THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FROM THE S. Y. MIRROR.

THE BROKEN PROMISE.

I knew men kept no promises—or none
At least with women—and yet, knowing this,
With credulous folly, still I trusted one
Whose words seemed so like *truth*, that I forgot
The lesson that I had learned full oft before—
And I believed because he said he'd come,
That he would come—and then, night after night,
I watched the clouds, and saw them
From the bright moon—and leave the clear, blue sky,
As spotless, and serene, and beautiful,
As if no promise were broken e'er
Beneath it. Man forgets, in busy hours,
What in his idle moments he has said,
Nor thinks how often woman's happiness
Hangs on his lightest words. It is not things
Of great importance which affect the heart
Most deeply—trifles often weave the net
Of misery or bliss in human life.
There's many a deep and hidden grief that comes
From sources which admit of no complaint—
From things which we cannot, dare not speak—
And yet they seem but trifles, till a chain.
Link after link, is fastened on each thought,
And wound around the heart—they do their work
In secrecy & silence—but their power
Is far more fatal than the open shafts
Of sorrow and misfortune; for they prey
Upon the health and spirits, till the bloom
Of hope is changed to fever's hectic flush:—
They break the charm of youth's first, brightest dreams,
And thus wear out the pleasure of the world—
And sap at length, the very springs of life:
But this is woman's fate. It is not thus
With proud, aspiring man—his mind is filled
With high and lofty thoughts—and love, and hope,
And all the warmest feelings of his heart,
Are sacrificed at cold ambition's shrine;
He feels that the whole world is made for him:
And if some painful disappointments cross
His path of life, he does but change his course;
Nor broken promise, nor hopes destroyed,
Are e'er allowed a place on memory's page.
'Tis only woman, in her loneliness,
And in her silent melancholy hours,
Who treasures in her heart the idle words
That had no meaning—and who lives on hope
Till it has stolen the color from her cheeks—
The brightness from her eyes; who trusts her peace
On the vast ocean of uncertainty—
And, if 'tis wreck'd she learns her lot to bear,
Or she may learn to die—but not forget;
It is for her to hoard her secret thoughts,
To brood o'er broken promises, and sigh
O'er disappointed hopes—till she believes
There's less of wretchedness in the wide world,
Than in her single heart! E.T.E.L.Y.

FROM THE FRIEND.

THE CONVERTED JEW.

The following affecting narrative has appeared in some of the periodical Journals both in this country and in England, and has excited so much interest and sympathy with the individual who forms the principal subject of it, as to induce considerable inquiry as to its correctness.

One of our friends has been at some pains to trace out the story, and we are assured that the result of his researches has been entirely satisfactory. After receiving various accounts, all of which tended to confirm the truth of the narrative, a clue was at length obtained, which led him to the person through whose means it was first published. The character of this gentleman is highly respectable, and he has politely furnished such data as place the reality of the facts, and the accuracy of the statement, beyond doubt.

"Travelling lately through the western part of Virginia, I was much interested in hearing an aged and highly respectable clergyman give the following account of a Jew, with whom he had become recently acquainted.

"He was preaching to a large and interesting audience, when his attention was arrested by seeing a man enter the house, the lineaments of whose countenance had every appearance of a Jew. The stranger was well dressed—his countenance was noble, tho' its expression seemed to indicate that his heart had lately been the habitation of deep sorrow. He took his seat, and was absorbed in attention to the sermon, while tears often stole unconsciously down his cheek. After the service was over, the clergyman was too much interested in the stranger to refrain from speaking to him. Fixing his eye steadily upon him, "Sir, am I not correct in supposing that I am addressing one of the children of Abraham?" "You are," was the reply—"But how is it that I meet a Jew in a Christian assembly?" The substance of his narrative was as follows:—He was a very respectable man, of superior education, and handsome fortune; indeed worthy of a parent's love. Her person was beautiful; but her cultivated mind, and amiable disposition, threw around her a charm superior to any of the unselfed decorations of the body. No pains had been spared in her education. She could read and speak with fluency, several different languages; and her proficiency in other departments of literature was proportionate, while the ease and gracefulness of her manners captivated all who beheld her. No wonder then, that a tender father, whose head was now sprinkled with gray hairs, should place his whole affections on this only child of his love; especially as he knew of no source of happiness beyond this world. Being himself a strict Jew, he educated her in the strictest principles of his religion, and he thought he had presented that religion with an ornament.

"It was but a little while ago that this beloved daughter was taken ill—the rose faded from her cheek; her eye lost its fire—her strength decayed; and, it soon became apparent, that an incurable and fatal disease was preying upon her constitution. The father hung over the bed of his child with a heart fraught with the keenest anguish. He often attempted to converse with her, but could seldom speak, except by the language of tears. He spared no trouble nor expense in procuring medical assistance; but no human skill could aver or arrest the arrow of death.

"He had retired in a small grove not far from his house, where he was pensively walking, wetting his steps with tears, when he was sent for by his dying daughter. He immediately obeyed the summons, and with a heavy heart, entered the door of her chamber; soon, alas! he feared, to be the chamber of death. The parting hour was at hand, when he was to take a last farewell of his endeared child; and his religious views gave him but a feeble hope of meeting her hereafter. She clasped the hand of her parent in her own, now cold with the approach of death, and summoning all the energy which her expiring strength would admit of, she thus addressed him:—"My father do you love me?" "My child, you know that I love you—that you are now more dear to me than all the world besides!" "But father do you *love* me?"—"Oh, why, my child, will you give me pain so exquisite? Have I then never given you any proofs of my love?" "But, my dearest father, do you *love me?*" The afflicted father was unable to make any reply, and the daughter continued. "I know, my dear father you have ever loved me—you have been the kindest of parents, and I tenderly love you—will you grant me one request? Oh, my father, it is the dying request of your daughter! will you grant it?" "My dearest child, ask what you will—though it take every cent of my property; whatever it may be, it shall be granted—I will grant it"—"My dear father, *I beg you never attempt to speak against Jesus of Nazareth!*" The father was dumb with astonishment. "I know," continued the dying girl, "I know but little about this Jesus, for I was never taught; but I know that *he is a Saviour* for he has manifested himself to me since I have been sick, even for the salvation of my soul. I believe that he will save *me*, although I never before loved him. I feel that I am going *to him*—that I shall ever be with him. And now, my father, do not deny me—I beg that you will never again *speak against this Jesus of Nazareth!* I entreat you to obtain a testament which tells of him; and I pray that you may know him, and when I am no more, that you may bestow on him the love that was formerly mine."

The exertion overcame the weakness of her enfeebled frame. She stopped and her father's heart was too full even for tears. He left the room in great horror of mind, and before he could compose himself, the spirit of his accomplished daughter had taken its flight; I trust into the bosom of that blessed Saviour, whom though she scarcely knew, yet she loved and honored.

"The first thing the parent did, after committing to the earth his last earthly joy, was to procure a new testament. This he read diligently and devoutly:—and taught by the Holy Spirit from above, he is now numbered among the meek and humble followers of the once despised Jesus.

A SAILOR'S STORY.

The wind, which was but light when we weighed anchor, just lasted long enough to take us clear of the bay, and then abandoned our vessel to the strong current which runs constantly into the Mediterranean, and which bore us gently past the rock towards the East, the direction in which we were bound. As the evening approached, our captain showed me the way down into his little cabin, where the steward, a mulatto man, had prepared a supper of tea and biscuit with fried ham and eggs, and where he now stood with a greasy handkerchief upon his head, ready to wait upon us.—I have often remarked that the stations on board of an American merchantman seemed to be filled with a sort of reference to color, thus, the captain is always a white, the steward a mulatto, and as for the cook, the blacker the better. Having finished our homely meal, we went on deck; the captain produced some good cigars which he had brought from Havana, and the steward handed us a pool of drendful coffee upon the end of a fork.—Meanwhile, night had set in, and the moon, which was nearly full, threw its sober light against the sails, among the ropes, and upon the deck of the vessel. We had been drifted by the current past the Rock, and it, with Ape's Hill upon the African coast, was in full view to the west of us.—These two rugged mountains, which frown upon each other from the extremities of Europe and Asia, are the Calpe and Abbyla of the ancients, the fabled pillars, of Hercules, and the *ne plus ultra* of the unlearned geographers of the old time. It may very well be supposed, however, that this was not the subject of conversation between the captain and myself, as we reclined upon the hen coops, on either side of the companion-way. We were discoursing the common topic among seafaring men, the sights we had seen and the dangers we had passed, in many a maritime pilgrimage. He was an older sailor than I, and assuming a veteran's privilege, took the lead in the conversation. He had sailed chiefly in small craft, and had been so unfortunate as to have been four times overset at sea. On one occasion, said he, the vessel was laden with sugar, which dissolved at once and thus saved her from sinking. The crew contrived to crawl to that part of the bottom which remained above the sea.—In this situation, exposed to the dashing of the waves and the constant violence of wind, they continued four long days and nights, without any thing to drink, and with no other food but the salted bis.cit, which floated about the wreck. Many sharks surrounded them, diving into the hold of the vessel, in quest of the beef and pork, and not relishing such of the unhappy sufferers as slipped from the wreck and sunk powerless and exhausted into the sea. Our captain was mate of the distressed vessel, and in that trying situation had to feel, not only for himself, but likewise for a younger brother, who was making a first voyage under his care. He had, however, contrived to secure the unhappy youth by means of ropes, lest he should fall off into the sea; and in this way preserved him from a fate which befel more than one of his comrades.—At length, on the fourth day of their disaster, they descried a sail standing towards them. The wind was fair, and the stranger approached them rapidly, so that they could soon discover that the vessel had been disabled in the late gale.—As she came up, the sufferers began to dread lest they might not be observed, for their once stately brig now scarcely formed a perceptible object above the ocean. This terrible apprehension, though soon removed, was succeeded by another scarcely inferior.

As the stranger approached, the whole ship's company came to the side of the vessel, and gazed with feelings much more heart sickening, that they felt unable to relieve them, for no boat was to be seen putting off to their succour; in fact, the long boat had been washed from the deck of the vessel, and at every roll, fragments of the fabled boat could be seen, dangling from the stern. I leave the sensations of those who clung to the wreck were agonizing, those of that stranger's crew were not the most enviable. They seemed brought by Providence in presence of these unfortunate men but to pity them, and bear to their anxious friends the story of their disaster. Man, however, is not to be so easily cheated of his life. After gazing anxiously at the vessel, and convincing themselves that safety was only to be found in their own exertions, the shipwrecked sailors began to strip off the tattered clothing which the pelting of the sea had left them, and prepare to swim for their lives. The others soon understood and seconded their endeavors. They came as close to leeward of the wreck as their own safety would permit, and then stopped their progress, by balancing the efforts of their sails. Unmindful of the sharks which were playing between the vessels, the whole party of survivers now plunged off and soon overcame the distance which separated them; the others, holding over ropes, assisted them to gain the channels, and received them with joy on their hospitable deck. One moment's ness such a scene to appreciate it justly; for their is between seafaring men when they meet on the ocean a bond of unity and a strong feeling of sympathy, which ever prompts them to stretch forth a helping hand to a distressed brother. It arises from the common reflection that they are separated from the land and from the dwelling place of man by a vast expanse of dangers, and is assisted by the possibility of their one day needing the same service from others. At all events, whatever may be its source, this feeling certainly exists, and gives a turn of sensibility to the rough and vicious character of the sailor. In this little tale of the sea, there was one incident more striking than all the rest, it gives an idea of what one is capable when placed in a situation of desperate necessity. Our captain had been among the first to leave the wreck, and was already ascending the side of the vessel which had come so providentially to their relief, when the recollection of his companion crossed his mind, that his little brother had never swam in his life. He shuddered at his neglect and determined to return with a rope in his assistance. Conceive his astonishment, as he turned in haste to affect his purpose, at seeing the little fellow swimming like a fish, towards him. There was a shark so near that it striking out his arms they came in contact with the harsh side of the animal; but it turned away harmlessly, for it was now beat and pelted with fowl from the wreck. Thus he reached the deck of the vessel in safety, and there the joyous embraces and hurried questions of his brother reminded him that he had never swam before. This idea, added to the fatigue he had undergone, for a moment overpowered him, and he fainted in his brother's arms. The vessel which received them, arrived at its place of destination a few days after, and the little fellow who gained strength meanwhile, attempted to swim in the river, but he sunk like a stone; indeed he never swam again, for his sufferings on the wreck and excessive indulgence, when taken off had broke him down and he was soon after gathered to his fathers. This story is with two others of more fatal consequences though less interesting in their details, caused me to look upon our captain in the light of a Jonas; but nothing happened to disturb the tranquility of our passage, which was completed in an almost constant calm, at the end of 36 hours.—*N. Y. Amer.*

FROM THE BOSTON BULLETIN.

Remarkable Instance of Tenderness.

An instance of female tenderness was related to me but the day before yesterday, which, (though it occurred some years ago) as it exhibits the distinguished tenderness of soul of one of our country women, should not pass unnoticed. My informant was residing upon the spot where the occurrence took place, and his relation may be implicitly relied on. It was the first time that I had ever heard the story, and it may be as new to many of your readers as it was to me.

"On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born to die."

Envy and the thousand baleful passions that disgrace humanity, are ever busily active to obscure perfections which their possessors cannot emulate. Thus the public is surfeited with scandal and defamation; while virtue is left to pine in the obscurity, unnoticed and unknown.

On Fourth of July, 1821, the army and naval officers of the United States, assembled at Plattsburgh, at the head of Lake Champlain, commemorating the birth day of our National independence, fired the customary salutes of artillery. It was now near the close of the festival, and the last cannon sent its reverberating thunders over hill and dale. At the moment when the match was presented to one of the pieces, a young female, who was in the *delirious* excitement of the moment, rushed forward to thrust a club into the mouth of the cannon—at the same instant the charge went off, taking with it both his arms to the shoulders, and putting out both his eyes. Thus in an instant were all the flattering visions of youth annihilated. He who a moment before had pressed forward to the world before him with calm and manly confidence in his own energy and resources, now lay helpless on the ground, writhing with physical pain, and tortured with mental anguish. O quantum mutatus ab illo! Cut off from all the solaces of life, and yet still doomed to live: the warm grasp of friendship, the smile of affection, the tear of sympathy, shall never again revisit him in his long night of sorrow.

At sight of a spectacle too painfully affecting, every bosom swelled with compassionate sorrow—for the heart of a brave man is the throne of sensibility. They rushed him from the ground, and bore him bleeding in their arms to his residence, which was not far distant. A female came out to receive him. It was his sister. When she saw her brother, covered with blood, mutilated, sightless and nearly exaninate—The concourse of friends who followed with bleeding hearts and surrounded the suffering youth, stood unnoticed before her—her eyes were riveted only upon one object dear to her heart; her soul filled and agitated only with one emotion, nature oppressed with the dreadful tumult of feeling—could tendure no more: she yielded herself up to womanly sorrow, and in the touching accents of sympathising tenderness and grief, she exclaimed,—"*O ye gracious! if that am't the new shirt I made for him last week?*" A. W. MEADOWS.

Rockburg, Jan. 23, 1828.

TURKISH JUSTICE.

In the "establishment of the Turks in Europe, an Historical Discourse," lately published by Murry, the celerity of the Turkish mode of administering justice, is thus described:—

"The chief of the police, at Constantinople and other great towns, goes round in the day time and at night, and immediately executes the sentence he gives. In a baker's shop selling his bread by a light weight, he is hanged before his door; if any one is apprehended on a spot where a robbery takes place, he is instantly despatched. No matter if the apprentice, who knew nothing of the fraud, is hanged instead of the baker; no matter if a spectator loses his life instead of the actual rioter; the purpose is to create terror to the guilty, even by shedding the blood of the innocent, and the crime is punished when the criminal escaped. Inferior gensdarmes are ordered and regulated by the same arbitrary caprice. If the officer does not think the offence worthy of death, he orders the bastinado to be applied, and sits smoking his pipe till it appears to him the culprit has been tortured sufficiently, and he is pleased to pronounce the merciful word 'enough'.

"It not unfrequently happens that the celerity of Turkish justice is purposely displayed to awe the minds of foreigners. A Russian minister had complained to the vizier of an outrage that had been committed upon a person entitled to his protection. The vizier made a horizontal motion with his hand to some of his attendants, and before the concurrence was over, seven heads were rolled on the floor before the face of the Russian.—An English embassador, on another occasion, was alone witness of this fatal motion of the hand, in a conference he had with the vizier; when he rose up to go away, he saw several heads newly put up at the gates of the palace.

"The way in which the robbers are apprehended and executed, and occasionally innocent persons in their stead, is worthy of particular notice.

"Upon hearing a report of robbers, a pacha sends out a number of horsemen, and orders them to bring the heads of the offenders, or each of which he is to receive a reward.

"Whether they find the robbers or not, these horsemen are sure to return with heads. And person in a village, and not owned by the usual authorities, any stray traveller, or wandering beggar, if he fall in with these savage cavalry, is sure to lose his life; and thus a number of innocent men are put to death, whilst it often happens that not one of the guilty suffers. A traveller relates that he saw the return of one of these parties with the heads dangling by the horses' sides, and the riders boasting in their looks of savage joy, rather the appearance of successful banditti than of ministers of justice. Torture is allowed by the Turkish jurisprudence, or at least practised in order to extort confession of guilt or of wealth. It must be said, however, to the honour of the Turks, that they do not practise the cruel modes of execution authorized in more polished monarchies. When the sentence of death is given, the criminal is quickly strangled; some times he is told that an order has come for his deliberation, and his irons are knocked off; the bow-string is put round his neck, and he dies in a moment."

LIFE.—The certainty that life cannot be long, and the probability that it will be much shorter, than nature allows, ought to awaken every man to the active prosecution of whatever he is desirous to perform. It is true that no diligence can ascertain success; death may intercept the swiftest career; but he who is out off in the execution of an honest undertaking has at least the honor of falling in his rank, and has fought the battle though he missed the victory. *Rambler.*

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1828. NO. 48.

From the London Saturday Times.

THE LATE EVENTS IN PARIS.

The massacre near Manchester, a few years since, was much talked of in England; but when compared with the cold blooded assassinations at Paris, it sinks to nothing. At an early hour in the evening of Monday, 26th Nov. small groups, composed of boys, paraded down the rue St. Martin, the rue St. Denis, and the rue St. Honore and where the houses were not illuminated, bawled out for lamps. It is not denied that they threw stones; but, so far from damage being incurred there were not half a dozen windows broken in the rue St. Denis. All accounts agree that the provocators might have been easily arrested, which was so far from the case, that detachments of gendarmerie, whose they met, let them pass quietly, and only seemed to wreak their vengeance on the unarmed spectators, the greater part of whom were drawn to the rue St. Denis by curiosity. This fact strengthens the supposition that these miscreants were employed by the police to create a disturbance. About eight the first night, reports of all sorts were spread about of the events which had taken place in the rue St. Denis, and an immense crowd flocked thither.—Their attitude was not at all menacing; but when it became known that the soldiery were coming, they took away the scaffolding from a house under repair, to form a barricade for their protection. The rue St. Denis at this part is very narrow, and from the numbers collected, it was impossible to escape, when a sudden order was given for the troops to attack them on all sides, not the least resistance was offered; and the defenceless men and women collected, were exposed to the fire of the infantry. The gendarmes called to the people at the windows to retire, and where they were not obeyed, fired at them without hesitation. The *Moniteur* asserts that the people were summoned to retire; but where, the massacre took place on Monday, it is ascertained that not one tenth of the assemblage were aware of it, the fact is, that the soldiery, in many instances, cut down the fugitives ere they could escape, and were inattentive to the cries of mercy on every side.

Eight persons were killed on the first night; and the number of wounded was very considerable. One would have thought the lamentable example of Monday night would have kept people away from the danger; but when the succeeding disturbance occurred the mob was much more considerable, and the carnage really dreadful. The troops kept up a regular fire on the people, who was in the first instance dispersed on the instantaneous their curiosity was so strongly excited that they could not keep away; and when the mob became dense and the military arrived, it was impossible to escape. One gendarme was killed, and it is asserted that 60 soldiers were wounded. At least 50 of the people were killed, including Monday and Wednesday; and the number of wounded must have been frightful.

During the whole of Thursday, the *Morgue* (receptacle for dead bodies) was besieged, bodies were brought thither by sixes, and, after remaining only about half an hour, were carried away to make room for others. Many at them were cut and slashed in a dreadful manner, and counting the numbers I saw there at different times, and the five found in the Passage du Grand Cerf, in the rue St. Denis, 50 cannot be an exaggerated calculation On Thursday night all was tranquil, but the Boulevards, and many parts of the town, were lined with troops.—Paris had the appearance of a besieged city during the whole week, and cannon were planted on some of the bridges. It is needless to say that much exasperation exists against the authors of these unfortunate events. It will show that the authorities anticipated that disturbances were likely to arise, the fact may be mentioned, that the swords of the soldiery had been sharpened previous to Monday.

The strongest evidences of the public feelings were exhibited at the Morgue; and as the bodies were taken out and in cries of "Shame!" "Down with the butchers of Ministers," &c. &c. resounded from the immense crowds, assembled in the vicinity.—Friday, gendarmes were seen riding in various directions, and the troops are still on the alert. Every body who happened to be passing on the first night in the Place Vendome (where one of the Ministers resides) was suddenly arrested by the gendarmerie, who came in at both ends; but no disturbance took place, and they were allowed to depart after giving their names. Among the sufferers in the rue St. Denis are many respectable people; and not one of them merited the slight disturbance which arose—One young girl, a milliner, who was taking home some work, was shot in the thigh and is since dead at the hospital. During all the week, every shop has been closed at an early hour, and places of amusement are deserted.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches		par
MARYLAND.		
Baltimore Banks		par
Annapolis		par
Easton		par
Frederick		par
Frederick County Bank		par
Bank Westminster		par
Hager's Town	$3 and upwards	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co		par
Elkton		1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Bank of Columbia		20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown		par
Union Bank Georgetown		par
Bank of Washington		par
Bank of the metropolis		par
Patriotic Bank		par
Bank of Alexandria		par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria		par
Bank of Potomac		par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria		par
VIRGINIA.		
Bank of Virginia & Branches		par
Bank of Virginia and Branches		par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester		par
Do at Charlestown		par
Do at Leesburg		par
Do at Romney		par
Lynchburg Branches		par
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling		3½
DELAWARE		
Bank of Delaware		par
Farmers' Bank		par
Wilmington & Brandywine		par
Commercial Bank of Smyrna		par
Branch Bank of Milford		par
PENNSYLVANIA		
Philadelphia City Banks		par
York Bank		par
Carlisle Bank		par
Chambersburg Bank		par
Lancaster Bank		par
Harrisburg Bank		par
Chester County Bank		par
Germantown Bank		par
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster		par
NEW-YORK		
City Banks		par
Albany Banks		par
SOUTH-CAROLINA		
Newbern Bank		5
Cape Fear Bank		5
State Bank and Branches		par
NORTH-CAROLINA		
Charleston Banks		5
GEORGIA		
Bank of Savannah		12½
Bank of Augusta		12½
Bank of Darien		20
NEW-JERSEY		
New Brunswick Bank		par
Trenton Banking Company		par
Bank of Burlington		par
State Bank at Camden		par
Do Elizabethtown		par
Do Trenton *on sale*		par
Do Morristown		par
New Brunswick		par
Salem Banking Company		3
People's Bank at Patterson		par

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb 12, 1828.

ON application of Geo. L. Ayres, adm. c. w. a. of Wm. Ballard, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard—late of Somerset 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 19th day of August, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1828.

GEO. L. AYRES, Adm'r.
of W. Ballard, dec'd.

Feb. 19. 1828. k

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Subscriber,

For Officers' Fees and County Levy, for 1825, 1826 and 1827, are requested to make payment *immediately*, as no further indulgence can possibly be given, to any person, *after the first day of March next* Large sums are due to persons, who have claims against the county, and must be paid I have been threatened to be sued and shall certainly *be*, if I do not pay them off. I shall direct my deputies after the first day of March, to execute every person who neglects this notice, however painful to me. I am now paying interest upon large sums, and shall be obliged to tax interest upon all sums that may be due unpaid on the first of March. I feel myself under, many obligations to the people of Somerset—but I know them too well, to think for one moment, they would wish me to injure myself by indulging too long.

The public's obt. serv't.

ROBERT STEWART,
late Shff. & Collector.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 27th instant, all the late residence of Harry Wilson, deceased—all the PERSONAL ESTATE of said Wilson. Sale to commence at the hour of ten o'clock.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day aforesaid, by

GEORGE HOPKINS, Adm'r.

Feb. 5, 1828. 2

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot*. Vessels can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 75 Acres. He has some 300 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also offers to sale a tract of land now the residence of Mr Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Cassel*, situated on Monokin river, between the forms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 140 acres, and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent lock house erected on the premises.

As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.

Dec. 18, 1827. d

LAND FOR SALE,

IN POTATO NECK.

344 ACRES.

The *westerly* half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters, esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it is everything to the Meredith.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove of fully pines, and near it the lightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for themselves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr. Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddox, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention

FREEBORN GARRETTSON

December 18, 1827. f4

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully receives and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease, and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state.—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

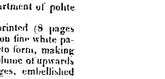
The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this respect it acts like magic. It also improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical disease.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, on red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SPIELER,
Princess Anne, Md.

Nov 26, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,



SNOW HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Manufacturers and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to make the manufacture on "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a new one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that some time must elapse, before the business can be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats in the Ben Tun style*. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. k4

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb. 12th, 1828.

ON application of Geo. M. Willing, adm'tor. of Obadiah Stanford, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Obadiah Stanford, late of Somerset 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 19th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Feb. 1828.

GEO. M. WILLING, Adm'r.
of O. Stanford, dec'd.

Feb. 12 k

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM BERTSON are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland, shall not be extended to said petitioner.

Feb. 5, 1828. k

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM AND *Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature." They also serve as pleasant mementos of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct, as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication, met with such flattering and universal esteem as to warrant the printing, each week, of near six *thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and valuable subjects. Fine Arts; Sciences, Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c.; Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversation, The language of Flowers; Description of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed (8 pages every Wednesday) on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred* pages, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in their unlabious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made (at great expense) arrangements with some of the first writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair relatives an assurance that strict sense of purity, chastenessand general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, continuing a chaplet of the flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem*," the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not*," of the most appropriate, endearing, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with them competent editors in their editorial duties a lady of distinguished literary reputation and talent whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will add materially to the character of the work.

Price, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PRO PATRIA CHARITAS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1828.

From the N. Y. Commercial.

DEATH OF DE WITT CLINTON.

(Yesterday's mail brought intelligence of this melancholy event, which occurred at Albany on the evening of Monday the 11th inst. and with great suddenness. He had discharged his official duties during the day, and written several letters in the course of the afternoon. About 7 o'clock in the evening he was sitting in his study, conversing with two of his sons, when his head suddenly fell backwards, and he died almost instantly. The interval between the attack, and the arrival of Dr. Bay, the physician, at which time life was extinct, was not more than ten minutes. It is supposed that he died from a sudden rupture of one of the large blood vessels. The news immediately spread through the city of Albany, and an intense and painful sensation was excited, while the inhabitants remained in suspense as to the result of the calamity. An immense crowd accupied the house and its precincts during the evening. Means of resuscitation were ineffectually employed to a late hour A deep gloom pervaded the city on the following morning. The Senate and House of Assembly adjourned, after making arrangements for the order of the funeral, which was to take place at two o'clock on Thursday.

The State of New York has thus lost its highest ornament; our country one of its noblest benefactors, and the cause of science and improvement a faithful and indefatigable patron. The name of Clinton belongs to late posterity, not from his political career, though his star so long influenced the tides of party. His popularity will be immortal, because the effects of his labours will endure while our nation has an existence; and will come home to the business and bosoms of men, in the facilities of education, commerce and internal communication, achieved by his genius and perseverance. Our country has not such another man to mourn for.

Lieutenant Governor Pitcher, on whom the administration of the Government now devolves, is confined with serious indisposition.

The Albany Argus says:

Great interest was manifested by the public to see the body, ere it was forever withdrawn from human observation.

The side-walks of every street through which the procession moved, and the windows of the houses, and the roofs of several of them, were thronged by spectators of both sexes, and of every age. Many of them wore badges, bearing a minature likeness of Clinton. More than one of the groups thus decorated, were composed of children whose parents had adopted this mode of manifesting their own sympathy with the general feeling.

Upon the whole every thing was done that duty or sympathy required; and so done as to confer honor upon the legislature and the state. The solemnities, without being ostentatious, were appropriate and imposing; they were calculated to call out the finer feelings of the heart—to remind those who witnessed them, of the solemn rites consecrated, in ancient days, to the memory of heroes and mighty men; and to furnish at the same time, a noble incentive and a bright reward to public virtue.

De Witt Clinton was born in 1769, in Orange county, N. York; was educated at the first seminaries in that vicinity, and commenced the study of the law in 1786. He was elected in 1797 a member of the Assembly from N. York; afterwards senator for four years, & in 1800 member of the council of appointment. In 1802, Mr. Clinton was appointed a senator of the United States, in place of General Armstrong resigned—from which station he retired in 1803, having been chosen mayor of the city of New York—He continued, with few intermissions, to exercise the functions of that office for several years—in which period he projected an extensive plan for the defence of the city, which was adopted and carried into effect. In 1810, he was appointed one of the commissioners on the subject of internal navigation, in conformity with whose report, laws were passed by the legislature. He was again elected to the mayoralty of New York in 1811; and was annually re-chosen until 1815. In 1816, while Lieutenant Governor, he was recommended by a portion of the New York Delegation in Congress, as a candidate for the Presidency. In the following year he was almost unanimously elected Governor of N. York. In 1823, through the management of those who had all along opposed his measures, he was removed from the office of canal commissioner—a post merely honorary, though excessively laborious. But a re-action ensued, and De Witt Clinton was called from retirement in 1824, by an immense majority of his fellow citizens, to the Chief Magistracy of New York—a station which he still occupied at his death.

LATE FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship Canada, from Liverpool, the New York Commercial of Friday week, has files of London papers to the 1st January, and Liverpool of the 2d both inclusive.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Reported Destruction of the Greek Fleet.—The intelligence by this arrival is important, though not decisive. On the 16th ult. we published a letter from the three Admirals commanding the allied fleet, in which they forbade the meditated descent upon Scio. In this letter was the following paragraph:—

"There remains no longer any pretext for them [the piracies, &c. of the Greeks corsairs.] The magazine armament is, infact, observed on the side of the Turks, since the fleet no longer exists. *Take care of yours, for we will destroy it also, if the case requires it*, to put an end to a system of maritime pillage, which will end in putting you out of the protection of the law of nations."

Nevertheless, we have already been partially informed, that the Greeks persisted in their design of attacking Scio, and the Austrian Observer confirms the fact of the invasion of that island by the troops under Col. Fabvier, on the 28th Oct. This town has been pillaged, and the Turks on the 14th Nov. continued in the castle, which was besieged by the Greeks, notwithstanding a request made to Col. Fabvier, by Admiral de Rigny, some days before to withdraw. The houses of the European consuls are said to have been pillaged by the invaders. It appears not that the combined admirals have made good their declaration above quoted, with a view to awe. An express arrived in London from Paris, on the 29th December, bringing the Gazette de France of the preceding day. It contains the very important intelligence, on the authority of letters from Trieste, which received the fullest credit at Vienna, that *the French Admiral de Rigny had destroyed the Greek fleet* off Scio, for having refused to obey the injunction of the 24th October to desist from hostilities against the Turks and after having summoned Colonel Fabvier to suspend further operations. The truth of this intelligence was doubted by some of the papers, and among them, by the Morning Herald of January 1, which considers the silence of the Smyrna advices to the 18th Nov. upon this point as a fact of at least sufficient importance to render the statement questionable.

Situation of the Allied Ministers.—The next prominent question involving in these intricate affairs in the East, is the situation of the Allied Ministers at Constantinople. By our former advices, reaching us by different arrivals, the public were lead to expect that the great question of Peace or War between the Turks and the Allies, would be positively determined, on the 14th of November. The British Traveller of the 2d Jan. evening announces an express from Vienna of the preceding day, which states, that when the Russian Ambassador left Constantinople, on the 14th, his French and English colleagues, in determination to leave for Odessa, they strongly remonstrated with him, and used every exertion in their power to detain him their, as they wished to remain until the very last hope of an accommodation with the Porte should have vanished, when they might all leave the Turkish capital together. It was reported at Vienna that he would not listen to their pressing solicitations, and accordingly embarked." But it is not determined even yet, and it was announced in Paris on the 29th of Dec., and in London on the 1st ult that so late as the 4th of Dec. the Ministers were still in Constantinople; but it is added for the fortieth time, "that they were on the point of departure."

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

The Colonization Society.

Mr. Zieber,

The cause of the free people of color is one of vast interest, I conceive, to the moral, political and religious welfare of our Southern country. A memorial to Congress, petitioning aid for said society has been pretty widely circulated, by being addressed to clergymen, or fathers exclusively—with a request, that, after obtaining "the signatures of those who may regard the society as one of national interest," they would "transmit it to the Speaker of the House of Representatives." A faint effort was made to obtain signatures, but, alas! I fear, it was unsuccessful. So withers and dies all good in our hapless community—Are we willing, Mr. Editor, to put up with the evil instead of encountering it, manfully, and in the strength of God, removing it? Here are multitudes of free people of color, doing good—living—and that is all—on what charity may give them, or a very precarious occupation may be able to provide. And some, it is to be feared, live by stealth, from year's end to year's end. Now, the operations of the above named society afford a prospect, at no very distant day, of removing the evil, and that, greatly to their advantage, in every point of view. Shall we take Israelite's plunder, and be quietly dazed and our souls asphyxiated, "encouraged to go on?" This is to be stupidly blind and insensible to danger. Shall we see from a society auxiliary to the Parent, at the head of which on earth stands the great Bushrod Washington—at which we do believe, the God of Heaven is the friend and patron. The address from the Colonists in Liberia, lately printed in your columns, is a convincing proof of the astonishing proficiency of things there—and the accession which will be annually made to the population, by successive transportation, will soon render it a desirable mart for American commerce. We are not dreaming, sir, here is an Union in purpose, but Utopia on terra firma. We challenge Carthage the most powerful rival of Rome—and Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrims, and any other colony, known in the history of the Old or New World, to shew improvement like that of Liberia. The subject is inexhaustible. It only wants money, and that not an incalculable sum; and men, such as are easily to be found; and benevolence, such as we all live to think—are to be possessed—in order to transport, to their native land, in a shorter time than this generation will outlive, the finest colonists in the world—as tried citizens they are to be. Let us, sir, by and doing—and let none manifest a sensitiveness, as if the property of their fathers were about to be taken from them, though it very easily shewn that every slave in the land ought to be immediately set free.

I am, dear sir, yours, B. D. H.

An Escheated Estate.—A letter was read in the Senate of Mass. on Thursday, from the Solicitor General, stating that escheat in Charlestown, had escheated to the Commonwealth. It belonged to a foreigner, not deceased by the name of John Nicolas Redberg, and is said to be worth five or six thousand dollars.—Had Redberg been naturalized, this property would have descended to his heirs.—*Boston Traveller.*

From the return of the Superintendents of sweeps to the corporate authority, it appears that the whole number of houses in the city of Baltimore, at the termination of the year 1827, was 11,571.—of the following sizes, viz. one story 1187, two story 7773, three story 1897, four story 113, five story 1, seven story 1.

Clerical Sons, or one of the many blessings of an established Church.—During the late session of the Imperial Parliament, says the Kingston, Upper Canada Herald of the 14th ult. a petition of a most extraordinary character, was presented by Mr. Hume. "It was from an individual named Peter Watson, who had been confined seventy-two days in Durham gaol in consequence of a suit instituted by the vicar of Cloverlie street, for the non payment of Easter offerings, amounting to the sum of *ten pence half penny*, the law expenses on the proceedings having exceeded the sum of *one thousand pounds*. The petitioner dwelt on the various vexations to which he had been subjected by the proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, and prayed the house to take the earliest opportunity of making an alteration in the laws relating to those offerings."

Comment on the above is unnecessary.

SEGARS.—Our friends (says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette,) have for a few days past, been regaling themselves upon segars, made from tobacco, grown on the farm of Mr. Rohrer, of Lancaster county Pa. Mr. Rohrer procured the seed from Cuba, and gave strict attention to the cultivation of the plant. He has caused a few hundred boxes of segars, to be manufactured from the leaf, with a view of testing the market.—Those who are judges, pronounced them good—requiring age to equal the "real Havana."

Mrs. Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davies county, Indiana, and the jailer, good naturedly permitted her to remain in the jail yard during the next morning she bid him an affectionate farewell, and departed in tears; an hours after, however, the jailor discovered that *he had departed*, leaving her in his place, she having put on the breeches. She was shortly afterwards discharged, and he has not since been heard from. Two husbands would object to their wives assuming the breeches on *such* occasions.

Mechanical or Artificial Leeches.—The instrument has been invented by Mr. Salandier and acts as an equivalent to leeches. Its advantage consist in extracting the precise quantity of blood that is wanted to be taken from the patient; in withdrawing the fluid with every agreeable degree of dispatch or goodness; in not causing that troublesome, which naturally attends the application of disgusting insects or worms; in not causing any injury; and finally in being practicable in every station, climate, situation and country. This instrument is manufactured at Paris by the Engineer Damoustier.—*Medical Repository.*

Cocoas of Alabama.—The whole number of inhabitants of this state is 241,041; of this number 91,508 are slaves. This state in 1820 contained 127,901 inhabitants, shewing an increase in seven years of 113,140—The increase of slaves in the same time is 39,129.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, February 15.

Mr. Gibbons, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act for the relief of Richard Waller, and the administrators of Josiah Broughton and Samuel Heath, deceased, executors of William S. Hardy, late sheriff of Somerset county.

Saturday, February 16.

On motion by Mr. Hitch, the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter 140, was read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Tenckle, on behalf of the committee on education, entitled, An act supplemental to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, throughout this state; and in the progress of the second reading thereof.

On motion by Mr. Lee it was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Tevis asked for leave to withdraw the papers and documents accompanying the petition of Mary Anne Grand for a divorce, and also the papers and documents accompanying the counter petition thereto, of Augustus J. T. Grand the leave asked for? It was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill reported by Mr Dennis, entitled, An act to change the place of holding elections for overseers and church wardens, and the regular meetings of the vestry, in Somerset parish, in Somerset county, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Monday, February 18.

The bill reported by Mr. Thomas of Frederick, entitled, An act to provide for holding on the same day, throughout the state, the elections for choosing delegates to the general assembly, sheriffs of the respective counties, representatives of congress, electors of the senate and electors of president and vice-president of the United States, was taken up for consideration, and after some amendments were offered,

On motion of Mr. Dennis, the question was proposed, Shall the further consideration of said bill be referred to the next assembly? it was determined in the negative—Gibbons and Dennis for, and Tenckle against it.

The question then recurred, and was put, Shall the said bill pass? which was resolved in the affirmative—40 to 18—Tenckle for, and Gibbons and Dennis against it. Donoho absent—The bill was then sent to the Senate.

Tuesday, February 19.

By Mr. Donoho, the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the Levy court may be elected by the people, which was referred to Messrs. Donoho, Gibbons and Tenckle.

By Mr. Tenckle, An act to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction at James Island and at Clay Island, Somerset county, for the erection of light houses—or at such other point or points in the said county, as may be selected by the proper officers of the government of the United States for the erection of the said light houses.

Wednesday, February 20.

Mr. Dee, is presented the petition of Levin Tyler, of Somerset county, guardian to Samuel G. Broughton, Patty Ann Broughton and Rebecca Broughton, the infant children of Anne Broughton, deceased, residing in said county, praying the passage of an act for their relief, in respects the payment of the debts of the deceased; which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Dennis, Gibbons and Tenckle.

In consequence of receiving a whole week's legislative proceedings by yesterday's mail, we are obliged to omit the most important articles, because of the length, for our next paper.

MARRIED, on Wednesday last, the 20th inst. Mr. THOMAS L. ARRES to Miss MARY A. LOWES.

On the same day, Mr. ADAM HITCH to Miss EVELINE MADDOX.

On the 10th inst. Mr ISAAC PARKS to Miss ESTHER LANKFORD.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hooper, Mr. SALATHIEL GRIFFITH to Miss HETTY HARRIS.

On the 21st inst. Mr. ANDREW ADAMS to Miss AMELIA MOORE, all of this county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin, against Henry I. Riggin. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Easter, 1 boy Dave, 1 girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 3 head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 6 beds & beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 set of carpets, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 tool boxes and tools, 1 still stone, 1 hand mill, 1 cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross cut saw, 1 hand saw, 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 100 bushels of corn, 14 stacks of fodder, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 rolls of cushions, 3 ox chains, 4 ox yokes, 3 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of cooper's ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 trunk of land called known by the name or Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres more or less; Dudley, 50 acres; Rocky Hill, 30 acres; part of a tract called Unity Enlarge, 12 acres; Privilege, 30 acres; part of Privilege, 20 acres—part of Philip's Confusion, 200 acres; part of Friends Assistance, 90 acres; and part of Pasturage, 20 acres, which I shall proceed to sell at said Riggin's house, on Thursday the 29th of day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSIAH GRAYTHAN, Shff.

Feb. 26, 1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A part of a tract of land called Morris's Lot, containing 120 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 18th March next, at the Court House door, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell the life estate of said Culver, in and to the above mentioned land, to the highest and best bidder for ready cash.

ROBERT STEWART.

Feb. 26 late Shff. S. C.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following property, viz: One negro man Jim, 12 head of hogs, 1 clock, 1 side board, 1 corner cupboard, 2 beds and furniture, 15 stacks of fodder, more or less, 100 bushels of corn, more or less, 6 chairs, 3 Shives with bees, & 1 wheat fan, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry I. Riggin, to satisfy the claims of Henry Lankford, Cottingham and Dickerson, Parker Dickerson, Isaac Pewsey, James Lloyd and William White, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOSEPH RICHARDS

Feb. 26 Constable.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

GAMBLING.

Mr. Editor,

The games of hazard or of skill which are so much the pastime, at public houses, are serious evils which should by all means not pass unnoticed. Let the "truth" be told "without reserve." It is known that cards were invented to amuse a hypochondriac—one of the kings of France. As for dice, they are daring violations of the 3d Commandment—and "the Lord will not hold him guiltless who taketh his name in vain." Chess and game of skill, as they are called, can never be rendered free from the charge of waste of time, and from the charge of vulgarity, even if they had had a Franklin for their advocate. He was far, however, from recommending them, but he sometimes would examine their nature, and describe the mode of playing them.

Billiards, Bagatelle, &c. &c. are combined of skill and hazard, and exhibit nothing to instruct or amuse a rational mind—they are usually furnished with stores of information. They are very rumous to young men in particular, who having nothing statedly to do, engage and in doing what is worse than nothing.

The association at a billiard table are corrupting—the language often must be highly improper—hours lost very valuable—time wasted—the interludes filled up with drinking, & the amusement closes with quarrels, or at least, with mortification for loss of bets, and with temptation, from this fact, to renew the game. The amount lost may be inconsiderable—but to play at all, for no money or for a small sum, is degrading. "Facilis descensus Averni." The finished gamester is a thoroughpaced villian. He will not stop short of picking your pocket—of cutting your throat.

He will rob you of your best coat—and make you no returns for what he gains by fraudulent play. He is one the worst pests of society and should be infected and imprisoned wherever found. I have known of instances in which suicide has followed immediately upon the losses of one evening—and doubtless many are untimely death may be traced to the desperation produced by the adventures of a card table, and a billiard room.

This is a country, Mr. Editor, of free enquiry, and we may not be overstepping the bounds of decorum, if we ask what right a Legislature has to license a gambling table, or a public house that keeps one? Why not, as well, license the thief who picks my pocket, and raise a revenue from foot pads, provided they steal "secundum artem." Why should not gambling houses and their keepers be served in Maryland as they are in Virginia? They are there, I believe, compelled to leave the state, or quit their employment. What ravenous *Lazzaloni* have we in this, who can not only refuse to abolish the practice, but who even sanction it, by considering gambling table and gambling hotels law full property, subject to such taxation, as other goods are. As for, Gamaliel the Lord—is time for Thee to work, for in a make void Thy law.

I am, sir, yours truly, G. D. H.

Baltimore Prices Current.		
BALTIMORE, FEB. 22.		
FLOUR, best quality,		8 25
Susquehanna,		7 75
WHEAT, best white, in bu.		95@100
red	do	95
CORN,		55@60
RYE,		45
OATS,		23@25
WHITE BEANS,		80@100
PEAS,		60@50
CLOVER SEED,		4.50@5
FLAXSEED,		75@80
FEATHERS,	do	37
PORK, Baltimore mess		13@14
prime		9 50
Northern mess		14 00
prime		9 00
Susquehanna mess		12 00
prime		9 00
BACON, middlings, &c.		7 00
Country assorted		7 50

A Candidate.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate for votes of them in the next House of Delegates.

BRITTINHAM HULL.

Feb. 23, 1828. tc

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JOSIAH HEATH, *late of Somerset County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, with the Clerk of said County Court, on or before the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next.*

Feb. 26. BURTON CANNON, *Trustee.*

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Dashiell are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland shall not be extended to him.

Feb. 26. tdp

To one of our Delegates at Annapolis we are indebted for a copy of the following bill, which has passed both houses of our State Legislature without amendment:

A BILL, entitled, A further additional Supplement to the Act, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of any county court, or of any judge of any county court, or of any justice of the orphans court, to whom application may be made for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, by any person or persons whatsoever, immediately thereupon to appoint a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said applicant or applicants, and the county court, judge or justice, as the case may be, shall not grant a personal discharge to the said applicant or applicants, until the trustee, appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond, (with security to be approved,) to the state of Maryland, in such penalty as the said court, judge or justice may prescribe, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust; and until the said applicant or applicants shall execute to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself or themselves, and his, or their families excepted; for the benefit of the creditors of the said applicant or applicants; and until the trustee, so appointed, shall certify, in writing, to the said county court, judge or justice, as the case may be, that he is in possession of all the estate of the applicant or applicants, mentioned in his or their schedule.

Sec. 2. *But be it enacted*, That the said trustee, so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power and authority, in his own name, or in the name or names of such applicant or applicants, to prosecute and defend all suits, demands, due and owing to the said applicant or applicants, and to give and execute receipts, acquittances or releases of the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said trustee, upon such notice and terms as may be prescribed by the said county court, judge or justice, granting a personal discharge to the said applicant or applicants, to sell and dispose of, at public auction, all the said estate, real, personal and mixed, of the said applicant or applicants, to be conveyed to him as aforesaid, and the proceeds so said sale to distribute among the creditors of said applicant or applicants, according to the provisions of the seventh section of the act, to which this is a further additional supplement, after deducting therefrom the commissions to be allowed him, as likewise prescribed in the tenth section of the said original act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That said trustee shall have authority to convey and assure to any purchaser or purchasers, and to his, her, or their heirs, any estate, real, personal or mixed, which he may sell to him, her or them, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That if at the time of the final hearing of his or their application in the county court, to which his or their petition may be returnable, no interrogatories or allegations shall be filed, or if filed, shall be dismissed, or shall be waived, or decided in favor of such applicant or applicants, that then it shall be the duty of the said court to record the said applicant or applicants, forthwith, final discharge, without the assent of his or their creditors.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the voluntary confession of any judgment, in favor of any creditor or creditors, security or securities, with a view, or under an expectation, of being or becoming an insolvent debtor, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, an undue and improper preference to such creditor or creditors, security or securities, within the true intent and meaning of the 9th section of the act to which this is a further additional supplement.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted* That all such acts and affairs as may subsequently may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to the city and county of Baltimore.

SUGAR CANE.—A letter from St Augustine, to the editor of the Pensacola Gazette, mentions that the culture of Sugar Cane is becoming very general. Gen. Hernandez, who has a plantation thirty miles south of this place, calculates to plant nearly 300 acres the ensuing season. From 300 acres of cane, a clear profit of at least 20,000 may be made. This is far better than raising the finest Sea Island Cotton.

Business is rather lively there; the market was full of Yankee notions.—The season is delightful; they have had frost but two mornings and then very light.

THE

VILLAGE HERALD.

WE think it necessary to remind our patrons, that the 52nd No. of this paper, which will be issued on the 25th of next March, will complete one year since the establishment of a printing office at Princess-Anne. After that period THE VILLAGE HERALD shall be considerably enlarged, and improved, by lengthening the columns and adding one to each page. This, we conceive, will be the most substantial token of gratitude we can offer those who, by their kind patronage, have enabled us to promise, with certainty, the contemplated alteration.

It may not be needless here to mention, we still remain decidedly of the opinion that the better way to conduct our paper, is, to keep without the vortex of political controversy—exclusively devoting our columns to the chronicling of foreign and domestic intelligence, and the furtherance of instruction by giving a miscellany of usefully interesting and amusing matter.

The importance of agricultural information is obvious to every one, though such knowledge, in this section of our country, is not duly appreciated. Where papers—devoted entirely to the farming interest—have been extensively circulated,—there those who till the soil have been incredibly benefited by placing a proper estimate on intelligence relative to their vocation. Let not we then hope that the appropriating of a portion of our paper to the invaluable science of agriculture, will be acceptable to, and receive the attention of, those who engage in its pursuit? Surely we may; And we shall therefore put in requisition every means within our reach to render this department of our paper worthy the notice of every practical farmer.

The advantages of economy—establishing industry in the present condition of our country—and its being more praise worthy than prodigality, are simple facts, which need no support, because they are the dictates of common sense and receive the assent of the mind as soon as proposed.—And it would be contrary to the known principles which direct and influence men to good and beneficial actions, to suppose we should feel indifferent to that which concerns our individual interest—which tends to increase our household property—to add to our fare from our happiness.—Hence, considering the interests of our patrons, and our own convenience and profit, we shall on the enlargement of our paper, which will be on the 1st of next April adopt the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE Tri-Weekly Publication will be issued on the 25th of next March, and will complete one year since the establishment of a printing office at Princess-Anne. After that period THE VILLAGE HERALD shall be considerably enlarged, and improved, by lengthening the columns and adding one to each page. This, we conceive, will be the most substantial token of gratitude we can offer those who, by their kind patronage, have enabled us to promise, with certainty, the contemplated alteration.

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