

West R. J. Smith



THE BORDERER.

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Internal Improvement.

We have notes taken during some of the most interesting debates of the last session of our Legislature, with the design of writing them out for publication, which it has yet been out of our power to accomplish, although promising ourselves repeatedly to do so. We do not despair of being able to furnish at least some of them, and especially that part of the debate on the Lottery System, which was maintained between Mr. CUSHING, and the chairman of the committee on Lotteries, Mr. BURCHENAL, as it is a subject upon which the people will have to pass at the ensuing election, in confirmation or rejection of the Lottery System.

Amongst those deferred notes, were those of an excellent speech, delivered by Dr. JOHN WILLIAMS, a Delegate from Worcester County, upon a bill for opening the navigation along the Sounds that skirt the Sea shore, between the Chesapeake and the Delaware Bays. We lay this speech before our readers with the more pleasure, as it contains the liberal, generous and spirited sentiments of a true Eastern Shoreman, upon the subject of Internal Improvement.

Speech of Dr. Williams, the House of Delegates of Maryland, on the bill to incorporate the Rehoboth and Cape Charles Transportation Company.

MR. SPEAKER:

Although I feel very sensible of the importance of the time of this house, and although I cannot believe that one voice will be raised in opposition to this bill, yet sir, the deep solicitude which I feel in the success of a measure of so much importance to a large portion of my fellow citizens and constituents, and to the whole country, forbids that I should allow the final action of this House upon it, without endeavouring to place its claims in a proper point of view.

Sir, the report of the commissioners appointed by this State and the States of Virginia and Delaware, to survey the route of this contemplated Internal Improvement and to ascertain its practicability and expediency, was laid on our desks more than two weeks ago; and I hope sir that every member of this House, in justice to a large portion of the citizens of his State, and in justice to himself, has given it an attentive examination.

This report informs us that this work is not only practicable, but may be accomplished with, comparatively, small expense, and will be a work of great advantage to a very considerable number of our own citizens, as well as to a large portion of the citizens of Virginia, and Delaware, and of much importance to the whole country.

It is proposed sir, to open an entire inland communication between Cape Charles on the Chesapeake and Cape Henlopen on the Delaware Bay, a distance of about 170 miles. To effect this, only thirteen miles of canalizing, and the removal of some obstructions and deepening the channel ways in some places of those sounds or bays to be connected are required. And it is thought that much of this may be accomplished by means of sluices, or currents produced by the operation of the winds on the expanded surfaces of those sounds or bays, which will very much diminish the expense of connecting them.

But sir, I deem it entirely unnecessary to detail facts, or enter into an argument to demonstrate the

practicability of this work, since that has been decided by those who have been appointed to decide, and on whom we are bound to rely, unless we have good grounds for incredulity.

That this work will be of great advantage to a large number of the citizens of the Eastern Shore of Md and the citizens of Virginia, and Delaware, no one who will investigate this subject and consider the great disadvantages under which they now labour, can for a moment doubt.

The citizens of the upper part of Worcester county, a portion of county sir, almost as rich and productive as any in the State, have now to transport all their agricultural productions, and indeed every article which they send to market, from 30 to 50 miles in open boats in an opposite course to the direction of their most convenient markets, before they can place them on board vessels calculated to encounter the dangers of the sea on a difficult coast. Forests loaded with rich and valuable timber and wood which might be sent to market, if such a communication existed, are now almost entirely worthless except for the domestic purposes of the proprietors.

Then sir, by this work, not only would the distance to a good market be diminished, from 50 to 100 miles, to a large number of our low citizens, an enormous and heavy tax in the form of freight and trouble saved, and the dangers of the sea entirely avoided, but new sources of wealth and profit would be actually brought into existence. Sir, this work will form a chain by which three of our States will be more closely connected, and a complete line of safe inland inter-communication between the northern and southern portions of our country, of great importance, especially in case of war with any maritime power, to the general government. Stores and munitions of war might, through the medium of this work, be safely and speedily transported from the lakes of New York or the borders of Canada, to North and South Carolina and Florida without being exposed to the dangers of the sea, or to the danger of being captured by an enemy. This one consideration alone sir, it seems to me, should be sufficient to induce the effectuation of the work.

It is also contemplated to connect this direct communication between Cape Charles and Cape Henlopen with the Potomac river at its source, and thus to give our citizens the advantage of two markets—bringing the emporium of our own State in fair competition with Philadelphia and N. York, for a large portion of the trade of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and a part of Delaware. This sir, will be more effectually accomplished by making a canal, of six miles length, to connect the Potomac and Annapessex Rivers. It was for this latter object that \$200,000 were pledged by the State a few days since, and I hope and trust sir, that pledge will be duly redeemed. This short canal will bring almost the whole population of Worcester and a large portion of Somerset county, taking into consideration the advantages of a more direct course, as well as the difference in distance, at least 100 miles nearer to Baltimore—and will make a difference in the time now required to make a trip from Potomac to Baltimore of from 3 to 6 days. Although sir, this latter work is not included in the contemplated improvement now under consideration, yet its importance and close connexion must be my apology for alluding to it.

Sir, through the medium of these contemplated works, and those which are now being constructed on the Western Shore, the extreme of our State will be brought almost in sight of our emporium, the State consolidated and more closely united, and all that harmony and cordiality of feeling produced, which constant intercourse, mutual interest and mutual dependence are so well calculated to create.

Sir, with the example of N. York before me, and believing that like causes will produce like effects when I look forward through the vista of the future, to the expiration of a few brief years, and behold the emporium of our State spread out over more than twice her present

limits, her population increased in proportion, and her commerce more than doubled, the vast amount of trade of an extensive, rich and productive Western country, instead of passing through channels created by the enterprise and foresight of sister States, and thrown into other markets to have the same operation on the productions of our own soil and industry, flowing through channels created by the wise policy of our own State, and giving employment and dispensing wealth and happiness to our own citizens—when I see the vast, the incalculable amount of productions of every kind, which must pass through our limits, not sir, brought into existence by this policy, but merely diverted from other channels, finding their way to our emporium, to supply an increased demand, and borne from thence to any quarter of the earth, where they may be required, in vessels built of Eastern Shore oak, and navigated by Eastern Shoremen, and as good a home market afforded to us for the productions of our own soil as shall be found in the U. States,—when I see the expenses of our State government almost, perhaps entirely borne by the trade of our cities, our treasury filled by the revenue arising from our works of internal improvement, and Maryland assuming that exalted station among the sister States, to which her natural advantages entitle her, and which is no distant period she is destined to attain, and from attaining which nothing but a timid & temporizing policy on the part of those who guide the helm of State, and control her destiny, can prevent her;—Sir, when I contemplate or look forward as I do to these results, can I for a moment regret the vote which I gave on this floor but a few days since, and for which in common with those Eastern Shoremen with whom I voted I am to be pointed out as a fit and legitimate subject of proscription? No sir, regardless of consequences to myself, ever mindful of the interest of my constituents and the interests of the State, due regard to the opinions of those I may represent, I shall pursue that course, which I conscientiously believe best calculated to advance the one, and promote the other.

Mr. Speaker, we do not at this time ask a simple appropriation or donation from the State, although if we were, I believe the sense of justice in this House would extend it to us; we only ask sir, the State to incorporate a company and to subscribe, on the same footing with individual subscribers, one hundred thousand dollars, to accomplish a work, which will be of incalculable advantage to a large portion of her citizens, and of importance to the whole country, and which if we can rely on the calculations of the commissioners, will be really profitable. The commissioners estimate from the amount of agricultural productions, lumber and wood, and from that trade which will necessarily be attracted, which almost certainly will pass through this communication, that it will pay ten per cent on the capital invested. Sir, if it pays one half of this, the State will lose nothing by the investment. Mr. Speaker, I have before said that I did not believe that one voice in this House would be raised against this bill. I would not do the injustice to any gentleman on this floor, who believes that Internal Improvement is the best policy of the State, and who has voted aid to works on the Western Shore, when ever an opportunity was afforded, for a moment to believe that he will oppose this bill. No sir, can I believe, that those who have thought differently as to the best policy of the State, and who have hitherto opposed it either on this ground, or from sectional views, since this policy is now unalterably established, will deny to the Eastern Shore this pittance, the first she has ever asked, when the faith of the State is already pledged to appropriate four times the amount to the E. Shore, and while millions have been, and are now being expended for works of a similar nature on the Western Shore. Sir, I should not only regret it, but shall feel deeply wounded, even though this bill should pass by an overwhelming majority, if one voice shall be raised, or one word recorded, against the just, the crying claims of the Eastern Shore. With these remarks I submit the question, confidently hoping that I will receive the undivided support of this House.

The Two Brothers.

Of the divided affections too often observable among brothers, a most remarkable instance happened a few years ago in the family of a gentleman of the north of Scotland. George and William Stirling were the only sons of the gentleman alluded to, and they had grown to manhood in the exercise of that mutual kindness which it is so delightful to observe in relations of that degree of consanguinity. I am not aware that there was any thing remarkable in their characters: they were, simply, two respectable young men, of good education; while the elder was reared to the enjoyment of a competent fortune, the younger soon attained such a distinction at the bar, as rendered his fate little less enviable. On the death of their mother, which took place when they were between twenty and thirty years of age, some dispute arose respecting a legacy, the designation of which had not been expressed in terms sufficiently clear, and which, after a brief suit at law, was determined in favour of the elder brother. At first, it was resolved by the two brothers that this plea should be amicably conducted, merely for the purpose of deciding an uncertain matter; but some circumstances unexpectedly occurred, which acting upon the inflammable nature of the elder, and not being met with a proper spirit by the younger brother, speedily produced a decided alienation between them. Each retired suddenly into the fortress of his own pride; nor were their father's entreaties and good offices, or their common recollection of 20 affectionate and happy years, of the least avail in bringing them once more together. They did not again meet for ten years: it was at their father's funeral. The old gentleman had died in presence of his eldest son only, reiterating with his latest breath those injunctions, so often before employed in vain, that his two sons might be restored to brotherly friendship; an object he said, which surpassed his thoughts so much in life, that he felt as if he could not rest at peace in his grave unless it were accomplished. The two brothers met, but without taking the least notice of each other, when respectively mounting their carriage in order to follow the corpse of their parent to the family burying place in Aberdeen. Their hearts were still filled with fierce and indignant feelings towards each other, though it is not improbable that the elder had been somewhat touched, almost imperceptibly to himself, by the dying entreaties of his father. The procession, consisting of a hearse and the carriages of the two brothers, set out on its long and dreary journey, which was rendered additionally melancholy by the gloom of a December day. It was originally designed that there should be no stoppage, except to exchange horses, till they reached their destination; but this arrangement was destined to be strangely disconcerted. A fall of snow, which had begun only that morning in the low country, was found, when they reached the hilly region, to have been of two days' continuance; and it was with the greatest difficulty that they reached a lonely inn, about half way towards the capital, beyond which it was declared by the postillions there was no possibility of proceeding that day. This humble place of entertainment was accustomed to lodge only such guests as carriers, and as it was partly occupied on the present occasion by various wayfarers, the host, with all anxiety to accommodate such distinguished guests as those who had just arrived, found he could not by any means offer them more than two rooms. It was his expectation, that, while one of these was devoted, as decency required, to the reception of the corpse, the other would serve for the two mourners, and he accordingly proposed to make up an additional bed in the room which he had marked as that which should receive his living guests. What was his astonishment, and what was the astonishment of all the inmates of the house, when he was informed by a servant that one of the gentlemen would sleep in one of these rooms, while the other had no objection to that in which he had placed the corpse! It was not however, for him to make any resistance to such an arrangement, and he accordingly caused the rooms to be prepared as befitting the taste of his guests.

It must communicate a strange feeling to know that two brothers—men of cultivated understanding, and each respected in his sphere for public and private worth—actually carried this dreadful arrangement into effect, in order to avoid what they must have contemplated as a more painful thing—the spending of a single night in each other's company. It was the younger who proposed, as a solution of the dilemma in which he found they were placed, to take up his quarters in the same chamber with the corpse, unpardonable as the elder was for his share of the dissension, it is true justice to him to state, that he could not, after the dying request of his father, have encountered the sensations which might be expected to arise in so dreadful a situation. During the evening, as the storm prevented them from going out of doors each kept his own room, and was severally served with the refreshments which he required. Night came, and each went to rest. Morning returned, and still the storm was unabated. It was therefore necessary to spend another day in the same extraordinary circumstance. Slowly, slowly waned the hours of the twilight day; and still the snow continued to fall in its broad and lazy flakes, seeming, to the two brothers, as each surveyed it listlessly from his window, the very personification of monotony. As the rooms were close to each other, and only divided by a thin partition, through which there was a door of communication; each of the unhappy gentlemen could overhear every thing that his neighbour did, almost to his very breathing. It at length became the amusement of each, unknown to his fellow, to watch the proceeding of the other—to note every footfall, to register every sigh.

George, in particular, became interested in spite of himself, in the situation of his brother, which in consideration of what he had heard from the lips of his dying father, bore to him an aspect more repulsive and painful than it perhaps did to the actual sufferer. At length, when, after a weary day, the time of rest again drew nigh, and the hours became more than usually still he heard a groan—a groan partly suppressed but still hearing distinctly the impress of unutterable anguish—proceed from his brother's room. He listened more intently, and in a few minutes he could make out that the living tenant of the death chamber was prostrated beside the coffin—weeping;—bitterly weeping;—but still making every effort to bury the expression of his grief in his own bosom. It may be easily imagined that such sounds coming upon a heart which had been insensibly undergoing a softening process during the whole day, must have had the best effect. Still the raincoat of ten years was not to be got over by tears shed under such circumstances. He softly stole how ever to the door, and watched, with the most intense anxiety every respiration and movement of his afflicted brother. After waiting a few minutes, he distinctly heard William breathe forth the words, "O, mother," and that in a tone which referred so pointedly to the source of their unhappy quarrel, that he could no longer entertain a doubt as to the nature of his brother's present reflections. A thousand tender associations were awakened by that endearing word; he reverted to his early days when they had no content but for her affections, no rivalry but for the kind bounty which she was always ready to bestow upon each alike. Human nature could hold out no longer, and he gently tapped at the door which had hitherto kept them apart.—"William," he said, "may I come in?" The voice of affection could not be mistaken. William opened the door in an instant, and, as if he had guessed intuitively the disposition of his brother, rushed into his arms.

The next day saw the two brothers amicably proceeding in one vehicle to the family burial place, where, in the grave of their father they inhaled every bitter feeling they had ever entertained against each other;—and, at present, taught by the sufferings which they endured in their period of alienation, there is no pair of friends who take such pain to cherish each other's affection, or to avoid all means of converting them into gall.

TRICK OF A LAWYER.

Several years ago, the son of a rich Jew was on the point of being married to a Christian: on which the father, who had not so much objection to religion of the lady as to the smallness of her fortune, expostulated with the young man, and told him that he might have a person with more money. The son, however, was firm in his resolution, and replied that whether his father consented or not, he would marry the object of his affections; and if he refused to give him a proper share of his fortune, he would himself turn Christian whereby he should claim the benefit of an old English statute, and obtain half of what he possessed. Upon this the old man was greatly confounded, and soon after went to consult legal advice, and to inquire whether there were such a law in existence. The counsellor replied, there certainly was, and that his son, upon turning Christian, would have a right to half his fortune; "but," added he, "if you will give me ten guineas, I will put you in a way to disappoint him; and the graceless rogue shall not be able to obtain a farthing."

At this the old man's hopes revived and putting ten guineas into the lawyer's hand, expressed an impatience to know how he was to proceed, when the counsellor replied with a smile—"You have nothing to do, sir, but to turn Christian yourself."

—London paper.

COINCIDENCES.

Two years ago, Capt. Low, of the ship Cabot, sailed hence for London in the packet ship Ontario, took command of the Cabot at London, went to Canton and returned to New York, coming up creek by jole with Ontario. Both ships were in their respective voyages, the one to London, the other to Canton, and both arrived in this port together again yesterday. We dare engage that after this year of mobs is gone by, they will not be able to make such another coincidence.

—Jour. of Com.

FEATHER BEDS.

The want of leathers is altogether artificial, arising from a disregard of the physical and moral well being of infants and children; and he who has the good fortune never to have been accustomed to a feather bed, will never in health need or desire one, nor in sickness, except in cases of great morbid irritation, or excessive sensibility, or some disease in which the pressure of a firm or elastic substance might occasion pain. But when a rational regard to the preservation of health shall pervade the community, leathers will no more be used without necessity or medical advice, than ardent spirits will be swallowed without the same necessity or advice. The physician has frequent occasions to see persons who are heated, sweated, encephalised, sleeping on feathers, as if from a fit of sickness enervated, dispirited, relaxed and miserable.

—Medical Intelligencer.

BIBLICAL STATISTICS.

It was stated by Mr. Dumbley, at the late meeting of the Gloucester Bible Society, that the parent society had printed and distributed nine millions of Bibles and Testaments since its formation in 1804, and that during the whole of last year, excluding Sundays, and allowing twelve hours to each day, there had been a continual stream of the waters of life flowing from the depository in London, at the rate of nearly three copies of the sacred scriptures every minute. Of upwards of 300 known languages which are spoken in the world, no portion of the holy scriptures had ever appeared in print in more than forty-nine, before the establishment of the bible society; but that now, by the blessing of God on the labours of that institution, the number printed, translated or translated, amounts to one hundred and eighty-five different languages. If the sacred volumes already issued by this society were placed side by side, allowing two inches to be the thickness of each book, they would extend upwards of four hundred and seventy-six miles. And yet there remain upwards of six hundred and twenty millions of human beings whom the light of the gospel has never reached!

—The Greek brig Alexandros, Capt. Alexandros, has arrived at Boston from Syria, having passed Gibraltar June 30th, and has on board five Greek sailors, four of whom are sent by the Mission to Greece to the American Board of Missions, for the purpose of receiving an education. The Alexandros is about three hundred tons—was built at Syria, and is a very fast sailer.

A TOUGH STORY.

An apothecary of Dublin lately brought an action for drugs against an old gentleman of 93, who, it appears, notwithstanding his great age, had survived a most voracious and marvelous propensity for devouring mercury and magnesia, cough drops and glauber salts. One year he consumed a quantity amounting to the incredible expense of near £500 or £16 worth per diem. Among the items are 8 enemas in one day, and 1703 visits. What will the Homopathians say to this prodigy? What an argument against their nonsense! The medicine he took into his system, would, by their infinitesimal doses, have supplied nearly the whole population of the GLOBE.

—From the N. Y. Amer. of Tuesday.

THE TIGER HUNT.

Up to dark last night we could obtain no information of the spotted tiger who escaped from his cage at Harlem. A number of sportsmen were out with their guns and dogs, but he may have scampered toward Westchester—probably he has taken to the water. At all events there will be a stirring hunt after him this afternoon, with hounds and bull dogs. Several greyhounds were out yesterday, but they are not the thing for such an animal. The rifle, not the common fowling piece, must be used, and the horses should be uncommonly fleet, as the tiger can clear 30 feet at a jump. A purse should be made up by sportsmen for the successful shot. He was seen, as is said, in Armstrong's woods, late in the afternoon. About 30 bull dogs went out this morning in chase.

—For several years the amateurs of pigeons at Antwerp have taxed their skill to send a certain number of pigeons to Paris. The first who arrived there gained great rewards for their owners. A similar experiment has been recently made in Paris. One hundred and eighty travelling pigeons were let loose on the morning of June 29th, at the Exchange, at half past 7, for the city of Antwerp, a distance of 90 leagues. One of them, the Great Napoleon, the dean of pigeons, the oldest avian traveller, was first let loose—he was the bearer of the ascension. The other pigeons then took flight. They had all affixed to one of their wings, the latest telegraphic news in the Exchange—Zun-alcaraguy died June 24. After having soared over the Exchange for about five minutes, they took their course toward the North. A great crowd of people were collected to witness their departure.

GUNS AND GUNPOWDER.

The power accumulated within a small space, of gunpowder is well known, yet some of its effects, under peculiar circumstances, are as singular as an attempt to explain them may perhaps be excused. If a gun is loaded with ball it will not kick so much as when loaded with small shot; and amongst different kinds of shot, that which is the smallest, causes the greatest recoil against the shoulder. A gun loaded with a quantity of sand, equal in weight to a charge of snipe-shot, kick still more. If, in loading, a space is left between the wadding and the charge, the gun, either recoils violently, or bursts. If the muzzle of a gun that has accidentally been stuck into the ground, so as to be stopped up with clay, or even with snow or ice, it be fired with its muzzle plunged into the water, the almost certain results is that it bursts. The ultimate cause of these apparently inconsistent effects is that every force requires time to produce its effect; & if the time requisite for the elastic vapor within to force out the sides of the barrel, is less than that in which the condensation of the air near the wadding is conveyed insufficient force to drive the impediment from the muzzle, then the barrel must burst. It sometimes happens that these two forces are so nearly balanced that the barrel only swells—the obstacle giving way before the gun is actually burst.—Babbage's Economy of Manufactures.

We find the following paragraph in the New York Star, and publish it for the guidance of our firemen:—

"The stores destroyed by the late fire in New York were supported by upwards of 100 granite pillars, not one of which is to be found; all crumbled into small pieces. This ought to be a warning to future builders: the firemen shun them as they would destruction."

It is stated that the exhibition of Maelzel's Automaton Chess Player, which was sixty six years old yesterday, has produced the almost incredible sum of one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and that it has played 1200 500 games of chess.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

The good people of Oxbridge, Mass., have for some time past been kept in a state of no little excitement by a case of somnambulism, which, if we are to credit the accounts that are given of it, and they are supported by the testimony of witnesses of the most respectable character—leaves that of Jane Ryder far in the rear. The subject is a maiden lady named—Jillson. Of her wonderful powers of vision, if indeed no deception is practised—it is said that she has been able to read with facility any passages promiscuously selected, from books she had never seen before,—when her eyes were first covered with concave leaden caps, made to fit close around the edges, over which were placed thick bats of cotton, and the whole confined in their places by a bandage of several folds. But, what is more remarkable still, she discovers through solid partitions, what is passing in the rooms adjoining that in which she is placed. We are informed that in an experiment planned and conducted chiefly by those who were unbelievers of her extraordinary powers of vision, and where every imaginary precaution was taken to guard against deception different persons were introduced into a room adjoining her's, with which there was no direct communication; she told who was in the room, the location of each person in the different parts, their changes of position, and when any individual either entered or left the room. Other equally striking instances of the exercises of her powers are related. The paroxysms have been of frequent occurrences and have generally happened in the evening.

Much diversity of opinion exists in the vicinity, in relation to this singular case, and so much feeling and interest have been excited by it, that parties have arisen, in which a good portion of the people have ranged themselves on one side or the other. One portion believe the whole to be humbug,—a deception upon the public, while the other as firmly believe that it is a real case of somnambulism, in which the extraordinary powers of vision, of which we have spoken, do really exist. Among the latter, we learn, is a medical gentleman of close observation and good standing in his profession, who has had every means of the most thorough investigation of the case.—Worcester Spy.

JUDGE PETERS.

On his entrance into Philadelphia, General Lafayette was accompanied in the barouche by the venerable Judge Peters. The dust was somewhat troublesome, and from his advanced age, &c. The General felt and expressed some solicitude lest his companion should experience inconvenience from it. To which he replied, "General, do you not recollect that I am a Judge—I do not regard the dust, I am accustomed to it. The lawyers throw dust in my eyes almost every day in the court house."

DEATH OF MR. MILLS.

The New York Gazette contains the following notice of the death of Mr. MILLS, known to our citizens, as the intrepid Aeronaut:—

"Mr. James Mills, the aeronaut, died in this borough on Sunday last. He had made preparations to ascend in a balloon from this place on Saturday next, accompanied by Miss Phillips. He left his boarding house, (Mr. Minnie's Hotel), on Sunday morning last, at about 9 o'clock, to go to the Academy, where he had his balloon. As he did not return to dinner or supper, some of his friends went to the academy at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and found him lying dead on the floor of the room in which he had put his balloon for repairing. He had apparently died without a struggle. We saw him on Saturday, at which time he complained of being very ill, but could give no account of the nature of his disease. We have not learned with any thing like certainty to what cause his death is attributed."

Resources of the United States.

In 1784, only fifty years ago, an American vessel was seized in Liverpool, for having on board eight bales of cotton, as it was supposed to be impossible that they could be the growth of this country. Who then would have supposed that there would have been at this time, more than 600,000 bales of the raw material exported to that city in a year, besides 3 or 400,000 bales at other parts of Europe, and that it would, too, have been manufactured here on so extensive a scale, as not only to supply the great demand at home, but enable our merchants to compete successfully with those of England in foreign markets.

Those individuals engaged in introducing the culture of silk into our country, should be encouraged to persevere in view of this statement. The United States now import annually about ten million dollars worth of silk, or their own consumption; and far greater amounts are annually imported into England and France in the raw state; hence it is evident that there will be a good market for manufactured silk at home and for the raw material abroad.

—Newburyport Herald.

Mr. Bruce, a baker, has invented a biscuit machine, which performs the whole work of the "batch," turning off complete about 1000 weight of biscuit an hour.



THE BORDERER.

"Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, September 1, 1855.

The Rev. Mr. PINKNEY, of Princess-Anne, will, on Thursday, at ten o'clock A. M. deliver an address in the Presbyterian Church, in Snow-hill, in support of the Temperance cause. The friends of temperance, and the public generally, are respectfully requested to attend.

RAIL ROAD.—The Baltimore and Washington Rail Road has been completed between the two cities, and was opened yesterday the whole distance. About 9 o'clock in the morning, a number of large cars, calculated to hold from forty to fifty persons each, drawn by horses, left the Depot, in Pratt street, and on arriving at the Depot at the western extremity of the city, four steam engines were put in requisition, to each of which were attached a train of four or five of the large and superb cars, with, perhaps, about five hundred persons, consisting of the Directors of the Company, the Mayor of the city, the Members of the City Council, a large number of ladies, and a number of others, who had been invited to participate in the enjoyment afforded by the occasion. The day was very fine, the company very agreeable, and every thing passed off very pleasantly and satisfactorily. On arriving at Washington, a sumptuous collation was spread before the company at the Hotel of Messrs. Gadsby and Brown, prepared in their usual fine style.

When they had finished their repast most of the company waited upon the President to pay their respects to him and found him in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits, and were received by them in his usual, kind, and cheerful manner. Upon entering and leaving the city of Washington, both sides of the road were lined, for a considerable distance, with spectators in carriages, on horse-back, and on foot, to witness the scene, and the long train of cars, filled with such a number of persons, certainly presented a spectacle well calculated to attract attention. The people at Washington appeared to feel much delight upon the occasion, and it was no less a source of pleasure to those who visited them.

At about twenty minutes before five o'clock, the cars left Washington on their return, and arrived in the city early in the evening, having travelled a considerable part of the distance at the rate of about 24 miles per hour. From the evidence that was afforded upon the occasion, we are satisfied that when they get fairly into operation, the distance will be travelled in two hours, thus placing us within two hours ride of the seat of government, over a road diversified in its appearance, and abounding with very fine scenery, to delight the eye and occupy the mind.

Much credit is due to the Directors of the Company for the zeal and industry with which they have prosecuted their labours, and for the rapidity and perfection with which they have accomplished their work. It is one in which a very large portion of our country have a deep interest: to the people of Washington and Baltimore, it is of incalculable value, and there can be no doubt that the profits arising from it will richly reward the Company for their enterprise, and the expense which they have incurred, which must certainly be the earnest and sincere desire of every liberal, enlightened, generous, and patriotic mind. —*Balt. Rep.*

The schooner Charles Denison, Capt. Cox, from Belleville, N. J. was seized at New York, having on board 380 boxes, containing each 1200 counterfeit dollars of Brazil, made entirely of copper, and all ready to be silvered over for the South American market. The nominal amount of the cargo of specie, was \$456,000. On examining the laws, it appeared that there was nothing expressly prohibiting this transaction—the schooner was released. Such exportations from this country, it appears, is of common occurrence, and all fair business!!

CAUTION.—It is ascertained that the extraordinary sickness caused a few days since at Bell-Air, Md. from eating crabs, by which 22 persons were attacked with cholera morbus, proving fatal to four, was occasioned by boiling the crabs in a copper kettle.

BANK OF MARYLAND TRIALS.

We understand that the first of the civil suits will be immediately taken up, and it is supposed that the Court will continue in session until the whole of the cases, civil and criminal, shall have been disposed of. Numerous witnesses have been summoned from this city, and great anxiety exists on the subject of the trials. In the meantime Rumour with her busy tongue, is engaged in bringing in reports of various hues, and generally without the slightest foundation in truth.

There is a formidable array of legal talent on either side. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." The following is a list of the counsel engaged in the civil cases.

Counsel for Defendants.—Gen. Walter Jones of Washington city, Ohio Scott, A. Constable, Z. C. Lee, I. D. Mautsby, Mautsby Jr. N. Williams, S. Moale, and John Nelson.

For the Trustees.—J. Bailey Attorney General, Gill and Bond, Deputy At. Gen's Key of Washington city, Price of Washington County, McCulloh, McMahon, R. Johnson and J. Glenn.

Messrs. Key, McMahon, Johnson and Glenn, are not engaged as counsel for the State in the criminal prosecutions. —*Baltimore Chronicle*

Fall of a Public Store.—The floors of the new public store, at Staten Island, fell on Friday night with a great crash. The architecture of the centre was supported by wooden timbers, standing perpendicularly, and resting at the base upon stone piers, which went down to solid rock. The store has been filled up recently for the first time, and had in it four or five thousand boxes of sugar, a large quantity of cotton, and various other goods, presumed to contain yellow fever and other pestiferous diseases, to so virulent a degree, that nothing but a large fee to the quarantine officers, could purify them. The goods are now tumbled in one grand pile into the cellar, where all the seeds of disease must have the very best opportunity to ferment and send forth deadly miasmata. Yet we have no doubt that such is the devotion of the officers there, to the public good, that for a very moderate compensation, they will venture into the very centre of death's arena, where they would by no means permit the citizens generally, to hazard their lives. —*N. York Journal Commerce.*

SPLendid REWARD.

M. DUPEPPE, the Minister of Marine of France, has been authorized by his government to offer, and he does offer consequently, 100,000 francs (20,000 dollars) for the discovery and rescue of the officers and crew of the French brig La Lillois, which sailed a few years since on an expedition to the Northern Seas.

One would be naturally surprised on being told that it is proposed, and is perfectly practicable, to shorten the voyage between New York and Liverpool at least one third by means of rail roads. The mode of effecting it is clearly laid down by a correspondent of the Portland Advertiser. An English paper states that a rail-road is contemplated from Dublin to Valencia, a port on the extreme western coast of Ireland, with a view to shifting the port for the English packets from Falmouth to Valencia, a port further projected into the Atlantic ocean than any other in Europe. Opposite to this on our continent it is proposed to fix a harbor, at or near Cape Canso in Nova Scotia. Thence a steamboat might run between the main land and Prince Edward's Island to the bay of Verte. From this point by the river St. John's, Bangor in Maine, might be easily reached either by steamboat or rail road. By this route the length of the sea voyage between Europe and America would be reduced to a fortnight.

RELICS OF A MONSTER.

We learn that a few days ago the man engaged on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, discovered some of the remains of the wonderful mammoth that appears to be no longer an animal of life. They consist of a tusk 5 feet 2 inches long, weighing 32 pounds—one end of which had the appearance of having been broken off,—a grinder weighing between 8 and 9 pounds, and measuring ten inches in length. A joint of the spine was also found. The teeth were found about 2 rods distant from each other, and the joint of the spine a considerable distance from the teeth.

It is said that Arthur Tappan has withdrawn beyond the seas, on the belief that his person was not safe in the City of N. Y.

SINGULAR.

There have been many circumstances related of our revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which were they not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth; but the following striking coincidence, is one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice of.

Washington born February 22, 1732, inaugurated 1779; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

John Adams born October 19, 1735, inaugurated 1787; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Jefferson born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Madison born March 5, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Monroe born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1819; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the United State (all men of the revolution,) who ended their term of service in 66th year of their ages!—J. Q. Adams' term of service, had he been elected a second time, would have also expired in the 66th year of his age.

—*North Advertiser.*

Another of Perry's Fleet Afloat.

We learn from Erie, that the schooner Detroit, was raised a few days since. This is the second of gallant Perry's sunken Fleet that has been raised to float again upon Erie's waters. Not now with the martial and frowning aspect of war, as formerly, but with ensigns of peace fluttering before the breeze, as she glides over the lake's wave rippled bottom, she comes like the veteran soldier to the hall of legislation, laden with trophies of past renown, and still tully eager in the cause of usefulness.

We understand that cannon balls were extracted from the hull—one of which, together with the chips made in cutting it out, has been sent to this city. —*Buffalo Adv.*

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, who is now making the tour of Europe, thus describes a winter journey over the Alps, in February last:

I crossed the Alps by Mont Cenis. The toil of this achievement is a different thing now from what it was in the time of Pompey, who has the honour of being set down as the first that made the passage. From his time till 1811 the journey must have had its difficulties, since it could only be performed on foot, or with a mule or donkey. Napoleon then came upon the scene, and presto, changed in five months a carriage road wound by an easy ascent from the base to the cloud-capt summit, and thence down into the sunny lap of Italy! Napoleon! wherever he passed has left traces of his greatness stamped in indelible characters—a thousand imperishable monuments attest the magnificence of his genius. Here, now, at all seasons, a practicable road traverses Mount Cenis, running six hundred feet above the level of the sea, and uniting the valley of the Ark in Savoy to that of Doria Ripuaria in Piedmont. What a bugbear the passage of the Alps is to the uninitiated! and travellers seem disposed to encourage the deception. For my own part, the tales I had heard prepared me to anticipate and encounter with all sorts of difficulties, and that I should avoid them only by "hair breadth scrapes." When I first mentioned my intention of crossing Mont Cenis in the month of February, a laugh of incredulity was the only answer I received from certain "holiday and silken fools." And yet when I came to the test, the nature of those perils which seemed so formidable viewed from Paris, judge my surprise at finding one of the best roads I was ever "wheeled over," stealing up into mid-heaven by such a gentle ascent, that were not one continually reminded of his whereabouts by the roar of foaming waters, as they leap from fragment to fragment of the huge dislodged rocks, and tumble into "steep down gulfs," he might almost fancy himself gliding smoothly over one of those modern contrivances which have realized, in some measure, the wish of Nat Lee's hero, and "annihilated time and space." A Kentucky once, riding with me on the Albany and Troy turnpike, after an interval of silence in which he was probably comparing that smooth road with the rough-hewn ways of his own state, suddenly broke out, exclaiming, "Well, this road has the littlest bit from a level I ever did see!" The odd expression occurred to my

mind more than once in crossing the Alps. It may do to talk of the terrors of the Alps to certain lap-nursed Europeans, who have never surmounted any but mole hill difficulties, but to Americans—or such Americans at least as have seen something of their own magnificent country before hastening to examine the miniature features of Europe—the Alps have "no terror in their threats." Land Admiral Reeside, or honest Joe Webster of Albany, would enjoy a hearty laugh to see for himself what Alpine dangers are, and with one of his fast teams would contract to take you over the mountains, in no time, at any season of the year.

I should possess a graphic pen, indeed, were I able to communicate to you, by the faint colouring of word, any thing like an adequate idea of the lofty grandeur of the scene which was spread out beneath me, as I paused, on the summit of the mountain, to cast back one more lingering look on France. The sun was just setting, and the slant rays lighted with dazzling lustre the snowy peaks around me, and bathed in a flood of light, like molten gold, and crags and flinty projections of the lightning scathed and time-defying rocks. A dark cloud, like a funeral pall, overhung the valley; a mountain torrent hoarsely brawled along its devious channel, half choked with thick-ribbed ice; and a thousand features of rude magnificence filled me with admiration of the sublimity which marks the home of the tempest and the avalanche. At the hotel where I supped, a number of the peasantry were making, and dancing—and all this above the clouds.

Day was just breaking when we entered Turin.

"Some things can be done as well as others."—Mr. Scott of Philadelphia, is to make a "great jump and dive" opposite Troy this afternoon, at four o'clock. He announces that he will leap from a height of from 200 to 300 feet, and in the act of jumping, will throw two somersets, and discharge two loaded pistols, before he strikes the water. —*Albany Advertiser*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa's, issued out of Worcester County Court, one at the suit of John Crandle, use of George R. Gaither, use of Capt. Henry Long, against the goods and chattels, lands & tenements of Arthur W. Burroughs, and one at the suit of Jacob Boston, and John S. Stevenson, Administrators of David Long, dec'd. against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Arthur W. Burroughs, Isaac Davis, and Ebenezer Hearn, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Arthur, the following described lands and premises:—to wit:—A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND lying and being situate in New Town, also A STORE HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND situate in New Town, the property of the said Arthur W. Burroughs, also a tract of land called "Fletcher's Addition. Purchase & Adventure," containing one hundred and thirteen acres more or less, lying and being situate in the first Election district and A WHARF in New Town supposed to contain one acre or ground, as the joint property of Burroughs and Davis, and the following tracts of Land, as the property of the said Isaac Davis:—to wit:—a tract of land called,

"Prices Addition,"

containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, a tract of land called "CONSOLATION," containing one hundred and five acres more or less, a tract called,

"Conveniency,"

containing one hundred acres, more or less, a tract called "Curt Wheel," containing eighty acres, more or less, and one other tract called

"Hog Choice,"

containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, all lying and being situate in Worcester County, in the first Election District.

AND I hereby give notice, that on Thursday the twenty fourth day of September next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. & 4 o'clock P. M. in New Town, I will offer for sale the aforesaid described lands and premises, so seized and taken in execution by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writs of Fi. fa. debt, interest, costs and fees.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Sheriff of Wor. County.

September 1, 1855.

Magistrates Blanks

For sale at this Office.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE Sporting and Dramatic Companion, INTERSPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS, INCLUDING Portraits of Celebrated Winning HORSES, Philosophical and Natural PHENOMENA, LEGERDEMAIN, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia, and although the publishers have used no extraordinary means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively—and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—it will be materially advanced.

The different PLAYS and FARCES that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOLIO times the amount of subscription. THE following is a list of those which have already appeared—

Charles the First	Miss Mitford.
Is She a Brigand	R. P. Smith.
The Hunchback	J. S. Knowles.
The Deep, Deep Sea	J. R. Planché.
Cheap Living	F. Reynolds.
Shakespeare's Early Days	C. A. Somers.
Henri Quire	T. Morton.
Quite Correct	R. P. Smith.
Beggar of Bethnal Green	J. S. Knowles.
Husband and Wives	Thomas Holcroft.
Men of Ten Thousand	William E. Burton.
The Ladies' Man	Mrs. Inchbold.
Did You Tell Me	Benjamin Webster.
The Golden Farmer	J. R. Planché.
Speculation	Benjamin Webster.
Olympic Devils	Planché and Dances.
Englishman in India	W. T. Moncrieff.
Shakespeare Festival	M. G. Lewis.
The East Indian	J. R. Planché.
My Friend the Governor	H. M. Mulier.
Victorine	
The Omnibus	
The Child of Nature	Mrs. Inchbold.
The Rencontre	
The Duel	R. B. Cooke.
The Sisters	W. Barrymore.
Vidua	
Hernani	James Kenney.

The MSS. copy of the book Ambassador, the favorite and highly interesting Drama in which Tyrone Power so successfully appeared the public as Sir Patrick O'Flennop, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published forthwith.

The Sporting Intelligence (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources—among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse EDWIN FORREST.

The Imported Racing Horse, MESSENGER.

The favourite Racing Mare, ARIEL, and her foal—by ECLIPSE.

Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK PHENOMENON.

The well known English Race Horse TOUCHSTONE.

A correct PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of 7 columns.

Among a variety of other embellishments of subjects of interest which have been published, are the following—

A complete treatise on RIDING, with Fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by Eleven Engravings.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them—

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.—On the Structure & Character of the Horse.—On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.—Rules for Novices in Shooting.—Methods for feeding and training Dogs.—Biographies of celebrated Horses, (with their Portraits).—Lunatic, Fishing, Fowling, &c.—Approved games from Hoyle and others.—Criticism on Plays and Actors.—The most popular Songs set to music.—The art of Legerdemain illustrated.—A variety of receipts adapted to Domestic Economy.—An epitome of important passing events.—Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.

THE VADE MECUM is printed on large imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at 35 pence annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA, a volume of about 300 pages containing the Plays, Farces, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed and bound in elastic covers, for transportation, is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms of which is three dollars payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one third. An order for 4 sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

A Premium consisting of two volumes, 500 pages each, of the Novelist's Magazine, containing 8 different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent who shall procure 4 names to the Modern Acting Drama or the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3, Atholish Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. (July 26)

Clark's

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE.

NEW Corner of East & Calvert Sts.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM)
Where have been sold PRIZES!
PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in Dollars
MILLIONS OF MILLIONS.

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

JOHN CLARK,
Old established prize vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets, under the Museum.
May 19, 1835.—1y

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

Money in Market.

NEGROES



WANTED.
THE subscribers have lately returned to the Eastern Shore, and wish to purchase from 50 to 100

NEGROES, of both sexes, for which they will give the highest cash prices. J. C. CHILES, will take his stand at Salisbury, Md. T. P. REDDING, at Snow-Hill, Md. and Drummond-Town, Va. Letters addressed to me at Drummond-Town, during my absence, will be strictly attended to by Mr. Dix; any communication addressed to me at Snow-Hill, during my absence, will be promptly attended to by Mr. Joseph D. Givan.

All communications from abroad, will be thankfully received, and as punctually attended to, as if on personal application.
T. P. REDDING,
J. C. CHILES.

July 14, 1835.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night last, (the 8th inst.) three negro men, DOLBY, about twenty three years of age, about five feet eight inches high, walks quick, clothing not recollected. ZADOCK, about twenty years of age, about five feet four or five inches high. JACOB, about eighteen years of age, about five feet six or seven inches high. The above negroes are of a dark complexion. It is supposed that a negro woman and her child are in company; the woman and child are the property of Miss Aralanta Purnell. I will give the whole of the above reward if the said negro men are apprehended out of this State, and secured so that I get them again. If apprehended in the State, 100 dollars each, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

SARAH ATKINSON,
Snow-Hill, August 11, 1835.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to move to the West, will sell his

FARM,

whereon he now resides, containing nearly THREE HUNDRED acres, now in a good state of cultivation; with a comfortable Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, and other necessary buildings. It is situated in the first Election District, of Worcester county, within one mile of Holme's Mill, and about the same distance from the line of Virginia, and within two and a half miles from a good Landing, on the Sea-side. As to any further particulars the subscriber thinks unnecessary. Believing that the situation being so comfortable, no person would hesitate to give the price now asked. Persons are invited to call and examine for themselves.
JONATHAN CLUFF,
July 7, 1835.

STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT.

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

Captain Weems avails himself of the present opportunity, to assure the Citizens of the Eastern Shore and others, who may have occasion to use the Steam-Boat that every possible exertion will be made by himself, and all under his command, to promote their comfort and safety.
Passage to or from White-Haven, - - - - \$3 50
Children under 10 years, \$1 75
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE WEEMS.
April 21, 1835

John Hooper, } In Worcester county
vs. } Court.
Mary Hooper, } AUGUST
and others, } TERM, 1835.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the real estate, of Mary Hooper and others, as made and reported by John Hooper, Trustee for the sale of the same, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of next Term.

PROVIDED, a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks in a newspaper published in said county before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sales to be three thousand dollars.
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test, J. C. HANDY, Clerk,
August 18, 1835.

John P. Gordy, } In Worcester
vs. } County Court.
Benjamin Bur- } AUGUST TERM
ton Gordy, } 1835.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Burton Gordy, an infant, as made and reported by Levi Duncan Trustee, for the sale of the same, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of next Term.

PROVIDED, a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks in a newspaper published in said county before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sales to be four hundred and fifty dollars
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test, J. C. HANDY, Clerk,
August 18, 1835.

Cash in Market.

NEGROES



WANTED.
THE subscriber will give at all times, the highest cash prices, for NEGROES of all kinds. I can at all times be found by applying at Snow-Hill, Md.

JOSEPH D. GIVAN.
July 14, 1835.



JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed at the Office of
THE BORDERER.
SNOW-HILL, MARYLAND.

Hand Bills, } Posting Bills,
Cards, } Tickets,
Blanks, } Labels,
On reasonable terms.

Magistrates Blanks
For sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Worcester County Court, at the suit of John S. Stevenson, and Jacob Boston, administrators of David Long, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Henry Henderson, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, and claim, both at Law and in Equity, of the said Henderson, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called

"MOLOCK,"

containing two hundred and fifteen acres more or less—also six acres of **RIVER SWAMP,** all lying and being in the first election district in Worcester county. And I hereby give notice, that on Saturday the fifth day of September next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, in NEW-TOWN, I shall expose to public sale, the said lands and premises, so seized and taken in execution by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ of F. Fa. debt, interest and cost, County Levy and Officer's fees.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON,
Shff. of Wor. County.
August 11, 1835.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditionis Exponas, issued out of Worcester County Court, at the suit of JAMES DIRICKSON, against the lands and tenements of Josiah Cropper, and to me directed, I shall expose to sale by public vendue, at the town of Berlin, on SATURDAY the 12th day of September next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.—the farm or plantation, whereon the said Josiah Cropper resided, known or called by the name of

"Purnell's Delight,"

or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called, lying and being situate in the third Election District, and containing ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN acres of LAND, more or less,—together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, to satisfy the above writ of Venditionis Exponas, debt, interest, cost and fees.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON,
Sheriff of Worcester County
August 18th, 1835.

Maryland.

Orphans Court of Worcester county. JUNE TERM, 1835.

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

In testimony that the above is truly and correctly copied from the minutes of the said proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of July, 1835.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administratrix on the Personal Estate of Eliz. Powell, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of February, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of July, 1835.

LEAH BRITTINGHAM, Admin-
istratrix of Elizabeth Powell, dec'd.
August 11, 1835.

James Burnett, } BILL IN
vs. } Worcester County
Levi Long and } Court.
Eliza Ann, his } MAY TERM,
wife, } 1835.

ORDERED that the sale reported by the Trustee, in this cause, be confirmed on the second day of next term, unless cause to the contrary be shown before said day.

PROVIDED a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in a newspaper published in Worcester County before said day.

The Trustee reports the amount of sale to be one hundred and twenty dollars.
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test, J. C. HANDY, Clerk,
August, 18, 1835.

NEW COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

NO. 82, SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned formerly of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and having associated themselves in the **Commission Business,** under the firm of W. & N. MITCHELL, and taken the above very commodious Warehouse, are now prepared to receive & sell on the usual commission, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Clover-Seed, Flax Seed, Bacon, Lard, Cotton, Tobacco, Staves, Shingles, &c. &c.

Goods of all kinds, will be thankfully received, either on sale or storage. They pledge themselves to attend with fidelity to the business of their employers, and to render every satisfaction in their power.

The patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
NATHANIEL MITCHELL.
Philadelphia, 2m.
July 21, 1835

REFERENCES.
John W. Mitchell, } Castle Haven
Michael Mitchell, } Neck, Md.
Shadrach Mitchell, Cambridge, Md.
John Rumble, Caroline County, Md.
Henry F. Rodney, Esq. Lewistown, Del.
David Hazzard, Esq. Milton, Del.
Wm. Welch, South Wharves, Philad.

The papers at Snow-hill & Pricess Anne, are requested to copy the above from the Cambridge Chronicle, for two months, and send bills and paper, to Philadelphia—Also, the Caroline Advocate, at Denton.

W & N. MITCHELL, No. 82 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

MANY VOTERS.
April 14, 1835

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,

WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER.

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia: **RESPECTFULLY** announces to the Printers of the U. States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

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

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

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

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

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

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

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

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

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Trahern, of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be made and filed against his final discharge. August 11, 1835.

I hereby give notice, that an election will be holden in the several election districts in Worcester county, on the first Monday in October next, (being the 5th day of the month) for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent Worcester county in the next General Assembly, and a Representative to the Congress of the United States for this district.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON,
Shff. of Wor. County.
August 11, 1835.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM;

OR THE Sporting and Dramatic Companion, INTERSPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS, INCLUDING

Portraits of Celebrated Winning HORSES,

Philosophical and Natural PHENOMENA,

LEGERDEMAIN, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia, and altho' the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively—and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

The different PLAYS and FARCES that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription.

THE following is a list of those which have already appeared—

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| Is She a Brigand | R. P. Smith. |
| The Hunchback | J. S. Knowles. |
| The Deep, Deep Sea | J. R. Planché. |
| Cheap Living | E. Reynolds. |
| Shakespeare's Early Days | C. A. Somers. |
| Henri Quatre | T. Morton. |
| Quite Correct | R. P. Smith. |
| Beggar of Bethnal Green | J. S. Knowles. |
| Husband and Wives | Thomas Holcroft. |
| Man of Ten Thousand | William E. Burton. |
| The Ladies' Man | Mrs. Inchbald. |
| I'll Tell You What | Benjamin Webster. |
| The Golden Farmer | F. M. Reynolds. |
| Speculation | Planché and Dances. |
| Olympic Devils | W. T. Moncrieff. |
| Englishman in India | M. G. Lewis. |
| Shakespeare Festival | J. R. Planché. |
| The East Indian | H. M. Milner. |
| My Friend the Governor | Mrs. Inchbald. |
| Victorine | R. B. Fosse. |
| The Omnibus | W. Barrymore. |
| The Child of Nature | |
| The Renegade | |
| The Duel | |
| The Sisters | |
| Vidocq | |
| Hernani | James Kenney. |

THE MSS. copy of the Irish Ambassador, the favorite and highly interesting Drama in which Tyrone Power so successfully amused the public as Sir Patrick O'Flennip, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published forthwith.

The Sporting Intelligencer (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse EDWIN FOREST.
The Imported Racing Horse, MESSENGER.
The favourite Racing Mare, ARIEL, and her foal—by ECLIPSE.

Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK PHENOMENON.
The well-known English Race Horse TOUCHSTONE.

A correct PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of 7 columns.

Among a variety of other embellishments of subjects of interests which have been published, are the following—

A complete treatise on RIDING, with Fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

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Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES LEXANDER, No. 3, Athenian Building, Rankin Place, Philadelphia. (July 28)