m the Winyaw Intelligencer. GEORGETOWN, 18th May, 1927. ar doctor, let the poet's quill adite a few cood natured verse inning with the doctor's pill, and applies cortainly with hear

es could speak, the graves would tell sagets, purgatives and many a thing, war that when is rung the funerat bell, as the douter's hard that made it ring, and the physic and confound the skill the used to make men well, when they go

down the throat a nameous pill,

stick er on you, and a lancet in you, dorific snakeroot give to thin you,

If all things full—and the poor patient—dies,
"I was Epidemie! mought on earth could save,
Not blister, glister, lancet, pill, or flier,
Preserve the luckless devil from the grave,

To gentle fates! protect my senses still—
"Throw physic to the dogs"—Tertar and Boraz
Protect my card: my pericard: and thorax,
Ospulia, scrotum, may they never feel
The operations of the doctor's steel,
Proserve my "vital currents" from his pill,
Aut oh! defend my pocket from his bill.

ANTIBOLUS.

REPLY. GEORGETOWN, 19th MAY, 1827. Dear Antibolus, there's a flaw, In your most autibilious docket, 'I is not the players, but the law That operates upon the pocket.

frepes could speak, then every tongue, From every rope that over swang, Would swear that when a fellow's hung, 'The lawyer 'twes that made him hang.

Confound the lawyers! and confound the art

Confound the lawyers! and confound the art
That's used when men do chance to disagree;
Or one is tried for life—off they start
Against the purie assault and battery,
Gouge from the pocket a prodigious fee,
And, if the case be murder, file a plea,
The criminal was "defendendo se."

If besefit of clargy be denied, And the man swings, twas fairly tried;
"Twas male anime, malies prope we
No hous pocus and no elequence.
No joinder, sur-rejoinder or rebutter,
Nor all the jargon that the lawyers utter,
Could save the luckless devil, and he died
Exalted high the senity air safeids. Exalted high, the empty air estride.

Ye fates: protect me from the lawyer's fist— Throw law among the cats! and let them cla find soratch and gouge, and writhe and twist In all the justions agonies of law. And when the meagre devile starve, grow thin, And die—let every lawyer take a skin.

NOL: PROS:

From the New-York Enquirer. HIGHLY INTERESTING LAW CASE.

John Julius Dandy, vs. Mellicant Modish, Spinster This was an action of damages for fright-rning plaintiff's horse.

John Julius Dandy deposed that about 12 Clock on Saturday last, as he was riding up Broadway, near Fulton-stree the defendant

addenly turned the corner, having on a fashiomable hat, which she had just purchased, from an importation opened that morning by Madaine Trumpourie, fresh from Paris. That his horse being raw from the country, became, as the plaintiff very believes and testifies upon oath, alarmed at the sudden apparition of the said hat, abruptly wheeled round, reared up and transplanted

generally worn by all persons of the least pretentions, from the highest ton to the low-ost kitchen, and that no horse of any blood or breeding would think of being frightened

Madame Trumpouric deposed that the hat was an exact fac-simile of one worn by the dutchess D'Angouleme, the last time she took an airing in Fontainbleau.

John Julius Dandy cross-examined by Mi

Was the horse you rade a blood horse? Can't tell—don't know his pedigree. Council desired the jury to take particular note of this

So you don't know his pedigree you say?

aur. Opply'r Bilverheels cross-examined.

Dill John Julius Dandy actually keep his differed ays after the accident?

He did.

He did.

Was it in conquence of actual injury sustained, or only from fright?

Cant say, upon my honor.

Never mind your honor, sir—you are under eash now—might not John Inlust Dandy have kept his bed in consequence of the damage sustained by his costume, rather than from any injury received is his person. Had he may second suit of clothes to put on, while the other was repairing.

If you John Julius gave lawyer Catchall services.

keleton.

Cant say.

Madame Trumpourie cross-examined by
Mr. Tongue, counsel for plaintiff.

What was the size of Miss Modish's bon-

Seven feet three inches round, clear of the trimmings.
Is that the usual size?

Is that the usual size?
The sizes vary—if the lady is below the middle size, the hat ought to be proportionably larger; a lady of four feet and an half height should wear a hat twice the circumference of her height.
How many yards of trimming go to the composition of a fashionable hat, madam? Sometimes more, sometimes less. Sixty or seventy yards is the extent.
How many feathers?
About three dozen.
What quantity of flowers?
About as much as will fill three band boxes.

About as much as will fill three band boxes. How in the name of wonder do the ladies year such things on their heads?

They hold them fast with their hands, What is the usual price of such a hat?

Here Madame Trumpourie made a low curtsic, and declared she never attended to such vulgar matters. The ladies paid just

what they pleased. The Testimony being closed, Mr. Tongue, addressed the jury with great criticism. In a speech six hours long, five hours broad, and quarter of an inch deep, by actual measurement by a stop watch. We can only give the

Gentlemen of the Jury-It is idle to make laws against flying kites, setting off squibs and crackers, and carrying paddies about the streets—it is idle to make laws against projecting signs of elephants and obtrusions of bow windows upon the streets-it is idle to prohibit the sober business men of the city from putting out their empty hogsheads and sugar boxes in front of their stores—it is idle to prohibit the ringing of bells at aucchurch steepie, and as wide as a church steepie, and as wide as a church steepie, and as wide as a church door. The very fact of her being permitted to encumber the streets, embarrass passengers, and frighten horses, by wearing hats of such a suppose the streets, by wearing hats of such a singular enormity. To my certain knowledge, gentlemen of the jury, several persons besides my client have been put in jeopardy of life and limb by these unlawful projections called hats, and had not their chivalrous gallantry prevented it, the number of actions for damages would have been incalculable. Gentlemen of the jury, such hats are contrary to the spirit if not the let-ter of the law. There is a law against swine running at large, and why? itecause they run between our legs, and endangers our lives and limbs. Now, though it is impossible for a lady in a fashionable hat, to run between any legs but those of a colossus still there are an infinite variety of ways in which they may, and do operate to the great danger of the community. They frighten horses, as in the case of my client—they frighten the gentlemen from the interior, who come down in the spring to buy goods, and they frighten the Dutch women from Tuppan, Bergen, Flathush and other places, whereby they are prevented from coming to mar-ket to the great detriment of the city, which suffers in consequence of want of butter, eggs, wormwood, and parsley, pepperment,

Sylvia Silverheels deposed on the part of on their heads.—No hair, pin, nor ribbon, defendant, that the hat sported by Miss nor skewer, nor any other instrument of Modis was a fashionable hat, such as is now modern invention is competent to the task of modern invention is competent to the task of keeping such hats on such heads as we now see every day in Brondway. You might as well attempt to restrain a balloon with a single hair-brace down the mainsail of a man-of-war with a rope yarn, or make any other impossibility possible, as to restrain the eccentricities of a fashionable bonnet in a modern breeze.—Bless me, how it totters! and capers, and flares upwards and down--and this way and that! shivers in the wind, and leaps like a vessel in stays! How it impedes the motion of the wearer, and destroys all power or grace of motion! Sometimes the ladies heads are blown back upon their shoulders by a sudden puff-and at others beat down to their knees by the wind taking them all aback, to use a nautical phrase.—Both hands are now so Mr. Dandy, I am now going to ask you a question which I hope you will consider taken up with manœuving the hat, that the deeply before you answer. Did plaintiff peticoats which whitome used to be the peculiar object of the fair ones' cares, are now left to shift for themselves, and when You are certain of that? the wind is up, cut strange vagaries, in spite of the ballast of a thousand flouncers. The poor ladies are so monopolized with securing the rigging aloft, that they have no time to attend to what is going on below—whereby men are put into great jeopardy of feet, ancles, &co.

dress, especially in the streets, is essentially using a. No lady of these or delicacy will encumber herself in walking, with a quantity of superfluous trumpery, that embarrasses the freedom of her gair, and destroys all grace of motion. Simplicity of dress is not only a refinement, but a virtue. A rate for extravagant ornaments, in time, destroys all distinctions between education and manners.

look that rather staggered the learned counsel, and Mr. Siverheels appealed to the
court to know whether he was obliged to answer the question. The court said by all
means, unless it would in any way criminate
himself. Mr. Catchail then repeated the
question.

O hot them he kept his bed for want of
them?

Cant say.

Mr. Catchall then rose in behalf of the defendant, and made a most powerful appeal to the feelings of the jury.

Gentlemen of the jury, said he, "the age of chivalry is gone!"—a long pause, and the orator res ined.—"The age of chivalry is gone, and the glory of Europe is defeated forever!" That in the nineteenth century, a period unequalled in the annals of refinement, for taste in dress—for manufactures of all kinds—for canal and rallway—for every species of eternal improvement—for the cheapness, beauty and variety of laces, bobbins, bareges, gros de Naples, French plaids, English razors, Ivish gloves, and American muslins—that is such ar enlighted and chivalrous period—a gentleman—I say gentleman, gentleman—that a gentleman should bring an action against a lady, in any court, except the court of cupid, is an unequalled barbarian—a barbarian only worthy of those ages of darkness, which—which—which—greceeded those ages of light—which—which—gentlemen of the jury, I say a most unparalleled barbarism.

Gentlemen of the jury, where is there to be found, in the common law—the civil low

Gentlemen of the jury, where is there to be found, in the common law—the civil law—the canon law—the statute law—the —Brehon law—the laws of the Medes and Persians—the laws of the land, the ocean, the air, or the moon. I say where is there any law putting a lady's hat into an erscription or confine?—None. I defy the learned gentleman to produce a single case in point. But, gentlemen of the jury, the law as in most cases which occur, has nothing to do with the business. Custom gentlemen, custom is above the law, because it is the foundation of the law.

Now, I maintain that if it were the custom

o wear no hats at all, there would be nothing unlawful in any client going without a hat. Now, gentlemen of the jury, if it is lawful to go without a hat, then it follows apriorithat is, it goes , efore in the argument—that she may lawfully wear a hat as high as a

Gentlemen, the circumstance of the horse, is decisive against all chain for dama-ges. For aught we know, the librac might ges. For aught we know, the horse, a fiving horse, a fiving horse, a wild horse, or no horse at all. If a wooden wild horse, or no horse at all. If a wooden wild horse, or no horse at all. horse, his throwing his rider could not have been an act of volition, proceeding from the sight of the hat. If a flying horse, he ought to have been called a Hypogriff—therefore a misnomer in declaration. If a wild horse, to have been called a mypogram wild horse, misnomer in declaration. If a wild horse, action will be against plaintiff for introducing unlawful animals.—Holt. cap. 3d. Raymond, animals thousand others. If no horse at and three thousand others. If no all, a nonsuit, as a matter of course.

all, a nonsuit, as a matter of course.

Another important query occurs, gentlemen of the jury. It is stated by the plaintiff the power under this profision of the constitution, himself that my client wore curls as well as the question naturally arises, merchantize imported by that class of citizens of the first section of this bill, and a hat, and the question naturally arises, whether it was the curls or the hat that frightened the horse. The animal might have taken them for demi culverins, cannonades, or bombs, piled "like artillery, tier over "and if he had, peradventure, belonged to a militia officer, he might have had an anti-pathy to such murderous machines; or he sudden apparition of the said hat, abruptly wheeled round, reared up and transplanted him from his back into the gutter, to the great damage of his person and apparel.

Zephyr Silkendale testified that he was a fellow lodger with John Julius Dandy, and that the said Dandy suffered great injury, in his apparel, by reason of certain filtly accumulations of mud, as per contract of certain individuals with the corporation, and further that said John Julius Dandy kept his bed for three days afterwards, as he verily bed for three days afterwards, as he verily bedieves in consequence of said disaster.

Sylvia Silverheels deposed on the part of might have tuken them fer Bologna sausages client cannot be made responsible for any damage from that which was no part or por-tion of her. You might as well fine her for damage done by a hail stone, or any other missile coming from above. I have done.

The court charged the jury, that if they

believed the learned counsel for the plaintiff. they would find against the defendant; if they would find against the plaintiff; but if they believed neither, they would do just as

they pleased. Jury after being out three days and three ights, returned a verdict of disagreement, and were disch arged.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

REMARKS OF MR. SMITH, OF S. CAROLINA In the Senate of the United States. JANUARY 31, 1827.

Mr. Sarrn and, he was not satisfied with the der it such a bill as emerglated by the cor The constitution, it was true, empowered Congress to ounce bankrupt laws, but the power is limited to uniform laws. The express words of the constitution itself, which give this s limited to uniform laws. The express

"The Congress shall have power-to establish uniform laws on the subject of bunkrupteies throughout the United States."

hroughout the United States."

The plain and obvious meaning of these words, and which cannot be metaken, is, that any law, assed by Congress, under this provision of the constitution, should have but one form in its modifications and operations be that form whats ever t might. That on whomsoever it should be made to operate assormly. If it should be made to operate assormly, if it should be made to coarse one laws of citizens, who should become subject to its poration, it should be made to coarse one than of citizens, who should become subject to its poration, it should be made to coarse everyther class of citizens, who should become subject to its operation, previous in the same manner,

The first section embrace select in exchange, bunkers, brown and every tire, and marine insurers. Any or should they commit an act of bankrupter, and becompelled by a siggle creditor, to the amount of \$1000, to all the tests and severities of the bankrupt is well as wither the emailiest controul left him ever his exists of any kind or description, and very his exist of any kind or description, and very his exist of any kind or description, and placed in the hack of some commissioners, whom he are may have heard of before. This commits against his person, as he would against a felon, and bring the bankrupt before him. And upon fented and in the person is not being the bankrupt before him. And upon the common prison, for any term not exceeding ten first section of the brill, which they cannot avert, affectures, then those nonlined to the bankrupt themselves, and of plants and with often make a commission of the first section of the bill, which they cannot avert, and over which they have no sort of control.

The ninety third section of the bill provides for the first section of the bill, which they cannot avert, and over which they have no sort of control.

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The ninety third section of the bill provides for the pains and average of the sort of the section of the bill, which they cannot average of the sort of the section of the bill provides for the sort of the section of the bill provides for the sort of the section of the bill was of the hankrupt have an activate the sort of the s

then, and not otherwise, such person may be declared a bankrupt."

disabilities, is made to operate on one class of ruptey are treated as matter of traffic A, take up the commission of nor class of ruptey are treated as matter of traffic A, take up the commission. B and C act as commissioner to the commission of traffic A, take up the If a law with heavy penalities, and high unless by their express content, formally and offiany other law, howsoever different in its opera-tions, may be called a uniform law.

We have been told we are dealing too much in

"huice tree; and it would be a bloody law if we aud not adopt it to the circumstances of every class of citizens, be those circumstances what they may, regardless of what might have been the atention of the convention

Mr. Smith said it was not his intention to invesignte the effects of such a provision, as that con samed in the ninety-third section, were to produce over the political rights of the states; that had siready been treated of by other gentlemen. Nor was he disposed upon that occasion, to enter into any particular descuce of the constitution, because steived noting but a remnant, of that once the time had not yet arrived, when the caprice of public assemblies, and the interest of particular reemb, were to establish the rules for constraing the most solemn justruments that were to decide upon the dearest rights of the people of these

The chare of the constitution which provides I his clause of the constitution which provides for uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies, was well illustrated by the first part of the same section, which provides for laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.

"The Congress shall have power—to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; but all duties, imposts, and excises; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

He would ask and M. Smith if Congress had

He would nok, said Mr. Smith, if Congress had embraced in the first section of this bill, and exact the payment of these duties under heavy exact the payment of these duties under heavy penalties, and impose higher duties on the same kind of articles imported by that class of citizens embraced in the 23rd section, and then submit it to the opinion of the latter class whether they would pay the duties or not, if this would be a uniform fulfilment of that part of the constitution? No one would say so. Then where is the distinction? They both contain precisely the same provision.

were, to release debtors from their obligations; and were, to resease dectors from their congetions; and that there were many unfortunate traders who were waiting for the benefits of this law, whose claims were pressing upon its, and we ought to look back with an eye of benevolence upon those victims of misfortune, and restore them to society.

This is in direct opposition to the settled principles upon which all bankrupt laws have peen enacted .-- And directly entenlated to destroy, believed the counsel for the defendant, instead of promoting mercantile credit, so essentia to the facilities and prosperity of commerce

The bankrupt law, enacted by Congress in the year 1800, was a law for the benefit of creditors, and for the promotion of commercial credit That law imposed heavy penalties on bankripts

and for the promotion of commercial credit. That law imposed heavy pensities on bankripts. The British parliament, in a succession of more than two hundred years, had emected twenty one statutes upon the subject of bankrupteies. They all subjected bankrupts to heavy ponsities and disabilities, and some of those statutes, to the pensity of death itself, for the least attempt to defraud.

Upon this subject of commercial credit, Great Britain had been exemplary. For the purpose of protecting credit, the mercy of the executive is uniformly withheld from counterfeiters. Doctor Dodd, a man of great icarning and accomplished manners, and who moved in the first credies in the nation, under the pressure of circumstances, indicentified Loid Chesterfield's hand writing, whereby to obtain but a small sum of money, in which he was educated and of which he was convicted, was executed on the gallows. To rescue as distinguished a man from that ignominious punishment, great interest was taken in his behalf. The queen interposed.—But in support of that great principle of credit, the inflexible policy of that government prevailed over the elemency of the executive, and he suffered death But we in our humanity forget the public good in our keelings for the individual, and rend those oftenders to penitectiaries, to refine and improve in their art, from whose they are turned loss and to practice their villacies upon exicty, (Mr. S. here related some lace, of certain persons preparing the was for these cases and the practical rend those oftenders to penitectiaries, to refine and improve in their art, from whose they are turned loss and to practice their villacies upon exicty, (Mr. S. here related some lace, of certain persons preparing the was for these cases and the practical contents and improve in their art, from whose they are turned loss and to practice their villacies upon exicty.

All the commissioners of bankrapes and the protection of the executive propers of that countries that he had received, that manufacture and the coun ons punishment, great interest was taken in his behalf. The queen interported.—But in support of that great principle of credit, the inflexible policy of that government prevailed over the elements of the executive, and he suffered death But we in our humanity forget the public good in our feelings for the individual, and send those offenders to peniteotiaries, to refine and improve in their art, from whence they are turned loose sgain to practice their villacies upon ciciety. (Mr. 8 here related some facts, of certain persons preparing the way for their own barburgues.)

"His fordship observed with warmth, that it abuse of the hankrupt law was a discuss to it country, and it would be better at once to repeal the statues, than to suffer them to be applied such purposes; there is no mercy to the estatuonthing is less thought of than the subjects of the country, they are frequently conducted it the country, they are little more than stock it rade for the commissioners, the assignees, and as licitors; instead of solicitors attacking the services. trade for the commissioners, the assignees, and so licitors; instead of solicitors attending to their duty as ministers of the court, commissions of bank tions are made how many commissions can be brought into the coparticeship. And unless the court holds a strong hand over a bankruptey, it for itself accessory to as great a suisance as any

"One partner is a petitioning craditor, another partner the acting commission, another partner the solicitor of the commission, and the remaining partner the sole assignee."

Another part of this lengthy report, which reuts of the effects of the banksupt system in cinud, rays:

" The mercantile body, for whose ber

"The mercantile body, for whose benefit if was enacted, are unminious in its condemdation, and it the law be not radically amended, if would be better it were altogether repealed, for it inflicts upon the homest unfortunate trader, powerly and dirgrace, whilst it insures to the full handed sudfraudulent backrupt, profit and impunity."

Mr. Smith observed, that the whole of a large volume which he held before him, was full of such fants and opinions. And the learned committee declined to recommend, even a continuance of the system; so totally had it failed to promote the great interests of creditors, and of the commercial we ld. And it was matter of curiosity to read the testimony of Basel Montagu, Esq. to read the testimony of Basel Montagu, E contained in another part of this lumin

He says,
" Phat practice has now got to such a pitch, that That practice has now got to such a pitch, that I verily believe barely one useignee in a dozen acts fairly, industrious, or honestly, for the benefit of the bankrupts estate. They are generally men in trade themselves, having interests clashing with their duty as assignees, many of them busily employed about their own concerns, whilst the bankrupts property is left like a wreck upon the strand exposed to the violence of every gale that blows broken and dispersed by every storm, an object of plunder to all, and he that is nearest accumble and gets the most, till at length all disappear not a vestige remains for creditors at large,"

But why, said Mr. Smith, should we go abroad for proofs of corruptions, fraude and disappointed hopes, from insolvent and bankrupt laws, that were intended to promote speedy justice to credit-ors, and give security and quiet to commercial cradit?

credit?

Penusylvania, in March, 1812, enacted an insolvent law, with all the guards and precautions and with all the penulties and disabilities, of the bankrapt bill now under consideration, and imited its operations to the county and city of Philadelphia. That city was a great commercial city, and the merchant creditors sought this law to bring their debtors to a speedy restoning. This law was, by its own limitation, to expire in three years. But so edious were its effects, and so glaring and outrageous its frauds, that the legislature repealed it on the 21st of November following, the repealed it on the 21st of November following, the moment they convened, not more than eight months after its emetiment. The state of Pennsylvania has justly obtained as high a reputation to good morals, industrious habits, and punctuality in dealings, us any state in the union; and Philadelphia has been proverbial for the fair dealing of its merchants and traders. But its fair fame and well earned reputation formed no barrier to the frauds and perjuries of those who chose to call themselves unfortunate debtors, when the avenue was opened to such a temperation by the status vas opened to such a temptation of the state.

But the bankrupt law which Congress on in 1800, had furnished practiced lessons which community would not easily disregard. Inste