



Conquest of Jerusalem. BY THE CRUSADERS.

On the 7th of June, 1099, the Christian army encamped before the city. Battle, desertion and diseases had thinned its ranks—and of the seven hundred thousand fighting men who had marshalled in the plains of Bithynia, there remained, exclusive of the garrison left in the conquered cities, scarcely twenty thousand fit for the field. The pious zeal of the crusaders, however, had survived all the vicissitudes of their long and toilsome march. When they beheld the hallowed city from afar, the vanguard uttered a shout which rolling backwards on the line of March, was echoed by the whole host. The more devout manifested their rap- ture by kneeling down in the dust, and shedding tears of joy, and many bared their feet on approaching the sacred walls. The Counts of Flanders and Normandy pitched their tents to the northward of the city, near the church erected on the spot where Stephen the proto-martyr, Godfrey and Tancred erected their standards on the first assault of Mount Calvary; and Raymond of Toulouse occupied a position to the south of Mount Zion. On the 5th day of the siege the crusaders made a furious attack, and, amid a storm of arrows and fire balls, burst the first barrier, and drove to surround the walls by escalade. The want of engines to batter them down, and ladders to scale them, rendered the assault abortive, and the crosses were driven back with shame and slaughter to their camp. This defeat was followed by a grievous scarcity of provisions and water, and the excessive privations which this scarcity occasioned, overwhelmed the whole army with suffering and anguish. So extreme was thirst of the soldiers, who vainly sought for water in the stony ravines that scamed the country, that they dug holes in the ground and pressed the damp clouds to their lips to moisten them. On the 13th of July the army again advanced to the assault. Through the exertions of Godfrey and Raymond, some Genoese mariners from Jaffa constructed two huge moveable towers of timber, brought from Sicily, a place 30 miles distant, and rolled them with great labor to the foot of the fortifications. Draw bridges were made to extend from the top of these towers to the battlement; and when the sun rose on the beleaguered city, they were seen crowded with chosen warriors, eager to grapple hand to hand with the Moslem foe. Raymond's tower was burnt to ashes by the fire which the besieged hurled against it—but the Count Bouillon fully answered the purpose for which it was constructed. Armed as an archer, Godfrey posted himself on its summit; and for a considerable time his bowman alone maintained the battle. "But at the hour," says the chronicler, "when the saviour of the world gave up the ghost, a warrior named Letold, who fought in Godfrey's tower, leaped first upon the ramparts. He was followed by Godfrey—the Guichers who had vanquished a lion: Godfrey was the third, and all the other knights rushed on after their chief. Throwing aside their bows and arrows, they now drew their swords—at the sight of which the enemy abandoned the walls, and ran down into the city, whither the soldiers of Christ with loud shouts pursued them." At 3 in the afternoon the standard of the Cross waved in triumph on the walls; and, after 460 years of bondage, the Holy City passed from under the Mahometan yoke.

The victory thus bravely won was tarnished by the ferocity of the conquerors. All who showed the smallest disposition to resist, were hewn down; and for three whole days promiscuous massacre and pillage prevailed. Ten thousand miserable beings who had been promised quarter, were barbarously put to the sword—and infants even were butchered in the cradle, and at their mother's breast. In the court of the Mosque of Omar a structure on the site of the famous temple of Solomon, in which thousands of fugitives fled as a sanctuary, the Latins rode setlock deep in Saracen gore. The whole city swam with blood and the victors, sated at last with slaughter, looked with horror on the desolation which their own inhuman fury had made. When the work of death was over, the chief crusaders, in accord with the devout zeal, which animated them, laid aside their arms, washed their bloody hands, and bareheaded and uncovered, repaired, in solemn procession to the Redeemer's tomb. The fierce warriors who had so recently abandoned

themselves to the most revolting atrocities, were seen kissing, with pious fervor, the memorials of the sufferings of Him who had been the messenger of peace to man; and the holy sepulchre resounded with their triumphant anthems and repentant groans. In the height of their enthusiasm they felt at Peter the Hermit's feet praising God as glorified in his servants.

In one of his late letters from the neighboring British Province of New Brunswick, the editor of the Portland Advertiser thus describes the Town of St. John's:

St. John's is built upon the banks of the river St. Johns. The streets are generally laid out at right angles through some of them are very crooked and dirty, particularly at York Point, and in the Parish of Portland, where the Cholera is now seeking many victims. The descent is gradual toward the water. The streets are not paved, but many of them are Macadamized—a covering which answers very well for a city in a moist climate where the air is kept humid by continual fogs as in St. John during the spring and summer—but dreadful, as in Washington, where the air is dry in the spring and summer, and the winds rage furiously. The streets too, generally speaking, have good side walks—and many of the buildings are elegant and spacious—Judge Chipman, the Chief Judge of the Province, an American born citizen, the son of a Refugee, has a magnificent establishment.

The Court House is a superb building—of the free stone of the Province—with various rooms in it intended for the various purposes of the city and county: the coat of arms for the Province is carried out and fixed up in the court rooms; and then there is a flight of stairs, something of a curiosity, of the same free stone, which goes from the top to the bottom of the building, all up, perched on the principle of the arch! Of the two grave yards, Catholic and Protestant, which are respectable, I need say much. The Catholics here by the way, are very numerous. The market is a vile hole. Reading room is so, so—more than so, so, perhaps—very passable I think, with many English papers in it, and some from the U. States. One thing very remarkable about the wharves is, that the teamsters drive down the quays to the very holds of the vessels, and then discharge alongside, so great is the rise of the impetuous tide from the Bay of Fundy, and so solid is the bottom. Odd enough is the picture of draymen and cartmen driving about the wharves, as if the sea was but a street for them to do business in.

But after all, the most remarkable thing in St. John's or about St. John's, is the Falls upon the river St. Johns, just at its mouth. Naturally there is a fall there, and when the tide is down the whole river narrowed between the cliffs on either bank, tumultuously falls over ledges of rocks into the Bay of St. Johns, the whole river with its immense current, and ever-rapid stream, now narrowed one half! All this, however, is not very uncommon; the like may be seen in many other places. But when the tide turns, something happens that can be seen in no other place. The Falls change fronts, as it were. The current is up the river, and as the huge tide of the Bay rolls on, seeking a passage, and finding the passage too narrow, it rolls up—the waves accumulate—and the fall is then of some feet up the river, the tide having carried the whole natural water fall, and created a fall of its own in a contrary direction. Vessels of course cannot pass when the tide is down, nor when the tide is full—but they pass with ease and perfect safety, when the water is just on a level with the falls, about mid-tide or a little later. I gazed upon this novel spectacle with intense interest.

The scenery around is wild and rough. Huge masses of rocks display their frowning battlements on all sides. But the prospect will soon be changed. The inventive genius of Yankee enterprise flushed with employment at home and thinking for action abroad, is about to cover these falls with saw mills; but in what manner they can use the two currents is more than I can well understand, though I have no doubt that if there is a way, they will find it out. These saw mills will only in Maine, but in New Brunswick, already cover every water fall that can be used for milling. Lumber! Lumber! Lumber! this is the cry, and this is the business of almost the whole population, as we ascended the St. Johns river, ever and anon, we were meeting whole acres of rafts floating down the current, not in peace, and at

case, but in dashing, swinging motion from shore to shore, and from island to island, that required all the skill of the craftsmen to keep them off the rocks. Huge masses of timber cut for the English market floated by us every hour that we ascended in the steam boat. As yet this is all the wealth of the Province. All are engaged in lumbering, more or less—from the grand falls near the Madawaska regions of St. John, and even above, and then far up every little tributary that can float a log, or raise water enough to turn a water wheel. The lumbermen raft their timber in their little streams whenever a freshet comes on, and then in prodigious rafts, they sail out for the grand river, and taking the current float to the markets at St. John and Frederick town.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The manners and customs of society are sometimes as cruel as they are arbitrary. In New York, it was a few years ago the custom for the fancy and retail dry goods stores to be attended almost wholly by young men. It was comparatively a rare thing to see a young woman behind a counter. In Philadelphia it has long been otherwise. Most of the stores frequented by ladies are served by females. This, as it should be, is a thousand times more agreeable for a lady to be waited upon by one of her own sex, whom she may consult upon many matters connected with her purchases, than she would not speak of before men. It is, however, in another point of view, that we regard this custom as particularly beneficial. It opens a branch of business to a very extensive class of young girls of respectable connections, who are thereby enabled to maintain themselves, and to learn a business by which they can advance their own fortunes. The number of employments which are accessible to females in this country, owing to false pride, and the rigor of custom, is very limited, and thousands are wasting their days in idleness, not because they cannot work, but because they will not work, but because custom does not warrant them in engaging in certain pursuits for which they are just as well qualified by their intellectual and physical powers as man.

From the Amer. Daily Advertiser.

It is not generally known this practice, which is quite common, (we mean the writing on the margin of newspapers and pamphlets which are sent by mail, in order to save letter postage,) is contrary to law and subjects the offender to a fine. The Postmaster General, in reply to some late inquiries whether writing on a newspaper or pamphlet, party erased, and so legible as to be read, is contrary to law, and makes the pamphlet or newspaper chargeable with letter postage, states, that writing on the writing could be read, it brings the person writing it within the penalty of the 30th section of the Post office law, and subject to a fine of \$5; in reply to the following inquiry—"In the following sentence, written on the outside of a wrapper to a pamphlet, chargeable with letter postage viz: Receive this from your friend and brother, T. J.—all well at present. he says, 'Complimentary prices' such as 'A. B. to C. D. with his respects with the compliments of the author,' or such like endorsements on newspapers and other printed matter sent by mail, are not considered to be a violation of the 25 section, but only such memoranda as convey intelligence of any kind that is properly the subject of letter correspondence."

Lamentable Suicide.

New York, Dec. 12. A young gentleman named Nicholson, educated at one of the English Universities, highly connected in that country, and having many respectable connections in this city, drowned himself yesterday morning in the North River, between Hoboken and Courtlandt street. He had been disappointed of his usual remittances from England, and was involved in debt to a considerable extent for board and pecuniary accommodations from friends and being a young man of a high sense of honor and very excitable temperament, had often declared that he could not survive the disparagement into which the negligence of his friends at home had thrown him with his generous acquaintance here. He purchased a phial of the Sulphat of Morphia, in Canal street, went with some friends on an excursion in a sail boat to Hoboken, drank a large quantity of brandy and water there, and on stepping on board the boat on his return, he was observed to swallow the contents of the phial. Within three or four minutes he suddenly sprang up, uttered the words "happy noon

ity," and plunged head foremost into the river. He was observed to rise once about 200 yards below the boat, and was then seen no more. Mr. Nicholson was a young gentleman of bright literary attainments, and has left in the possession of a friend many manuscripts evincing great labor and genius. He had spent a handsome fortune, but his reverentary interests were extensive.—*Courier.*

PICTURE OF A NEW ENGLAND FAMILY.

By Rev. James Eliot. Let the time be a winter evening,—the scene be the country in the midst of a storm when the falling columns of snow are rushing impetuously from the north,—when the careering winds let loose from the polar region, howl, mournfully abroad, and sigh through every listed door and chasm that will admit their breath: at a time like this, and in a scene so dreary and desolate and tumultuous without, let us look into the decent dwelling of the husbandman or mechanic whose circumstances are neither above nor below the golden mean of New England competence. However gloomy the storm may rage without, the fire blazes cheerfully within. Industry, with a prudent forethought, has collected and secured her various stores and has not been sparing of her toil.—There is enough and to spare laid up to gladden the hearts of the family group with a sense of plenty and warmth within, in contrast with the cold sterility and desolation, that reign without. Indeed all the light and genial warmth and comfort within are doubly enhanced by contrast with the cheerless and dismal aspect of things abroad. The father whose nerves are braced with honest industry and toil—whose robust frame and clear eye bear an unequivocal mark of temperance and inward peace,—can look round, with a contented and glad heart, upon the smiling circle.

The wife of his youth, the mother of his children engaged in useful occupation to innocent pastime with her children about her the while listening to passing news from abroad, to an instructive book, or the tale of other times, or to the narrative of the traveller perhaps of things and sights most marvellous and passing strange. All his subjects love him and love each other. Ambition has infused no storm into their tranquil bosoms. False pride or shame has never made them sigh for costly pleasures. Ill nature, scowling discontent, sour moroseness, spoils not a single face in the whole group. They heed not the riot and uproar of the storm abroad. All is harmonious and peaceful within.

The memory of years and events that are passed, is recalled by the father, and his bosom dilates with joy as he recounts, while the countenances of his children brighten with the glow of patriotic sympathy, as they listen to the history of the times that tried men's souls, of the heroic sacrifices and achievements of the asserters and defenders of our independence, of the battles they fought, the privations they endured, the virtues they displayed, that they might live and die free and leave their children to call their lands and their pleasant homes their own without a master. Behold the scene! It is the sole surviving trace of paradise on earth, unspoiled by the perverted tastes and dis-temperments of artificial life, or the costly inventions of pride and luxury. And, when having duly invoked and thanked the Author of all these mercies they retire to rest, it is as sweet, as tranquil and profound, as is the sleep of infants empty of all thought. Who will not say "peace be within this house?" The secret of the Lord remain up on it, and may be "give his angles charge" to watch over it. And when its blameless and happy tenants are summoned away from this asylum of their purest joys, affections and virtues on earth, may it be to a tearless and deathless mansion in their Father's house in heaven.

GREECE.

It has been resolved, at Munich we presume, to erect a monument to the Greek hero, Demetrius. Squares, streets, and public buildings have been planned. A French company have undertaken the speculation of building one square, and the King has solemnly laid the first stone of an edifice intended as a restoration of the Partheon.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

The Boston Transcript says, "The brig Althorp, which cleared this morning for Calcutta, has an assorted cargo, consisting of rice, apples, cranberries, butter, cheese, sweetmeats, &c."

CHARITY.

Among the graces that adorn the christian character, that of charity has ever been deemed the brightest, the purest, the best. It is a gem of the first water—no cloud can obscure it—no rude hand sully its purity. Its sister graces dwindle away in its presence, and in the hour of expiring nature, it remains the only solitary companion of the departed one, that sustains unmoved, the shock of death. Indeed it may be termed in an eminent degree, the most distinguished characteristic of christianity, the Alpha and Omega of all religious truth. It received its birth in the bosom of divine benevolence, and was fostered under the beaming of the righteousness.—And when the lips of truth uttered some of its first councils, Charity was the theme the subject upon which was lavished divine eloquence. And wherever this heaven born spirit has found its way, there it has diffused the breath of Paradise, shedding around the blessings of Providence, and proclaiming a Jubilee to the Sons and Daughters of misfortune.

From a report published by the Minister of the Interior of Russia, it appears that the class of labourers in Russia amounts to 37,301,620 individuals, of whom 18,541,572 are men, and 18,760,048 women.—The official journal also gives some official statistical details upon the culture of the vine and silk in the southern governments. These branches of agriculture are making great progress. Upwards 4,000,000 mulberry trees have been planted recently.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, at Snow Hill, January 1st, 1835.

Mary Armstrong, Captain Adams, John Anderson, James Allen, John L. Bayly Purnell, I. Jones, Neddy Brad- sor, John Burnett, James McCowley, James Collins, Robert T. Callender, Levin Cottingham, Brancin A. McCowley, Thomas G. Clayton, Mary Corbin, Samuel Cowley, James W. Dennis, John Dickerson, Esq. James Duncan, James Dickerson, Thomas L. Disharoon 12, Mr. Forman, Robert Fleming, Littleton Fleming, Thomas Glass, Mary T. Hurst, Sary J. M. Hudson, Charles Hawes, Mary Hickman Joseph Hutcheson Thomas H. Jones, Mary H. Jones, Griffith Jones, Noah Rider, Charles T. Rues Dr. E. H. Rounds, Josiah Landford, Steven Long, Martha M. Lamberson, Mr. Marshall, Esq. Theodore Marshall, John P. Marshall, Miss A. Milbourn, Thes- ter A. Marshall, Isaac Marshall, Mr. Sturgis, Esq. Elizabeth Selby, Gillys Smulling, Rev. Stephen Taylor, George Tighman, Arthur Treher, George Taylor, Sothey Warrington, Eliza Word, Comfort Williams, Mr. Whitelock, Mr. Wabworth, E. E. Whitelock, Ebenezer Weldon.

N. B. If the above Letters are not taken out of the post office within three months they will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

LEVIN TOWNSEND.

Post Master.

January 6th 1835.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County, DECEMBER, Term 1834.

ON application of Lambert C. Bratten Administrator, of Perry B. Bratten, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the Notice requiring by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly and correctly copied from the minutes of the proceeding of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 10th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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 administrations on the personal estate of Perry R. Bratten, late of said county dead. All persons having claims against, the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 13th day November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of December 1834.

Lambert R. Bratten, Administrator of Perry R. Bratten, deceased. January 6, 1835.

THE BORDERER.
Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri.
SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, January 6, 1835.

The Legislature of this State, convened at Annapolis, on Monday the 29th ult. 71 members appeared. They severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the Constitution & form of Government. On the 30th, William I. Blackstone, Esq. of St. Mary's county was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates.

In the Senate 9 members appeared. They proceeded to the election of a President, B. S. Forrest, Esq. was put in nomination, and unanimously elected; but in consequence of indisposition, resigned. We understand that the Senate organized on the 31st by the appointment of Col. T. Sappington, of Frederick, as President, with the understanding, that when, John G. Chapman, of Charles, arrived, he should be made President.

Our desire to present our readers, with the annual message of the Executive, has compelled us to delay, for a few hours the appearance of our paper.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE EXECUTIVE,
To the Legislature of Maryland,
December Session, 1834.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates.
Prompted alike by duty and inclination, to render to you in your high character of immediate representatives of the people, an account of the manner in which we have discharged the duties of the important trusts confided to us, as well as to make such suggestions as reflection and experience may have dictated, it may be permitted us first to offer you individually and collectively our sincere congratulations upon your safe arrival, in good health, at the Seat of Government, and to elicitate both you and ourselves upon the generally prosperous and happy condition of our fellow citizens throughout the State.

Although there is much to admire in the annual accounting of those who have been entrusted with the chief Executive power, with the more immediate representatives of the people and through them with the people themselves, as a beautiful practical commentary upon the theory and principles of our happy form of government; yet confined as we are, chiefly to the circle of our domestic relations, it is not to be expected nor indeed desired, that there should often be much that is new or awakening interest in this or similar communications.

Based as our government is upon written constitutions and laws, carefully protecting the rights of every citizen, and wisely distributing and clearly defining the powers, rights and duties of the several public functionaries to whom the sovereign people have confided the management of their affairs, it would seem that peace, order, and harmonious accord, in all its internal operations, should ever attend its progress. Such has hitherto been eminently the case without our own State, and with few exceptions, it has, so far, been no less the happy fortune of our sister states, and of the Union. Time may now be said to have demonstrated to these U. S. the inestimable value of the form of government devised by the enlightened patriotism, and brought into successful operation by the patriarchal virtues of our ancestors; but it has equally shown that human wisdom can devise nothing, however excellent, which may not, by human ingenuity, be perverted. It is in vain to hope to be entirely freed, by any forms of government, from the workings of those adverse principles, between the governing and the governed, which have marked the history of mankind through all time—and whilst our admirable Constitution may be found to have done, to still capable of doing, much towards preserving the just balance of our political system, it must ultimately prove, but a weak barrier against the inroads of ambition and power, unless strengthened by the constant devotion, and guarded by the watchful vigilance of the free people, to whom it is the sheet-anchor of hope. Whenever the people of this country shall become indifferent to this subject—when they shall fail to rally with alacrity and zeal to the repair of

any breach which may have been made in the palladium of their liberties, then shall we have passed our meridian as a confederated Republic, and be rapidly decaying to servility and despotism.

We transmitted (as was made our duty) to His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, two reports of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, and sundry resolutions of the General Assembly, at its last session, on the subject of our Southern and Western boundaries, and the long pending controversy with Virginia in relation thereto. And in further compliance with the directions of the General Assembly, we selected and engaged the services of two additional counsel, Bone S. Pigman and Joseph J. Merrick, Esquires, to assist the Attorney General in conducting and prosecuting the suit directed to be instituted for procuring a final legal adjustment, and settlement of said boundaries.

A copy of our communication to His Excellency, Governor Tazewell, and of his reply, acknowledging the receipt of the report and resolutions, and being the only correspondence, since your last session, upon this interesting and delicate subject, are herewith submitted, which it will be seen are, on both parts, couched in the terms of courtesy and respect which ought ever to be observed between sister States.

Under the resolutions, directing us to contract for the building of a Gun House, and to have the out buildings within, and wall around, the public circle repaired, we advertised for proposals for said work, and several drawings, estimates and proposals having been submitted to us, it appeared so manifest that the interests of the State would be promoted by the erection of a Gun House upon a plan and of dimensions which required a larger sum of money than had been appropriated for that purpose, that we could not doubt that you would approve of the small additional expenditure which it required; and Mr. Elijah Wells, who had proposed to contract for building it, according to the drawing which we approved, for \$750, having expressed a willingness to proceed with the work, by our paying him the sum appropriated, and to look to you for the additional amount of its cost, we closed a contract with him for its erection, which he has completed; and the guns and other public property intended to be kept therein, have been removed to it. The erection of this building will save the State the annual expenditure of \$45, the amount long paid for rent of a Gun House and Magazine; besides being a much more suitable and secure place of keeping the public property there deposited. The out houses within the circle have been repaired, but we declined accepting any of the proposals received for repair or covering of the wall around it; the sum appropriated for the purpose being wholly inadequate to repair and cover it in a suitable and substantial manner.

The full length painting of the likeness of the late venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, by Mr. Sully, which had been contracted for in the summer of 1833, has been received and placed in the Senate Chamber.

At December session 1834 a resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to procure a portrait of the late Colonel John Eager Howard, a native of the State, one of the most distinguished officers of the war of the Revolution—formerly Chief Magistrate—and at all times one of the most honorable and virtuous of our citizens. Our attention having been called to this resolution by the latter of William Stuart Esqr. (who was then a member of the Executive Council) herewith submitted, and which satisfactorily accounts for the delay in carrying it into effect, we engaged Mr. Sully to paint said portrait—which has been received and placed in the House of Delegates as required by said resolution.

We herewith lay before you a report, with several accompanying statements, of the Directors of the Penitentiary, showing the account of profit and loss of its operations, its progress, and present state, with a detail of facts and many interesting speculations and suggestions in relation to the Penitentiary System and the general subject of criminal punishment, which appear to us to be made with much ability and in a candid and liberal spirit. This subject being one of great importance will, of course, engage the serious attention from you which it justly merits.

The communication from John C. Derickson Esquire, the commissioner, and John H. Alexander Esquire, the Engineer, on the part of this State, for surveying the coast between Cape Charles and Lewistown creek, on the

Bay of Delaware, will afford you all the information in our possession in relation to that survey.

All the other minor matters of business committed to our charge by the Legislature, have received our attention, and been executed, or the necessary steps taken to carry into effect the wishes of the General Assembly.

A vacancy having occurred in the Representation of this State in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers, we invited your attention to the subject with a view to prompt action on your part. There seeming to be no imperative necessity for filling the vacancy by the Executive, and the Legislature being soon to convene, we deemed it advisable and respectful to leave the selection to you, on whom, under any circumstances, the appointment would ultimately devolve.

It gives us much pleasure to announce to you the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, as far as Harper's Ferry, for travel and transportation.

This great work, now the most extensive of the kind on this side the Atlantic, long prosecuted with untiring zeal and signal ability and fidelity on the part of those immediately charged with its construction, has at length reached a point which justifies the expectation that it will cease to be burthensome to the treasury of the state, or the individual citizens who have embarked their capita—in the enterprise—indeed it is believed we may calculate with confidence on receiving into the treasury, in future, from that source, a fair return for the large capital expended in its construction. Should this anticipation be realized, we shall have to acknowledge ourselves indebted to the projectors of the scheme for the possession of a work of incalculable advantage to the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the state—and the work itself will stand a lasting monument to the liberal and enlightened policy of the State, and a perpetual blessing to ourselves and to posterity.

In immediate connection with this work, and not less interesting to the State is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, but we regret to say that its prospects, for early completion, are not at this time, so flattering as could be desired. This magnificent enterprise has been prosecuted to completion through more than an hundred miles of its course, with talents and zeal never surpassed and in a manner to command admiration—but it has not yet reached the first great source of the immense trade destined ultimately to be borne upon its bosom—the Coal mines of Allegheny—and now the available funds of the company being nearly, if not quite exhausted, this truly great work languishes for want of pecuniary means for its further prosecution, and millions, which have been already expended upon it must remain unproductive, and the inexhaustible mineral wealth, which awaits its further construction, lie dormant in the earth, unless means are devised of extending it to its further pecuniary aid. The hope has been long cherished, that the powerful arm and abundant resources of the Federal Government would be extended to this enterprise, than which there is certainly none more national in its character, or more interesting to the District over which Congress exercises exclusive jurisdiction. And when it is considered that this improvement originally projected to terminate at the Coal Banks within our borders, was, at the suggestion of the Federal Government, and under its auspices, enlarged to a work of indisputable national character, extending beyond our limits, and terminating upon the navigable waters of the west; that upon the faith of this change and the promise which it held out of the continuing favor & patronage of the General Government, individuals as well as the District Cities and the States more immediately interested, were induced to embark their capital to the amount of millions it should not be doubted that further aid will be granted. With equal confidence we may indulge the hope that liberal contributions will be made to accomplish this undertaking, by the other States concerned.

The course to be pursued by Maryland in reference to the deep interest which she has in this work, and especially as now connected with the prosperity of her great Emporium, the City of Baltimore—is left entirely to your discretion, in perfect confidence that it will be regulated by a just and liberal regard to the wants and interests of your common constituents.

The lateral Rail Road from Baltimore to the City of Washington, is rapidly advancing towards completion, and promises at an early day to be a prolific source of revenue to the State, as well as eminently conducive to the general convenience and public prosperity. It is deeply

to be regretted that scenes of riot and lawless outrage should have so frequently occurred among the laborers on this Road, and also on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, making it necessary, on more than one occasion, during the past season to call out a portion of the military of the State, to quell the riots and restore the supremacy of the Laws. These calls have been obeyed with a promptitude and alacrity worthy of all praise.

The accompanying interesting reports of Brigadier General, Charles Ridgely, who commanded the forces employed in quelling the most formidable and alarming of those riots, are submitted for your information, and affords indubitable evidence of the zeal, fidelity, and ability with which his own duties and those of the officers and men generally, under his command were discharged.

We regret that the means of paying the expenses of these and other similar services were not at our disposal, and now invite your attention to the subject in the hope that you will promptly provide for that object. We would further suggest the propriety of placing permanently at the disposal of the Executive, such funds as may be deemed sufficient to meet contingencies of this sort for the future.

While on this subject, we will call your attention to the organization and discipline of the Militia of the State, generally. We suggested in our last annual communication the propriety of "providing more effectually for the enrollment of all the citizens of the State subject to militia duty, and the exercise and instruction of the commissioned officers in camp and field service," a plan which, it is yet believed, might be carried out in such manner as to afford us all the advantages of a well organized and well disciplined militia, without a sacrifice of any portion of the time or convenience of the citizens generally, or requiring more of the commissioned officers than they would most willingly yield. Out of the city of Baltimore, with few exceptions, we may now be said to have no organized militia. There is scarcely the semblance of organization in the greater portion of the State. Our militia is, or should be, our chief reliance for protection against outrage and violence, and unless they be kept in a state of at least partial organization, we must become dependent upon the Federal Government, to a degree utterly incompatible with our character or dignity. Those, who hold the greatest stake in the community, should be themselves, always, not only willing, but prepared to defend it. Freemen should ever rely upon themselves alone for protection and defence; then there would be no fear that the defenders of the land will become its oppressors. We submit this subject to your consideration, again expressing the earnest hope that your present session will not be permitted to pass without its receiving that deliberate attention its importance seems to demand.

We also endeavored to press upon the consideration of the Legislature, at its last session, the great importance of providing more effectually for extending to the children of every citizen the blessings of Education; and we cannot now forbear urging it upon you. It would seem to us that the very first object of the solicitude for a government, instituted for the good of the whole people, and depending for its permanency, and ability to answer the ends of its institution, upon the intelligence, virtue, and attachment of the great body of its constituents, should be the improvement of their moral and intellectual condition—yet but little, comparatively, has been done for this object by the constituted authorities of our State, although in every other respect there has been constantly exhibited a most commendable liberality in endeavouring to provide for the general welfare. It cannot be that there exists an apprehension that any reasonable expenditure, which the Legislature, in its wisdom, might think proper to incur, for so desirable a purpose, would not meet the approbation of our fellow citizens generally; for there is not one among them who would not derive from a judicious and well regulated system of public instruction, directly, or indirectly, benefits more than equivalent to any portion of the expenditure, which he might be required to pay. Institutions founded like ours, in wisdom and virtue, require for their guardianship and preservation, knowledge and intelligence. With these we shall always be safe; without them, dangers immediately threaten; but this knowledge and intelligence, if we be effectual to that end, must not be confined to the few—it must be gen

erally diffused. The sovereign power—the right to judge and control, resides equally in all; let all then be furnished with the lights to guide that judgment, and regulate the exercise of that power.

The state of our Finances will be found to be such as to require your early and serious attention. A considerable amount of the stocks here, before issued in payment of the State subscription to the different works of internal improvement, is now bearing interest, and this amount is progressively increasing, as the periods, to which it was deferred by the laws, directing its issue, successively expire. The demands upon the Treasury will be considerably increased from this cause during the coming season, rendering it indispensably necessary, that you should provide for a correspondent increase of its resources.

The national debt being extinguished, and the national Treasury abundantly supplied with revenue by the existing tariff, which none seems disposed to disturb, the future disposition of the public lands, or the revenue arising therefrom, becomes a question of deep concernment—especially to the older members of the confederacy. Various propositions having been made in relation to this subject, at different times & for different sources—some of them evidently conflicting with the interests and just rights of this State, it has appeared to us proper to present the question to your consideration for such action on your part as, under all the circumstances, shall seem meet and expedient. That this domain is the common property of the Union, cannot, with propriety, be denied. A very large portion of it was acquired by the blood and treasure of the original States, and the residue purchased by funds equally contributed by all. What semblance of justice then there can be found for bestowing it, gratuitously, upon the States within whose borders it happens to lie, it is difficult, if not impossible, to perceive. Reducing the price at which these lands shall be sold to a mere nominal sum, or at all below the rate now fixed, appears to be no less, if not more, objectionable—for this would equally deprive us of our rightful claim to a participation of their fair value. The abundance and cheapness of the Public Lands have long been serious obstacles to the growth and prosperity of most of the Atlantic States, and to few, if any, more so than to Maryland. We would not be understood, as wishing, in any manner, to impede the fortunes of such of our fellow-citizens, as may choose to emigrate, with the hope of bettering their condition—neither are we actuated by the least feelings of unkindness towards our younger Sisters of the West—but it would be unnatural and unjust to all the old States, not to insist upon our indisputable right, at least, to a fair proportion of the proper avails of this common property; to be applied to such objects within our own borders as the wants and interests of the community may dictate.

Whilst the National Debt existed no claim was advanced for participation in the avails of these Lands, because they were known to be pledged for its redemption—but now that it is extinguished, the propriety of urging such claim upon the justice of the Federal Government, must be admitted—Far from complaining of the liberal grants of this property, heretofore made to the new States for purposes of education and internal improvements, Maryland has witnessed them with pleasure—but while she exults in their prosperity, she must not be unmindful of her own. How severely the want of adequate means for the furtherance of these great objects is felt by us, all know and admit—and how rapidly works and institutions of these kinds, dear to the policy, and vital to the interests of our State, might be made to advance, had we at command our just portion of the redundant resources of the Federal Government, derived from the Public Lands, will be at once perceived. It cannot therefore be expected, that we should be passive or indifferent to any schemes of policy calculated to cut off this source of revenue, by disposing of the public domain in any manner in the benefit and advantages of which, we would not be admitted to a full and fair participation.

Perfectly assured of your ability and disposition, to discharge, with honor to yourselves and advantage to our common constituents, the high trusts confided to you, We have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, and most perfect respect your obedient servant,
JAMES THOMAS.

POETICAL.

From the Albany Microscope. The Quilting.

The following is descriptive of a scene in which I lately participated with a circle of my friends in this city. If you publish it, you will have the approbation of

NANCY.

The day is set the ladies met,
And at the frames are seated.
In order placed they work in haste
To get the quilt completed.
While fingers fly their tongues they ply,
And animate their labors,
By counting beads, discussing clothes
Or talking of their neighbors.

"Dear what a pretty frock you've on!"
"I'm very glad you like it,
I'm told that Miss McMichael
Don't speak to Mr. Micoate."
"I saw Miss Bell the other day
Young Brown's new gig adorning—"
"What keeps your sister Ann away?"
"She went to Troy this morning."

"Tis time to roll, my needle's broke!"
"So Tabor's stock is selling!"
"Abby's wedding gown's bespoke!"
"Lead me your scissors Ellen."
"That match will never come about."
"Now don't fly in a passion,
"Corsets they say are going out!"
"Yet bunks are all the fashion."

The quilt is done, the tea begun
The beads are all collecting;
The table's cleared, the music heard
His partner each selecting.
The merry band is order stand
The dance begins with vigor,
And rapid feet the measures beat
And trip the many figure.

Unheeded by the monotone fly,
Old Time himself seems dancing,
Till night's dull eye is open'd to spy
The steps of morn advancing.
Then closely cloved to each shade
The carriages go rattling,
And many a dream has for its theme
The pleasure of the quilting.

From the Phil. Gaz. and Intel. GOING AHEAD.

(A STEAMBOAT ANECDOTE.)

In the course of the past summer, a young lady of this city, whom we shall designate as Miss A. obtained the services of a friend whom we may style Mr. B. to escort her to Bordentown, on her way to New York. They arrived at Chesnut street wharf about five minutes before the time of starting, and the gentleman having handed the lady on to the deck of the inner boat, (that for Baltimore) left her with the direction, "Go Ahead, and I'll look after your baggage." The lady not understanding that to go ahead she must go across, quietly walked herself to the stern of the boat on which she was, & took her seat on one of the settees, musing perchance as she gazed upon our beautiful quays, when the Delaware Avenue prescribed by Mr. Girard would be begun. In the mean time Mr. B. having found the Knight of the Wheelbarrow, causes Miss A's trunk and handboxes to be conveyed on to the New York boat and safely deposited. This had scarcely been accomplished when the clock struck and the New York and the Baltimore boats pushed off. Knowing as Miss A. did that Mr. B. was a member of the Temperance Society, she felt no uneasiness at not seeing him immediately, but that the boat should go so far down the river excited much astonishment. "Bless me (said she to an elderly lady on her right hand) what a long turn the boat is going to make! Why we are nearly opposite the navy yard."—"We are not going to make any turn, my dear," said the lady addressed, "this is the right way to go to Baltimore." "Yes, no doubt," said Miss A. "but this is the New York boat." "Oh, no, my dear, this is the Baltimore boat." "Indeed madam," rejoined Miss A., "you must be laboring under some delusion. I am going to New York, and this is the New York boat." The debate waking a little warm the question was referred to the Captain, who of course decided against Miss A.

In the mean time Mr. B. was looking up stairs and down stairs in my lady's chamber, for the fair object of his escort—but no Miss A. was to be seen, nor had the steward, the captain's clerk, the cook, the waiters, and the chambermaid set eye that morning upon such a lady as he described. At length Mr. B. came to the conclusion, that Miss A. had remained on the wrong boat. Miss A. who was convinced that Mr. B. and her baggage most probably had been left on shore, proceeded to New Castle. Mr. B. was deposited at Burlington. How they amused themselves during the day to this state of involuntary separation has not been mentioned, but the evening boats took Mr. B. and the handboxes down, and Miss A. up, to Philadelphia, and arriving at the same time, the travellers stop-

ped like John Gilpin at the starting point, and walked up Chesnut street together, the gentleman resolved in future to have an eye to each part of the baggage; and the lady determined to adopt as her guide the whole of Colonel Crockett's excellent advice, "Be always sure you're right, then Go Ahead."

Anecdote of a Juror.

A jury was recently empanelled for the purpose of trying a man on a charge of murder. The testimony was given—the lawyers discussed the various points of the case—the Judge pronounced his charge, and the jury retired. It was now ascertained, that eleven jurors were in favor of acquittal, but the twelfth declared his conviction, that the man was guilty—was particularly obstinate, & alleged that he would sooner starve to death, than permit such a blood stained monster as the prisoner to escape. "Very well," replied the other eleven, "we are equally determined—and after exhausting all their arguments in an effort to change the refractory individual, they abandoned the contest, determined to see what effect quiet reflection, and hunger would have upon his mind. Thus several hours passed away—night was coming on, and the weather from being mild and agreeable, became stormy and cold.

The obstinate juror shivered, looked out at the window, and turning his eyes towards the gathering clouds, which threatened a snow storm, was heard to exclaim,—"My poor bird! my poor mocking bird will certainly perish, if not taken in; I must get away from this infernal jury—poor Dick! there is not such another bird in the country! yes, he will perish; I must give in." And he quietly walked over to his brethren, who were telling jokes at the other end of the room—agreed to concur with them;—and thus, in sympathy for a mocking bird, consented to save the life of one he had a few hours before denounced as a blood-stained murderer.

Philad. Enquirer.

Spitting versus Grumbling Mrs.

Trollope, the English tourist, says, "An American spits from his cradle to his grave; at the board of his friend—at the feet of his mistress—at the drawing room of his president—and at the altar of his God. He salivates for three score years and ten—and when the glands of his palate can secrete no longer, he spits forth his spirit, and is gathered to his fathers to spit no more." An English tourist's habit of grumbling may be written down in a similar style. He grumbles his way on—our shores—grumbles a two months' journey through the country—grumbles at our institutions; and, (if he does not grumble himself into our state prison for picking pockets) then grumbles his way across the Atlantic to write a grumbling book for his grumbling readers. In fact he grumbles from his cradle to his grave—at the feet of his king—in the kitchen of his wife; and at the altar of his God.—He grumbles for 3 score years and ten; and when his tongue, from old age, can grumble no longer, he grumbles out his spirit, and is gathered to his fathers to grumble no more.—N. Y. Sun.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned, a petitioner for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors and the several supplements thereto, are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester County Court, on the first Tuesday in the next May Term, to make objections if any they have why he should not be finally discharged.

SOLOMAN TOWNSEND.
December 30, 1834.



LEWIS CATON,
IS PREPARED TO DO
JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS

Pamphlets, Certificates,
Hand-bills, Circulars,
Blanks, Cards, &c.

Of every description on the most reasonable terms, at the Office of the Borderer, Snow Hill Worcester, County, MARYLAND.

Magistrate's Blanks

For sale at this Office.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County,
OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

ON application of Farnell I. Jones Administrator (with the will annexed) of MOSES C. SMITH, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the Notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly & Seal of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th of November, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Md. letters of Administration (with the will annexed) on the personal estate of Mos. C. Smith, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of November 1834.

PURNELL I. JONES, Administrator
with the will annexed, of Moses C. Smith, deceased.
December 16, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County,
OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

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

In testimony that the above is truly & Seal of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of November 1834.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Matthias Beathard, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit to the subscriber on or before the 14th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th of November 1834.

JOHN R. PITTS, Executor
of Matthias Beathard, deceased.
Dec. 16, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County,
OCTOBER Term, 1834.

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

In testimony that the above is truly & Seal of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of November 1834.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of William Fassitt, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit to the subscriber on or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of November 1834.

CORNELIUS FASSITT, Executor
of William Fassitt, deceased.
December 16, 1834.

Youth Wanted.

AN intelligent and active youth, of good character, about 14 or 15 years of age is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing business.
Dec. 16, 1834.

GORDON M. HANDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE where Col. E. K. Wilson, lately deceased, formerly occupied, opposite the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins.
November 11, 1834.

MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester County,
OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

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

In testimony that the above is truly & Seal of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of November, 1834.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Tull, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

LEVIN TULL, Administrator
of Levin Tull, deceased.
December 16, 1834.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned, a petitioner for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester County Court on the first Tuesday in the next May Term, to make objections if any they have, why he should not be finally discharged.

WILLIAM DIXON.
Dec. 16, 1834.

Grand Literary Enterprise.

Prospectus of two new Volumes
OF
WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered, this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a years subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information and by the perusal of which, a person however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the Library had in view were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extract from the original Prospectus.
In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with

literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for the mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union, in from fifteen to 25 days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example, the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy 3 volumes; which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in 5 numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of the new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars.

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

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing their "Select Circulating Library" into the domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequence, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His education and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and convenience which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty two numbers of 16 pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00 by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE,
No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Sward's Philadelphia, House, Philadelphia, November, 1834.

THE BORDERER.



VOL. 1.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1835.

NO. 10.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

Advertisements for Sales and Consignments, advertising Sales will be credited until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be expected from the Officer.

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

Western Hunting.

Of all the large stories we have read or heard in a long time, the following is the largest. It is from the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer. The writer evidently meant to outdo even Gulliver himself.

He states that having become utterly discouraged with his ill success in hunting, one day, he threw his gun into a creek, and went home. The next day, however, he concluded he would get his gun again, and on taking it out of the water, where it had lain twenty-four hours, he saw, about 160 yards off, a fine buck. He let fly, notwithstanding his wet loading, and phasing, and down came the buck. As the ball had cut down several large limbs of trees between him and the deer, and had passed through the head of the latter, he thought it advisable to proceed on in the direction of the ball, and see where it stopped. Soon he found a dead rabbit, but the ball had not stopped there. A little farther on, it had killed two turkeys and wounded a third; a short distance farther, it killed fourteen partridges. By this time he had arrived at a creek about eighty yards wide, which the ball evidently

had cut through, and he was about to return, when, looking across the creek, he saw a curious appearance on the water. On proceeding to the spot, it was found that the ball had penetrated a sycamore tree free, and the honey was running out into the creek. The tree was 47 feet in diameter, and to the height of 65 feet, without a limb. Climbing to this immense height, he made a hole into the tree with his tomahawk, and the cutting off a limb about 60 feet long, pushed it down the hollow trunk, its whole length, without reaching the bottom. On withdrawing it he found it had passed the whole distance through a mass of honey. Descending, he procured casks, and proceeded to draw off 522 barrels of pure honey, besides what had run through the bullet hole. The quantity of this, it was impossible to state, but it had converted the whole creek into methuggin, for seven and a half miles down it, and three quarters of a mile up. The quantity of the comb was so great that it supplied the whole neighborhood with wax enough for candles, for upwards of two years. With the avails of his honey, he bought a splendid Kentucky farm, and now has a family of fine children, whom he says he means to raise, in habits of industry, and with a love of truth and veracity equal to that of their father.

RAISING THE WIND.

The Norfolk Herald of the 31st ult. mentioned that two men were apprehended a few days previously, in that city, on the charge of having attempted to "raise the wind" by selling a free negro man. It appeared on their examination, that they were the owners and navigators, as master and mate, of a small sloop called the Spinney, and had lately been to Philadelphia when they took in a cargo of coal, and hired a colored man as cook. Having disposed of the coal at Baltimore, the "navigators" proceeded down the bay, and on arriving in Hampton Roads, made the attempt, as above mentioned, to sell their cook. It was their good luck to offer him to a couple of police men, which led to their arrest.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR

1835.

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND

FIFTY-NINTH OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Moon's Phases.										THE SUN'S Rising & Setting for every Saturday.					
	D.	H.	M.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	1	2	3	4	5
JANUARY.															
First Quarter	6	4	41 E	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7	25	4	45	
Full Moon	14	4	16 E	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7	24	4	53	
Third Quarter	21	3	55 E	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	7	22	4	58	
New Moon	28	4	11 E	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	7	18	4	7	
											7	12	4	16	
FEBRUARY.															
First Quarter	5	2	35 E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	5	5	2	
Full Moon	13	6	0 M	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	87	5	3	
Third Quarter	19	11	53 E	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6	48	5	41	
New Moon	27	7	28 M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6	38	5	45	
MARCH.															
First Quarter	7	11	10 M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	27	5	56	
Full Moon	14	5	9 E	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6	16	6	3	
Third Quarter	21	8	26 M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6	4	6	1	
New Moon	28	11	41 E	29	30	31					5	53	6	1	
APRIL.															
First Quarter	6	4	30 M	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	42	6	2	
Full Moon	13	2	17 M	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5	31	6	3	
Third Quarter	19	6	14 E	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5	20	6	3	
New Moon	27	4	18 E	26	27	28	29	30			5	10	6	4	
MAY.															
First Quarter	5	5	43 E	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5	1	6	5	
Full Moon	12	10	13 M	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4	53	7		
Third Quarter	19	5	39 M	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4	41	7		
New Moon	27	8	30 M	31							4	36	7		
JUNE.															
First Quarter	4	3	4 M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	34	7		
Full Moon	10	5	45 E	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	4	32	7		
Third Quarter	17	7	16 E	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4	22	7		
New Moon	25	11	10 E	28	29	30	31				4	11	7		
JULY.															
First Quarter	3	8	46 M	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	38	7		
Full Moon	10	1	37 M	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4	42	7		
Third Quarter	17	10	44 M	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4	47	7		
New Moon	25	0	13 E	26	27	28	29	30	31		4	53	7		
AUGUST.															
First Quarter	1	2	49 E	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	59	7		
Full Moon	8	10	39 M	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	6	7		
Third Quarter	16	4	16 M	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	5	12	6		
New Moon	23	11	19 E	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5	19	6		
First Quarter	30	7	53 E	30	31						5	26	6		
SEPTEMBER.															
Full Moon	6	9	50 E	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	22	6		
Third Quarter	14	10	44 E	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5	39	6		
New Moon	22	9	23 M	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5	45	6		
First Quarter	29	2	8 M	27	28	29	30				5	53	5		
OCTOBER.															
Full Moon	6	0	1 E	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	59	5		
Third Quarter	14	4	51 E	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	6	6	5		
New Moon	21	7	16 E	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6	13	5		
First Quarter	28	10	46 M	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	6	21	5		
											6	29	4		
NOVEMBER.															
Full Moon	5	5	17 M	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	37	4		
Third Quarter	13	9	25 M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6	45	4		
New Moon	20	5	29 M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6	53	4		
First Quarter	26	10	45 E	29	30						7	1	4		
DECEMBER.															
Full Moon	5	0	36 M	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7	8	4		
Third Quarter	12	11	42 E	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7	15	4		
New Moon	19	4	12 E	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7	19	4		
First Quarter	26	2	35 E	27	28	29	30	31			7	23	4		



you for the honor—he would much prefer to be Jew at the King's!

The following account of these singular men is given in the London Metropolitan—

The financial business of the house of Rothschild began to assume importance, in consequence of its first loan, of ten millions of florins, to the court of Denmark, in 1812. Mayer Anselmo Rothschild, the father was attacked by a mortal illness. Aware of his approaching end, he had his ten children called to his bedside, gave them his dying benediction, and made them promise never to change their religion, and always to remain united among themselves on Change. These promises have been religiously kept. So deeply has the fabric of the family been verified by the five brothers. Whenever they are about to undertake an affair of importance all the united brethren invoke the memory of their father, which is venerated by them in a manner highly honorable to their filial feelings. Their great political operations commenced in 1813, and up to the present time it is computed their house has negotiated, in loans, subsidies, &c. upwards of 140,000 millions sterling, principally for the different monarchs of Europe; their profits have of course been immense. Their long and uninterrupted success was owing to their unanimity, and community of interest.

Every proposition is decided, by mutual deliberation. Each operation, of major or minor importance, is conducted upon a concerted and common plan; and all their individuals combined energies are employed to command success. Although for several years, they have resided at a distance from each other, that circumstance has by no means caused a distance or discord among them—on the contrary, it has proved a great advantage in contributing towards the prosperity of their immense undertakings, by thus making the ou courant of the state of the principal money markets of Europe, through a continual exchange of couriers, which generally precede the government messengers in this manner, each of the five brothers, from the point where he is placed, possesses a great facility for preparing and negotiating different affairs for the central establishment.

Isaac, resides at Frankfurt-sur-le-Main. He is the Senior, and chief of the family, aged sixty-one years. At his house the general inventory is made out, from the private inventories furnished by the other four banks. It is there also that the congress of the fraternity are generally held.

Solomon, the second brother, born September, 9th, 1774, has passed his professional time the last eighteen years, between Berlin and Vienna, chiefly at the latter.

Nathan, the third brother, is in his fifty seventh year. He is the London Rothschild.

Charles, the fourth of the five brothers, is forty-six years old.—He has been established at Naples since 1823.

Jacob, the youngest in years, was born May 5th, 1793. His consort, the baroness, is the daughter of his second brother, the Baron Solomon.—Jacob has carried on his business since 1812 at Paris.

From the New York Mirror.

A MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

A circumstance occurred in this city some four or five years ago, the details of which are remarkable, so far as they are known, and have given rise to a multitude of conjectures and hypothetical explanations of a still more startling and wonderful character. But a few of the leading facts in the case have transpired, and these it must be confessed, are of such a nature, as to lead necessarily to the belief that much yet remains untold.—The circumstances, so far as they have come to our knowledge, are briefly these: about the time mentioned, a young Englishman, of singularly elegant appearance and manners, arrived in New York by one of the Liverpool packets. His appointments indicated the possession of wealth and this deportment and language were highly accomplished. A few weeks after his arrival he was arrested for debt, the amount laid in the writ being exceedingly large, and committed to prison, where, being unable to give security for his appearance, he remained in custody until within a few months. The plaintiff at whose suit the action was brought, is said to have been the father of the defendant, and it is alleged that no steps were taken on behalf of the prisoner, to reduce the amount of the required security or to obtain his release in the usual manner—or, if such steps were taken, a veil of secrecy was carefully thrown over the whole transaction.

The deportment of the prisoner, during his long incarceration, was cheerful, and he submitted to the privations of his lot with unshaken fortitude.

In the course of the past summer, several gentlemen of wealth and standing voluntarily came forward and, made the required arrangements for his liberation upon the limits, and the captive emerged from his imprisonment of more than four years. How his wants were supplied in prison is not known, except perhaps to one or two individuals—but whatever his means of support may have been while there, it would seem that they were well drawn on his liberation, for after vainly attempting to procure a subsistence by the exercise of his literary attainments, the young Englishman embarked in an humble branch of mechanical industry, in the prosecution of which he was more successful. A few weeks since, while busily employed at his trade, he received a letter informing him of the death of his father, by which event he became entitled to a baronetcy, and an estate of ten thousand pounds sterling per annum.

At the moment when this intelligence reached him he was engaged in fulfilling a large order in his line of business for a country merchant, and it is said that without displaying any excitement at his unexpected good fortune, quietly put the letter in his pocket, went on with his work, and until the order was completed made no charge in his habits or arrangements. That done, however, he closed his shop, wound up his concerns methodically, called in all his debts, and we are informed, is now on his way to England, to possess himself of his inheritance. These are the facts of the case, so far as they have become known even to the few who are at all acquainted with the matter. Other circumstances of a still more extraordinary character are suggested in explanation of the mystery, but as these, however plausible, appear to rest only in conjecture, we do not feel authorized to repeat them.

New Trial in a capital case.

The New Hampshire Statesman contains a notice of a case which came before the superior Court of that state at Concord on Thursday fore noon last. The case was a trial for the murder of a woman, named Mrs. Sally Cochran, and this was an application for a new trial. It was shown in support of the motion, that during the trial, the jury were repeatedly separated—several of the jurors went into the post office—one went to a shop, and another to a hotel for a bundle of clothes—several times during the trial persons not sworn were admitted into where the jury were—that ardent spirits were kept in the jury room, and that one of the jurors was seen drinking at the bar of a public house.

On Friday, Mr. Justice Parker delivered the opinion of the Court. It condemned the irregularities of jurors in leaving their fellows, to attend to business of their own, although accompanied by officers, several instances of which were proved, did not deem such sufficient reasons for granting the motion of prisoner's counsel. But it having been proved in one or more instances, that a juror had separated from his fellows, unattended by an officer, and that one had been seen at the bar of a public house drinking ardent spirits, and moreover, that ardent spirits were introduced into the jury room, the Court, for the reasons, set aside the verdict, and ordered a new trial.

A new observatory, far surpassing in magnitude every similar establishment, is about to be built at St. Petersburg by command of the Emperor. The observatory itself will consist of three towers, with movable cupolas. Spacious habitations for five astronomers will be connected by two corridors with these towers; so that the whole will form a continuous building, 510 feet in length. Smaller subordinate buildings, for various purposes, will increase the establishment, for the site of which, an eminence between six and seven miles from St. Petersburg has been selected.

Athenaeum.

It is said Bernadotte, when made King of Sweden, was deeply indebted and generously relieved by Marshal Gerard, this former aide-de-camp, whom he has not yet refused.

Prevention of Baldness.

A correspondent of the Boston Medical and surgical Journal intimates, that rubbing the head once or twice a day with the cut surface of a raw onion, till the roots of the hair become moistened with it, will effectually prevent the hairs from falling off.

Murder in Suffolk County.
The Hampshire (L. I.) Enquirer of yesterday gives the following particulars of a melancholy affair which recently occurred in Suffolk County.

On Monday afternoon, the 15th inst., Miss Elizabeth Conklin, a young lady aged 23 years, set out from her mother's house, situated at the Half Hollow Hill, in the town of Huntington—on a visit to the house of a Mr. Redell, about one and a half miles distant. She was met on her way by an acquaintance about dark—and nothing more was seen or heard of her till Tuesday evening following, when she was last seen the night before, and near the dwelling house of James Nosstrand, lying dead, in the path, her head and face shockingly mangled, and her bonnet and dress covered with blood. Her reticule was upon her arm and her clothes not disordered—her limbs of course frozen, the weather being excessively cold. A coroner's inquest was summoned, who found that the deceased had been murdered by some persons to them unknown. Owing to the public excitement upon the subject, another jury was summoned on a subsequent day, but owing to a difference of opinion among them, no decision was made, although it is understood that fourteen of the jury concurred with the former jury.—The body was then buried. The public being still dissatisfied, and particularly on the ground that the physician in attendance with the jury, had not sufficiently examined the condition of the skull by removing the scalp, and thus ascertained the extent of the injury to the head and face, on Sunday last the body was disinterred and a thorough post mortem investigation of the case was made by Dr. Edwin Webb, of this village, (one of our most skillful surgeons.)

He accordingly removed the integuments from the head and face, and exhibited to the view of those present, the skull fractured in several directions, and to a great extent some part of the bone depressed below, the rest of the bones of the face broken and crushed to pieces, in the most horrible manner. One of the fractures of the skull bone was more than four inches long, and extended down the face to the upper jaw, the ligaments and sinuses of the teeth were loosened and could be taken out with the fingers.—There was not the least discoloration of the neck or face, which showed that the girl did not die in a fit of any kind. In short, the case is an instance of savage and brutal murder, by some demon incarnate, and must from the nature of the wounds and fractures, have been executed with a large stone, axe or some heavy instrument.

Although suspicious are entertained in the neighborhood, of the person who may have perpetrated the deed, yet we do not think it advisable to mention names—the guilty one will be harassed by the stings of conscience and in the end be pretty sure of detection. Hope the civil authorities will continue their exertions, until they result in the conviction of the wretch, who could thus deliberately and wantonly spot with human life, and barbarously imbrue his hands in the innocent blood of a virtuous and respectable young woman: one just entered upon the stage of active life, and flushed no doubt with pleasing anticipations of future happiness.

MR ISAAC COFFIN.

This distinguished gentleman, whose lively interest in the affairs of his native country, and particularly in that of the place of his birth, has been manifested by repeated acts of generosity and beneficence, we are pained to learn, is now suffering under considerable bodily infirmity, and has recently been confined to his bed during several weeks, by ill health. In a letter to Lenth. Com. Sturge, of the revenue cutter McLane, at this port, which has been politely shown to us, dated "Cheltenham, (England) Oct. 15," he alludes to his magnificent bounty for the following unassuming and characteristic terms:—

"Should you visit Nantucket again, you will be glad to learn, that annually, for ever, the most capable of the scholars, say five boys and as many girls will receive ten pounds sterling each on quitting the school, as an outfit."—New Bedford Mercury.

NEW ORLEANS.

The revenue of this city is stated to be about \$300,000 per annum, derived from shipping, seamen and sailors, boats, lease on drays and carts—grocery shops, and on real estate, &c. The income from grog shops alone is estimated at \$80,000; which sum added to the rents of about four hundred houses at \$40 each on average,

attendance and support of the same at \$200 each, and the profit of each landlord at \$200 each, amounts to the enormous sum of \$380,000, tax paid by the public for the support of a class of people who are a positive injury to society. The chief contributors to this fund are the slaves, who are thus encouraged in drunkenness.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 17th inst. Among the acts passed, was one to incorporate a new Bank in Charleston, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and liberally to increase it to \$4,000,000—an act to incorporate the Atlantic Steam Packet Company—an act to prevent duelling—and act to incorporate the Charleston Cotton Seed Oil Manufacturing Company—and an act to provide for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in the State.

Twenty-third Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, December 30, 1834.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Committee of the Whole to the bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the Navy of the U. S., and after some time spent therein.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 31, 1834.

After the Journal had been read, Mr. Preston moved that when the Senate adjourn, it will adjourn to meet on Friday next—which was agreed to.

The Committee on the part of the House of Representatives, appointed in pursuance of the Joint Resolutions relative to the delivery of an Oration upon the Life and Character of General LaFayette, were then introduced, preceded by Mr. John Q. Adams, and took the seats assigned to them.

The President of the United States, accompanied by the several Heads of Departments, were then introduced, and took seats in front of the Presiding Officer's chair.

A portion of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps were also introduced, and took seats on the left of the President and Heads of Departments.

At half past 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. CLAY, the Senate withdrew to the Hall of the House of Representatives, agreeable to the order prescribed by the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. John Q. Adams, the Senate, together with the V. President, returned to their Chamber—when.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1834.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, it was.

Ordered, That when the House adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Friday next.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The SPEAKER announced, that under the joint resolution, the House would be considered as regularly in session, until adjourned in the usual manner, after the delivery of the contemplated Eulogy on the Life and Character of LaFayette.

According to previous arrangement, the Senate accompanied by the Vice President, the President, Heads of Departments, a portion of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, the Joint Committee of Arrangements and Mr. John Q. Adams entered the Hall of the House of Representatives at half past 12 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. HUBBARD (the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the House,) conducted Mr. Adams to the Speaker's chair from which he rose and delivered an address on the Life and Character of General LaFayette, which occupied about three hours time.

When Mr. Adams had concluded the Vice President and Senate retired to their Hall, the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, &c. &c. withdrew, and the House, on motion, adjourned over to Friday.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on Saturday, the following Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State on French Relations:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House a Report from the Secretary of State, together with the papers relating to the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the Treaty between the United States and France, concluded on the 4th July, 1831, requested by their resolution of the 24th inst.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, 27, Dec. 1834.

To the President of the U. S.—

Department of State,

Washington, 27 Dec. 1834.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th instant, requesting the President of the United States "to communicate to the House (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest) any communications or correspondence which may have taken place between our Minister at Paris and the French Government, or between the Minister from France to this Government and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the treaty concluded between the United States and France, on the 4th of July, 1831," has the honor of reporting to the President copies of the papers desired by that resolution.

It will be perceived that no authority was given to either of the charges d'Affaires who succeeded Mr. Rives to enter into any correspondence with the French Government in regard to the merits of the Convention, or in relation to its execution, except to urge the prompt delivery of the papers stipulated for in the 6th Article and to apprise that Government of the arrangement made for receiving payment of the first instalment.

All which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN FORSTYTH.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, the Message and Documents accompanying it were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Of the House of Delegates of Md.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Merrick, Nichols, Gant, Cushing, Mc Mahon, Gaither, Bruff.

Elections and Privileges—Messrs. Sotherton, Jones, of Somerset, Wharton, Devlemon, Ricard, Shower, Kent, of Calvert.

Manufacturers—Messrs. Ely, Worthington, Iglehart, Mulliken, Roberts of Q. A., Wells, Bell.

Insolvencies—Messrs. Dulancy, Dudley, Carter, of Car. Bussey, Dorsey, Teackle, Shower.

Lotteries—Messrs. Burchenal, Hughes, Harding, Hood, West, Welch, Cottman.

Claims—Messrs. Decket, Benge, Ketchner, Duddy.

Pratt, Wharton, Duddy, Cushing, Kent, of A. A. Cottman, Burchenal.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Kershner, Annan, Wells, Ricard, Laxelle, Orrick, Hambleton, of Q. A.

Colored Population—Messrs. Jones, of B. Merrick Kent, of Calvert, Harding, Turner, of Car. Gillis, Sotherton.

Intestates—Messrs. Gant, Fowler, Ford, Harlin, Roberts, of F. Orrick, Gittings.

Agriculture—Messrs. Dashiell, Devlemon, Hambleton, of Q. A., Hardcastle, Harden, Nelson, Williams.

Education—Messrs. Cottman, Greighton, Scoot, Wise, Pratt, Gillis, Trundle.

On Expiring Laws—Messrs. Moore, Duvall, Kirby, Hardcastle, Leville, Larimore, Bruce.

Indigent Persons on County Assessments—Messrs. Sutton, Brewer, Welsh, Carter, of Car. Iglehart, Larimore, Wells.

Crimes and Punishments—Messrs. Brewer, Roberts, of Fred. West, Benvan, Hambleton, of T. Thomas, Turner, of Car.

Grievances and courts of Justice—Jones, of Somt. Turner, of Calvert Benge, Scott, Dulany, Ely, Hambleton, of T.

Militia—Messrs. Hood, Hearn, Devall, Worthington, Ely, Ridgely, Nowland.

Divorces—Messrs. Jones, Sotherton, Gale, Beale, Bussey, Annan, Carpenter.

State Library—Messrs. Wells, Wise, Coughlin, Jones, of U. Kent, of A. A. Mulliken, Hearn.

Corporations—Messrs. Key, Kirby, Backett, Teackle, Richardson Thomas, of Q. A. Williams.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims: Messrs. Turner, of Cal. Brewer Dashiell, Gaither, McMahon, Ridgely, Richardson.

The National Intelligencer of Jan. 3, says: We were yesterday shown a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Paris, under date of December 1st, from which we are allowed to make the following extract.

"The general impression here is that the Chambers will refuse the appropriation for the payment of the twenty-five millions (of francs) I have talked with many of the Deputies, and almost all are of that opinion. The question will be brought up early, and will be made a Ministerial one; and, if the appropriation be not made the Ministry will go out."



THE BORDERER.

"Nullus in locis paret in verba
magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, January 13, 1855.

Our acknowledgments are again due to the Hon. John N. Steele, for copies of various public documents.

We have received the 4th number of the "AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE," published monthly in Boston by Freeman Hunt, agent of the Bewick Society, at \$2 per annum in advance. The work contains a great variety of subjects, illustrated by 37 appropriate engravings. We have not read the entire contents of the Magazine, but we have examined enough to pronounce them highly interesting. We invite attention to the prospectus, which appears in another column.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Friday last has the following paragraph:—**WARLIKE**—Orders have been received at the Arsenal, near this city, to forward, without delay, a large number of heavy cannons to New Orleans. The number, we believe, is from eighty to one hundred. The order, we are told, was imperative, to send them off immediately, if possible.

The Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel contains a formal nomination of John McLean as a candidate for the next Presidency, signed by a majority of the members of the Legislature of that State, and by various citizens assembled in Columbus from different parts of the State.

Illinois Senator—Gen. John M. Robinson, has been elected Senator in Congress by the Legislature of that State for six years, to take the fourth of March next.

The New York Gazette says:—"We do not believe that, at any former period, real estate ever sold so high as at the present moment. Yesterday the store 150 Pearl street, went off at auction for \$41,700—and the old house corner of Nassau and Pine streets, sold for \$35,000."

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Monday last, over the body of Edward Bramble, by Bennett Jones, Esq'r—Verdict of the jury "that he came to his death from a wound inflicted by Jonathan Clash, with a knife, or some other sharp instrument."

Clash was immediately apprehended, and lodged in the jail at this place.—Easton Gazette.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, 5th Jan. 1855.

Governor Thomas was this day, re-elected by the General Assembly—83 votes were given as follows:—
For James Thomas, 67
Blank, 13
Scattering, 3

It is said that the majority in the Legislature will support for the Executive Council, the election of which is to take place on to-morrow, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and form of Government:

George C. Washington, of Mont.
John S. Martin, of Worcester.
Thomas W. Veazy, of Cecil.
Nathaniel F. Williams, of Balt.
Gwynn Harris, of Charles.

In regard to the election of the Council, but one opinion prevails, and that is, that the above named gentlemen will be elected.

In both Houses to day considerable local business was transacted. Petitions were presented in the House from the Grand and Petit Jurors of Washington county, praying that the Legislature will increase the salary of the Chief Justice of this State. Also a petition from Ann Matilda Robinson of Talbot county praying a divorce.

An order was introduced by Mr. Dorsey, of St. Mary's, proposing the appointment of a special committee to examine into and report upon the condition of the several Banking Institutions in the State, &c., and further requiring the committee to ascertain whether any of the charters of said Institutions stand

forfeited. On motion it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dorsey also submitted an order requiring the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that whenever an executor, administrator or guardian offers to pass a final account, the Register of the Orphans Court shall transfer the papers to the County Court, who shall summon the parties interested to show cause why such account shall not be allowed, and when said Court shall pass such account it shall be final and conclusive by and between the parties. On this order the yeas and nays were called, and Mr. Dorsey's name is the only one that appears in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave was given him to bring in a bill relating to final accounts of executors, administrators and guardians. The bill in favour of William B. Buchanan and the memorial of Torrance, counter to the passage thereof, were referred by the Senate to the Committee on Insolvency.

The two Houses, by resolution, determined upon an interchange of the services of the Chaplains. A joint committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Thomas and inform him of his election, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber, to qualify according to the requirements of the law and the constitution. It is thought that his Excellency will qualify in a few days.

The Senator, it is thought, will be chosen on Wednesday.

Balt. American.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gaz.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1854.

Mr. Adams' oration attracted a very crowded auditory this morning. The House was filled with ladies and strangers, and the President, and his five constitutional counselors, and the committee of arrangement, and such of the diplomatic people as could be induced to attend, occupied the area in front of the Chair. The Senators were arranged in the two front rows of seats occupied by the members usually. The Vice President and Speaker were in the Clerk's seat. The oration occupied two hours and a half in the delivery, and during all that time, there was the most fixed attention on the part of the women and the men to appear unwearied.

The oration deserved the attention which conceded to it. It is impossible, within the narrow limits of a letter, to give even an imperfect synopsis of that which it took so long a time to deliver. Mr. Adams well observed that the life of Gen. Lafayette was the history of the age in which he lived, while that portion of his life which was connected with our revolution, formed but a part of the history of his childhood. The main body of the oration in which Mr. Adams gave a concentrated and rapid sketch of the French revolution of 1789, up to the election of Napoleon to be Emperor, was succinct, accurate and most satisfactory, inasmuch as it presented as in a diorama, all the magnificent and melancholy events of the most important point of the history of the last century. So graphic and so connected was this sketch, that one might have supposed that Mr. Adams, if not an actor had been a personal observer of the scenes he described, and that he was merely throwing out to the world the impression so forcibly made up on his memory by the scenes of which he had been an eye witness.

I should have mentioned, that in giving an estimate of the character of Lafayette, before he came to this part of his oration, the orator said, that in the firmament which rolled above us, there was one star so prominent in brightness above the rest, that astronomers had constituted it a class by itself, so in the whole fourteen hundred years of the French monarchy, Lafayette stood alone in a solitude of glory. Mr. Adams very skillfully and correctly identified Lafayette with some of the most interesting incidents which have occurred in French history, describing the stand which he made for republican principles, under Charles the Tenth and Philippe. He adverted to a moment when Lafayette, during the three days which he was the idol of the French, and when by a word he might have gained a crown on his head, and a blast on his name to the end of time. Throughout the oration, Mr. Adams carried along, strengthening at every opportunity, the idea that Lafayette embodied the principles of republicanism in this country, in the progress of our revolution, and that he had ever since sedulously labored to introduce those principles into

the structures of government in France. It was not given to Moses to enter into the promised land, but he was permitted to have view of it from Mount Pisgah. In like manner, said Mr. Adams, it was not permitted to Gen. Lafayette, to see the consummation of his virtues; his views were in advance of the age. A Bourbon still sits on the throne of France. It is not for us to dispute the title by which he holds that seat. Hereditary and elective rights are reluctantly blended in him, like the white and red roses of York and Lancaster, and this may postpone for a time, that conflict which must ultimately result in the fate of despotic rule. Mr. Adams drew a strong contrast between the days of Napoleon and those of Lafayette, and predicted that when the principles of republican government should be established in France, then and not till then, would the character of Gen. Lafayette be fully appreciated, than it would be felt acknowledged that there was not among ten thousand millions of the present age, or ever in the countless eyes of the mighty dead, to compare with Lafayette.

I presume that if the foreign ministers had attended, they would have felt bound to dissent from this unqualified conclusion, and that their prejudices might not be wounded, they remained at home.

NEW NAVY BILL.

This bill as reported to the House of Representatives, by committee of the whole, contains the following provisions.

To the Senior Captain, it gives, when in service \$4500—at other times \$3500.

To other captains, commanding squadrons, coast stations, and acting as navy commissioners \$4500—on other duty \$3750—on absence, waiting orders, &c. \$3000.

Masters on sea service, \$2500—other duties \$2000—waiting orders \$1800.

Lieutenants Commanding, \$1800—other duties \$1500—orders \$1200.

Assistant Surgeons, Orders \$50—at sea \$950. Qualified for promotion \$850; at sea \$1200; on stations \$950.

After being passed, on stations \$1250.

Surgeons—First five years, \$1000 next \$1200; next \$1400; next \$1600; after that \$1800.

Surgeons on land service of 1/2 as for sea service; of 1/2 as fleet surgeons; of 1/2 as surgeons general.

Attached to vessels for service or navy yards \$1400; absence or waiting orders, \$900.

Chaplains—Sea service or yards \$1200; absence or waiting orders \$800.

Professors Mathematics—Yard or sea service \$1200.

Secretaries—to commanders of squadrons at sea, \$100—other stations \$800.

Sailing Master—of a 74 at sea, \$1100; other duties, \$1000; absence or waiting orders \$750.

Second Master—sea service \$750; other duties \$500—absence, &c. \$400.

Passed Midshipman—sea service \$600; other duties \$500; absence, &c. \$400.

Mates—sea service or yards \$450; absence, &c. \$300.

Midshipmen—sea service \$400 other duties \$350—absence, &c. \$300.

Clerks—yards \$900 first clerks to commandant of yard \$900; second do \$750; sea service \$500.

Boatswain, Gunners, Sail Makers and Carpenters—74 at sea, \$750—frigate \$600; other duties \$500 absence, &c. \$350.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

The Athenian brings no news of interest. General Luchi, supposed to have been concerned in robbing the mail from Bogota some time since, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to perpetual banishment.

Uncommon Cold Weather.

A resident in the neighborhood of Washington city, who has observed the thermometer with some attention, daily for the last ten or twelve years, never saw it below zero before Sunday morning, thought it has been within that period reported to have been seen lower in other thermometers than his. On Sunday morning, however, it stood at the two degrees below zero. But yesterday morning, it fell to thirteen degrees below zero, supposed to be the greatest cold ever observed in this part of the country. At Greenleaf's Point, (at the junction of the Potomac and East Branch Rivers) it was as low as 16, and at Alexander from 13 to 15

below. The sensible cold was not greater than we think has been experienced with the thermometer at 5 or 10 degrees above zero. But it was not the less effective. It was as if we may use the expression, a still and silent cold. The Potomac rose over on Saturday night, and on Sunday night froze so hard that carriages might have passed over it yesterday.—The cold still continues. Our navigation is probably closed for the season.—N.Y. Int.

The new work from the chisel of Greenough, the American sculptor, which has been presented for exhibition in Boston, must be, from the following description of it, an exquisite production:—

Mr. Greenough's new Group.

If any one wishes to get out of this thankless world into a region several degrees nearer to Heaven, he can do so in a very few seconds, by turning aside from Washington street, and entering the room which contains the new marble group, by Greenough. It represents a child conducted by a Cherub into the Heavenly mansions, and the artist has taken the moment when the mortal infant starts back, dazzled and awed by the "sapphire blaze" and his celestial attendant, with looks and gestures of sympathy and love, reassures and supports him.—This beautiful conception is embodied with wonderful skill. The two figures differ wholly in their prevailing expression, while each has the pure and innocent beauty of infancy. The child is mortal in look, in attitude, in form and feature. He belongs to an imperfect race—undeveloped passions sleep in his breast and his heart is a field in which the enemy might have sowed the seeds of sin. But his guide is celestial, not only in his radiant countenance and faultless limbs, but in the deep tranquillity of his look—the repose of his brow and lip, and the calm assurance of his attitude, which is that of one who approaches old and familiar scenes, after an absence too short to awaken an unusual emotion.

The execution of the group is elaborate and faultless. The artist was peculiarly fortunate in his marble, which is of spotless purity and whiteness. We are not judges of the anatomical merit of the figures, but it is so true to nature, without being strictly correct. No language can give a conception of the life like reality of the group. One expects every moment to see them change their attitude—to see the hesitating child take courage and go on. No parent who has lost a young child can look upon them without being deeply affected, and yet there will be more of joy than of sorrow in his emotion. Oursuch indeed is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Finding a Balloon.

We find in an old paper the following curious account of the finding of a balloon on the coast of Ireland. The balloon was sent up on the English shore, with a cat for an Aeronaut, and fell into the water not far from the Old Head of Kinsale.

When the fishermen, Patrick M'Dermont and his companions, first discovered the balloon floating at a distance, they were not a little alarmed, conceiving it to be some unknown and tremendous fish that was making towards them—they accordingly took about to avoid it. Recovering a little from their first apprehensions, they lay to, to reconnoitre, and at length concluded that it was a bale of goods from some wreck. Hopes of advantage getting the better of their fears, they steered for their prize and coming within reach, applied a pole within an iron hook at the end of it, to take it up. The hook penetrating the balloon, a considerable quantity of inflammable air rushed out with a great explosion.

The errors of the fishermen may now be better imagined than described. They fell flat on their faces, trembling, groaning, and howling. One exclaimed it was the evil one—another that it was the plague from Constantinople. Lord have mercy on us, says a third. Now they lay quite like Falstaff and Henry the V.—then peeped up; but snuffing the inflammable air, suddenly became prostrate again—convinced it must certainly be the devil or the plague. At length Patrick M'Dermont having crossed himself from top to toe, ventured to stand erect and cry out—"In the name of the Virgin Mary, what are you? The poorest that was sent up with the balloon, and just expiring, answered—maw—flat went Patrick again on his face. It was now a full half hour before either of the fishermen dared to take another peep; when courage at last prevailed, the balloon was taken up, and carried home in triumph.

The following excellent advice from the N. York Transcript, could never have been published in better time than the present:—

"Shut, Shut the door, good John."

Pope never wrote a more impudent line than the above, nor on which, at this season of the year, should receive more close, and undivided attention. Every body, young and old; halt and blind, deaf and dumb, male and female, gentle and simple, should pay attention to the precept. No one is so simple but he can understand it—and no one is so gentle that he should think of neglecting it. It is a coal-saving, wood preserving, comfort bringing, temper insuring precept.—Warmth depends upon observing it—comfort, comfort depends upon warmth; and good temper depends upon comfort. For six months of every year this precept should be borne in constant remembrance. When Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold; it should never for a single moment be forgotten. Are you a servant, John, or Betty, or whatever your name, be and wish to keep your place either in the house, or in the good graces of your master or mistress, be careful to shut the door. Whether you come in or go out, whether you stay two hours, two minutes, or two seconds, shut the door after you. Never think it an excuse for leaving the door open, because you are not going to stay forever.—Consider—if you have any consideration about you—that more heat will escape in one minute, from an open door in a cold day, than the warmest stoves (not excepting Dr. Nott himself,) can supply in ten.—Leaving the door open, in a cold winter's day, is, and should be, held good and sufficient reason for cutting one's acquaintance. Better get rid of people who take the liberty of making you uncomfortable, than by retaining their acquaintance, perpetuate your discomfort. As for a servant who leaves the door open, whether man or maid, he or she should soon be made scarce. We know not, indeed, whether an incorrigible habit of leaving the door open, should not be considered sufficient ground, in man or wife for obtaining a divorce.

HYMN-VEAL.

MARRIED on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Cornelius H. Mustard, Mr. ROBERT S. MILLS, to Miss ANN Q. DENNIS, both of this place.

On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Mustard, Mr. Peter Rook, to Miss Elizabeth Dorathy, both of this county.

DIED on Wednesday the 7th inst. in this place, Mr. Levin Sturgiss, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Great National Work.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into both, with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honourable to its title and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of 2 dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings—Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification. Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court st. Boston.



POETICAL.

CHRIST IN THE TEMPEST.

BY WHITTIER.

Farm on the midnight waters!—The vast sky
Is stooping with its thunder. Cloud on cloud
Reals heavily in the darkness, like a shroud
Shook by some warning spirit from the high
And terrible wall of Heaven. The mighty wave
Tosses beneath its shadow like the bold
Upheavals of a giant from the grave,
Which bound him prematurely to its cold
And desolate bosom. Lo! they mingle now,
Tempest and heaving wave, along whose brow
Trembles the lightning from its thick cloud fold!

And it is very terrible! The roar
Arcs and thunders back, and thunders back
Like the response of demons, from the black
Rifts of the hanging tempest—yawning o'er
The wild waves in their torrent! Hark, the cry
Of strong men in peril, piercing through
The uproar of the waters and the sky,
As the rent bark on moment rides to view,
On the tall billows, with the thunder cloud
Closing around, above her, like a shroud!

He stood upon the reeling deck, his form
Bade visible by the lightning, and his brow
Uncovered to the visiting of the storm,
Told of a triumph man may never know,
Power undimmed and mighty, Peace, be still!
The great waves heard him and the storm
Loud torrent

Went mourning into silence at his will,
And the thick cloud, where yet the light
Shone above

And slept the latent thunder, rolled away,
To no trace of tempest lurked behind
Changing upon the pinions of the wind
To stormless wanderers beautiful and gay.

Dread Rider of the tempest! Thou before
Whose presence boweth the uprisen storm,
To whom the waves do homage round the shore

Of many an island empire! If the form
Of the great dust beneath thine eye may claim
The infinite regard of breathe upon
The storm and darkness of man's soul the issue

Quiet and peace and humbleness which came
O'er the tossed waters where the voices had
Gone
A minister of power, to conquer in thy name!

ANECDOTES.

Two friends had not seen each other a great while—meeting by chance, one asked the other how he did? He replied, that he was not very well, and was married since they had last met. "That is good news indeed."—"Nay not so very good neither, for I have married a shrew."—"That is bad too."—"Not so bad neither, for I have two thousand pounds with her."—"That is well again."—"Not so well neither, for I laid it out in sheep, and they all died of the rot."—"That was hard in truth."—"Not so hard neither, for I sold the skins for more than the sheep cost me."—"Aye, that made you amends."—"Not so much amends neither, for I laid out my money in a house, and it was burned."—"That was a great loss indeed."—"Not so great a loss neither, for my wife was burned in it."

An Observationist.—A drunken vagrant named Betts, was brought up to the Police Office yesterday, on charge of rioting. Well knowing that he should be sent to the penitentiary for 30 days, as a vagrant, he assumed a kind of mock Duke Aranza consequential air, and strutting up to the magisterial desk, he placed his arms a kimbo, and with a sort of semi-serious, semi-impudent tone of voice, said to the justice, "You hav'nt the honor of my acquaintance, I believe sir?—Mag. I have not indeed, sir; pray who are you? Prisoner. Is it me you are addressing, sir? Magistrate. It is sir, I; who are you? Prisoner. Who am I? Whence and what am I? I suppose you mean? Mag. What's your name? Prisoner. Oh! that's a very different question, sir; my name! oh, why, my name? I amplify my name isn't worth much, to be sure—but then, 'what's in a name? My name; oh! my name's Betts—Bill Betts, Mag. And what are you? Prisoner. I'm an observationist, sir. Mag. A what? P.s. An observationist, sir—

And what's that? Prisoner. Why, I looks out and observes closely all day, to see what I can steal at night. Mag. Oh! that's sufficient; take him over.—N. Y. Trans.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, at Snow Hill, January 1st, 1835.

Mary Armstrong, Captain Adams, John Anderson, James Allen, John L. Bayly Purnell I. Jones, Neddy Bradis, John Burnett, James McCowley, James Collins, Robert T. Callender, Levin Cottingham, Brancin A. McCowley, Thomas G. Clayton, Mary Corbin, Samuel Cowley, James W. Dennis, John Dickerson, Esq. James Duncan, James Dickerson, Thomas L. Diebaroon 12, Mr. Forman, Robert Flemming, Littleton Fleming, Thomas Glass, Mary T. Horst, Sary J. M. Hudson, Charles Hawse, Mary Hickman Joseph Hutcheson Thomas H. Jones, Mary H. Jones, Griffith Jones, Noah Rider, Charles T. Rue; Dr. E. H. Rounds, Josiah Landford, Steven Long, Martha M. Lamberson, Mr. Marshall, Esq. Theodore Marsh, John P. Marshall, Miss A. Milbourn, Thesler A. Marshall, Isaac Marshall, Mr. Sturgis, Esq. Elizabeth Selby, Gillys Smulling, Rev. Stephen Taylor, George Tilghman, Arthur Trehera, George Taylor, Sothey, Warrington, Eliza Word, Comfort Williams, Mr. Whitelock, Mr. Wabworth, E. E. Whitelock, Ebenezer Weldon.

N. B. If the above Letters are not taken out of the post office within three months they will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

LEVIN TOWNSEND, Post Master.

January 6th 1835.

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

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

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of the proceedings of the said Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of November 1834.

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 administrations on the personal estate of Perry R. Bratten, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 13th day November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of December 1834.

Lambert R. Bratten, Administrator of Perry R. Bratten, deceased.

January 6, 1835.

Insolvent Notice.

The creditors of the undersigned, a petitioner for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, for the relief of Insolvent debtors and the several supplements thereto, are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester County Court, on the first Tuesday in the next May Term, to make objections if any they have why he should not be finally discharged.

SOLOMAN TOWNSEND.

December 30, 1831.



LEWIS CATON,
IS PREPARED TO DO
JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS

Pamphlets, Certificates,
Hand-bills, Circulars,
Blanks, Cards, &c.

Of every description on the most reasonable terms, at the Office of the Borderer, Snow-Hill Worcester County, MARYLAND.

Magistrate's Blanks

For sale at this Office

MARYLAND.
Orphans Court of Worcester County.
OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

ON application of Purnell I. Jones Administrator (with the will annexed) of MOSES C. SMITH, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the Notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of the proceedings of the said Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Md. letters of Administration (with the will annexed) on the personal estate of Mos C. Smith, late of said county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of November 1834.

PURNELL I. JONES, Administrator with the will annexed, of Moses C. Smith, deceased.

December 16, 1834.

MARYLAND.
Orphans Court of Worcester County.
OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

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

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of the proceedings of the said Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of November 1834.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Matthias Beathard, 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 14th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th of November 1834.

JOHN R. PITTS, Executor of Matthias Beathard, deceased.

Dec. 16, 1834.

MARYLAND.
Orphans Court of Worcester County.
OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

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

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of the proceedings of the said Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of November 1834.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of William Fassitt, 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 tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of November 1834.

CORNELIUS FASSITT, Executor of William Fassitt, deceased.

December 16, 1834.

Youth Wanted.

An intelligent and active youth, of good character, about 14 or 15 years of age is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing business.

Dec. 16, 1834.

GORDON M. HANDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE where Col. E. K. Willson, lately deceased, formerly occupied, opposite the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins.

November 11, 1834.

MARYLAND.
Orphans Court of Worcester County.
OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

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

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully copied from the minutes of the said Court of the proceedings of the said Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of November, 1834.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Tull, 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 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

LEVIN TULL, Administrator.

of Levin Tull, deceased.

December 16, 1834.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned, a petitioner for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors and the several supplements thereto, are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester County Court on the first Tuesday in the next May Term, to make objections if any they have, why he should not be finally discharged.

WILLIAM DIXON.

Dec. 16, 1834.

Prospectus of two new Volumes

OF

WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered, this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a years subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 6, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belle Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information and by the perusal of which, a person however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish to be better informed than his father so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the Library had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus, the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extract from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with

literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the Select Circulating Library may be received at the most distant post office in the Union, in from fifteen to 25 days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlors.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example, the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy 2 volumes; which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 The whole would be readily contained in 5 numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of the new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars.

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

the hands of the publisher, that they need have no dread of introducing their Select Circulating Library into the domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books—These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be superfluous to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 240 pages each equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty two numbers of 16 pages each; a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object, to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00 by uniting in their remittance.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the publisher at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE,
No. 207, Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-st., Philadelphia, November, 1834.



THE BORDERER.

VOL. I.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1835.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

From the National Intelligencer of 7th Inst.

Our Relations with France.

With a pleasure which we wish we could communicate to our readers we yesterday listened to the reading of an elaborate and powerful Report, to the Senate, from its Committee on Foreign Affairs; on so much of the Annual Message of the President of the United States as concerns our relations with France. We were completely taken by surprise by it, for we had supposed that the Senate would await the action of the other House upon the subject. We listened to it with not the less interest however, on that account; and we were glad, we may say proud, of the ability, the moderation, and the elevated tone of the whole document in every respect worthy of its distinguished author, the Chairman of the Committee. We rejoiced on finding in this Report so much to confirm the general views which the Editors of the National Intelligencer have thought it their duty to take of this very important question, because, if we could have doubted their correctness before, it would be impossible to doubt after hearing or reading this very important Paper.

The reading of the Report occupied about two hours. Having had no access to it, and having only our hearing to depend upon, we shall attempt nothing like a literal report of its contents, but will endeavor, for the gratification of the public curiosity, to make a rapid sketch of the outline of it.

The reports sets out with expressing the entire concurrence of opinion of the Committee with the President as to the justice for the payment of which the Treaty between the United States and France make provision. They had their origin in flagrant violations of the law of Nations, and of our neutral rights, for which the pretence alleged at the time afforded no justification. At the period of those aggressions, the Government of the U. States would have been fully justified had it then appealed to arms to vindicate our outraged rights—and it was a fact known to those who were conversant with the history of the times, that the expediency of such a measure had been seriously considered in the councils of the United States. The selection between the two belligerents by which another Nation became the enemy at that time, arose not from any insensibility to the injuries received from France, but from considerations of a different nature. Restrained by prudential considerations from then making war upon France, the U. S. had yet resolved never to acquiesce in the wrong and injustice done to them, but to persevere in the demand of indemnity until it should be obtained. As early as 1812, one of our most distinguished citizens, appointed Minister of France, was instructed to demand reparation for these wrongs; and the demand had been persisted in by every Administration, from that day down to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1831.

The report then goes on to say, that of these claims the amount had not previously to the Treaty been fully ascertained and could not be exactly known until they were finally adjudicated, but the Committee concur entirely with the President in the opinion that the amount awarded by the Treaty, by way of indemnity, falls far short of the just claims of

our citizens, including damages—The Treaty had nevertheless been received in this country with general satisfaction, for several reasons, but, more than all, for the reason, that the People of the U. S. saw in the removal of the only obstacle to a perfect harmony between this country and a nation, the remembrance of whose ancient friendship was always dear to them. It had not been for a moment supposed that a Treaty between the two countries, being on the face of it a perfect obligation, would be violated by the failure of either party to perform the stipulations on its side, &c. and so little did Congress apprehend such a state of things, that they passed several acts founded upon the Treaty, one of which was to provide for the investment of the money to be received under the Treaty in some productive fund, for the benefit of the claimants, until the adjudication of the claims should be completed. In consequence of this last provision, when the first instalment became due, a draft was drawn for the amount, the protest of which was the first notice of the non execution of the Treaty. To the manner in which this draft was drawn, perhaps on the score of formality of etiquette some exception might be taken; but the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the mode adopted, of drawing for the money, was fully justified by the terms of the Treaty. It is with profound regret, says the report, that the Committee have learned the failure of the reasonable expectations of the Executive and of the Country, as to the execution of the Treaty.

The report goes on to say, as the President in his message justly remarks, that the idea of acquiescence in the refusal to execute the Treaty can never be entertained by the U. States. When negotiation for procuring the execution of the Treaty shall be exhausted, it will then be for the U. States to consider what other measures are necessary to procure the execution of the Treaty. The period has already arrived, and he has recommended to Congress to authorize Reprisals in the event of a failure of France promptly to make payment, &c. The President, however, does not present the course of Reprisals as the only one open to Congress, but by the admission of the alternative of waiting, a further time for the action of the French Chambers, leaves to the choice of Congress the two courses, for further negotiation, or of a contingent measure which, in its consequence, may possibly lead to war. As to the latter course, it the habits, inclinations, and interest of this People are opposed to war, when not unavoidable, with what added force do not all these objections apply to a war with an ancient ally, towards whom the People of the U. States entertain the kindest sentiments? Partaking of this sentiment themselves, the Committee extended their inquiry, first, into the practicality and expediency of the peaceful alternative presented by the message.

The report here proceeds to a critical analysis of the correspondence (between our Minister and the French Ministry) which preceded the formation of the Treaty, showing, by various quotations from it, that, throughout the negotiation, the King of France evinced the most friendly feelings towards the U. States and took an unusual interest in the adjustment of the question between the two countries. Our Minister had been reminded, over and over again, of the difficulties which the Ministers would have to encounter from the Chambers in consequence of the Treaty, &c. To this history of the negotiation the Committee did not object to justify the omission of the French Government to carry into effect the Treaty; the difficulty now experienced in the French Chambers being an affair between them and their own Government. But the Committee had recourse to this correspondence, because, after the warnings which were given of the difficulties which would have to be encountered, a fair construction ought to be put upon the course of the King and his Ministers in this matter. If the King has throughout acted with good faith, and is still laboring to effect the passage of a bill in the Chambers to carry into effect the Treaty, it would be unjust, and im politic as respects the claimants themselves, to throw obstacles in

the way of the success of the King's exertions, by the adoption of rash or hasty measures, even contingently, which might convert some of the warm friends in the Chambers into bitter enemies of the claims. The report then proceeds to the consideration of what has transpired since the ratification of the Treaty; carefully reviewing and analyzing the correspondence which has since passed between the Ministers of the two Countries &c. The Committee express the great pleasure they have in concurring with the President of the U. States and Mr. Livingston in entire confidence in the good faith of the King, &c. as professed in several letters from our Secretary of State and our Minister in France; and they consider it due to candor to declare that they had seen no reason since to distrust the sincerity of perfect integrity of the King in this matter. It having been arranged in the correspondence which followed the rejection of the bill by the Chambers, that this Government should await the further action of the French Chambers before taking any other step, the Committee proceeded to examine on what ground the President now recommends action without waiting. They review the correspondence between the French Minister here and our Secretary of State, in reference to the supposed pledge of the French Minister for an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers.

The Committee do not find such a pledge, though they find every assurance that the earliest practicable opportunity will be seized for presenting the bill upon the Chambers. They find an expression of an expectation on the part of the President that the King will use his whole constitutional power (which includes the power to convene the Chambers at any time) but they do not find, that expectation to have been responded to by the French Minister, or, if it was, the document containing the response has not been

presented to Congress. If the Chambers had been convened earlier than usual, though nothing should have been done by them, at the time that Congress met it is not probable, says the Report, that the President would have held the language towards France, which is contained in his Message; nor would he, if he had known, what subsequent intelligence has disclosed, that the Chambers were to meet on the 1st of Dec. The reasons assigned by the French Ministry for not calling an extra meeting of the Chambers were plausible at least, and if they do not command conviction, would justify acquiescence in the course of the King, if as the Committee are entirely convinced, throughout the negotiation, and on all occasions, before the Treaty and after the Treaty, the King has invariably shown an anxious desire for the satisfactory adjustment of the differences between France and the U. States. The opposition to the execution of the Treaty had not proceeded from the King of France or his Ministers, but from the Chamber of Deputies. Whilst there exertions are making by the French Government, the policy of this Government is to strengthen them—to second them—and, above all, to do nothing to impair the force of them. The refusal of one branch of the Government, it is true, (says the report) to execute a Treaty may be regarded as the refusal of the whole Government; but when the head of the Government evinces the earnestness which has been shown in this case by the political head of the French Government, such a conclusion ought not to be hastily drawn. Upon the whole, the Committee are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when Congress is called upon to go into the consideration of the very serious question, whether they will enter into any measures for the purpose of taking into their own hands redress for wrongs by France. The committee are of opinion that Congress ought to avoid any resort to war, or to measures which may lead to it, and rather wait to see the result of the exertions which the French King is undoubtedly making to carry the Treaty into full effect. We have not finished our account of this Report, but we have followed it out far enough to disclose to the reader its general character, being prevented by the lateness of the hour from adding more. The sense entertained by the Senate of the importance of this Report is manifested by the order of the Senate to print

twenty thousand copies of it. We wish that there were a copy of it in the hand of every freeman in the country.

Continued in the Int. of the 8th.

The committee agree in opinion with the President, that we cannot now go behind the Treaty, that the question of the fact of wrong and the amount of indemnity must be considered as closed by it.—But, for all other purposes, the committee say, the door is still open to negotiation. The misapprehension on the subject of this Treaty and the claims of the U. S. which appear to have existed in the French Chambers, and prevented their legislative action on the Treaty, may be removed by explanations, &c. which the U. States should be ready and willing to make. We might indeed proudly and coldly hold up the Treaty in our hands, and say to France, for our only argument, here is your bond! But it is due to the dignity and the character of this nation to satisfy France and the world that though she has given her obligation to pay the money, we would scorn to accept it if it could be shown that it was not accorded in conformity to the principles of immutable justice. Many cases have occurred in our history in which we have received from other nations injuries which, if so minded, the U. S. might have considered just cause of war, which might have been prosecuted at the expense of thousands of lives and millions of money.—Other and better counsels, however had prevailed, and peace been preserved with ultimate advantage to the country. Even in the case of France, our claims, resisted for more than 20 years, have been at length acknowledged, as they ought to have been at first. We have the act of the Treaty making power for liquidating them—and, sooner or later, says the provisions of the Report must be fulfilled by the branches of that Government. Here, the Report goes on to say, the committee might stop, having expressed their opinion in favor of the alternative discussed. But they feel bound

to say something more. In answer to the President's suggestion, that we ought to take redress into our own hands without further delay, should the appropriation for the Treaty not be forthwith made by the French Chambers. In regard to Reprisals, recommended by the Message as a pacific measure, the report says they are indeed not War, but they may lead to War. It is inconceivable that a powerful and chivalrous nation like France would quietly submit to the seizure of the property of its unoffending citizens pursuing a lawful commerce. In our own Constitution the power to grant letters of Reprisals is specifically classed, among the powers of Congress, with the power to declare war; and the Committee are not satisfied that Congress can constitutionally delegate the power to make Reprisals. The committee cannot conceive, the Report says, any reasons why an appropriation should not be made by the French Chambers to carry the Treaty into effect; but, even supposing it possible that their just expectation in this respect should be disappointed, the Committee, without entertaining an unreasonable distrust of the Executive, expresses the opinion that Congress ought to retain to itself the right of judging at what time, and upon what state of things, reprisals ought to be resorted to. For the present the Committee are of opinion that Congress should refrain from any action which would evince a doubt of the sincerity of the French Government. The President has, indeed, in his recommendation of Reprisals, sought to guard it from the imputation of being a menace. But, if followed up by an act of Congress, that act might be liable to be viewed as a measure of intimidation. The French Government and People will look to our acts and not to our professions, and Congress itself would do the same, were the present relations of France and the U. States inverted. &c. But should the inquiry be made, if France persist in refusing to execute the Treaty, what shall then be done? the Report says, the Committee will not anticipate such a result. They look at things as they now exist, and will not attempt to anticipate the impendable future. This Nation has shown when less powerful in numbers and resources that at present, that it knows how to vindicate its rights, when a resort to measures of redress is expedient and proper. When necessary, we shall not shrink from what duty may again demand of us. Whenever the occasion may arise, it cannot be

doubted that our united councils, will triumphantly maintain the rights, the honor, and the interests of the country by all the means within their power. As things now are, however, the Report concludes by saying that the Committee think it expedient to leave Congress unfettered and free to act according to circumstances as they may hereafter occur. Appended to the Report is a resolution embodying this conclusion of the Committee; which has been made the order of the day in the Senate for Tuesday next.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser. The Holy City.

Letter from an officer in the U. S. Navy, to his friend in the City of Washington.

U. S. Schooner Shark, Mahon, 22d October, 1834.

Before our departure from Cairo, we revisited Cheops, and examined the Sphinx in its neighbourhood. This monument, you are aware represents the colossal bust or rather the head and neck of a female, to which tradition attaches the body of a lion couchant; but of this fact we have no satisfactory evidence, and the truth lies so deeply buried in the sand, that conjecture must long continue to supply the place of it. This extraordinary relic is about sixty feet in height, somewhat dilapidated, and supposed to be coeval with the most ancient of the pyramids.

I regret exceedingly that we were unable to explore the interior of Cheops, as I understand it is subdivided into numerous highly finished apartments, embellished with the richest variety of marble, and some curious specimens of the rude sculpture of the times. Among the latter, the elliges of its royal founder, and his architect, are the most conspicuous.

After a hasty re survey of the Citadel, the cemeteries, and the magnificent environs of the city, we embarked on the 4th of August for Alexandria, where we arrived in

equally delighted with the novelty of our tour, and the generous hospitality of the high authorities of the empire. A repetition of visits of this nature cannot fail to impress the Pasha with the power & enterprise of the U. States, and finally promote the most amicable relations between the two countries.

On the 10th, we sailed from Alexandria for the coast of Syria, and landed at Jaffa, or Joppa, on the 13th of August. This ancient city, once the principal seaport of Judea, dates its origin almost as far back as the erection of the Tower of Babel. At all events, it is said to have been built two or three centuries after the Deluge. Under an efficient government, its harbor would be cleared of the accumulated sand, which renders it inaccessible by barrier vessels; and Jaffa might again become the active commercial emporium of the upper Mediterranean.

As Jerusalem had been recently captured and pillaged by the Bedouins, who are a wandering indolent race, bound by no social or political ties, and ever ready for mischief, the Commodore deemed it prudent to procure the escort of a guard before we set out for the sacred capital of ancient Judea.—Mounted on horses and mules, we passed through a highly cultivated and fertile country, and reached Ramat, the ancient Arimahea, at an early hour in the evening, where we lodged the first night. This town is pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation, about twelve miles from the Holy City, and is only remarkable for its ruins, and, as some writers say the tomb of St. George, the patron saint of the English crusaders. In the morning we took leave of our holy entertainers at the Latin Convent, and after a perilous and fatiguing ride over the summits and through the gorges of the mountains, we arrived under the lofty walls of Jerusalem as the bright, full moon was wheeling over the surrounding hills.

With as little delay as possible, the gates were thrown open to us, and our numerous cavalcade was forthwith conducted to the Green Convent.

Animated by an enthusiasm which the holy relics of the ground on which I stood were so eminently calculated to inspire, you may possibly conceive my emotions, but it is vain for me to attempt to impart them on paper. Not an object

*The Senate Committee of Foreign Relation consists of Mr. Clay Chairman; Messrs. King of Georgia, Mahan, Sprague and Tallmadge.



the enlarged boundaries of the city, but calls up in the mind the memorable events of the Christian era, and invests the fallen daughter of Zion, though now desolate and dark, with an interest far transcending all the cities of the East.

Jerusalem is situated in a mountainous region and rests on a substratum of soft white free stone, but partially covered with red earth. It is supposed to have been founded by the high priest Melchizedek about 2,000 years before the birth of Christ. He gave it the name of Salem the Peace, a name ill assorted with its destiny. It has been the victim of a thousand sieges and revolutions and her rocks and barren hills are still red with Christian blood. Its first conquerors, the Jebusites conferred upon it the name of Jerusalem, which it has retained ever since. The original Temple was destroyed in the year of the world 3513 or 500 years B. C., and about forty years after the crucifixion it was plundered and again overthrown by the Pagans. Although Constantine and his pious mother, once rescued it from idolatry and desolation, the city has since passed through various calamities, and changes of government, and is finally humbled beneath the undisputed power of the Turk. The walls, which probably at an early period extended northward much beyond their present limits, now embrace on the east, west, and south, many of the interesting objects of sacred history, which were formerly without them.

Immediately after our morning meal we repaired to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, an immense structure, erected in the early part of the fourth century by Helena, mother of Constantine. It covers the summit of Mount Cavalry, and encloses, and sanctifies the places of the Saviour's sufferings and degradation. The building has been more or less injured by time and revolutions; but now is in very good repair. Rich donations from Christian princes and devotees, every where embellish it; but the Turks have control over all here, and, until very recently, exacted a tribute from visitors and pilgrims to the Christian shrine. They however generally respect the motives that prompt to pilgrimages, and must acknowledge, that, for Turks, they treated us with marked civility.

Among other sects, two or three Catholic Priests perform service in this church, which is opened at stated periods for the exercises of devotion, under the various religious rituals of its several possessors. Here the unbloody sacrifice of the mass is celebrated on the very spot, consecrated by the bloody sacrifice of which it is commemorative. You may well imagine that on entering this Holy edifice, my feelings must have been powerfully affected. I was indeed overwhelmed with the awful sublimity of the place. There at the entrance of the vestibule was the stone on which the dead body of Christ had been placed for an innumerable after the crucifixion. Here the place of the passion; there the aperture in the rock in which the cross was set, now enriched by a massive plate of silver, embossed with allegorical illustrations of his death. Here we beheld "where the ark was rent," and there the Holy Sepulchre. This splendid Mausoleum stands in the centre of a rotunda, whose dome is crowned by a radiant cupola. It is superbly covered with damask hangings richly embroidered with gold. It faces the east, and immediately in front a small chapel has been erected to commemorate the spot where the angel is supposed to have appeared to the two Marys. In advance of this is the vault where the Redeemer is said to have been temporarily interred. It is six feet square and eight feet high, entirely lined with marble, and hung with azure silk. Flowers bedewed with rose water, are strewed around the apartment, and over the slab, where the body lay, are suspended forty or fifty ever burning lamps, wrought of gold and silver of the finest workmanship. These are the gifts of distinguished individuals of the various sects of the Christian church.

In the aisle north of the sepulchre is the place where Christ is supposed to have appeared to Magdalen, the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, the place where he was tortured with the crown of thorns, and the pillar to which he was bound, while being scourged in the Court of the Judgment Hall. The mound on which the Cross was planted, retains its original elevation, the surface having been sufficiently graded to admit of a smooth marble

pavement. It is eighteen feet above the level of the floor, & is approached by a flight of twenty one steps; over the altar, in front, are thirteen lamps, which are constantly burning. While we were there, crowds of votaries, of different sects, thronged the various altars of the church, in the performance of their several devotions. In passing the *via dolorosa* towards the Mount of Olives, the Monks pointed out to us the Dungeon in which our Saviour had been imprisoned, and the Hall where Pilate presided in the Judgment Seat. The ruins of the house of the Roman Governor now constitute a portion of a Turkish Seraglio.

From the top of the Mount of Olives, the supposed place of the ascension, we had an extensive view of the Dead Sea, the river Jordan, and the country beyond. Immediately at our feet lay Jerusalem, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Sepulchre of the Virgin Mary, the brook Kedron, and the pools of Bethesda and Siloam in the valley of Jehosaphat. The brook Kedron and the pool of Bethesda are nearly dry; but the pool of Siloam affords abundance of excellent water, which supplies the city and the suburbs. Here, as in Grand Cairo, Alexandria, and all Egypt and Syria, water is carried in goat skins on the backs of porters, or asses; and in larger skins on camels, which when filled, resume the shape of the animals from which they may have been taken.

The tomb of the Virgin is a magnificent vault spacious and tastefully ornamented, and preserved with the utmost care. The Garden of Gethsemane is not only remarkable for the agony of Christ and the treachery of Judas, but is at this day distinguished for eight lofty olive trees, which, it is said, were flourishing at the birth of our Saviour: the Fathers have a record of their existence, A. D. 800, and some of them believe they were living at the period of the advent.

A splendid Mosque now occupies the site of the Temple. No Christian foot can enter there in safety. The rash intruder must either resign his life, or abjure his religion.

A short distance on the right of the Mount of Olives is a smaller eminence, where it is supposed the Angel addressed the Apostles. A small chapel is erected on the summit. On the south side of the city is a deep valley or ravine, called Hinnom, or Hinnom—probably the valley of the son of Hinnom, spoken of in Holy Writ—where the ofal of the town was cast and consumed by a constant fire; hence, in the opinion of many, the derivation of the word Hell.

The Olive tree every where abounds in this country; among the rocks and on the side of the Mount of Olives, they flourish luxuriantly. The valley of Jehosaphat is covered with them, and they add to the solemn seclusion of the tombs of Jehosaphat, Absalom, and Zachariah. These mausoleums are cut on the face of a solid rock, and appear to have had no entrances; at least two of them are constructed thus.

Bethlehem is built on a hill of a very uneven surface, and contains a population of 1500 or 2000. The stable or birth place of Christ, is of the construction of modern stables, containing stalls, &c., and one is pointed out by the Monks as that in which he was born. It is cut out of the soft rock of the country after the fashion of the stables generally, and is not otherwise remarkable in its appearance, excepting the small embellishments with which it is surrounded. An extensive church and convent cover the place, and the stall is decorated with the sumptuous trappings of devotion. At the convent we were entertained with great kindness. Thirty eight of us partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by the venerable Fathers, who all, save the superior, waited upon us with every attention during the repast. The Pasha and his son had recently been there; and as we were informed, had frequently shared their hospitality, it is said, moreover, that he is indifferent about the Mahomedan faith.

In these countries where inns are unknown, convents supply their places; or rather continue to be used for one of the principal purposes of the establishment—the catering of the way faring man, and especially the penniless stranger. The revolt in the city of Jerusalem, which had but a few weeks before our arrival, been subdued, caused several thousands of the citizens to retreat for refuge into the principal Franciscan convent. So great a crowd produced the plague in the establishment, which kept it under quarantine during the three days

we tarried in the town. We therefore had to put up with inferior accommodations at the Greek convent; but, becoming in us to complain at trifling inconveniences—and so we thanked the Monks for their courtesy, and wended our way to the ship again.

Case of Robert Potter.
The notorious Robert Potter has been expelled from the North Carolina House of Commons, but not for mayhem. The Raleigh Register says:

On Friday last, the House of Commons by a vote of 62 to 52 expelled Robert Potter one of its members from his seat in the Legislature. It appears from the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the facts, that Potter lost a considerable sum of money at Cards, and then snatched the same [lying at the time on the table between the parties] and made off with it; after drawing weapons to intimidate his adversary, and thereby make good his retreat.

A student of medicine who had repaired to Philadelphia this winter for the benefit of the lectures, and who unfortunately became involved in a fray which took place in that city, some weeks ago, was brought before the Mayor's Court last week to receive sentence for the assault and battery which he had committed on two of the police officers. A separate sentence was delivered in each case, the sum of both of which was a fine of ten dollars and ten months imprisonment.

Valuable Invention.
We observed a few days ago a number of gentlemen examining a Cannon Lock, just invented by our fellow townsman, Mr. Robert Beale, which all concurred in considering the most perfect that has yet been contrived. It is a percussion lock of great power, and while it is very simple and not easy to be deranged, it is believed to combine the requisites which have been so long sought for, and which the Government has expended much money in endeavoring to obtain.—*Nat. Int.*

The venerable Moses Brown, of Providence, now in his 89th year, states in a note to the editor of the *Providence Journal*, that the cold experienced on the 15th inst. was greater than had been felt for the last thirty years, during which period he has been a regular observer of the weather. On that day, his thermometer stood at 15 degrees below zero. The lowest point to which the mercury had sunk, during any winter since 1805, was 11 degrees below zero.

The following sentence from Dr. Lieber's interesting chapter on American woman, contains an opinion which, if correct, it is well to make generally known, and the correctness of which it is important to ascertain: "That unhappy marriages seem to be comparatively rare in America may be partly owing to the great patience of an American husband, which again is referrible to the greater want of excitability, but it is undoubtedly owing also, and probably in a greater degree, to the temper of the woman."

The most intense cold, during the late spell, appears to have been felt at Framingham, in New Hampshire. A letter from that town, published in a Salem paper says:

"The most severely cold weather ever known in this place and of course any where on the continent, was experienced on Sunday morning, the 4th inst. Our thermometers are graduated only to 40, but the mercury fell below that, and did not rise to 40 again till 8 o'clock."

Extraordinary Legislation.
We learn from the Detroit Courier, that the bill before the Legislative Council of Michigan, to enable the people of that Territory to form a constitution and State Government, contains a section which extends the right of voting to all free white male inhabitants of said Territory above the age of 21 years, who shall reside therein on the first Saturday, after the first Monday in April 1835. Foreigners, whether they have renounced allegiance to foreign powers or not, are thus placed on a par with native Americans. This is extending the elective franchise with a vengeance.

Yesterday our harbor presented an unviewed spectacle. During, or just after divine service in the afternoon, we should think there were not less than 4 or 5000 people upon the ice, scattered about in different directions, all in sight at one time. In a South East

direction nearly a mile from the city, & directly in a line with the Fort, there were a number of tents erected a *la militaire*, where whiskey and long knives were dispensed in great profusion, against the law, in such case made and provided. A little to the North ward of the Fort there is quite a fleet of vessels frozen in, and we understand an effort will be made this day to cut a passage to the open sea, which, as the ice is now getting soft, we should think might be accomplished without any great difficulty.

Boston Gaz.

Matthias the Propet.
The Grand Jury of Westchester, after a laborious examination of the case of this designing individual, have brought a true bill of indictment against him for the murder of Elijah Pearson in August last. The indictment contains five counts. Matthias was yesterday brought into Court at White Plains, and the indictment read against him. Through his counsel he put in a plea of not guilty. The District Attorney in consequence of the absence of material witnesses, moved a postponement of the trial until next term of Oyer and Terminer, which was done, though opposed by the Prisoner's counsel. It is said the prisoner listened to the reading of the indictment with an expression of intense curiosity his stern features sometimes relaxing into a contemptuous smile whenever the phrase occurred of his being instigated by the Devil, and also during the reading of the second count, wherein he is charged with having administered a metallic substance unknown to the jury. He was, however, evidently better pleased with the language of the counsel in his defence, than with the recital of the heavy charges against him by his accuser.—*N. Y. Star.*

REMARKABLE.

The packet South America, on her last arrival at New York, brought the Liverpool Times containing the following:

Currents of the Atlantic Ocean.
On Tuesday last a bottle containing the following notice, was picked up on the Lancashire coast, near Southport.—"Thrown overboard from the packet ship South America, by the passengers, March, 1833, in the Gulf Stream, off Cape Cod, lat. 40 30, long 68 W. The finder is earnestly requested to publish this in the nearest newspaper to which it may be found, to show the currents of the ocean, and oblige the passengers, as well as confer a benefit on science." It cannot but be regarded as a singular circumstance, that this bottle, thrown into the Gulf Stream, off the United States of America, should have floated to within a few miles of the port in Europe from which the South America sailed, supposing her to have been on her outward passage, or to which she was sailing, supposing her to have been bound to Liverpool. A gale from the north, or a slight temporary change in the current, would have brought it into the Mersey, to the Captain of the South America, who probably saw it launched off Cape Cod.

Phrenological Bumps.

Jack Downing has thought it worth while to 'try the experiment' of having his head examined by a Phrenologist. In his last Gazette he says, "I felt queer enough, when I found out my head was so much like the General's but still I thought likely enough, he would find some difference, as I and the General don't exactly agree on all points lately."

Some other examination took place, when, says the Major, I asked him if he thought I should have a kitchen Cabinet, when I got to be President. At that, he put his fingers along down a little above the cheek bones, pretty near the temples and says he, no Major, you will never be troubled much with Kitchen matters.

Then he ran his fingers along over my eyebrows, and rubbed so hard it seemed as if I could see stars. And says he Major no wonder you can't spell any better, and I don't think you can make much of a speech, but you can write good letters for all that—Yes, says I, and protests and proclamations, and all such things, I guess.

He ran his hand over my forehead again, and says he, Major you have a keen back of looking into things, there's casually as round as an apple. Then he slipped his hand along back a little to the edge of my hair, and says he, major, I don't think you can write poetry. Never mind that says I, and Darkness can write as slick poetry as any there is going now days, and he'll write for me any time.

At last says he, major you are an honest man, and will always tell the truth, let what will stand in the way—And here we finished the examination, & I bid him goodnight.

Adrian Kupper's

We have recently heard of several canning acts of villainy practised in Baltimore upon some of our farmers, by the light-fingered gentry. A case has come to our knowledge which we have been requested to publish so as to place others upon their guard. A son of Mr. Frederick Baughman, of this neighborhood, took a load of flour to Baltimore, during the last week. After he had disposed of his produce and pocketed the cash, he was solicited by a well-dressed man to take a load of merchandise for him to the town of Manchester. A part of the freight was taken in at one store, they then passed into the next street to another store, where the individual had purchased more goods.—After showing the additional quantity of merchandise, the rogue stated that he would procure a dray and have them removed to where the wagon stood—but before he done so, requested Mr. B. to loan him a sum of money, which he promised to return in a few minutes. On receiving the money he departed, and has not been heard of since. The merchandise having been purchased on credit, was retained by the merchants who sold it, and Mr. B. had to pocket his dear-bought experience.—*Westminster (Maryland) Carr.*

Scientific principles of Transplanting.

The removing of growing plants from one part of the garden to another is done for various reasons and the science of transplanting will consequently depend on the intention of the gardener in the operation. The principal facts to be recollected are, that every plant takes its food by the tips of the root fibres, and that the sap thence carried up into the leaves has much of its water and oxygen carried off by exposure to light, particularly to sunshine. It follows that if part or all of the tips of the root fibres be broken off or bruised, the plant will be kept hungry or starved, just as an animal would be with its mouth much injured or blocked up, while if a plant in such a state is placed in the sunshine, the water and oxygen carried off thereby, will very soon cause it to flag, wither, and die.—*Reunio.*

[From the Ohio Farmer].
WHITE WASH.

As the citizens of our village have much to their credit, turned their attention to painting and white washing the outside of their buildings, we insert the following in hopes something may be drawn from it to their advantage on the score of utility and economy.

Incombustible Wash and Stucco
White Wash.

The basis for both is lime; which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or piggion, and covered, to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form through a fine sieve, to obtain the flower of the lime. It must be put on with a painter's brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and coasting for back, tile, stone work and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance. The proportions in each recipe are five gallons.—Slack your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean, then add to the five gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three fourths of a pound of potash, the last to be gradually added; four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added—any coloring matter may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when his may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, prevent moss from growing, render them incombustible and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant Stucco White Wash for buildings, inside and out. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime—slack the same as before—add one fourth of a pound of whitening or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, starch of jelly, and one pound clean glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than plaster of paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, say from fifty to one hundred. It is superior, no thing equal. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.



THE BORDERER.

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, January 27, 1835.

Our Relations with France.

We have often regretted, that the size of our paper does not permit us to publish those lengthy and important reports, which emanate from the Capitol of our Country; but upon no occasion, have we submitted to this inconvenience, with greater reluctance, than we do at present, as on account of it, we are compelled to exclude from our columns, the elaborate and masterly report, submitted on the 7th instant to the Senate of the United States by Mr. CLAY, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CLAY has never been a favorite of ours, we frankly acknowledge, that we have looked with an eye of prejudice and distrust upon almost every act of this eminent Statesman. At the same time we make this acknowledgment, we trust, that we are ever ready "to render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's." The report adverted to, is a document of the highest order. The force, the eloquence, the consummate skill, which characterize it, evince a knowledge of the subject, commensurate with its vital importance, and we do not hesitate to declare, that any man who will give it a cool, calm, and dispassionate perusal, will respond to the sentiments, we have expressed.

The committee, fully and satisfactorily demonstrate, not only the futility, but the impolicy of the course suggested by the Executive, and they declare, that after a full, mature, and candid investigation of the subject, they could arrive at no other conclusion, than that the King of France, and also, his government, were solicitous to obtain from the Chamber of Deputies, the necessary appropriation, and that the Executive of this Country, were repeatedly and fully apprized by France, of the opposition it would receive in the Chambers; and of the expediency of exercising a liberal degree of forbearance.

With these facts before us, can we, ought we, as a nation to sound the tocsin of war? We trust not, we cannot believe that the people are willing (under the present aspect of affairs) to be driven into a war with our ancient ally; nor do we believe, that at the present conjuncture, there is the least necessity for it. Surely, no man will say, that the delay on the part of France, to execute the Treaty, has inflicted so serious a stigma upon our national honor, that an appeal to arms, and the blood of the countrymen of the illustrious and good La Fayette, (who, in the dark and fearful days of '76, with his Spartan band of heroes, actuated by feelings, worthy the best days of Roman or Grecian history, fought the battles of our Country—whose blood was poured out at the shrine of liberty; and who so eminently and triumphantly assisted our forefathers, in the achievement of the invaluable civil and religious liberty we now enjoy,) should be deemed requisite to obliterate the stain.—Not the American people would not ask so great a sacrifice; nor are the events, which have heretofore transpired, of such a character, as to justify the hostile attitude assumed by the Executive in relation to this subject.

We are indebted to the editors of the National Intelligencer, for the synopsis of the Report, which can be found on the first page of this paper. We conclude our remarks, with the resolution, which closes the

report. "Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the U. S. the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers."

Since writing the above, we are truly gratified to learn that on the 14th inst. the Senate took up the report and the resolution accompanying it, which had been made the order for that day. After some discussion upon the subject, Mr. CLAY's resolution was so modified as to read as follows, "Resolved, That it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France." This resolution has UNANIMOUSLY passed the Senate. That body have acted, in regard to this all important subject, with a promptitude which deserves, and doubtless, will receive, that unqualified commendation from the American people, which it unquestionably merits.

The following has been handed to us for insertion:—

We acknowledge to have received in behalf of the Committee for distributing donations from abroad, to the sufferers by the late fire at Snow Hill, the following sums:

From the citizens of Philadelphia.	\$4,500 00
From the citizens of Baltimore.	1,670 00
From the citizens of Lancaster, Pa.	394 98
From the citizens of Smyrna, Del.	72 00
From the M. E. Church in Wilmington, Del.	31 33
From the Methodist E. Church, in Elkton, Md.	30 00
From the Hon. Isaac McKim,	50 00
From Jas. W. Williams, Esq. Harford county, Md.	10 00
From Dr. Thomson Holmes, Accomack county, Va. to be distributed to the members of the Committee, in cash and provision	20 00
From Hon. H. P. C. Wilson, Senate of Md.	10 00
From the citizens of Vienna, Dorchester County, Md.	40 00
From Jas. M. Fooks, Worcester county, Md.	11 25
Total,	\$6,859 56

JOHN S. MARTIN,
IRVING SPENCE.
Snow-hill, Jan. 22, 1835.

Snow-Hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:—Your very polite and respectful communication of the 23d instant, by the hands of Mr. Francis Meade, covering two hundred and sixteen Dollars, contributed by the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, to the relief of the indigent sufferers of this place, by the late destructive fire, has been received:—and gentlemen, we cannot but give expression to our feelings, on this occasion, for the benevolent feeling, and liberality manifested by such contribution.—May we not say that Salisbury has acted nobly?—that she has set an example, worthy of imitation? "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

Having honored us with your confidence, in designating us your committee, for the distribution of your funds, we assure you, that the views and wishes of the contributors shall be complied with, and carried out as nearly as possible.

We beg you gentlemen, to accept, individually, for yourselves, and those you represent, assurances of our most respectful regard.

We remain very respectfully,
your obedient servants,
JOHN C. HANDY,
LEMOUEL P. SPENCE,
JOSEPH HUTCHESON.

To
HENRY WHITE,
ELIJAH C. JOHNSON,
LEVIN C. IRVING, Esquires,
Salisbury, Md.
Committee.

JUDGE DOVALL it appears has resigned his seat in the Supreme Court, and Mr. Taney has been nominated to fill his place.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills of the Bank of Pennsylvania are said to be in circulation in Philadelphia.

The present House of Representatives of Massachusetts is composed of six hundred and three members.

MD. LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, January 13, 1835.

Mr. Cushing presented a petition of sundry citizens of the city of Baltimore, praying the abolition of the Lottery system in this State.

Which was read and referred to the committee on Lotteries.

Mr. Wells obtained leave to bring in a bill, "entitled, an act to regulate the manner of taking special bail, in the several county courts of this state."

Ordered, That Messrs. Wells, Brengle and Merrick, report the same.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, an act relating to guardians and wards, reported the same without amendment.

The said bill was then read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported a bill, entitled, an act to authorize any one judge of the several orphan's courts of this state, to hold court for the transaction of business.

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

On motion of Mr. Wharton,

Ordered, That the committee on education be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the several acts of the Legislature in relation to the Deaf and Dumb, so as to require the Levy courts or commissioners to report to the Governor the number of all the deaf and dumb within the limits of their respective counties or cities, between the ages of 9 and 21 years, designating those who are indigent and those who are not—and also of authorizing the governor to fill the number allowed by law with those who are not indigent, when a sufficient number of applicants are not made for those who are indigent.

On motion of Mr. Wharton,

Ordered, That a select committee of five be appointed by the chair, to inquire into the expediency of establishing within the limits of this state a deaf and dumb asylum, and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

The house then adjourned to tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1835.

The house met. Present the same members as yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Hearn obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled an act to authorize the levy court of Worcester county, to furnish a ferry boat at Pollitt's ferry in Worcester and Somerset counties.

On motion of Mr. Pratt

Ordered, That the committee on the colored population be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law regulating the appropriation to the Colonization Society, as to make it obligatory upon the managers to expend the annual appropriation of \$20,000, on the part of this state, who were free antecedent to the passage of the law granting said appropriation.

Mr. Carter reported a bill, entitled, an act relating to free negroes and slaves, passed at December session, 1833, ch 87.

On motion of Mr. Hughes,

Ordered, That the committee on pensions by county assessment, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing the levy court and commissioners of the several counties of this state, to place upon the pension list of their respective counties, such persons as they may consider proper objects of charity.

Mr. Williams submitted the following resolutions.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that any act of the Congress of the United States, giving the public lands to the several States in which they are situated, or diminishing the minimum price at which they are now sold, would seriously effect the prosperity of the old States, and do injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the Union.

2. Resolved further, as the sentiments of this General Assembly, that as the extinguishment of the public debt, the object for which the cession of those public lands was made by the States to which they originally belonged, having been accomplished, such a distribution of the sales or proceeds of the public lands ought to be made among the several States of these U. States, as shall be proportioned to their federal population.

3. Resolved, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be and they are hereby requested to use their

best endeavors to procure the passage of such a law as may meet the views and wishes hereby expressed.

4. Resolved that the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause to be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of these resolutions.

Which were read:

And, on motion of Mr. Merrick, referred to the special committee appointed on that subject.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 15, 1835.

The House met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Brengle presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying the passage of a law, for the formation of a new county out of portions of the territory of Baltimore and Frederick counties, under the name of Carroll county.

Which was read,

Mr. Brengle moved that said petition be referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs Brengle, Dorsey, Larrimore, Burchenal, Pratt, Wyse and Hood,

Mr. Ely moved to lay said petition on the table,

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was put on referring it to the select committee above named.

Determined in the negative,

Mr. Ely then moved that said petition be referred to a select committee of seven to be appointed by the chair.

Resolved in the affirmative.

In pursuance whereof the Speaker appointed Messrs. Brengle, Ely, Burchenal, Jones of Somerset, Annan, Hood and Wyse, the committee.

On motion of Mr. Moores.

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the High Court of Chancery, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Iglehart,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, enquire into the expediency of passing a law requiring the auditor in Chancery to give notice to all persons who may have suspended claims, and their objections thereto.

On motion of Mr. Ricard,

Ordered, That the committee on the colored population be instructed, to enquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed at December session 1831 chapter 281, entitled "an Act relating to the people of colour in this state."

Mr. Merrick submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the several reports of Brigadier General Ridgely, in relation to the operations and expenses of the militia called into service during the past summer, to suppress the riots on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, communicated to this house by the Executive department, be printed for the use of the members of the Legislature, which was read.

Mr. Burchenal moved to refer, said order to the committee on claims.

Determined in the negative.

The said order was then read the second time and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Moores.

Ordered, that the committee on ways and means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, imposing an annual tax in proportion to the amount of capital, on all companies hereafter incorporated in this state.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill, entitled, an act to alter the mode of compensating clerks of the County Courts and the Register of Wills, in the several counties of this state.

The bill from the Senate, entitled, an act, relating to guardians and wards, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Jones, of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, an act to authorize any one judge of the several Orphan's Courts of this State, to hold court for the transaction of business, was taken up for consideration.

When, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the report and resolutions, submitted by Mr. Merrick chairman of the special committee, in relation to the southern and western boarders of this state. After some time spent thereon,

On motion

The house adjourned, until tomorrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Monday Jan. 19, 1835.

The Speaker laid before the house a petition of sundry inhabitants of

Worcester and Somerset counties, praying the passage of an act appropriating a sum of money for the purpose of opening the mouth of Dividing Creek, up the said Creek, so far as mill called Spence's Mill, for the passing of flat bottom boats, &c.

Mr. Williams obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to provide for the building of a Court House, in Worcester county.

Ordered, That Messrs. Williams, Bevens and Hearn, report the same.

On motion of Mr. Toackie,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the second section of the act of December session 1825, chapter 114, entitled, an additional supplement to the Act, entitled, an act directing the manner of issuing out attachments in this province and limiting the extent of them.

MARRIED on Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Cornelius H. Mustard, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Knock, both of this place.

On the same evening by the Rev. C. H. Mustard, Capt. John D. Fields, to Miss Elizabeth Ann McMaster, both of Accomack County, Va.

TIN MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. STUART.

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Snow-hill, and the public generally, that he has opened his

MANUFACTORY.

at the house a few doors below Mr. James G. Messick's coach establishment, and near the public wharf, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with promptness, neatness, and durability. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Pewter, Lead, Copper, Brass, Rags and Feathers, will be received in exchange, for all work done.

January 27, 1835.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretoford existing between the subscribers, under the firm of MILBY and WAPLES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The concern will hereafter be conducted by William P. Milby, one of the late firm. The books and notes of the late firm will be settled by Joseph Waples, who requests all persons to come forward and settle their respective accounts forthwith.

Wm. P. MILBY.
JOSEPH WAPLES.

Snow-hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

The subscriber presents his acknowledgments to his many friends and customers, for the patronage extended to the late firm, and informs them, that he will continue the business as heretofore, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by Martin, Duffield and Cluff, where he hopes by renewed attention to business, to merit a continuance of favour.

Wm. P. MILBY.
Snow-hill, Jan. 26, 1835.

Public Sale.

I WILL sell in the town of Snow-Hill, on Friday the day of February next on the premises, between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M., my two lots situated in said town, whereon stood the shop adjoining the store of Messrs. George & Sewel Jenkins, occupied as a Hat Manufactory, and the other, whereon stood the store house occupied by Mr. Thomas E. Brittingham. Terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM BISHOP.

January 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth D. Williams, has left my bed and board, without cause, I hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on any account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which she may hereafter contract.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 27 1835.

NOTICE.

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

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Jan. 27 1835.

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

ON application of Sarah A. Rowley, Administratrix of Daniel Rowley, 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 lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of January, 1835.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Worcester County have obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Rowley, 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 12th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

SARAH A. ROWLEY, Administratrix of Daniel Rowley, deceased.
January 20, 1835.

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

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

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of January, 1835.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Worcester County have obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levi Stevens, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 13th of January 1835.

WILLIAM STEVENS, & DAVID STEVENS, executors of Levi Stevens, deceased.
January 20, 1835.

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

ON application of Sally Richardson, Administratrix of Benj. T. Richardson, 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 lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty five.

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 Benj. T. Richardson, 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 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January 1835.

SALLY RICHARDSON, Administratrix of B. T. Richardson, deceased.
January 20, 1835.

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

ON application of James Dirickson, Administrator (with a copy of the will annexed) of Josiah Cropper, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of January 1835.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters of Administration (with a copy of the will annexed) on the personal estate of Josiah Cropper, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January 1835.

JAMES DIRICKSON, Administrator, with a copy of the will annexed of Josiah Cropper, deceased.
January 20, 1835.

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

ON application of Littleton Dryden, Administrator (with a copy of the will annexed) of Hambleton Bayley, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the Notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of January, 1835.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County have obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Md. letters of Administration (with a copy of the will annexed) on the personal estate of Hambleton Bayley, 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 22nd day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January 1835.

LITTLETON DRYDEN, Administrator (with a copy of the will annexed,) of Hambleton Bayley, deceased.
January 20, 1835.

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

ON application of John T. Taylor, Administrator of James R. Ware, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the Notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of January, 1835.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of James R. Ware, 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 10th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January 1835.

JOHN T. TAYLOR, Administrator of James R. Ware, deceased.
January 20, 1835.

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

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

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of January, 1835.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County have obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Walton Gray, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January 1835.

THOMAS MOORE, Administrator of Walton Gray, deceased.
January 20, 1835.

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

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

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully done, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of January, 1835.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County have obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Moore, 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 10th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January 1835.

THOMAS TIMMONS, Administrator of Matthew Moore, deceased.
January 20, 1835.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned, a petitioner for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors and the several supplements thereto, are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester County Court, on the first Tuesday in the next May Term, to make objections if any they have why he should not be finally discharged.

SOLOMAN TOWNSEND.
December 30, 1834.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this Office.

GORDON M. HANDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE where Col. E. K. Wilson, lately deceased, formerly occupied, opposite the store of Messrs. George and Sewell Jenkins.
November 11, 1834.

Great National Work.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honourable to its title and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of 2 dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court St. Boston.

Great Literary Enterprise.
Prospectus of a new Volume OF
WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered, this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effective. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Bells Bellers, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information and by the perusal of which, a person however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the Library had in view were fully detailed in the prospectus, the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extract from the original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the object he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with

literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the libraries whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured so soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union, in from fifteen to 25 days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the "Maverly" novels for example, the "Chronicles of the Caucasus" occupy 2 volumes; which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in 5 numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of the new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars.

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

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing their "Select Circulating Library" into the domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, in literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequence, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books—These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and convenience which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Bosc's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty two numbers of 16 pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, all have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00 by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE.
No. 207, Chestnut street, between 2nd and 3rd Sts. Philadelphia, Nov. 1834.