was declared—and Charles Brandon stood forth, a murderer!

Brandon had played once—twice—his funds were exhausted—thrice—his sister was beggared. How dreadfully did he retrieve his fortunes. Temptation met him; and for the paltry sum of a few thousands he became a murderer! As the word "guilty" fell from the foreman's lips a slight confusion stayed for an instant the melancholy proceedings of an august court, and, quick as thought, Caroline Brandon was at the side of her brother. Whatever might have been in the soul of Brandon, he had not shrunk before the crowd, but the sight of his sister at such an hour as this, was like a dagger to his heart; his lip quivered, and a tear trembled on his eyelid; for there she stood pale and motionless. Her eye first rested on him, then turned imploringly on his judges, till suddenly starting like one in the bewilderment of a dream, she exclaimed,—

"Charles, let us fly this horrid place."—But soon the dark reality seemed again to come over her, and like a bird "stricken in its upward flight," she bowed her head in silence, and covering her face with her hands, knelt at his side. The formal question dictated by law was put upon the prisoner. He deigned them no reply, but proudly raising himself, the haughty flash of his eye seemed to dare the utmost shafts of fate. Sentence accordingly passed, and Brandon was conducted, a convicted murderer, back to his gloomy cell.

Caroline had imbibed the sentiments of her brother, and was herself a wanderer from her God. Yet successfully did the Christian minister show her, in this dispensation, the overruling hand of an all-wise Providence, and with tears besought the prodigal's return. She groaned, and wept, for sorely was she stiken.

"Pray for me," she sobbed. He did pray for her, and that prayer, so deep, so fervent, ascended like incense before the throne of God, and descended like balm upon her wounded spirit.

'T was a black day, but the warrings of the elements sounded gratefully upon the ear of Brandon, for it accorded well with the storm that was raging in his soul, and as he gazed upon the fatal drug, still in his possession, he smiled bitterly and triumphantly at the idea that his life was yet in his own power, and a moment's brightness passed along his brow. Then thought chased thought—could he again look upon the death-like countenance of his sister—must the last tie that bound her to earth be broken? And remorse for the wreck he had made, worked madness in his brain. The sheriff had visited the various cells under his charge and returned to his room absorbed in deep meditation. The dreadful duty yet devolving on him, weighing down his whole soul. It was a duty, the thought of which filled him with agony, and tears, scalding tears, flowed powerfully down his manly cheek. A rap echoed from his door and Caroline Brandon, accompanied by a priest, stood before him. He paused as in the presence of a superior spirit—well he knew her errand. She had come to bid adieu to all that was dear to her on earth.—Charles was last of her race, but the deadly Siroc of guilt had breathed upon him, and they must part. As she thus stood, the light that beamed from her dark eye, her calm manner, and her firm tone, all testified that the bitterness of parting was past, and the unconquered spirit

"Rising o'er the load
That crushed till then, looked forth from its abode,
And o'er the storms and passions of the earth,
Shed the deep of its immortal birth."

The door turned hastily on its hinges, but she heeded it not, and with a hasty step, she soon reached the cell of her brother.—He was lying on a bed in one corner of the room, his face buried in his pillow. She gently raised his pillow,—lest she should too suddenly break his slumbers. His ghastly features startled her, and placing her hand upon his forehead, she shrieked! she fainted! Her brother was dead—yes, Charles Brandon was dead. And there, the haughty being who had trampled alike on the laws of God and man, lay, a thing of naught!

Months have rolled away. The tolling of the bell announced that a spirit has gone from the earth. The priests stands at the head of the grave. Strangers surround the bier. The solemn rites are finished, and Caroline Brandon sleeps by the side of her ill-fated brother.

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United States, in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the United States officers on that frontier, and applications having been made to the Governors of the adjoining states to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Province; additional information has just been received, that notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States; and notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States, who, by my directions, have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree; that arms and munitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force consisting, in part at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aid:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained and the faith of treaties observed, *I Martin Van Buren*, do most earnestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I do hereby warn them; that any persons who shall compromit the neutrality of this Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their Government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country and of the territory of a neighboring and friendly nation.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth day of January, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-second of the independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.


# CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, 1838.


The Orphans Court of this county will sit on Monday the 15th January.

Gen. SCOTT left on the 7th to take command of 4000 militia to enforce neutrality on our frontiers. The President has decided it must and shall be preserved.

## IN SENATE

FRIDAY, January 5, 1838.

### DISTURBANCE OF THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

*To the Senate and House of Reprentatives of the U. States:*

Recent experience on the Southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring on our Northern frontier, have abundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficient to guard against the hostile invasion from the United States of the territory of friendly and neighboring nations.

The laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the punishment of such offences, after they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found; but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commissions of them even when in possession of ample evidence of an intention on the part of evil disposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to this defect in our legislation. It is apparent, that the Executive ought to be clothed with adequate power effectually to restrain all persons within our jurisdiction from the commission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the peace of the country, and inevitably involve the Government in perplexing controversies with Foreign Powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the laws now in force, and such additional enactments as may be necessary to vest in the Executive full power to prevent injuries being inflicted upon neighbouring nations by the unauthorised and unlawful acts of other persons who may be within our jurisdiction and subject to our control.

In illustration of these views, and to show the importance & necessity of early action on the part of Congress, I submit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshall of the Northern District of New York who has been directed to repair to the frontier, and take all authorised measures to secure the faithful execution of existing laws

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, JAN 5, 1838.

BUFFALO, DEC. 28, 1837.

To his Excellency, M. VAN BUREN:

Sir: This frontier is in a state of commotion. I came to this city on the 22d inst., by direction of the United States Attorney for the northern district of this State, for the purpore of serving process upon individuals suspected of violating the laws of the United States, enacted with a view to maintain our neutrality. I learned, on my arrival, that some 200 or 300 men, mostly from the district of country adjoining this frontier, and from this side of the Niagara. had congregated upon Navy Island, (Canada, ) and were then in arms, with Van Rensselaer, of Albany, at their head as Commander-in Chief. From that time to the present they have received constant accesions of men, munitions of war, provisions, &c., from persons residing within the States.

Their whole force is now about 1,000 strong, and, as is said, are well supplied with arms, &c.

Warrants have been issued in some cases, but no arrests have as yet been effected. This expedition was got up in this city, soon after McKenzie's arrival upon this side of of the river, and the first company that landed upon the Island were organized, partially at least, before they crossed from this side to the island.

From all I can see and learn, I am satisfied that, if the Government deem it their duty to prevent supplies being furnished from this side to the army on the Island, and also the augmentation of their forces from among the citizens of the States, an armed force stationed along upon the line of the Niagara will be absolutely necessary to its acomplishment.

I have just received a communication from Col. McNabb, commanding her Majesty's forces now at Chippewa, in which he strongly urged the public authorities here to prevent supplies being furnished to the army on the Island, at the same time stating that, if this can be effected, the whole affair could be closed without any effusion of blood.

McNabb is about 2,500 strong, and constantly increasing. I replied to him that I should communicate with you immediately, as also with the Governor of this State, and that every thing which could would be done to maintain a strict neutrality.

I learn that persons here are engaged in dislodging one or more steamboats from the ice, and, as is supposed, with a view to aid in the patriotic expedition.

I am, sir, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

N. GARROW.

U. S. Marshal, Northern District, N. York.

The message, &c. having been read, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said he rose to express the satisfaction he felt at this communication. No spectacle in his opinion, could be more unworthy a free people professing to act and to abide by their own Constitution and laws, than that of seeing the nation at peace with a foreign power, and the people taking part in hostilities against the same power. If the laws of the country are not sufficient to prevent the exhibition of such a spectacle, it becomes the duty of Congress (said MR. C.) to pass laws which may be fully adequate to prevent a state of things so much to be deplored. If any citizens of these United States choose to renounce their citizenship and enter into the concerns of foreign states, he (MR. C.) would not dispute their right to do so, but so long as they remain citizens of this country, they ought not to be allowed to take part in a foreign war with which this country has no concern. MR. C. did not intend to express, at this time, any opinion upon the cause of the disturbances in Canada; it might be just—it might be such as was calculated to enlist the sympathies of our citizens—he gave no opinion on that point: but, until the constituted authorities decide, no citizen ought to interfere, or be permitted to interfere, and become a party in hostilities against a Government with which we are at peace.

MR. C. hoped that to whatever committee the message, which had just been read, might be referred, that committee would inquire into this subject, and, while it looked at one side of the question, would not forget to direct its regards to the other also, and would inquire if any portion of the Territory of the United States, or whether any disputed territory had been used by the foreign power in question for the transportation of arms, or munitions of war. It was a matter of indifference to him whether that message was referred to the committee on the Judiciary or to that on Foreign Affairs, he would be satisfied with either.

Mr Calhoun said he had felt great solicitude on this subject, and was anxious that the United States should abstain most rigidly from any interference in this war, and hoped that the laws to prevent any such interference would be rigidly enforced. Let power, if necessary, be given to the Executive. If he has not enough to enable him to put down this interference let him be made stronger Of calamities which could befall this country, he might say father, which could befall the civilized world, a war with Great Britain at this time would be most to be deplored.

Mr C. concluded by moving to refer the message to the Committee on Foregn affairs.

Mr. Norvel of Michigan, expressed his concurrence to what had fallen from Mr. Clay. He felt much solicitude on this question as his constituents were hourly liable, from their proximity to Upper Canada, to be eommitted in the transactions now going on in that region.

Mr. Davis was glad at last that (though late) some notice was taken by the Executive of this important matter. He thought that the Executive ought to have moved earlier in this affair. Perhaps, if similar lawless proceedings had not been encouraged at one extremity of the Union, they would not have been exhibited so soon and so boldly as at this moment on the Northern frontier. He wished that this notice which is now taken of an unlawful collission with a strong and mighty nation had also been taken of an interference equally unjust and lawless with reference to a weaker and less powerful nation.

He wished justice to be done by this country to the weak as well as to the strong, and that a proper sense of what is due to the nations honor and good faith might operate without any other considerations, to lead the Executive to a proper vigilance in maintaining a course of justice from this country to all foreign people. He was glad that at last the Executive had waked up, and he hoped the subject would meet with the attention it deserved.

Mr. Benton made some remarks on the same subject in so low a tone as to be quite inaudible across the hall at the reporters' desk.

*A change came o'er the spirit of t'ieir* DREAMS.—The N. York Loco Focos with Silas Wright at their head, befere the late glorious elections. got up a meeting and procured resolutions to be passed that the Legislature should instruct *Mr* Tallmadge to resign his seat in the United States Senate; it never having occurred to them that they might be in a minority. In conformity to their own principles, they will certainly feel themselves now called upon to resign all claims to dictation for the people.


ATTENTION! SPOTSMEN!!

A HANDSOME red Fox will be turned loose at Buck-town, on Tuesday morning next, (16th inst.) at 10 o'clock,
Jan. 13


IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Seward be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $620:00.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
January 13, 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th, Dec. 1837.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Meredith, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the sixth day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $675:00.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Jan. 13. 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Layton, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper published before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $115:00.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
January 13, 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Charles L. Davis, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper before the 6th day of February next. The report states that the amount of sales to be $900:04.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
January 13 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Whitington Miles, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some paper, before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $206:50.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Jan. 13, 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Handy Robertson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $361:00.

True copy.
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
January 13, 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Andrew S. Gootee, be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some paper, before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $500

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
January 13 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Catharine Hooper Mace and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper, before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1095 00

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Jan. 13 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Moses Lecompte, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $3:990.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
January 13 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Washington Elliot, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper, before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $50.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
January 13, 3w

IN CHANCERY, 27th Dec. 1837.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Francis Gibbon and others be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 6th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper before the 6th day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1 000.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
January 13 3w

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lambdin, Mr. JOHN R. MARTIN, to Miss HARRIET ANN BARNES, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, WILLIAM S. GOSLIN to Miss MARY PATTISON, all of this county.

# CALENDAR

## FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1838.

*Being the 62d of the Independence of the United States.*

| | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. |
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| *January,* | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| *February,* | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| *May,* | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| *December,* | | | | | | | 1 |
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