

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

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VOL. I.

Terms of Publication.

The *Village Herald* is published weekly at \$2 50 per annum, or at \$2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, in either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; more discount (unless at the editor's discretion) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each continuance; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

From the United States Gazette.

In taking a view of our country, and comparing it with any other, on the face of the globe, have we not abundant cause to be thankful for the many blessings showered down upon us, by the great power that superintends our destinies?

Fifty years have scarcely elapsed, since we broke the fetters of slavery, that fastened us to the throne of Britain! Without entering into an examination of our political history, which is full of interesting events, without distinguishing the rapid stride we have made in commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and the arts; in ship building, steam navigation, and the navy, in the construction of canals, rail-ways, and turnpike roads; in the development of minerals from the bowels of the earth; in the advancement of learning, and the accumulation of wealth—let us briefly make a few observations, by way of comparison, with what we were, when we first proclaimed our independence, and what we are not, in the fruition of it.

The city of Philadelphia, at the period of the declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July 1776, contained about 25,000. It has now a population of more than 150,000. The city of New York contained in 1776, about 10,000; it has now 170,000 inhabitants.

The city of Baltimore in 1776, had about 8000; it is now supposed to contain 70,000 inhabitants.

The state of Pennsylvania, at the period first named, contained about 200,000; it has now a population of 1,200,000.

The state of New York in 1775, contained about 500,000; its present population is estimated at 1,800,000.

The state of Kentucky was admitted into the Union in 1792, when its population was about 50,000; it has now 600,000 inhabitants.

The State of Ohio was admitted in 1802 (only 25 years ago) with a population of 60 or 70,000; it now contains 800,000 souls.

Nine other states have been added to the thirteen Revolutionary ones; giving to us a grand total of twenty-four confederate states, with a population of twelve millions of souls, which is the birth-day of our National Liberty did not exceed two millions and a half. By this ratio of increase, in half a century, the population in another half, that is in the year 1876, will be 57,000,000, but as a considerable portion of our present population has been produced by migrations from foreign countries which is not very probable will continue to increase in a proportionate ratio. It would be liberal to deduct one fourth of the whole number, and there will then remain a certain population of 43,200,000 souls, giving an increase of 40,200,000 in the first century of our national existence! Can any thing like this be shown in the annals of the world?

What a country shall we then be, if the people continue true to the principles, and united in one great republic, compact, free from state jealousy and such as ambition!

The quantity of land in the United States, fit for cultivation, is estimated at from five hundred to six hundred million acres, by which it is evident that we are prepared to increase our population to an immense extent.

We have every climate and every soil the earth affords, giving to us an immense variety of fruit, grain, and vegetable productions in a most bountiful manner. The stately forests, planted by the hand of nature, in every direction. The iron, the lead, the coal, and other minerals to be found in the north and western states, that may be transported on various rivers

and canals, at but small expense, are evidences of prosperity—evidences not superior to any other country in the world. These advantages, and the character of the nation, are not correctly understood and known, in the European quarter of the globe. Just as on the one hand, and prejudice on the other, have, with ignorance and national pride intermixed, given to spurious writers, who have visited this country, for the purpose of traducing it, the shafts of Calumny, raked up, and selected from the very dregs of society, and even then, coloured beyond the plausibility of truth, with out permitting themselves to portray our character, as it really is,—nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice. The delusion, however, is passing away, and foreign nations are learning to know us.—All complaint is, that the mass of the inhabitants of Europe, have had their minds poisoned by the ephemeral travellers and writers from the mother country—from the old sheet, where we ought to be better known, than by any other nation.

Where is any distress to be seen in this country?—The farmer, the mechanic, and the labourer, find employment every day, and obtain not only comfortable subsistence, but a house well furnished, or a barn well stocked with a capital sufficient to enable them to educate their children in the school of industry, and virtue, affording them at the same time a pillow whereon to rest the forehead of declining years.

Is there any man who complains, and says he is in want of bread?—Are there any taxes to oppress him? The first question may with truth be answered,—there is not,—except in some positive indolence, both of which are reflected by private benevolence, as soon as they are discovered.—A second question may be solved with equal ease—we have no direct taxes contained with, and those of other descriptions, are very light indeed.—(say only a half cent per annum, on the value of real estate) which is entitled to the rights of suffrage. In addition to this, the public debt of the United States, does not at this time, amount to half of the annual disbursement of the British nation.

How do we stand in comparison with the nations of Europe? In France, in Spain, in Portugal, in Holland, and in many other parts of the European continent, much distress may be seen every day in the day—dirt in the streets, every house in England, Scotland, & Ireland, wretchedness and misery prevail in an alarming extent—in corroboration of which I have extracted from the British papers, the two following communications:

The Dublin Patriot says, "We lament to hear that the distress of the lower orders in the far greater part of Ireland, is almost unrepresented at this season of increasing misery is frightful."

In Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Clonwell, Linerick, Cork, in short, over almost the entire surface of Ireland, the population are unemployed, land, the population are unemployed, and literally starving.—In some places so inadequate are the funds of charity, that colliers are not thought of for the dead."

London, March 27, 1827. (one of the daily papers).—The general meeting of operatives convened last Tuesday at Birmingham, adopted the following resolutions.

"That the members of this meeting are of opinion, that after a long and painful struggle, they have ascertained that no talents, industry and frugality, could save them from distress, and the humiliation of having recourse for relief to parish assistance has now been reduced to the lowest point that will maintain life."

"That the meeting views with alarm, the strange anomaly of a people, naked and dying with hunger, ple, naked and dying with hunger, in a country abounding in subsistence and articles of clothing—that the greatest proportion of labourers in manufacturing, as well as in agriculture, factories, as well as in agriculture, are really dying of hunger, and that their employers are on the brink of ruin."

The foregoing extracts, have been copied into some of our daily papers, with others of equally distressing character; in fact the London press has lately teemed with many palling accounts!

In closing these remarks, I cannot refrain from expressing a wish, that such of the distressed inhabitants of the Old World, as are now pinning in misery and want, borne down by the oppression of taxes, and want of employment, and the inadequate compensation awarded to them for their labour, may visit the New world, where in defiance of the British tongue of calumny, they will not only find food and raiment, but comforts in abundance

I am such of them as are disposed to industry, and of good character. Land may be bought, of excellent quality with few simple, and excellent titles, in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, &c. Missouri, at from three to ten dollars per acre, or 125 to 150 ten dollars per acre, on credit, not sterling money, on credit, not in a country inhabited by savages; nor where pestilence resides; but on good soils, where produce may be conducted to the sea board, at very little expense, yielding profitable returns. Let them come to this land, promise where each can find, and under his own fig tree, surrounded by plenty, and blessed with happiness, without being afraid of either famine, nakedness or the tax-gatherer.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	part
Baltimore Banks	part
Annapolis	part
Easton	part
Frederick	part
Frederick County Bank	part
Bank of Westminster	part
Hager's Town	part
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co	part
Elkton	part

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20
Bank of Columbia	part
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Georgetown	part
Bank of Washington	part
Bank of the metropolis	part
Patriotic Bank	part
Bank of Alexandria	part
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	part
Bank of Alexandria	part
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria	part
VIRGINIA	part
Bank of Virginia & Branches	part
Farmers' Bank of Virginia	part
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	part
Do at Charlottesville	part
Do at Leesburg	part
Do at Romney	part
Lynchburg Branches	part
Western Bank of Virginia at Winchester	part
DELAWARE	part
Bank of Delaware	part
Farmers' Bank	part
Wilmington & Brandywine	part
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	part
Branch Bank of Milford	part
SOUTH-CAROLINA	part
Northern Bank	part
Cape Fear Bank	part
State Bank and Branches	part
FLORIDA	part
Florida City Banks	part
York Bank	part
Charleston Bank	part
Chambersburg Bank	part
Gettysburg Bank	part
Lancaster Bank	part
Harrisburg Bank	part
Cherry County Bank	part
Germanstown Bank	part
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	part
NEW-YORK	part
City Banks	part
Albany Banks	part
SOUTH-CAROLINA	part
Charleston Banks	part
Georgia	part
Bank of Savannah	part
Bank of Darby	part

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of *Facienda* *Exequatur*, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas W. Handy against George Dashiell, will be sold at the Court-house door, on Tuesday the 24th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. the right and title of said Dashiell, in and to the following negroes, to wit: Jack, Heath, Harry, Selby, and Eliza A. Weems, to satisfy the above claim, interest and costs. Terms cash.

ROBERT STEWART, Sheriff.
June 12—19.

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PORTER, ALE, & BOTTLER.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the cellar of Mr. George M. Willing, late of Philadelphia Butcher, Georgetown Ale, Bottled Cider, which he will sell at Baltimore prices. Orders from any part of the county will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES DUGAN, Jr.
Princess-Anne, May 29.

State of Maryland, se.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
June 12th, 1827.

ON application of Wm. T. G. Polk, adm'r. of Samuel Green, 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 said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three successive weeks, in the papers printed in the city of Washington, and the paper printed at the town of 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 Samuel Polk, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1827.

WM. T. G. POLK, Adm'r. of S. Polk, dec'd.
June 12—19.

State of Maryland, se.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
June 12th, 1827.

ON application of John Green, 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 said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three successive weeks, in the papers printed in the city of Washington, and the paper printed at the town of 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 John Green, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1827.

JAMES GREEN, Adm'r. of John Green, dec'd.
June 12—19.

State of Maryland, se.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
May 21, 1827.

ON application of John H. Bell, administrator of Littleton Polk, 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 papers printed in the city of Washington, and the paper printed at the town of Princess-Anne.

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True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

QUANTICO TROOP.

Attention!
YOU are hereby ordered to meet at J. S. Hill's tavern, at Quantico, on the 4th day of July next, at 8 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of parade.

It is confidently hoped that the members will punctually attend, in complete uniform, with a spirit of emulation, in order to insure a respectable parade, in respect to number and appearance.

By order,
J. S. HILL, Sec'y.

N. B. A court martial will be held on the above day of parade for the last meeting.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Steam-Boat Company, held at Eastern Wharf, on the 30th of May, in the year 1827, were present, N. H. HANCOCK, President, Henry Holliday, John Goldborough, Samuel Groom, William Clark,

ON the complaint of Captain Levin Jones, and at his particular instance and request, the Board of Trustees have taken into consideration the terms of the contract heretofore made and executed by and between him and them. It is therefore perfectly plain that the loss sustained with him as the owner and proprietor of his lands and plantation, called Castle Haven, and of the road leading from the shores of the River through his farm to the middle highway, has no private road, and have no claim against the same right of way in and over the same for the benefit and advantage of the Steam-Boat Company, and have alleged him to procure carriages and teams for the conveyance of passengers, and made stipulations with him for compensating him for the privilege of using the said private road by those who might travel from and to the wharf in the town proper called Quantico.

And the Trustees having thus from these motives rendered the passage from and to the Steam-Boat, and conveyed to the inhabitants of the County, and to the adjacent country, do now acknowledge and declare that having for a long time necessity for the use of hired carriages or stages, do not consider them as carriages or means that would probably be ever employed, and therefore were not intended to be included in their said contract.

And they are satisfied to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the said points of Capt. Jones, that such hired carriages, or stages, as aforesaid, were not intended to be included in the said contract, and that he has placed himself to furnish the necessary means and means, and has been material injury. To remedy this, they have rendered the same, which he has not only to remedy them by a stipulation, one which he may think it expedient to supply, the Trustees do hereby release him from the same, and the said contract is as appears, through mutual consent, and the said hired carriages, or stages, and they only claim the privilege of the said road for the use of such passengers, baggage, and effects, as shall be brought or ordered to be brought in carriages, or by means transported by mule, or by any other means, and they hereby release him from the same, and they only claim the privilege of the said road for the use of such passengers, baggage, and effects, as shall be brought or ordered to be brought in carriages, or by means transported by mule, or by any other means, and they hereby release him from the same, and they only claim the privilege of the said road for the use of such passengers, baggage, and effects, as shall be brought or ordered to be brought in carriages, or by means 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THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY holds the mind a relief for the weary and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

I send you the following beautiful lines for publication, without knowing whether they were ever printed. They were written by a young Lady of Massachusetts, who now resides in a southern state. Yours &c.

When sadness calls a tear,
When pain and grief are near,
Misfortune's arrows flying,
And every hope is dying,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When sad, but not despairing,
For nothing earthly caring,
When woe and grief are given,
Save faith and hope in heaven,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When fearful doubts assail me,
And Friendship's soothing fail me,
When not one cheering ray
Beams on my anxious way,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When earth with all its treasure
Can yield no peace nor pleasure,
And every mournful sigh,
Speaks but the wish to die,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When memory's pleasures cease,
With all that whisper'd peace;
When age comes tottering on,
And joy and health are gone,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

Should conscience rouse from slumber
And all my follies number,
Should terrors haunt my pillow,
With all the raging billow,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When, at my final hour,
I feel death's chilling power,
And scarce, with sins forgiven,
Dare hope for rest in heaven,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

And when—but hush—no more—
Tremble and adore—
In such a blessed hour
I ask not for thy power,
My God shall comfort me!

SELECTED FOR THE HERALD.
By an attentive correspondent.

"Good Wives should be like three things,
Which three things they should not
be like."

Good wives to snails should be a kin,
Always their houses keep within;
But not to carry (fashion's hawks)
All they are worth upon their backs.

Good wives like echoes still should do,
Speak only when they're spoken to;
But not like echoes (most absurd!)
To have forever the last word.

Good wives like city clocks should chime,
Be regular and keep in time;
But not like city clocks, aloud,
Be heard by all the vulgar crowd.

We invite the notice of our youthful female readers to the subsequent article on *Mental Improvement*. It is certainly worthy their serious consideration:

"The form alone, let others prize,
The features of the face;
I look for spirit in her eyes,
And meaning in her air."

The human mind has been handsomely compared to marble in the quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties, until the skill of the artist smooths and polishes the surface, and discovers every ornamental spot and vein.

The mind uneducated has inherent qualities and powers, which often would pass unknown, were it not for the developing influence of education. The mental powers are not only brought to light by education, but they are improved and strengthened, just as any of the locomotive organs are by exercise. And as mental strength and energy are preferable to corporeal, so the inducements to cultivate and practice these means, calculated to produce that effect.

Science, as well as a knowledge of men and the world, contributes to direct us of many unreasoning prejudices; it liberates us from errors which through ignorance blind the intellectual eyes of many, enables us to view things and principles in their proper light. Nothing can be more unfavorable to the character of a female, than these little prejudices which result from ignorance, and which represent objects to the mind with erroneous impressions, and poison it with extravagant superstitious.

The knowledge derived from a good education, affords a constant fund for conversation, without descending to those trivial discourses, to which the unimproved necessarily are obliged to resort. Not only does it thereby elevate its possessor above the ignorant, but it gives animation to the countenance and air, without which none can

be really beautiful; for what signifies elegance of form, and softness of expression, without the sacred inspiration which the mind alone can give?

"A dainty cheek and ivory arm,
Shall ne'er my wishes win;
Give me an animated form,
That speaks a mind within."

Dear females, let not the season of youth be barren of improvements, so essential to your future felicity. In youth the character of every one, and especially of females, is in their own power, to give it in some degree whatever complexion they will; hence, in some measure, they have the direction of their own fate. Youth is the proper season likewise for cultivating the humane and benevolent affections, and of subjugating and training the passions; for whatever impressions are made on the mind in youth, will generally be most permanent in subsequent life. And whatever may be the situation in life, nothing can be more necessary to peace and happiness, than the acquisition of virtuous dispositions and habits. These may be acquired by reading in biography; for by observation and reflection upon others, we begin an acquaintance with human nature, extend our views on the moral world, and are enabled to acquire such a habit of discernment, and correctness of judgment, as others obtain only by experience.

A frequent association with good company is essential to give an elegance of manners, and thereby add to mental excellence. But company, without mental improvement, cannot give the value and interest to individuals, which is so desirable; it alone cannot render them good companions, good parents, and good citizens. The one is useful to us only in the higher walks of life; the other will be a treasure to us, even if our lot should place us in the earth-built cottage of the forest.

But old where both their charms unite,
How perfect is the view,
With every image of delight,
And graces ever new.

When females have it in their power, thus to adorn themselves, and increase their own worth and happiness, how careful should they be to improve each opportunity to the best advantage, and how justly in after life, may they secure themselves if they suffer the golden hours of youth to pass unimproved. No remarks can be more true, than that the only way to clear the mind, is to secure mental improvement. More personal beauty may fascinate the insensate for a day; but like the ephemeral flower it fades, and leaves none of its former delights; while beauty of mind increases with age, and will brighten in the evening of life, when all transient beauties have passed away.

For the Village Herald.

Mr. Editor,

In perusing the 12th number of the Herald, my attention was forcibly arrested, by the eloquence and propriety of a simile, contained in a short, but well-written essay on Modesty, by "Laura." The simile to which I refer is contained in the following sentence: "A female, divested of modesty, may with propriety be compared to a world without a sun." The novelty of this comparison, excited my admiration, not less than its appropriateness; and, perhaps, also, the reflection, how many different objects, a world without a sun, has been compared, caused me to mark it more particularly.

The propriety of comparing, a female divested of modesty, to a world without a sun, may not at first view be so striking, but a little reflection upon the qualities of modesty, and its influence on the female character; and upon the nature of the sun, and his powers on the animal world, will serve to illustrate the beauty and excellence of the simile.

First, attraction is a quality of the sun, so it is of modesty. Next, the sun diffuses light, disperses his enlivening rays over the world, and unfolds the buds of vegetation; so modesty sheds the circle, in which it shines, animates by its enlivening rays, and less a secret but powerful influence, in awakening the tender sensibilities of the heart, and in producing the germs of sweet affection.

The sun's rays may sometimes be obscured, by intervening clouds, so that his beauties and influence are for a time unseen and unfelt; yet he shines with equal splendour, though invisible; and as soon as the vapours are dissipated, his resplendency will appear as bright as ever. So the effulgence of modesty, may for a time, be darkened by the impending clouds of suspicion, misrepresentation, falsehood and calumny, but its virtue and brightness are not diminished, and when Truth shall clear away those clouds of error, modesty shall again shine forth, in all its native loveliness.

Laura marked the expression "a world without a sun," as a quotation, perhaps from Campbell's Pleasures of Hope: "And say, without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears."

Without the smile from parting beauty won,
Of what were man?—A world without a sun!"

But the idea was not original with Campbell, though considerably improved by him. He no doubt borrowed it from the following sentence, in Cicero's treatise on Friendship: *Solent enim a multis latere videtur in amicitia e vita tollant, which, construed literally, means, "they seem to take the sun from the world, who take Friendship from life." With our deference to the great talents, genius, and learning of Cicero and Campbell, I am inclined to think Laura's simile, superior, in propriety, to either the original of Cicero, or to Campbell's improvement upon the original.*

The thought of "a female divested of modesty," suggests to the mind a dark train of ideas, in some respects, not unlike that produced by contentment. She was perpetually haunted by the idea that his lordship was an unfaithful husband. On the other hand, he never appeared less, and unguardedly, lady Nor's temper and ungoverned passions afforded ample scope for the most biting satire and caustic irony. Whatever his lordship might have been previous to this marriage, since the separation, in the particular instance so continually quoted, he was grossly misrepresented. I have reason to believe, though not from her own lips, that lady Byron now feels this.

The Living and the Dead.

From the New York Enquirer.

LIV CASE.

John Julius Dandy, Esq., re. Millicent Mollish, Spinster.

This was an action of damages for frightening plaintiff's horse.

John Julius Dandy deposed that about 12 o'clock on Saturday last, he was riding up Broadway, near Fulton street, the defendant suddenly turned the corner, having on a fashionable hat, which she had just purchased from an importation opened that morning by madame Trumpeur, raw from the country, became, as the plaintiff verily believes and testifies on oath, alarmed at the sudden apparition of the said hat, abruptly wheeled of the said hat, and transplanted him from his back into the gutter, to the great damage of his person and apparel.

Zephyr Silverheels 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 filthy accusations of mud, as per contract of certain individuals with the corporation; and further that said John Julius Dandy kept his bed three days afterwards, as he verily believes in consequence of said disaster.

Sylvia Silverheels deposed, on the part of the defendant, that the last sported by Miss Mollish, was a fashionable hat, such as is now generally worn by all persons of the least pretensions, from the highest ton to the lowest kitchen, and that no horse of any blood or breeding would think of being frightened at seeing it.

Madame Trumpeur deposed that the last was an exact fac simile of one worn by the duchess D'Angouleme, the last time she took an airing to Fontainebleau.

John Julius Dandy cross-examined by Mr. Catcliff.

Was the horse you rode a blood horse?

Can't tell—don't know his pedigree.

Counsel desired the jury to take particular note of this.

So you don't know his pedigree you say?—No.

Mr. Dandy, I am now going to ask you a question which I hope you will consider deeply before you answer. Did plaintiff wear curls when she frightened your horse?

She did.

You are certain of that?—I am.

Very well—that's sufficient.

Zephyr Silverheels cross-examined. Did John Julius Dandy actually "turn" her case?

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

Can't say upon my honour.

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

Here John Julius gave lawyer Catcliff a look that rather staggered the learned counsel, and Mr. Silverheels was obliged to answer the question. The court said said by the means, unless a would in any way criminate himself. Mr. Catcliff then repeated the question.

He had no other suit of clothes.

O! he then kept his bed for want of them?—Can't say.

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

What was the size of Miss Mollish's bonnet?

"He saw a soft, a piteous smile
Beam from his anxious wife;
He saw the sparkling eyes awhile
Of those fair buds of life;
And sight was not; but memory made
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"All earth's magnificence, the glow
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Such rapture on his heart.
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Lady Byron and her Daughter.

I know a great deal of lady Byron, when she lived at—I forget the name of the place now, but it is not far from Bromley, and thought her a woman of masculine understanding, and great conversational powers, and strong natural good sense, but not altogether her sense of propriety by the seclusion to which she consigned herself, and the dignified silence she invariably maintained respecting what may be termed her case. I believe, to her most intimate associate, lady Byron never lost her husband's name; never alluded, in the most casual manner, to her own peculiar situation. On the contrary, she appeared studiously to avoid all reference to the subject.

Her daughter, Ada Byron, to whom such touching interest attaches, strongly resembling her gifted father. There is, in particular, an expression about the mouth, curl, when she is displeased, in her youthful lip, a fire and fieri in her eye, which the poet's fancy of "waiting" would instantly recognize. The likeness is singularly striking. It is hardly fair to judge of her at such tender years, but I thought I discovered germs of talents, and (shall I add?) a spice of lord Byron's disposition, a large leaven of self-indulgence and self-will. Lady Byron was passionately attached to her, and paid the most vigilant attention to those grand essentials to a woman's happiness, temper and disposition. There was one thing in particular, which I struck me very forcibly. It is a rule

worthy of the adoption of every mother. I had dined alone with sir Ralph and herself, little Ada was with us at tea; but at its conclusion lady Byron said "I always prefer the events to the facts, when we talk over the events of the day. I find it by far the best in the twenty-four for affecting and correcting the heart." "And the most learned?" "And the most mathematical," most assuredly it never appeared in her conversation. It was that, and that only, of a highly accomplished and very well-informed woman. An incident occurred, which I don't choose to divulge it) which was perfectly conclusive to my mind, that lady Byron was still fondly attached to him. And from the account of a third person. Lady Nor's new could endure him, and the feeling was reciprocal. She was perpetually haunted by the idea that his lordship was an unfaithful husband. On the other hand, he never appeared less, and unguardedly, lady Nor's temper and ungoverned passions afforded ample scope for the most biting satire and caustic irony. Whatever his lordship might have been previous to this marriage, since the separation, in the particular instance so continually quoted, he was grossly misrepresented. I have reason to believe, though not from her own lips, that lady Byron now feels this.

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Zephyr Silverheels 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 filthy accusations of mud, as per contract of certain individuals with the corporation; and further that said John Julius Dandy kept his bed three days afterwards, as he verily believes in consequence of said disaster.

Sylvia Silverheels deposed, on the part of the defendant, that the last sported by Miss Mollish, was a fashionable hat, such as is now generally worn by all persons of the least pretensions, from the highest ton to the lowest kitchen, and that no horse of any blood or breeding would think of being frightened at seeing it.

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Was the horse you rode a blood horse?

Can't tell—don't know his pedigree.

Counsel desired the jury to take particular note of this.

So you don't know his pedigree you say?—No.

Mr. Dandy, I am now going to ask you a question which I hope you will consider deeply before you answer. Did plaintiff wear curls when she frightened your horse?

She did.

You are certain of that?—I am.

Very well—that's sufficient.

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

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He had no other suit of clothes.

O! he then kept his bed for want of them?—Can't say.

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Seven feet three inches round, clear of the trimmings.

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 a half in 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?

If she uses no ornaments, 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.

How, in the name of wonder, do the ladies keep such things on their heads?

They hold them fast with their hands.

What is the usual price of such a hat?

Here Madame Trumpeur made a low courtesy, and declared she never attended to such vulgar matters. The ladies paid just what they pleased.

The testimony of the jury with great criticism, in a speech six hours long, five hours broad, and a quarter of an inch deep by actual measurement by a stop watch.

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

The court charged the jury, that if they believed the learned counsel for the plaintiff, they would find against the defendant, if they believed the counsel for the defendant, 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 nights, returned a verdict of disagreement, and were discharged.

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The testimony of the jury with great criticism, in a speech six hours long, five hours broad, and a quarter of an inch deep by actual measurement by a stop watch.

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

The court charged the jury, that if they believed the learned counsel for the plaintiff, they would find against the defendant, if they believed the counsel for the defendant, 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 nights, returned a verdict of disagreement, and were discharged.

From the New York Enquirer.

LIV CASE.

John Julius Dandy, Esq., re. Millicent Mollish, Spinster.

This was an action of damages for frightening plaintiff's horse.

John Julius Dandy deposed that about 12 o'clock on Saturday last, he was riding up Broadway, near Fulton street, the defendant suddenly turned the corner, having on a fashionable hat, which she had just purchased from an importation opened that morning by madame Trumpeur, raw from the country, became, as the plaintiff verily believes and testifies on oath, alarmed at the sudden apparition of the said hat, abruptly wheeled of the said hat, and transplanted him from his back into the gutter, to the great damage of his person and apparel.

Zephyr Silverheels 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 filthy accusations of mud, as per contract of certain individuals with the corporation; and further that said John Julius Dandy kept his bed three days afterwards, as he verily believes in consequence of said disaster.

Sylvia Silverheels deposed, on the part of the defendant, that the last sported by Miss Mollish, was a fashionable hat, such as is now generally worn by all persons of the least pretensions, from the highest ton to the lowest kitchen, and that no horse of any blood or breeding would think of being frightened at seeing it.

Madame Trumpeur deposed that the last was an exact fac simile of one worn by the duchess D'Angouleme, the last time she took an airing to Fontainebleau.

John Julius Dandy cross-examined by Mr. Catcliff.

Was the horse you rode a blood horse?

Can't tell—don't know his pedigree.

Counsel desired the jury to take particular note of this.

So you don't know his pedigree you say?—No.

Mr. Dandy, I am now going to ask you a question which I hope you will consider deeply before you answer. Did plaintiff wear curls when she frightened your horse?

She did.

You are certain of that?—I am.

Very well—that's sufficient.

Zephyr Silverheels cross-examined. Did John Julius Dandy actually "turn" her case?

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

Can't say upon my honour.

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

Here John Julius gave lawyer Catcliff a look that rather staggered the learned counsel, and Mr. Silverheels was obliged to answer the question. The court said said by the means, unless a would in any way criminate himself. Mr. Catcliff then repeated the question.

He had no other suit of clothes.

O! he then kept his bed for want of them?—Can't say.

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

What was the size of Miss Mollish's bonnet?

"He saw a soft, a piteous smile
Beam from his anxious wife;
He saw the sparkling eyes awhile
Of those fair buds of life;
And sight was not; but memory made
A sketch of all, that could not fade.

"All earth's magnificence, the glow
Of nature and of art,
Wealth, beauty, fame, could not bestow
Such rapture on his heart.
As that one momentary view
Of those, the lovely and the true."

Lady Byron and her Daughter.

I know a great deal of lady Byron, when she lived at—I forget the name of the place now, but it is not far from Bromley, and thought her a woman of masculine understanding, and great conversational powers, and strong natural good sense, but not altogether her sense of propriety by the seclusion to which she consigned herself, and the dignified silence she invariably maintained respecting what may be termed her case. I believe, to her most intimate associate, lady Byron never lost her husband's name; never alluded, in the most casual manner, to her own peculiar situation. On the contrary, she appeared studiously to avoid all reference to the subject.

Her daughter, Ada Byron, to whom such touching interest attaches, strongly resembling her gifted father. There is, in particular, an expression about the mouth, curl, when she is displeased, in her youthful lip, a fire and fieri in her eye, which the poet's fancy of "waiting" would instantly recognize. The likeness is singularly striking. It is hardly fair to judge of her at such tender years, but I thought I discovered germs of talents, and (shall I add?) a spice of lord Byron's disposition, a large leaven of self-indulgence and self-will. Lady Byron was passionately attached to her, and paid the most vigilant attention to those grand essentials to a woman's happiness, temper and disposition. There was one thing in particular, which I struck me very forcibly. It is a rule

Seven feet three inches round, clear of the trimmings.

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 a half in 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?

If she uses no ornaments, 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.

How, in the name of wonder, do the ladies keep such things on their heads?

They hold them fast with their hands.

What is the usual price of such a hat?

Here Madame Trumpeur made a low courtesy, and declared she never attended to such vulgar matters. The ladies paid just what they pleased.

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