

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY SANDERSON & CORNMAN.



CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1839.

"Senex"—No. 3, is too caustic—besides, we think he is paying more attention to certain characters than they deserve. For these reasons we think it advisable to suppress the communication which came to hand on Tuesday. We hope our correspondent will, upon second thought, be satisfied with the course we have taken.

Several items of importance will be found on our first page—amongst others an extract from the correspondence between our Minister at London, Mr. STEVENSON, and Lord PALMERSTON, the British Minister, on the subject of the Boundary Question.

Well—the long agony is over, and the public now know who is the editor of the Herald. In view of the position Mr. Crabb occupied some four years ago, and the bitterness with which he denounced the party whose mouth piece he now is, we may well exclaim—"wonderful, the swops and changes!" But, to the point. The new editor sets out with the asseveration to "extend all due courtesy and kindness to his brother editors. We are disposed to meet him on this ground, and if he is sincere in this particular, we promise we shall be equally courteous and respectful—in no case shall we be the aggressor. He has his choice—it is perfectly immaterial to us which course is adopted; although, in all cases, we should prefer moderation and kindness between us and a brother editor, no matter how much we may differ in political faith.

MARTIN G. RUPP, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Shiremanstown, in this county in the room of Daniel Shelly, Esq. removed.

The nomination of THOMAS S. BELL, Esq. for the office of President Judge of the 15th judicial district, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate—so also the nomination of H. H. VAN AMRINGE, Esq., as recorder of the Mayor's court of the city of Pittsburg.

ALJON H. READ.—This gentleman, it appears, has been proscribed by the Federal Senate, and the district to which he was nominated left without a judge for the time being to the great prejudice of the interests of the people. The principal objection appeared to be, because Mr. Read had been heretofore an active politician. The true reason, we opine, is, that the prominent leaders of that party have not yet forgotten, and cannot forgive him, the well merited castigation he dealt out to their "great guns" in the Reform Convention during its session in Philadelphia. But Mr. R. is above the petty assaults of this despicable and desperate faction, and the conduct of the Senate will only elevate him yet higher in the affections of the democracy; and we should not be at all surprised if before twelve months shall have rolled around, this same persecuted [yet distinguished] individual is called upon to preside over this very same body that rejected his nomination to a situation which his talents and experience so eminently qualify him to fill.

The following is the vote on Mr. Read's nomination:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Caldwell, Carpenter, Case, Coplan, Fraley, (Schuykill) Hays, Kingsbury, MILLER, (Adams) Miller, (Berks,) Myers, Parsons, Rogers, Snyder, Stevenson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Barclay, Fraley, (city) FULLERTON, Killinger, Macloy, McConkey, Michler, Miller, (city,) Pearson, PENROSE, Purviance, Sterret, Strehm, Williams—15.

The "Buckshot war" bill is up again in the Senate, and several speeches have already been delivered on the subject. The House have commenced operations on the New Constitution, and have entertained several propositions relative to the election of county and state officers. A motion is pending to adjourn sine die on the 11th of June.

Beef.—The purchasing committee of the Baltimore butchers have succeeded in procuring a lot of cattle within the prescribed price, which was exhibited on Friday morning, and distributed among the butchers represented by the committee.

Flour is selling in Carlisle at \$7.

WILLIAMS of Allegheny is making some noise in the Senate about Gen. Miller's speech. Like all whiffets, however, he is more noisy than dangerous—and his puny efforts cannot effect the well established reputation of our worthy Senator.—"CEASE VIBER! YOU GNAW A FILE."

What can be the reason?—Penrose appears to be as quiet as a mouse since the re-assembling of the Legislature. Has he lost the use of his tongue, or has he not yet recovered from the dose administered to him by Col. Parsons? His particular friends here are becoming alarmed at his extraordinary silence, and are fearful that the nauseous medicine of the Lycopodium Doctor has ruined him forever. Would it not be well for his friend Guyer, of the Chronicle, to issue bulletins daily in relation to the state of the worthy Speaker's health? It would doubtless, be very satisfactory to the people of this Senatorial District.

The vote on sustaining the veto of the Governor was 40 yeas—41 nays. The Constitution requires two-thirds to pass a bill without the sanction of the Executive—consequently the veto was sustained.—Our representatives, Messrs. Gorgas and Woodburn voted in the affirmative.

The committee in the case of Thaddeus Stevens have not yet reported, nor is it likely they will for some time to come.—There is evidently a disposition on the part of a large majority of the members (including all parties) to get rid of this arch intriguer. In fact there is no more unpopular individual in the State at the present time, and if the House purges itself of his contaminating presence, it will only be carrying out the wishes of at least three-fourths of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Great distress, it is said exists in Newfoundland. Hundreds of families, in a state of starvation, are living on one miserable meal a day of putrid fish, and also destitute of clothing.

Steamboat Accident.—On the 6th inst. the piston rod of the steamboat George Collier, on her voyage from New Orleans to St. Louis, when within 80 miles of Natchez, gave way, breaking the forward cylinder-head and carrying away part of the boiler stands. The steam which escaped scalded 45 persons, 26 of whom died in the course of the day.

Horrible Attempt at Murder.—The Montreal Transcript says, that a man named Delarau, living at Salmon's Well, in the vicinity of that city, as he was engaged in his evening devotions, while on his knees at prayer, his wife came behind him and struck him on the head with an axe, inflicting a ghastly blow on the skull. Some persons who happened to be within hearing, heard his cries, and came to his relief before she could effectually repeat the blow. The husband's skull was shockingly fractured, and he is not expected to survive.

The doctrine of Thaddeus Stevens that "conscience ought to be thrown to the devil," is likely to find favor with some of his followers, if we are to judge from the inaugural of a newly fledged editor of the great defunct anti-masonic party.

GRAND PARADE AT TRENTON N. J.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times states, that the United States' Troops, by order of the proper authorities, will concentrate from the different sections of the Union at that place, where they will be regularly encamped during the summer, to the number of several thousands. Trenton has been selected in consequence of the delightful location, and the superior facilities it affords for procuring the supplies of provisions necessary for so large a number of persons. The first Regiment, it is thought, will arrive in a week or ten days.

The charter election in Albany, (N. Y.) has resulted in favor of the federalists by a majority of 321. Last fall their majority was 649. Federal whiggery appears to be on its last legs, even in that bank ridden city.

UNITED STATES vs. W. S. SMITH.—The defendant, formerly a Clerk in the General Land Office, was sued in the Circuit Court, at Washington, as a public defaulter, in the sum of \$10,303. On Saturday week, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for the sum of \$7,748 85.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Boston Post sums up the proscription account by a few lines from the Hampshire Republican, thus:

Our friend Munn, of the Hampshire Republican, always speaks to the point when he talks—par example: "When the Federalists yelp 'proscription' against the Democratic party, just hurl the fact in their teeth that the Federal Whigs of New York have removed EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY Democrats from office within four months! If this fact does not stop their impudences, tell them that Ritner of Pennsylvania, was elected Governor in December, 1835, and in May, 1836, he had REMOVED EVERY DEMOCRAT FROM OFFICE IN THE STATE!

UNITED STATES vs. S. L. GOVERNOR.—We learn from the New York Evening Post, that the jury came into Court on Friday afternoon last, with a verdict for the plaintiff of \$26,006.75 and 6 cents costs, "without prejudice to the claim of either party to the following drafts, viz: 1833, Sept. 24, pay J. Reeside \$2000; 1834, March 24, pay do. \$1000; July 4, pay do. \$1500; Oct. 1, pay do. \$500; 1835, May, 5 pay do. \$1000."

VETO MESSAGE

Of the Governor upon the Local Appropriation Bill.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen—The bill entitled "an act making appropriations to certain turnpikes, state roads, &c. within this Commonwealth, and for other purposes, has been presented to me for executive approbation, but as I cannot give that approbation to this bill consistently, with my own sense of duty, I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections.

It makes large appropriations to the payment of the debts of several incorporated companies: to the building of bridges; the improvement of streams; the repair of various turnpike roads; and the building a hall in the city of Lancaster—many or all of which objects might be perfectly proper and right had the Commonwealth a superabundance of funds. But at a time when we are laboring under an existing State debt of upwards of thirty millions of dollars, it does not appear to me that it would be either prudent or proper to borrow money, or tax the people to raise funds to give away, with so profuse a hand on improvements, many of which are secondary at least in character and general importance. If it were even advisable to increase the State debt for this purpose, under any circumstances, the present is not a propitious time, as there is difficulty in procuring money for existing responsibilities on favorable terms, and that difficulty would no doubt be increased by increasing the amount required.

This bill makes the following appropriation to the objects named, to wit: (Here follows the different appropriations in detail, amounting to 127 in all, and appropriating about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which we omit for want of room.)

In the message which I submitted to the legislature on the 26th day of January last, I took occasion to communicate at some length, my views relative to the system of internal improvements in which this Commonwealth is so deeply embarked.

I will again state in a few words the general principles that in my judgment ought to regulate the action of our government in carrying that system into effect, so far as the same have a direct bearing on the subject under consideration.

The primary object avowed by all departments of the government in the commencement of our system of internal improvements, was, to secure to our commercial emporium a due portion of the increasing western trade or commerce, and to develop the immense mineral resources of this Commonwealth, distributed throughout the coal and iron fields in such exhaustless abundance, and the agricultural productions of her fertile valleys in her interior, northern and western counties. To carry this design into operation, the main lines between Philadelphia & Pittsburg and the Lakes were first undertaken, and the coal and iron fields of the north and northwest penetrated by the Susquehanna canals.

The immediate tributaries of the main lines, opening into rich and mineral deposits, of course form a part of the system, and are necessary to its entire completion. To secure the trade of the western states, and of the northwestern portion of New York was also an essential object of the founders of our improvement system.

Experience clearly demonstrates the wisdom and sound policy of the undertaking. Had all the energy and means of the Commonwealth been devoted to the vigorous prosecution of this system, in its original simplicity, the State would now be reaping the full fruits of her expenditures, and the public debt, would not have been swelled to its present enormous amount. Influenced, however, by unfortunate causes and councils, the legislation of the State, has recently tended to distract the attention, and divide the means of the public by the prosecution of various undertakings, unconnected with the main lines, and in many instances wholly for the benefit of private companies; thus placing the public means under their unlimited control when the faith of the Commonwealth was already pledged, to apply its resources to the completion of its own works, and the payment of its own liabilities. It is manifest at a glance, that just so far as the original system has been departed from, so far has the money been squandered upon unproductive objects. I do not mean to say, these objects may not have been of great value to particular sections, and particular individuals, but the public at large, had not the same interest in them, nor could their commencement, or even completion, materially contribute to the prosecution of the main design. I rank them accordingly, among that class of secondary improvements, which should not be undertaken by the Commonwealth, while others of much greater importance, remain unfinished and unprofitable.

It has only been within the few last years, that this infraction of the internal improvement system has been carried to the greatest extent. The drains upon the treasury of the Commonwealth, through a thousand unseen channels, have frittered down her resources, crippled her energies, and involved her in the most inextricable difficulties. To a person not intimately acquainted with the facts, it would be a question not easily to

solve, from an examination of the recent appropriation bills, whether the main lines of our improvements were prosecuted on account of their own intrinsic importance, or merely as pretexts for lavishing upon numberless other subordinate objects, millions of dollars of the money of the people. In some instances, as in that of the bill under consideration, the appropriations to secondary objects have been made first, while the appropriations to the main lines have thus far failed entirely. It will be but one step further in the departure from the original system, to drop the main lines altogether and henceforth disperse the treasure of the Commonwealth, among incorporated companies, local prejudices, local interests, and expert bargaining to secure in the general scramble, the largest share of the public money.

It is far from my intention to attribute to any of these motives, or to the influence of any of these causes, the formation of the present bill. I am speaking of the direct tendency of this course of legislation—to what consequences it must inevitably lead, not to what result it has already reached in its progressive influence on the legislation of the Commonwealth.

Unless a radical change of my opinion should take place, I can never yield my sanction to the predominance of this innovation on our internal improvement system. I conceive it to be at open variance with judicious economy, sound policy and enlightened legislation. Thus viewing it, I should be recreant to my duty, were I to sanction this bill. No man can be more reluctant than I am to exert the veto power. I shall never do it on light or trivial occasions; still less shall I claim to set up my opinion in opposition to that of the two houses of assembly; but when the completion of the main lines of improvement and the interest of the people are all involved in a measure I cannot hesitate in the adoption of my course.

It is highly desirable, no doubt, to those concerned, that the debts of all turnpike companies, and in fact all other companies in the Commonwealth should be paid. But the question is at this time, shall we borrow money to pay them, when it requires the joint exertion of every branch of the government to sustain its credit, which has been already stretched to its utmost limit to satisfy existing liabilities, and to defray the expenses incident to the management of the public affairs. I cannot believe the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to answer this question in the affirmative. If I have misconceived my duty, or misunderstood the public sentiment, it is a gratifying consideration that an ample remedy is provided by the constitution. Claiming only the merit of rectitude of intention, I cheerfully commit this bill to the action of the legislature, and to the final judgment of the people, satisfied that on this as on all other subjects, they are the best judges of their own interests, and of the fidelity of their public servants.

Although not necessarily connected with the main subject of this communication, it seems to me not to be improper, to call the attention of the legislature again to the means of increasing the credit of the State, and of rendering it at all times more certainly available. During the existence of our present currency, mainly composed as it is of paper, fluctuations in our pecuniary affairs to a greater or less degree, are perhaps unavoidable. Apprehensions of this state of things, frequently operate to deter capitalists from advancing money to the State, when required for public purposes. It is believed that this evil would be principally removed, if provision were made by law, for paying the loan holders the interest on the loans, at all times, in gold and silver, or in equivalent funds at their own discretion. This would be right and just, because, the money loaned to the Commonwealth was of the same kind, and the interest on it should be paid in a medium as valuable to the creditors as the original advancement. I respectfully suggest to the legislature, the propriety of enquiring into the subject, and of adopting such measures as are compatible with sound policy and enlightened justice. No occasion should be spared either on the part of the executive or of the legislature, to impart to the credit and standing of this great Commonwealth, all the strength and stability to which they are entitled by her native resources, and the industry, enterprise and integrity of her citizens.

DAVID R. PORTER. Executive Chamber, May 9, 1839.

THE FRENCH PIRATES.

The horrible particulars of the diabolical acts on board the Alexandre, of Marsaud and Raymond, (the abducted Frenchmen,) whose arrest at Newport, R. I., and subsequent "abduction" from that port, have made so much noise, and excited so much interest, are published in Galigani's Messenger, as they appeared upon the trial of those wretches before the Maritime Tribunal of Brest, on the 12th ult. The character of the disclosures, and the excitement which the affair has been the cause of producing in this community, induce us to give the horrible detail a place in our columns. The Braganza affair, dreadful as it was, sinks into insignificance in comparison with it. The result of the trial we have before marked, was the conviction of the accused.—Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Michaud & Co. of Bordeaux, the owners of the Alexandre, sent her out to Batavia, in June, 1837, to bring home tin, coffee, and merchandise. The crew amounted to 17 men, with M. Louis Bonet, alias Dubois, as their captain, & Benoit Marsaud, a cousin of one of the owners, as second in command. The ship arrived at Batavia, Oct. 2d; on the 29th proceeded to Samarang to complete her cargo, and on Nov. 15th, sailed again with property on board worth 600,000fr. All went well till daybreak on Nov. 27th, when Captain Bonet took the morning watch at 4 o'clock. He had called to the cook to bring him some tea, when

several of the crew came on deck, and without giving him a moment's time to defend himself, seized him and threw him overboard. Andre, the boatswain, who witnessed this premeditated act of murder, hastened down to the cabin of Lieut. Morpain, and informed him of what had taken place. The lieutenant, arming himself with an iron bar, went up, and finding Marsaud on deck, demanded what had become of the captain, but he, instead of giving him any answer, grasped Morpain round the body, and with the assistance of three of the sailors, named Audrezet, Sandey, and Gordon or Gording, an Englishman, threw him also into the sea. These men next went to the other side of the ship, and served Audony, a sailor in like manner. Here the master, seeing what had passed, and expecting the same fate, drew his knife, and made a desperate resistance, but was felled by the butt end of a pistol from Gordon, and was quickly buried in the waves. These four being despatched, Gordon ran forward, and called upon the rest of the men to come on deck. Dossot, a youth, was called upon to appear, and was dragged aft with threats of being thrown into the sea. The terrified lad begged hard for his life, and to be allowed to write to his family before he died, and offered to sign a bond for 20,000 francs, if they would save him, but Gordon and Audrezet, reckless of his cries, hurled him into the deep. Their next object was Leomoin, another boy, only 17 years old, who threw himself upon his knees to Marsaud, imploring mercy. After a short parley between Marsaud and Gordon, he was spared, though but for a time: On December 2d, the Alexandre was overtaken by a gale of wind, and she became unmanageable. She sprung a leak, and to lighten her the coffee and tin were thrown overboard. This storm afforded Marsaud a pretext for accounting for all those whose lives had been sacrificed, as if they had been washed overboard in the storm; but before the entries of their deaths were made in the ship's books, the men determined to get rid of the boy Leomoin, whose mournful countenance was a constant reproach to them. On December 5th, the poor lad was cast from the poop by Gordon. On the following day this ferocious brute met with a similar fate. He had suffered to escape from him an idea which he had entertained of reducing the survivors to three, namely, Marsaud, Audrezet, and himself; so having made him drunk by mixing brandy with his wine, Marsaud threw him off his guard by requesting him to do some act in the management of the ship, and while he was thus engaged, he was suddenly knocked down, and fell overboard. He was an excellent swimmer, and followed the ship for a long time, supplicating Marsaud to take him in, but his cries were unheeded, and he sunk.

On the same day, and before the death of Gordon, Marsaud and Raymond, without any necessity, but merely to give an appearance of the ship having suffered from a storm, and corroborate the report they afterwards made, cut away the mainmast; and a few days afterwards made a leak below the water line of the ship, and threw into the sea or damaged several articles, which were afterwards stated to have been lost or damaged. The effects of the murdered men were divided among those who took part in their destruction, but part were restored to their places, to keep up appearances on coming within sight of the Island of Maritius where they were obliged to put in to repair damages. The Alexandre entered Port Louis on December 15. On the next day the pretended certificates of the death of those who had been murdered were laid before the Vice Consul and verified. The ship was repaired at an expense of 75,000 fr., for which a charge was made upon her. A portion of the remaining cargo was sold at 50 per cent. loss. Having obtained some additional men, including three Englishmen, and taking more hands on board, Marsaud assumed the command as captain, and Raymond became his first mate or lieutenant. They also took on board two women of color, one of whom was Adeline Paris, Marsaud's mistress, who has followed him to Brest, and Marsaud had in his possession from forty to fifty pounds weight of gold, and boxes of diamonds valued at 30,000 fr. The Alexandre sailed from the Maritius with papers for Bordeaux, but when at sea Raymond effaced the name of Bordeaux, and substituted Boston. On the 20th May, 1838, the ship arrived at Newport, U. S., where the Vice Consul, M. Gournard, immediately discovered that her papers had been falsified, and summoned Marsaud before him. Instead of obeying, the self-appointed captain attempted to sail for Boston, but was prevented by the promptitude and resolution of M. Gournard. The subsequent proceedings in America, which ended in the men being arrested, and sent to France for trial, have already been laid before the public.

A letter published in the Herald of this city, gives the following additional particulars: BORDEAUX, March 24, 1839. "Captain Marsaud, who murdered the Captain and part of the crew, and took command of the French ship Alexandre, (which vessel was seized at Newport, R. I., some time since, and sent under the command of an officer from on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux,) has been tried, found guilty, and executed at Bordeaux for the above crime. A young man, his second officer, has also been tried and found guilty, but on account of his age, has been recommended to mercy. The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of the sentence. Before death he made a full confession of all his crimes. He said that seven men were thrown overboard by his order, and that the mate of the ship imploringly begged of him only one half hour's time in order that he might write to, and take a last farewell of his mother; and offered him (Marsaud) the sum of 50,000 francs for said half hour, but he unmercifully denied him.

AWFUL THUNDER STORM.

A Mother Struck Dead in the midst of her Infants.

From the correspondence of the Toronto Patriot, we learn that early on the morning of the 28th March, a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning visited the river St. Clair, and that "soon after daylight the inhabitants were made acquainted with the following melancholy and heart-rending accident: Mr. Henry Agar, residing on the river bank, about a mile above this place, who, with three others, had been out all night, doing duty as volunteers, about daylight returned home with the intention of taking rest. On his near approach to the house, he discovered the ridge boards somewhat out of order, and on approaching still nearer he discovered fragments of wood, broken glass, &c., which impressed his mind that the house must have been injured by the alarming storm. He opened the door, when he found one of his little daughters, six years old, and another three years, taking care of the infant of nine months, all-crying and sitting on the foot of the bed. The first words uttered by the elder girl were—"Oh, father, the house has been on fire, and mamma is sleeping so sound we cannot wake her." It is scarcely possible for the most susceptible to form an idea of, or for any one to describe the state of agony and distraction which at this instant seized the mind of the unfortunate and bereaved Mr. Agar. He tremblingly approached the bed, and there he discovered his kind and affectionate partner, whom but a few hours before he had left in good health and spirits, now a lifeless corpse. It was soon after discovered that the fatal messenger had entered at the gable end of the house, by forcing its way between the logs, close to the bed in which the unfortunate Mrs. Agar with the three children was lying two at the foot, and the infant at her bosom. It is supposed the fatal shock struck her on the head, as part of the hair on her forehead appeared as if it had been collected together and burned with a pair of curling tongs; the upper part of the breast appeared as if it had been struck with great violence by some hard substance, leaving a mark resembling a star; and all that part of the body which was in contact with the bed, even down to the feet, was much discolored, rather resembling purple than black. The eldest child said that her mamma's cap had been on fire, and most fortunately she had the presence of mind to extinguish it, which in one so young is most wonderful. No doubt this was the means of preserving the house and all from being burned. It appears the cap had been forced from her head by the fatal stroke, as it had been lying on the blanket covering the breast, and was scorched nearly to a cinder.

The child also states, that when the storm was raging with great violence, she asked her mamma if she was afraid, and she replied, "No, my dear, the great God will take care of us all," but she never spoke again. She also added, when the infant was crying she endeavored to wake her mamma, and when she could not do so, she took the infant away and she and her sister endeavored to keep it quiet, and had been a long while so engaged, as it was quite dark when she first took the child away.—Saturday Courier.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

There is now no longer any doubt, in relation to the pacific feeling of Great Britain towards this country, and of the general wish of the British Parliament to come to an amicable adjustment of the boundary line which has been so long in dispute. The temporary embarrassment to commercial transactions is therefore now nearly, if not entirely, removed, and business of all kinds will probably assume a brisker pace. To whom should credit be given for this favorable state of things? To Daniel Webster, who would have—if he could have done it—involved the country in war, and have taken forcible possession of the disputed territory on or before the fourth of July next? Or, to the calm and dignified message of MARTIN VAN BUREN, wherein he made no compromise of principle or national honor; but firmly and wisely asserted our national rights, and pointed out a way whereby this long vexed question may be brought to a close; and the powerful and energetic action of Congress, in accordance with the expressed views of the President? The federalists have charged the government with making war upon the Banks, and as being opposed to the interests of the mercantile class. Mr. Webster, who has always been a pet with the northern merchants, may, with much more propriety, be charged with making war upon the merchants. The course which the President and the friends of the Administration have taken in this matter, must meet the approbation—it has already—of all classes and occupations; and silence the unwise if not unprincipled opposition of the merchants, to the government of the people's choice.—Bay State Democrat.

Patent Corn Planter.—A very ingenious and yet simple contrivance for planting corn has been invented and patented by Mr. John M. Forrester of Princess Anne county. It is in the form of a plough and as the furrow is laid off by the share, the grains are dropped into it through an aperture in a round revolving box, which contains the corn, and a couple of hoes, adapted for the purpose, throw the earth from both sides of the furrow and cover them up. The operation is performed with mathematical precision and certainty; and the fixtures are not liable to be thrown out of order by any common casualty or want of attention. The time and labor saved by the use of this new implement of husbandry, is immense.—Norfolk Herald.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 14th inst. by the Rev. A. B. Quay, Maj. Samuel Clark, of Monroe township to Miss Mary B. Mather, eldest daughter of Maj. A. Mather, of Lisbon.