we have to take a cart load of onions and potatoes to market I'm resolved to have a newspaper."

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the benefit of posterity, we publish the following lines, and call attention to their peculiar merit.

When weary I am,  
I smoke my cigar,  
And as the smoke rises,  
And gets into my eyes,  
I think of thee, dearest,  
And oh, how I sighs!

## WRECKERS.

The island of Sanda is one the worst situated for navigation and the best for the wreckers of any among the Orkneys, and the story goes that a worthy minister of that dangerous isle, whose barren beach with the frequent wrecks paved, sympathized so deeply with the interests of his prayer for mercy and safety to all mankind, he added, "Nevertheless, it please thee to cause hapless ships to be cast on the shore, oh! dinna forget the pair island of Sanda!"

Foreign Quarterly.

We learn from the Mobile Journal that the French frigate Neréide, and brig of war Dunois, the former bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Baudin, arrived at Pensacola on the 22d June. They were last from Havana, and unfortunately have on board cases of the yellow fever, which did not make their appearance until they had left the port. The admiral requested permission to have his sick transferred to the naval hospital, which was granted. A French steam frigate was expected shortly at Pensacola, as was also old "Ironides."

# TEMPERANCE IN BERLIN.

Thursday July 11th 1839.

Agreeably to public notice the first regular meeting of the Berlin Temperance Society was held on the 11th day in the Methodist Episcopal church, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The chair was taken by Mr. Robert Pitts, president of a preparatory meeting, and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Handy, the minutes of that meeting were read for the information of the numerous and respectable audience.

The Society was then addressed for about thirty five minutes by Mr. Joel Grant, in a strain of able and highly interesting remarks.

After the address the following pledge, which had been adopted at the preparatory meeting, was read, and eighty-five signatures immediately obtained.

**PLEDGE.**—We whose names are hereto annexed, believing that the use of ardent spirits is injurious to the best interests of men, promise neither to use nor traffic in them nor provide them for the entertainment of friends or persons in our employment, and in all suitable ways, to discontinue their use, throughout the community, except for medical purposes.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. Edward Stevenson and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the President to present the thanks of society to Mr. Grant for the very excellent speech just delivered and to request a copy of the same for publication. Messrs. Bredell, Sturgess, and Powell were appointed the committee.

The following constitution, offered by the Rev. Mr. Handy, was unanimously adopted.

**CONSTITUTION.**

Art. 1. This society shall be called the Berlin Temperance Society, upon the plan of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, except for medicinal purposes.

Art. 2. The officers of this society shall be a President, vice President, Recording Secretary and Treasurer who shall be chosen annually on the 4th of July.

Art. 3. The officers, together with three other members elected by the Society at the annual meeting, shall constitute an Executive Committee, who shall report at discretion to the Society, and annually to the public.

Art. 4. The Society shall meet annually on the 4th of July and at such other times as the Executive Committee may appoint.

Art. 5. Persons of either sex subscribing to this constitution shall be members of the society.

Art. 6. This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

On motion, Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the present year. Messrs. Grant, Stevenson and John Sturgess were appointed the Committee, who after retiring for a few moments, reported the following names.

Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, President,  
Dr. John Pitts, Vice President,  
Lillian Powell, Recording Secretary,  
John Hudson, Treasurer.

The individuals to complete the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. John Hudson:  
Resolved, That the Editor of the Worcester Banner be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting a place in his columns.

And then the Society adjourned.

**LITTLETON D. POWELL,**  
Recording Secretary.

## MARTINIQUE.—The French Consul at New York has furnished the editor of the American the annexed official documents respecting the trade of Martinique.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO COMMERCE.

From Martinique.

The Consul General of France, in the U. States has received notice from his Excellency, Rear Admiral —, Governor of Martinique, and commander of the French naval force in the Antilles, that the "St. Pierre" (free port) provisionally established at St. Pierre's has been definitively authorized by Royal Ordinance since 10th April last.

His Excellency, the Governor, announces equally, that he has just authorized the exportation of sugars to foreign countries.

These two acts of the Administration are of the greatest importance, not only to Martinique, but to the United States. The closest intercourse will be established between the two countries, and numerous adventures will be immediately undertaken by the New York shippers, who carry the produce of the United States to Martinique, being sure of finding there advantageous return freight.

For a year past the Colony of Martinique has experienced daily the benefits of a wise and liberal administration. His Excellency, Rear Admiral —, whose great capacity and services are too well known to need being recalled here, has comprehended the whole importance of his high and difficult station, and by his late measures, calculated to relieve the Colony of the burden of a tyrannical and unjust the confidence of his Government, and all the flattering hopes of the administration, which the colonists had indulged.

## THE LATEST CASE OF FORGOTTENNESS.—The greatest piece of forgetfulness we have ever heard of, recently occurred on one of the Western Canals.

An emigrating Yankee, with his wife, child, and other household furniture, was making his way 'out West' on board a canal boat. On arriving at the end of the canal he and his wife, child, and other household furniture, on board some other conveyance, leaving his wife and child behind. He looked over every thing to see that all was right. Something was missing. He scratched his head, thought the matter over, but still could not make out what he had left back to the boat he went, and meeting the captain on the wharf, he inquired—

"I say you, captain, haint I left sumthin' aboard your boat?"

"Not that I know of, do you miss anything?"

"Yes, I do. I miss sum of my things, but I can't find 'em. I can make out what they are."

"Have you looked over everything?"

"Every bag and bundle—overhauled my duds twice—know there's sumthin' a missin', just as easy as nothin' and here the other craft is about a startin' back to the boat he went, and leaving it—It's to darn'd bad I can't find 'em."

"Well, there's not a thing on board the boat to my knowledge, except your wife and child."

"Them's um—they are what I missed," said the Yankee, jumping for joy. "Now, what's a thought in your head, you 'gals' and leavin' the old woman and little Sally Ann behind! I spects I should a missed um afore I got to my jarnsey's end, but I'll be condernd if I could make out what I left. 'T would a been a good joke, wouldn't it, if I'd gone clean out to the far west, and forgot 'em?"

So saying, the Yankee backed off, with his wife and Sally Ann rejoicing. There are a good many men who would not mind about leaving such trifles as a wife and child behind, but this forgetful Yankee was too honest.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, of Berlin, Mr. Charles T. Rew to Miss Mary L. Nairne, both of this place.

May you live a thousand years, your shadows never grow less, and may you never have reason to rue your contract," we exclaimed on receiving our portion of the good things from the, above wedding.

On the 10th instant, Mr. William H. Tilghman of Worcester county, to Miss Sally S. Broughton, of Somerset county.

## OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday evening the 13th of July 1839, after a protracted illness, Col. Arnold, E. Jones, in the 54th year of his age.

Died, at his residence, near Salisbury, in Worcester county, on the 10th inst., after a protracted decline of health, Benjamin White, in the 59th year of his age. The deceased was an honest and worthy member of Society.

# STEPHEN ROACH

as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

## 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 Roland Evans, against Miles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following Land and Tenement, to wit: a tract or parcel of land called **Yarmouth and Claywell's Security,** or by whatever name or names the same may be known or called, containing 88 Acres, more or less, and I hereby give Notice that on the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 O'clk. P. M. at the Court House door, in the town of Snow Hill, I shall sell said Land for sale, to the highest and best bidder for for cash; to satisfy the above mentioned writ, cost, and fees—and 2 years County Levy and sundry officers' fees.

DAVID G. ODELL,  
Sheriff of Worcester County.

June 26th.

## MARYLAND.

Orphans' Court of Worcester Co. June Term, 1839.

On application of ISAAC HEARN, admr. of ELIJAH HEARN, 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 thereon, on or before the 10th day of July, next, 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 hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 9th day of July, 1839.

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

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Md. letters of administration, on the Personal Estate of Elijah Hearn 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 10th day of July, next—they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands and seal this 9th day of July 1839.

ISAAC HEARN Admr. of  
ELIJAH HEARN deceased.

July 16th. 1839.

## MARYLAND.

Orphans' Court of Worcester Co. June Term, 1839.

On application of Elijah Shockley, administrator of Solomon Shockley late of Worcester Co. 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 thereon, on or before the 10th Jan. next, 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 hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 9th day of July 1839.

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, on the Personal Estate of Solomon Shockley late of said Co. deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of Jan. next—they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands and seal this 9th day of July 1839.

ELIJAH SHOCKLEY Admr. of  
SOLOMON SHOCKLEY, dec'd.

July 16th. 1839.

## BROTHER JONATHAN.

THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

"The proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the 'Great Western' among the newspapers—have been pleased to send before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount of variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world. Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost \$2.50, and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus or Bancroft's History of America, which cost \$3 a volume and all for SIX CENTS a number or three Dollars a year."

**BROTHER JONATHAN** being a genuine Yankee and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present to his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of the kind.

Facets, Quiddities, Amusements, Geography, Romance, Allegories, History, Religion, Accidents, Jests, Sports, Biography, Learning, Spectacles, Fun Motis, Mortality, Scurrows, Conversations, Musicals, Tales, Crimes, News, Trials, Dramatics, Drolleries, Novelties, Truths, Eratics, Oratory, Teachings, Epigrams, Poetry, Wit, Wonders, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The present number is a specimen of what this Mammoth Newspaper will contain as well in the rarity and extent of its original and selected Matter, as in the style of its execution.

As a Family Newspaper, Brother Jonathan will be found to present attractions beyond any other:—

"He comes, the herald of noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back." The earliest intelligence, foreign and domestic, that reaches our ears in the Literature of the World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in Politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as sedulously avoid any of the controversies, which agitate the religious community. Strict monthly, virtue, temperance industry, good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country, and our fellowmen, will be advocated and inculcated in ever page of Brother Jonathan.

## TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

For Five Dollars two copies of the paper will be sent one year or one copy two years.

The Evening Tatler is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at 12 o'clock meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern, and Southern mails, which all close at about two o'clock P. M.

All Communications and Letters should be addressed, Postage Paid to  
GRISWOLD & COMPANY,  
162 Nassau Street, New York City.

James C. Welbourne & Clarissa his wife vs. Isaac James Welbourne

Worcester County Court on Equity said thereof In Vacation.

Ordered by the Subscribing Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland this 8th day of July in the year 1839. That the report of assets made the fourth day of July instant by General William as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2d Monday of August next, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for each of three successive weeks, before said day.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$1200.25.

True Copy,  
GORDON M. HANDY Clk.

# A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. Wm. Evans' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery, where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York, and at  
GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Snow-Hill.

## ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overweigh the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the most ignorant and stupid.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and relieve the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Gamomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous patients.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, indigestion, flatulency, general debility, weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriasis, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, hysterical faintings, nervous tremors, headaches, hiccup, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and coldness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 CHATHAM ST. NEW YORK.

INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

Persons afflicted with Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

## CERTIFICATES.

**Dr. Wm. Evans' CELEBRATED CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS**, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

**ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.**—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, cough of burning, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills, and purchased a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

## LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Brown, North Sixth at near Second street, Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last 10 years with Liver Complaint, restored to health, through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, acid eructations of menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, who received no relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.  
Joseph Brown, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the facts a set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1837.  
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

## Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 78 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after eating distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weakness.

Mr. Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used

the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit realized to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE.

Mrs. Mary Dillon Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, without any symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give to any information to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

## DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.

Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon Green street above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms: Sick headache at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, great mental depression, giddiness, a sense of vertigo, in the chest back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular, to this national atmosphere Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

## A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.

Dr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines, of almost every description, but the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever until he called on Dr. Evans of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

## An Extraordinary Cure Performed by Dr. Wm. Evans of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

Wm. W. of 160 Eldridge st. was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever until he made application to Dr. Evans, who placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he found immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

## Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, New York, afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and a profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836  
WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau st.

The above medicine for sale  
GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Snow Hill.  
THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS Easton.  
S. & E. P. LECOMPT, Cambridge.  
J. A. STEWART, Philadelphia.  
GORDY & PARSONS, Salisbury.

## A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doleurux, or violent spasms, which were attended with a burning heat in the stomach, and able to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughters Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

## PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months during which time he had to use crutches.

His chief symptoms were excruciating pains in all his joints, but especially in the hip, a distorted knee and ankle; an aggravation of the pain towards night, & for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

## Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of persons, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disquieted, dissatisfied on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December 1839  
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cower known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he would have discovered its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cower was blighted in the bud, thro. the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the men relief he found in the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. I some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem  
SHELDON P. GILBERT

Urban, Green co. N. Y.  
GEORGE M. UPSHUR, SNOWHILL



# A VESSEL PURPOSELY SUNK.

Our mercantile readers will doubtless recollect the late trial of Field vs. the Ocean Office, for the insurance of the brig Francis, which sprung a leak, and was run ashore on Cranberry head. Field was master and part owner, and recovered his insurance against the office, which set up fraud as defence.—About \$4000 of the insurance has been paid—and the abandoned brig has long since passed into other hands. She is now at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, undergoing repairs. While examining her bottom, the carpenters found that five large holes had been bored in one of her main timbers below. The holes were stopped up by moveable plugs. On the inside, the plugs were hid by a short piece of wood "graved in" over the holes. The supposition is, that after the brig was run ashore, this piece of wood was removed by a chisel, their being no nails in it, and the plugs driven through the bottom. She then of course leaked very fast—an alarm was raised, and all haste made to get her in shoal water. This was effected—and as she lay high and dry at low tide the holes were replugged on the outside, so as not to attract the attention of the surveyors who examined her. A merchant in Yarmouth, and the United States consul there upon learning these facts, apprised Col. Adams, President of the Ocean Office, of them, and sent him up the fragment of the timber thus bored, and it may now be seen in that office.—*Boston Post.*

# STEAM SHIP.

We perceive in a London paper a vessel of 1000 tons advertised to sail for Calcutta, having "steam machinery aboard to propel her in calms." It is evident that this is not a steam ship so called, but a vessel carrying freight of the ordinary construction and yet using machinery of some kind to propel her in the many calms to be encountered on an India voyage.—We have often thought that if two powerful locomotives were placed between decks on each side of the ship, to move shifting paddles, that a cheap and desirable power in calms might be secured, without occupying much room in the ship for fuel.

It is true that great headway could not be reasonably calculated through this agency, yet three or four miles an hour might be achieved in a dead calm which would carry a ship into a current of fresh air instead of laying, some ten or twenty days becalmed. It appears to us that something like this power is referred to in the English advertisement, and it is well worth the inquiry, because if such power can at little cost be grafted on our packet ships, it would greatly facilitate their passage. Take for example our fastest sailors and give them an entire fair wind and they will make the run to England as expeditiously as regular steam ships. Take the average of calms and head winds on an outward passage, and they may not amount to five days, which, if overcome by any steam power on the new principle would render the passage equal to a steam ship, on the homeward passage much time would be saved. We have not been able to ascertain to what extent of power a locomotive may be made; but as they occupy but little room, and would require but little fuel, and the whole expense of the machinery being quite reasonable, the subject should be looked into by those having a direct object in it, or at least, the inquiry should be made what kind of machinery is used by English East India men to propel their in calms.—*New York Star.*

**Virginia Manufactures.**—We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate that the Shadwell Cotton Factory at that place is in successful operation, with machinery combining the latest improvements in carding, spinning and weaving.

**Look out Girls!**—Eliza Emery warns all the girls out south and west—hoosiers, buckeyes, and all—to look out for her gay, deceiving, runaway husband David. She says that he has cruelly left her, and told the folks when he started, that he was going south-west to preach universal salvation, and marry a hoosier. Eliza thinks he can easily be known, and to prove it says, "David has a scar on his nose where I scratched it!"—*Pic.*

The following notice from an English paper of a curious plant, a fine specimen of which was shown at the late exhibition of our Horticultural Society, will be read with interest by botanists:

**THE PITCHER PLANT.**—This plant abounds in the stony and arid parts of the Island of Java, from which, were it not for this vegetable wonder, small birds and quadrupeds would be forced to migrate in quest of water. At the foot stalk of each leaf is a small bag shaped exactly like a pitcher, furnished with a lid, and having a kind of hinge that passes over the handle of the pitcher, and connects it with the leaf. This hinge is a strong fibre which contracts in showery weather and when the dew falls. Numerous little goblets filled with sweet fresh water are thus held forth, and afford a delicious draught to the tiny animals that climb their branches, and to a great variety of winged visitors. But, no sooner has the cloud passed by and the warm sun shone forth, than the heated fibre begins to expand and closes the goblet so firmly as to prevent evaporation, precluding a further supply, till called for by the wants of another day. This beautiful and perfect provision of nature would afford a fine theme for a Thomson or a Wordsworth, and would afford an illustration of the designs of Providence, such as Paley would have delighted to press into his service.—*Balt. American.*

A village pastor was examining his parishioners in the catechism, and asked a young girl, "What is thine only consolation in life & death?" To which the simple maid replied, "I must tell you, it is the little shoemaker that lives over the way."

A convict ship is daily expected at Quebec, to convey the prisoners from that country to New South Wales!

# CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by John Hall, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Worcester County, at the suit of James H. Jones, use of Francis Messick, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Manuel, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim, interest, and estate, at law and in equity, of the said James Manuel, and I hereby give notice that on the 30th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. I will offer for sale the said property so seized and taken in execution, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash.

MCKY. SMACK, Constable.

July 9th.—3w.

# For Baltimore.

The Sloop MEDITERRANEAN, HENMAN master will run as a regular trader between Snow-Hill and Baltimore. Goods, GRAIN, and other FREIGHT, will be received by the vessel, and stored, without expense, until the day of sailing.

All Freight from BALTIMORE (at the risk of the owner), will be brought free of any charge, and taken care of, without expense to the consignee, until called for.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

May 7th.

# ROBERTS SILK MANUAL.

An excellent work for Silk growers. Containing directions for sowing transplanting and raising the Mulberry Tree. Also directions for the culture of Silk, and calculations showing the produce and probable expense of Cultivating from one to ten acres, as tested by actual results.

For Sale By WILLIAM RILEY.

June 11th 1839.

# PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE BALTIMORE LITERARY MONUMENT.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE. EDITED BY JNO. N. MULLTON AND T. S. ARTHUR.

The Second Volume of the LITERARY MONUMENT will commence in May 1839. Its external appearance and typography will be greatly improved; and increased and attention will be given by the editors to render its literary character even superior to what it has been.

One particular aim of the editors, is to blend a pure morality with the literary character of the MONUMENT, and this will be carried out through the coming volume with a careful regard to usefulness and interest.

Music and embellishments will be given as usual. With this brief statement, the MONUMENT enters upon a new volume, and as the publisher intends to make worthy of the patronage of all who love that which is pure, and in literature, he confidently expects the right kind of encouragement, that is a liberal increase in his subscription list.

**TERMS.**—The MONUMENT is published monthly, at \$1 per annum, in advance. Two copies will be sent for a remitted free of postage. It will be to neat volumes 278 pages each for which an index and handsomely engraved title page will be furnished.

Published by T. S. ARTHUR, Do. 8, North-st. Baltimore, Md.

# PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

AND REPUBLICAN REVIEW.

JOHN L. SMITH, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Throughout the civilized world the minds of men are, to an unusual degree, employed in what comes home to the business and bosoms of all, the principles upon which they act, and the measures which they pursue. These are the topics of newspaper discussion, and of debate in our various legislative assemblies. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that in this country so few efforts have been made to sustain any periodical publication upon this principle, while in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, political and literary men of many of their most valuable works of this description.

The peculiar position of our country renders the present an auspicious moment for undertaking a periodical of this character. The country is arrayed into two great divisions, one of which may be denominated the Administration, the other the Opposition party. The conduct of the former is encountered by it, is believed, a larger proportion of numbers, a greater portion of intelligence, and a higher grade of principle. The motives which guide the Administration party we conceive to be narrow and erroneous—the doctrines they promulgate the dangerous and pernicious—the objects they have in view, and the tendencies of their measures selfish and destructive. It is time that they be met with vigor and with system.

The gradual but obvious aggrandizement of the power of the Executive, the expense of the legislative and judicial branches of the General Government should be exhibited to the public mind. The plausible pretences under which this design is furthered should be exposed. The systematic plans by which corruption is spreading itself throughout the land, the discipline which has been introduced into the party ranks, the undisguised and open interference of the officers of the Federal Government in the elections even of local officers, the regular levying of contributions for the purpose of carrying on the party warfare, the devotion of loyalty to the cause of a nation which is now exacted, and the proscription of those who refuse to yield it, are all subjects which demand and ought to receive a more full and prepared examination than they have yet received. These topics will form, in connection with the views of the foreign and domestic policy of the Government, a principal subject of our attention.

Though politics will constitute the principal portion of this Magazine, the interests of general literature will not be overlooked. Essays on Philosophical and Moral Subjects, Reviews of American Notices Historical and Biographical Sketches, and especially essays connected with the vital subject of Popular Education, will be occasionally inserted.

The publisher will embrace suitable opportunities of improving or extending the plan which may be presented by increased patronage. Engravings of Distinguished Public Men will embellish the Magazine as circumstances may allow the additional expense to be incurred.

# TERMS.

The National Magazine and Republican Review is published in monthly numbers of at least ninety-six octavo pages each, on fine paper, with new and handsome type, and in the most approved mechanical and typographical appearance, at the moderate price of Five Dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance, or on the delivery of the third number, without respect to persons.

Any persons forwarding ten or more subscribers, and becoming responsible for the amount, shall receive for the first year, shall receive a copy gratis as long as they may continue subscribers. The publisher will be responsible for all monies forwarded by mail, in case of miscarriage, provided the certificate of the postmaster shall be secured, and copies forwarded accordingly.

A subscriber not ordering his subscription to be discontinued at the expiration of the year, shall be considered as wishing the Review continued, which shall be forwarded and the subscription money expected on the receipt of the third number, as in the first instance.

No subscription taken for a less term than one year. All communications, post paid, addressed to the publisher, at his residence, Georgetown, D. C., will receive prompt attention.

JOHN L. SMITH, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1839.

Editors with whom we exchange are requested to notice the above change, and give this prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, and forward copies of the same.

# DR. W. EVANS'S

# FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above-named diseases, is particularly adapted to the treatment of public notice.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected than by taking a few doses of

# DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS.

the value & well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of bile, and thus render the system capable of receiving with benefit.

# THE INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS.

Take four of the PURIFYING PILLS on the first occasion of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the INVIGORATING PILLS, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the INVIGORATING PILLS in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

Price One Dollar a pack containing both kinds of Pills.

SOLD AT DR. EVANS'S MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y. Also by

GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Snow Hill Md.

# THE BARON VON HUTCHER HERB PILLS.

These are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion and a quickened action of the absorbent and excretory organs.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the numerous other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes to lastingly improve the constitution, and the mind becomes so composed & tranquil, that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not (as to many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and affliction.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera; they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation through the excretory organs, and thus prevent the evils so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the HERB PILLS, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on, and by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate disease; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, and continued for a longer period of time; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times. In all cases of Hypochondriacism; Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Seminal Weakness, Spasmodic, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Pains, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, the Douleur Serpente, Cramp, Spasms, and all the various diseases which are the result of that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their purifying power.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Lumbago, Head-ache, or Back-ache, Dropsy, or Swelling of the Feet, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitution as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills.

Those who have the least education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory and the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

# DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is full or the Bowels constive, sufficient to operate twice or three times. The dose may be from three to twelve or more night and morning.

General Depot for the Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills, 100 Chatham st. New York.

The following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills:

**Liver Complaint, five years standing.** Mrs. Phoebe Morris of North Sixth street, Williamsburg, advised for the last five years with Liver Complaint was completely restored to health by the use of the Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills. Symptoms: habitual constiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high coloured, pain under the right shoulder when lying down, loss of weight, and other symptoms indicating a diseased state of the Liver.

She was attended by three of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she procured some of Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills, which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptoms and says she is perfectly cured.

# Dyspepsia, five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland of 608 Water street had been severely afflicted with the dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms: sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress at the pit of stomach after eating, great fullness, acid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, nervous disturbance, restlessness at night, flying pains in the chest, side and bowels, constiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians, but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured.

Was advised by a friend to make use of Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by persevering in taking the pills according to the directions, for six months, was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

# Dyspepsia, eight years standing cured by the use of the celebrated Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills.

Capt. J. Davis of the ship William was labouring under the following symptoms, viz: violent pain in the stomach after eating, great fullness, acid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, nervous disturbance, restlessness at night, flying pains in the chest, side and bowels, constiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians, but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured.

Was advised by a friend to make use of Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by persevering in taking the pills according to the directions, for six months, was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

# Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.

TAKE NOTICE—Mr. Elias Shafer of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany was for above 2

years troubled with a nervous and bilious affection which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hutercher Herb Pills & was consequently induced to make trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out in four months he could extend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Shafer himself there can therefore be no deception.

SILAS AMBLER.

For sale by GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Snow Hill, THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, S. & E. P. LECOMPT, Cambridge, JNO. H. STEWART, Princess Anne, PARSONS & GORDY, Salisbury.

# Gabriel D. Clark,



# PRACTICAL CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

AT HIS OLD STAND, No. 1, WATER STREET, Head of Cheapide, BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs his friends that he devotes his attention to selling and repairing

Watches, Jewelry and Silver

WARE.

Of every description, and now offers for sale splendid GOLD & SILVER, PATENT LEVER AND PLAIN WATCHES, which cannot be excelled in workmanship, also silver Table and tea Spoons, in large quantities, fine Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Spectacles to suit all ages, mantle Clocks, gold and silver Guard and Pelt Chains, Guard Keys, gold and silver Pencil Cases, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Castors and Plated Ware, German Silver Spoons, of fine quality, also Willard's Patent 8 day Timepieces, also 20 day Timepieces, and 30 hour clocks, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. My country friends are invited to call. All orders from them shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. Fine Watches of every description properly repaired and warranted.

Highest prices given for Gold and Silver, in goods or cash by

G. D. CLARK, Re-Enrollee No. 1 WATER STREET, Head of Cheapide, June 18th, 1839.—1y.

# SNOW HILL

# HOTEL.

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL

Respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the

NEW HOTEL, IN SNOW-HILL

(formerly occupied by Mr. Jos. D. Givan,) and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His table will always be supplied with the best market can afford, and his Bar with the choicest liquors. His Stables and provender are excellent, and his Ostrlers attentive.

Boards will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on moderate terms.

Dec. 4th, 1838.—1y

# COACH AND HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

His work will be performed in a superior and durable manner, and at moderate prices. All orders from a distance promptly executed.

CHARLES T. REW, Nov. 10th, 1838.

# CHARLES T. REW.

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has established in Snow Hill, a shop for the execution of all kinds of black-smith work.

Any thing entrusted to him will be performed in a neat and durable manner. His workmen shall be of the first quality.

Nov. 20th, 1838.

# BOOT & SHOE

# MAKER.

GEORGE H. CHRISTOPHER returns his thanks to his friends for the patronage he has received heretofore, and would inform them, and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of first rate materials, for the manufacture of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and shoes.

He has procured from Baltimore a skilful journeyman expressly for Ladies' work, and is now prepared to execute all manner of work, in his line, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

He has on hand an assortment of excellent sole and upper leather, which he will dispose of cheap. He intends hereafter to keep a regular supply of all kinds. N. B. An apprentice to the above business is wanted. May 7th. G. H. C.

# New Spring Goods.

GEORGE M. UPSHUR.

RESPECTFULLY invites the public to call and examine his fine assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. which he has just opened at his store on Pearl Street. They were purchased with regard to cheapness and selected with great care, and cannot fail to please whoever may favor him with a call. He particularly invites the ladies to call and examine his stock of fancy articles, &c. April 23rd, 1839.

# SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce

Zedekiah Williams

as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Worcester County.

April 9th.

# Sheriffally.

We are authorized to announce

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL

as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Worcester County.

April 30th, 1839.



# A CATALOGUE OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits and decided them to be the best, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are thence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because (and this fact is of the utmost importance)—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time, however!) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peter's inestimable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate; and produce neither nausea sickness, nor griping.

6. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.

7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without a slightest danger.

8. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unrivalled for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.

9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incident to the human frame, and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which, always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.

10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

12. Because two, or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of cavil, which would not have been the case, if they could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Colic, Headache, the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated, or Swollen Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

# TESTIMONIALS.

# OPINIONS OF THE REGULAR FACULTY.

The following are but a few taken at random, from a pile of complimentary epistles forwarded to Dr. Peter by regular physicians, touching the efficacy of his Pills, and the



## A VESSEL PURPOSELY SUNK.

Our mercantile readers will doubtless recollect the late trial of Field vs. the Ocean Office, for the insurance of the brig Francis, which sprung a leak, and was run ashore on Cranberry head. Field was master and part owner, and recovered his insurance against the office, which set up fraud as defence.—About \$4000 of the insurance has been paid—and the abandoned brig has long since passed into other hands. She is now at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, undergoing repairs. While examining her bottom, the carpenters found that five large holes had been bored in one of her main timbers below. The holes were stopped up by moveable plugs. On the inside, the plugs were hid by a short piece of wood "graved in" over the holes. The supposition is, that after the brig was run ashore, this piece of wood was removed by a chisel, their being no nails in it, and the plugs driven through the bottom. She then of course leaked very fast—an alarm was raised, and all haste made to get her in shoal water. This was effected—and as she lay high and dry at low tide the holes were re-plugged on the outside, so as not to attract the attention of the surveyors who examined her. A merchant in Yarmouth, and the United States consul there upon learning these facts, apprised Col. Adams, President of the Ocean Office, of them, and sent him up the fragment of the timber thus bored, and it may now be seen in that office.—*Boston Post.*

## STEAM SHIP.

We perceive in a London paper a vessel of 1000 tons advertised to sail for Calcutta, having "steam machinery aboard to propel her in calms." It is evident that this is not a steam ship so called, but a vessel carrying freight of the ordinary construction and yet using machinery of some kind to propel her in the many calms to be encountered on an India voyage.—We have often thought that if two powerful locomotives were placed between decks on each side of the ship, to move shifting paddles, that a cheap and desirable power in calms might be secured, without occupying much room in the ship for fuel.

It is true that great headway could not be reasonably calculated through this agency, yet three or four miles an hour might be achieved in a dead calm which would carry a ship into a current of fresh air instead of laying some ten or twenty days becalmed. It appears to us that something like this power is referred to in the English advertisement, and it is well worth the inquiry, because if such power can at little cost be engrafted on our packet ships, it would greatly facilitate their passage. Take for example our fastest sailers and give them an entire fair wind and they will make the run to England as expeditiously as regular steam ships. Take the average of calms and head winds on an outward passage, and they may not amount to five days, which, if overcome by any steam power on the new principle would render the passage equal to a steam ship, on the homeward passage much time would be saved.—We have not been able to ascertain to what extent of power a locomotive may be made; but as they occupy but little room, and would require but little fuel, and the whole expense of the machinery being quite reasonable, the subject should be looked into by those having a direct object in it, or at least, the inquiry should be made what kind of machinery is used by English East India men to propel them in calms.—*New York Star.*

*Virginia Manufactures.*—We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate that the Shadwell Cotton Factory at that place is in successful operation, with machinery combining the latest improvements in carding, spinning and weaving.

Look out Girls!—Eliza Emery warns all the girls out south and west—hoosiers, buckeyes, and all—to look out for her gay, deceiving, runaway husband David. She says that he has cruelly left her, and told the folks when he started, that he was going south-west to preach universal salvation, and marry a hoosier. Eliza thinks he can easily be known, and to prove it says, "David has a scar on his nose where I scratched it!"—*Pic.*

The following notice from an English paper of a curious plant, a fine specimen of which was shown at the late exhibition of our Horticultural Society, will be read with interest by botanists:

**THE PITCHER PLANT.**—This plant abounds in the stony and arid parts of the Island of Java, from which, were it not for this vegetable wonder, small birds and quadrupeds would be forced to migrate in quest of water. At the foot stalk of each leaf is a small bag shaped exactly like a pitcher, furnished with a lid, and having a kind of hinge that passes over the handle of the pitcher, and connects it with the leaf. This hinge is a strong fibre which contracts in showery weather and when the dew falls. Numerous little goblets filled with sweet fresh water are thus held forth, and afford a delicious draught to the tiny animals that climb their branches, and to a great variety of winged visitors. But, no sooner has the cloud passed by and the warm sun shone forth, than the heated fibre begins to expand and closes the goblet so firmly as to prevent evaporation, precluding a further supply, till called for by the wants of another day. This beautiful and perfect provision of nature would afford a fine theme for a Thomson or a Wordsworth, and would afford an illustration of the designs of Providence, such as Paley would have delighted to press into his service.—*Balt. American.*

A village pastor was examining his parishioners in the catechism, and asked a young girl, "What is thine only consolation in life & death?" To which the simple maid replied, "If I must tell you, it is the little shoemaker that lives over the way."

A convict ship is daily expected at Quebec, to convey the prisoners from that country to New South Wales!

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by John Holland one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Worcester County, at the suit of James H. Jones, use of Francis Messick, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Manuel, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim, interest, and estate at law and in equity of the said James Manuel, and I hereby give notice that on the 30th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. I will offer for sale the said property so seized and taken in execution, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash.

McKY. SMACK, Constable.

July 9th.—2w.

## FOR BALTIMORE.

The Sloop MEDITERRANEAN, HENMAN master will run as a regular trader between SNOW-HILL and BALTIMORE. Goods, GRAIN, and other FREIGHT, will be received by the undersigned, and stored, without expense, until the day of sailing.

All Freight from BALTIMORE (at the risk of the owner,) will be brought free of any charge, and taken care of, without expense to the consignee, until called for.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

May 7th.

## ROBERTS SILK MANUAL.

An excellent work for Silk growers. Containing directions for sowing transplanting and rearing the Mulberry Tree.

Also directions for the culture of Silk, and calculations showing the produce and probable expense of Cultivating from one to ten acres, as tested by actual results.

For Sale By WILLIAM RILEY.

June 11th 1839.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE BALTIMORE LITERARY MONUMENT, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE

EDITED BY JNO. N. MUILTON AND T. S. ARTHUR.

The Second Volume of the LITERARY MONUMENT will commence in May 1839. Its external appearance and typography will be greatly improved; and increased attention will be given by the editors to render it a more literary character even superior to what it has been.

One particular aim of the editors, is to blend a pure morality with the literary character of the MONUMENT, and this will be carried out through the coming volume with a careful regard to usefulness and interest. Music and embellishments will be given as usual.

With this brief statement, the MONUMENT enters upon a new volume, and as the publisher intends to make worthy of the patronage of all who love that which is pure in morality, and interesting in literature, he confidently expects the right kind of encouragement, that is a liberal increase in his subscription list.

**TERMS.**—The MONUMENT is published monthly, at \$3 per annum, to be paid in advance. Two copies will be sent for 5 remitted free of postage. It will be sent to neat volumes 278 pages each for which an index and handsomely engraved title page will be furnished.

Published by T. S. ARTHUR.

Do. 8, North-st. Baltimore, Md.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

AND REPUBLICAN REVIEW.

JOHN L. SMITH, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Throughout the civilized world the minds of men are, to an unusual degree, employed in what comes home to the business and bosoms of all, the mode in which their Government are administered; the principles upon which they act, and the measures which they pursue. These are the topics of newspaper discussion, and of debate in our various legislative assemblies. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that in this country so few efforts have been made to sustain any periodical publication upon this principle, while in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, politics form the staple of many of their most valuable works of this description.

The peculiar position of our country renders the present an auspicious moment for undertaking a periodical of this character. The country is arrayed in two great divisions, one which may be denominated the Administration, the other the Opposition party. The conduct of the former is encountered by, it is believed, a larger proportion of numbers, a greater portion of intelligence, and a higher grade of principles. The motives which guide the Administration party we conceive to be narrow and selfish—the doctrine they promulgate the dangerous and pernicious—the objects they have in view, and the tendencies of their measures selfish and destructive. It is time that they be met with vigor and with system.

The grounds not obvious aggrandisement of the power of the Executive, but the power of the Executive, the Administration, the other the Opposition party. The conduct of the former is encountered by, it is believed, a larger proportion of numbers, a greater portion of intelligence, and a higher grade of principles. The motives which guide the Administration party we conceive to be narrow and selfish—the doctrine they promulgate the dangerous and pernicious—the objects they have in view, and the tendencies of their measures selfish and destructive. It is time that they be met with vigor and with system.

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## DR. W. EVANS'S

## CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This widely-extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered each benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above-named disorders, is particularly recommended to public notice.

Take three of the purifying pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the INVIGORATING PILLS, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the INVIGORATING PILLS in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack containing both kinds of Pills.

Sold at DR. EVANS'S MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y. Also by GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Snow Hill Md.

THE BARON VON HUTCHER HERB PILLS.

These are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the blood, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the blood are rendered more perfect, there is a consequent increase of every secretion and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant or discharging vessels.

Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body returns to a healthy state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due proportion of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed & tranquil, that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not (as to many) a curse.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera; they expel the bad, and rid the system of morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, and out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the HERB PILLS, always remembering that while the evacuations from below are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism; Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flour Albis, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Prolapsus or Hysterical Pains, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most execrable disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs in the life of a female is at the change of life; and it is then they required a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitution as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron von Hatcher Herb Pills.

Those who have the education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and invigorate the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

**DIRECTIONS.**—Baron von Hatcher Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is full or the Bowels costive, sufficient to operate twice or three times. The dose may be from three to twelve or more night and morning.

General Depot for the Baron Von Hatcher Herb Pills, 100 Chatham st. New York.

The following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hatcher Herb Pills:

**Liver Complaint, five years standing.**—Mrs. Phebe Morris of North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last five years with Liver Complaint was completely cured by the use of the Pills of the Baron Von Hatcher Herb Pills. Symptoms: habitual costiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high colored, pain under the right shoulder in the morning, indigestion, with the other symptoms of a diseased state of the liver.

She was attended by three of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she procured some of Baron Von Hatcher Herb Pills, which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptom and says she is perfectly cured.

**Dyspepsia, five years standing.**—Mr. John Sutherland of 608 Water street had been severely afflicted with the dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms: sickness at the stomach, headache, nervousness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress at the pit of stomach after eating, great fullness, acid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, heartburn, disturbed rest, frightful dreams, flying pains in the chest, side and back, costiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured. Was advised by a friend to make use of Baron Von Hatcher Herb Pills, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by persevering in taking the pills according to the directions, for six months, was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

**Dyspepsia, eight years standing cured by the use of the celebrated Baron Von Hatcher Herb Pills.**—Capt. J. Davis of the ship William was labouring under the following symptoms, viz: violent pain in the stomach after eating, great pain in the head, vomiting up all his food, heartburn, dizziness, violent palpitation of the heart, great nervous irritability, spasms, great languor, costiveness, and a debility as to be unable to attend to any business, could find no relief until after he commenced using Baron Von Hatcher Herb Pills, from which he found great relief in a few days, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured and recommended every person similarly afflicted to immediately commence using the Herb Pills.

**Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.**—TAKE NOTICE—Mr. Elias Shaffer of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany was above 2

years troubled with a nervous and bilious affection which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hatcher Herb Pills & was consequently induced to make trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out, in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Shaffer himself there can therefore be no deception.

SILAS AMBLER.

For sale by GEORGE M. UPSHUR, Snow Hill, THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, S. & E. P. LECOMPT, Cambridge, JNO. H. STEWART, Princess Anne, PARSONS & GORDY, Salisbury.

## Gabriel D. Clark,



## PRACTICAL CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

AT HIS OLD STAND, No. 1, WATER STREET, Head of Choptank, BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs his friends that he devotes his attention to selling and repairing Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

Of every description, and now offers for sale splendid GOLD & SILVER, PATENT LEVER AND PLAIN WATCHES, which cannot be excelled in workmanship; also silver Table and ten Spoons, in large quantities, fine Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Spectacles to suit all ages, mantle Clocks, gold and silver Guard and Fob Chains, Guard Keys, gold and silver Penic Cases, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Castors and Pated Ware, German Silver Spoons, of fine quality, also Willard's Patent 8 day Timepieces, also 20 day Timepieces, and 30 hour clocks, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. My country friends are invited to call. All orders from them shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. Fine Watches of every description properly repaired and warranted.

Highest prices given for Gold and Silver, in goods or cash, by G. D. CLARK, Recollect No. 1 WATER STREET, Head of Choptank, June 18th, 1839—1y.

## SNOW HILL HOTEL.

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the NEW HOTEL, IN SNOW-HILL (formerly occupied by Mr. Jos. D. Givan,) and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and his Bar with the choicest liquors. His Stables and provender are excellent, and his Ostrlers attentive.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on moderate terms.

Dec. 4th. 1838.—1y

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

His work will be performed in a superior and durable manner, and at moderate prices. All orders from a distance promptly executed.

Nov. 10th, 1838.

## CHARLES T. REW.

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has established in Snow Hill, a shop for the execution of all kinds of black-smith work.

Any thing intrusted to him will be performed in a neat and durable manner. His workmen shall be of the first ability.

Nov. 20th, 1838.

## BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

GEORGE H. CHRISTOPHER returns his thanks to his friends for the patronage he has received heretofore, and would inform them, and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of first rate materials, for the manufacture of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and shoes.

He has procured from Baltimore a skillful, journeyman expressly for Ladies' work, and is now prepared to execute all manner of work, in his line, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

He has on hand an assortment of excellent sole and upper leather, which he will dispose of cheap. He intends hereafter to keep a regular supply of all kinds.

N. B. An apprentice to the above business is wanted. May 7th. G. H. C.

## New Spring Goods.

RESPECTFULLY invites the public to call and examine his extensive stock of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

which he has just opened at his store on Pearl Street. They were purchased with regard to cheapness and selected with great care, and cannot fail to please whoever may favor him with a call. He particularly invites the ladies to call and examine his stock of fancy articles, &c.

April 23rd, 1839.

## SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce Zedekiah Williams as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Worcester County.

## Sheriffally.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Worcester County. April 30th, 1839.



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1. Because experience has established their merits and decided them to be the best, also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

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3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are therefore recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because (and this fact is of the utmost importance) ladies in a certain situation may take them (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peter's inestimable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are now effective to operate and produce neither nausea sickness, nor griping.

6. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues undiminished any length of time, and in any part of the world.

7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without a slightest danger.

8. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unrivaled for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.

9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame, and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.

10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

12. Because two, or three, are generally sufficient to remove, so that—this is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if any could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blisters, or Salivary Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivaled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

## TESTIMONIALS.

OPINIONS OF THE REGULAR FACULTY. The following are but a few taken at random, from a pile of complimentary epistles forwarded to Dr. Peters by regular physicians, touching the efficacy of his pills. He feels proud and gratified in being able to lay such documents before the public.

New Orleans, April 24, 1837. Dear Sir:—As an old classmate of yours in Yale college, I take the liberty of opening a correspondence.

I learn that you are making a fortune by the sale of your pills, which I trust is the case as I am fully aware that through them you are conferring a great blessing on the public.

I myself am among those who have been peculiarly benefited by their use. Since my arrival here I had been subject to severe bilious attacks, which had nearly brought me to the grave. I would add that their effect upon Sick Headache, and other diseases is almost miraculous.

With sentiments of esteem, H. M. SHEPHERD, M. D.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837. Dear Sir:—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.



# The Worcester Banner



"HE IS THE FREEMAN, WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE."

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## WALTER P. SNOW. TERMS.

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No subscription will be taken for a shorter time than one year; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. All subscriptions will be continued unless an order to the contrary is received.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar; for each subsequent insertion twenty five cents; payable in advance. When not limited, they will be continued until forbidden.

Communications, to receive attention, must have the postage paid.

## ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Temperance Meeting held in Berlin, July 16th, 1839, by  
MR. JOEL GRANT.

However much we may praise the joys of social life, or whatever value set on the endearing ties of friendship and of kindred, we must allow that this life often presents to us far other than pleasant scenes. We are encompassed with difficulties and trials, some of which being necessarily incident to our state, should be borne with a becoming resignation to the will of a superintending providence. When for instance our friends die around us we should acquiesce in the will of the most High whose just sentence, "Dust thou art and unto dust shall thou return" shall meet with no repeal till the creation of "a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." So when the lightnings of heaven consume our property when drought by day and frost by night waste our crops, when tempest, fire and flood conspire to give wings to perishable riches, remembering our own ignorance and our Makers unbounded knowledge with adoring humility we should say "How unsearchable are his judgments and his ways past finding out." Those evils should cause us no lasting pain for they are beyond our control, but they should teach us not to place too high an estimate on the joys of earth, but there are other evils with which we are daily surrounded of an entirely different character. They form no part of the original curse pronounced on our first parents, but are the result of our own misconduct. Such we should carefully seek out and leave no efforts untried to diminish their magnitude. When the mariner is tossed on the restless ocean in regions which experience has shown to be full of dangers, where he knows that he rides over the bones of thousands of his brother mariners, who wait the last trumpet's sound to break their long and dreamless sleep, and he feels their spirits hovering round his little bark in every breeze admonish him of his perils, with what anxiety will he watch each rising cloud; with what joy receive any information, or adopt any which shall render less dangerous his journey to the destined port, like him we are surrounded with perils; foes without and foes within seek to destroy our peace. Like him we should be up and doing to guard ourselves from the deceitful wiles of the father of lies which are constantly preparing by their often unsuspected influence to blight our fondest hopes and pierce us through with many sorrows. In short we cannot sleep while evils of this kind are constantly endangering ourselves and ruining our neighbours, without the greatest guilt. We may indeed rest easy for a time, and with the fiend like spirit of Cain the first murderer may ask the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The vengeance of God too may sleep for a time but though he who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good," may not command his thunders to smite us, or the earth to open and swallow us up, yet be assured we shall hear, when it will be too late to defend ourselves by any refuge of lies, the solemn declaration; "The voice of thy brothers blood calls to thee from the ground." Not the Christian, the philanthropist, and the patriot are called upon by every consideration which religion, suffering humanity, and true love of country can present to come to the rescue and he who would hold back is recreant to the calls of duty, and should be regarded as "to every good work reprobate."

But of all the evils which distress mankind there are but few which invite the exertions of the benevolent so much as that whose existence has called us together to day, Intemperance. This both from the magnitude of the evils which it brings, and the ease with which they might be removed were effort directed to their real source, calls for more than ordinary attention. Its evils are so obvious that they cannot escape the notice of the most careless observer, so great that they must ever cause the heart of benevolence to bleed at the self inflicted miseries of man. The aged parent who, tottering on the verge of the grave, sees his son, once the hope of his old age, a victim to an appetite which makes him disregard the rights of kindred, will tell you that "Intemperance is bringing his grey hairs with sorrow and shame to the grave." The broken hearted wife who sees the husband, who is bound to "love, protect and cherish her," transferring the affection due her to his cups, will tell you, nay, without speaking a word, she makes known most impressively the evils of Intemperance. When she sees the domestic fire side and the joys of home forsaken for the dissolute company, the coarse and profane conversation of the Bar-Room, language cannot unfold for sorrows. In words she may not complain, but the sad coun-

tenance, the sunken pallid cheek, and the tears which in spite of herself will burst from her eyes at the remembrance of her children whom a father's example is leading to ruin, too plainly indicate that should she speak, her language would be "Intemperance has filled my path with thorns, it has multiplied tenfold the miseries of my life." The woes which brothers and sisters feel when this relentless monster takes one of their little circle in his polluting grasp I shall not attempt to lay open to you. The fate of those who seem to have inherited a more than ordinary portion of sorrow by being born of intemperate parents cannot have escaped your notice. When you have seen a child of such parents whose tattered garments but poorly defend him from the weather, whose neglected education leaves him almost in the darkness of heathenism in a land of light and civilization, you must have acknowledged him to be the child of misery whose inheritance was shame. When beside all this you see him from day to day acquiring habits from the example of an ungodly father from which he will not be likely to free himself and which he in turn may impart to his children, did it not seem to you a most fearful illustration of the declaration of the Almighty "I am a jealous God visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children of the third and fourth generations." And though wealth may save from poverty and rags the children of an intemperate father, yet even in that case the evils which follow them are unspeakable. What can we imagine more inconsistent than for such a father to teach his children the principles of religion or morality? They cannot do it and cannot therefore fill a father's place.

But these are only "the beginnings of sorrow." Though the evils which the intemperate drinker inflicts on parents, children and friends are beyond the power of words to describe, or of numbers to calculate, they are but a trifle in comparison with those he inflicts on himself. The trouble he brings upon his friends like other earthly afflictions may have its use. But what mind of man can conceive, what tongue describe the woes he is bringing upon himself? a slave to an unrelenting appetite, he has lost command of himself, and like a bark without compass or rudder he is tossed about at the mercy of infuriated passions. Wretched man, whither, ah whither shall he turn his eyes? If he looks to heaven he sees its blissful gates forever barred by the unchanging word of God "No drunkard enters here," which like the flaming sword that guarded the gates of Eden effectually prevents all entrance. Deprived of this, the only hope of the wretched, should he turn his eyes to his friend, the misery he has caused rises before him and it would require more than fiendish hardness of heart to derive comfort from a source which his own acts had defiled. If, after this, he should look within himself to derive comfort from the source which to the pure is unceasing, his own heart, he sees it the polluted mansion of unholy appetites, the seat of moral desolation,

"Where all life dies, death lives and nature breeds,  
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,  
Abominable, unutterable."

When he sees all this, that whichever way he may look, the prospect is alike cheerless and hopeless, if evil practices have not already hardened his heart, he must feel that the evils of intemperance are unbounded. But though he may be insensible to his danger; though the impending arm of vengeance which is ready to burst on his defenceless head, or the fires of hell which are kindling within himself may bring no terrors to his blinded judgment, let us who see his sad condition learn to save ourselves and our friends from a like fate.

I do not consider it necessary to dwell upon the evil effects of ardent spirits on the body, or to say much of the testimony of Physicians that its use, except as a medicine, is never beneficial. It is their united declaration that its habitual use is sure to bring on without number, diseases to which flesh was never heir and which might have been avoided but for the indulgence of a foolish and useless appetite. It is enough to make the ear tingle to hear of

"Ghastly spasms, racking tortures, choleric pangs,  
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,  
Dropsies, and asthmas, and joint-racking rheums."

which if not entirely attributable to Intemperance are many times mainly brought on by it. But the chief injury which it inflicts is doubtless on the soul, the soul of man which made in the image of God is by this means made the willing servant of sins. To this evil the bodily pangs which it may occasion, the pauperism and waste of property which it creates are but a drop in the bucket. Nor is there occasion, after showing you a fountain so corrupt, to tell you that its streams are only bitter, that wounds bruises and murders follow its course; that the prison and the gallows cannot restrain it within its proper limits. Suffice it to say the evils of Intemperance are so great, there is no danger of our estimating them too high. When we consider the insidious manner in which it comes upon its victims we can liken it to nothing but some death bearing tree which, standing by itself, has filled the surrounding country with the noxious exhalations of its leaves. The near approach to it is death but a little removed is a charmed region. There the vapor does not excite suspicion, but diffuses around a delightful influence, alike enchanting the senses and enslaving the judgement. If we once are called

to feel its influence we wish to go again and as the habit gains upon us we never dream of danger. When the enchantment has taken complete possession of its victim, he cannot ordinarily be aroused from his state of supposed security. But should he awake it could be of no avail. When he would break the chains which his own hands have forged, he finds himself no longer master. Unruly passions now sit exultant on the throne of reason and back his vain efforts to regain his lost estate. Then indeed does the "strong man armed keep his house" and hopeless are all efforts unless he with whom nothing is impossible, should interpose to prevent his utter overthrow.

Such are a few of the evils of Intemperance. When we ask the question whence do they all originate? I dare say we should unanimously assent to the answer "from moderate drinking." Indeed no other answer can be given, for as men are seldom if ever born with an appetite for strong drink the taste must be formed by a regular intemperance. I shall not stop here to inquire whether ardent spirits may not be taken in small quantities at distant intervals without perceptibly injuring the health or morals. All for which I contend is merely that the practice is useless, and dangerous both to him who practices it and to society. Such being the case it is plainly the duty of all to abandon a practice so fraught with danger to themselves and their friends unless they can show some good reason for the continuance of it. I am well aware however that the abuse of a good article does not prove the use of it wicked. If there are advantages of sufficient amount to counterbalance the evils of its use we are undoubtedly justified in using it. Whenever noble ends are to be obtained we must not hesitate at the sacrifices to be made in attaining them. Were our country assailed by an invading foe, what individual is there who would refuse to assist in repelling him, though at the risk of life, property and all he holds dear? What punishment would be too severe for the commander who at such a crisis would refuse to lead his men into bloody conflict for fear of sacrificing their lives? The proper feeling for every one to indulge at such a time would be

"Life for my country and the cause of freedom,  
Is but a trifle for a worm to part with."

So in this case if there are important advantages to be gained by the use of ardent spirits which are not attainable by other means, let us all take up the practice though at the risk of becoming drunkards. Let us disregard the evils which encompass, and keep our eyes steadily fixed on the Elysium of bliss which the advocates of drink would promise us. Let us view with calm resignation the fall of those of our companions who started with us in life, but whom a premature death has snatched from the world, whom a drunkard's grave has swallowed and whose hopes beyond the grave were only the "blackness of darkness forever."

But if on the contrary this practice be without advantage, if it be not only useless but extremely dangerous, he must be reckoned fool hardy who will continue the practice at his own peril and to the injury of his fellow men. Let us then for a few moments consider the motives which urge you to continue the practice. The reasons which it has been my lot to hear given (and I believe they are the only ones) are the following. First, "I like it." This reason probably is the bottom of all others, and more effective in making drunkards. Indeed the drunkard can give it with as much propriety as the moderate drinker. But it is not so trifling a reason as some may suppose. Every day of our lives is filled with acts for which we could give if required no better reason than this. And in matters of indifference, no better reason should be required, or given if required. But in a case like this, where the happiness of the individual himself and of all with whom he is connected is endangered, the man who would give such a reason for his conduct deserves to be turned to graze with the beastly herds, whose taste is governed by motives as base as his own. He de-thrones reason and gives passion the guidance of his life, and it would be indeed surprising if he who begins with such a reason should not find as he goes on its force increase till the reason "I like it" should prove his ruin.

A second reason for the practice, is that it makes company agreeable. This reason is doubtless given with some degree of sincerity. Alkin to it is the idea that the fourth of July and other celebrations of the kind would be devoid of interest without the accompaniment of the soul inspiring bowl. These advocates of the use of ardent spirits would have you believe that patriotism if in existence cannot be in active exercise till a man feels his head swim with the ardent." Then it is they tell you that the orator becomes more eloquent, the soldier more brave, and every spark of patriotism is kindled ten fold. By degrees each man feels his courage rise till foes without and fears within are alike unfeared. Indeed the spirit so gets the mastery of him that he can almost feel it trickling from his hands and feet. His head at any rate is full of it and if he never before felt willing to acknowledge that the earth revolves on its axis he cannot now deny that it all has a circular motion, though he has neither sense nor anxiety to determine whether this notion be real or apparent.

That a kind of courage may be raised by the use of intoxicating drinks I have no doubt. Indeed it is abundantly proved by the quarrels which are apt to arise at carousals. But it takes not in the least of the nature of true cour-

age. Under its influence a man is as likely to thrust a dagger to the heart of his best friend as to give a better direction to his boldness. Ye men have been known who at such times were courageous enough to go to their homes and turn an offending wife out of doors and unmercifully beat their offending children, a degree of courage which I am willing to admit nothing but the "invisible spirit of wine" whose proper name is "devil" could inspire. In short it is a reckless daring which being alike senseless and unrelenting deserves not the name of courage. It is such courage as you might give a steam engine or a cannon ball, which never stop to inquire whether the object of their vengeance is worthy or not, with this difference, hat steam and gunpowder are under our control, but the courage inspired by ardent spirits is under no control, or if controlled, it is by the demons of hell to the destruction and misery of man.

That a spirit of freedom in conversation may be excited by stimulating drinks I have no doubt. He who has once seen a company of his friends whom he has been accustomed to regard as sober persons under its influence, and listened to their conversation cannot for a moment doubt that the fear both of God and man are removed by the drink which they have taken.

But I am equally confident that no convention worthy the participation of an intelligent, rational being was ever brought on by the use of ardent spirits. True a noisy declamatory spirit may be induced. But every man would tell you that he would be unwilling his mother his sisters or his wife or brothers should hear the conversation he indulges in at such a time. The only way he could justify himself would be by slanderously saying his mother and sisters had very incorrect ideas of propriety; that the conduct and conversation which is suited to the parlour are by no means suited to the bar room & the carousal. But is this so? Are our bar-rooms and carousals of such a character. If so, then indeed do they deserve the name which has long since been given them, the very "breathing holes of hell" the "outer chambers" of the infernal court of Beelzebub. If indeed a man must frequent them and if when there he can make it seem right to him to indulge in the coarse jests which the worshippers of Bacchus continually use, then is there the greatest necessity, that with united effort we attack this strong hold of Satan, that we give ourselves no rest day nor night till the recruiting stations of his satanic Majesty are levelled with the ground and he be compelled to use less exceptionable means to people his kingdom.

A third reason for the practice is that we should use all things temperately. In this opinion I perfectly coincide. Every creature of God is good and should be received and used as a gracious favor from the father of light. But if the right improvement of each gift of God is a duty, the perversion of it is a sin and that in proportion to its degree. Now it would be difficult to imagine a greater perversion of God's gifts, than that of taking alcohol from the hands of the chemist and Physician and changing it to a common beverage. In its proper place it is very useful; the chemist would find it difficult to perform many of the most useful operations of his art without its assistance, and the physician often finds it of use in removing diseases. This is the temperate use of the article but there would be quite as much reason in claiming that we should take a small portion of gunpowder for food each day, or drink a mixture of wormwood and gall that we might use these articles temperately, as in the claim that the moderate use of ardent spirits as a beverage is the only temperate use. A fourth reason given in defence of a moderate drinker is this; "Appetite shall never get the better of my judgment. Let those who feel that they cannot control their appetites call to their aid the pledge of a Temperance society."

The boast of Independence which it contains I trust no one will ever have occasion to recall. If it were true however, it would be no reason for the practice which it is made to support. The man who to show his independence of spirit and courage should madly rush into the lion's mouth or throw himself from a precipice when no possible reason existed for such conduct would not be likely to gain the character for which he lost his life. But it is most likely not a true reason. All experience has proved the exhortation "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall" to be of real force here. How often has the youth who to day swings his cane about the tavern boasting of his independence, who glorying in his imagined superiority advances to the bar and with a self complacency which might well befet the Pharisee when he said "God I thank thee I am not as other men," drinks off his toast "Here is success to all who cannot keep from drunkenness without joining a Temperance society," how often has he in a few years become a victim to his own practices and fallen into the pit which his own hands have dug. Perhaps he has fallen so low that in his moments of intoxication he as the sport of the boys of the streets who may have at that time no better amusement than to listen to the ravings of the drunken man or to pelt the person with eggs and other convenient articles used on such occasions. Then it is that all his boasted courage fails him, in vain does he attempt to execute vengeance on his tormentors, the ground itself seems to have joined in league with those who would make sport of him and ever and anon it with a strong motion against which he cannot guard, rises and strikes him in the face, or in

other words he falls down. A burst of laughter from his tormentors now adds to his rage and after some vain attempts to execute vengeance he turns upon his heels and consoles himself with this reflection, "Well, if I cannot whip you I know what I can do, I can go home and whip my wife." And with the best of his ability he goes to put his threat into execution. This is no over drawn representation. In numberless instances has it been literally true. And ye who trusting to your own strength are willing to sport on the brink of a precipice should know that others have done the same before you; you should know and feel that "the dead are there, and the miserable victims of rashness like yours are in the depths of hell." While we will readily allow you all the claim to independence of feelings and action to which your deeds can entitle you, you cannot find fault if we should regard your willingness to sport with danger when not called to it as a mark of a weak mind and cowardly disposition rather than of independence or courage.

And now what reason will you give for the continuance of a practice so injurious and so useless. The reason that you like to drink, though perhaps the one is too trifling for a reasonable man to give, the excitement it gives to conversation can never be urged as a plea because it merely renders it boisterous without increasing its value. The temperate use of the article requires that you should let it entirely alone except as a medicine or a chemist, if you have no other way of showing your courage or independence than this, it would be as well for you to live and die without a character for the one or the other, for an effort to establish it in this way will not only be unsuccessful but may result in your own ruin. Being thus deprived of every reason for the continuance of the practice, let us consider what motives urge you to discontinue it and take up on the side of Temperance. And first your own safety urges you to adopt the principle of entire abstinence. You should never forget that this is your only safe course. The miseries you would bring upon yourself and your families by becoming addicted to intemperate habits I have already spoken of, your own eyes see them every day of your lives. Though the very suggestion that you may one day be the victim of intemperance might perhaps cause you to exclaim like one of old "Is thy servant a dog that he should do these things?" yet well will it be for you if the likeness ceases here, if like him, you are not by and by induced to do the things you hate. God forbid that you should ever submit your body to the dominion of this brutal appetite, that you should ever wring a parents heart with anguish or cause the partner of your life to wish the grave might hide her sorrows, or that your own soul should at last meet with a drunkards doom. But all these things may be your lot unless you take the only sure method of avoiding them.

Another consideration which urges you to adopt this course is the good you may be the means of accomplishing to others. If yourself are safe, if you can meet Satan with all his wiles and hold a successful battle against all his hosts it is well. But your duty does not end here. God never made an independent man, and as sure as "one sinner destroyeth much good" you are bound to forsake a course of conduct which though not injurious to you is calculated to lead others into evil. Though you may be safe, though you can walk the precipice and look over into the vast depths without emotion are you sure that the young man who accompanies you and looks to you for guidance and counsel is of equally strong nerve? Think of this and also think of the many who may be induced by your example to follow in your steps who have not a tithe of your own energy or good sense. Though not a new idea it is a true one that the example of the moderate drinker is worse than that of the drunkard. The youth who for want of something better to do lounge about the bar room will never be induced to drink by the example of a drunkard. The moral ruin which he has brought upon himself is so great that he possesses no influence. But let the scene be changed! Let the respectable moderate drinker appear calling for his glass of sting and vice which before was hideous is robbed of all its disgusting features. Encouraged by his example the youth around will not hesitate to do that which the example of the drunkard would have induced them to avoid forever. Thus your example may be leading to ruin some whom you little suspect, and as sure as he who breaks the least of God's commands and shall teach men so is not guiltless, you are preparing work for repentance. Sleep no longer. Let that benevolence which adorns human nature have its full exercise. Let all who see you and associate with you feel its sweet influences descending upon them "like the dew on mount Hermon" and like showers on the mow grass let the entire circle of your acquaintance feel it restraining the wayward, confirming the wavering, and strengthening the good. Are you a father? Look upon your children and ask yourself who of them can follow your example of frequently using intoxicating drinks and be safe from a drunkards fate. Pause in your course before your children, who look to you for the pattern of their life, take the first step in the broad road of ruin. Are you a brother? and will you to gratify any appetite or caprice take your own mothers son and lead him to the gates of death? Have you a friend and are you willing the confidence reposed in you should be the means of leading your friend companion to temporal and eternal ruin? In



A decision has lately been made in England, that, according to the law of the land, the personal property of foreigners dying in that Kingdom intestate, falls to the crown. In pronouncing his opinion the Judge adverted to the commission granted in this country to the Consuls of Great Britain to take possession of and administer the personal estates of British subjects dying intestate, and said that the permission to do so was one not founded in law, and could not therefore be recognised by that court. In the case decided to above, no claim was made on the part of the crown, to the property, which, it was supposed, would be suffered to remain until the relations of the deceased should make their appearance and administer. Whilst we think this privilege extended to British Consuls in this country proper on the score of national policy and personal convenience, we think that such an arrangement should be entered into between the two governments which would induce reciprocity. If, as in the present instance, it is required that relatives of the deceased shall go to England to administer, we fear that, as the whole amount is but small, after deducting the large money, expenses of living and the re-cesses of administration, there will not be much left.—*Balt. Amer.*







