POETRY.

LINES.

BY CATHARINE H. WATERMAN.

Dost thou remember still
All the glad paths we used to walk together,
When hope shone brightly like a flashing rill,
And life was but a day of summer weather?

Do those old haunts cling
In all their pleasant joys too bright to last,
And does old time, to them, unclouded wing,
Unpeople for the present all the past?

Has not the long, long night
Of absence, taught thy heart to hoard its truth,
Has not forgetfulness, with deadly blight,
Darken'd all the happy record of thy youth?

Hath not some lone form
Whisper'd in wonder, if thou love thine ear,
Some other voice, that speaks of pleasure, song,
Which once, and once alone, could breathe dear thus?

If thou hast loved again,
And find thy full heart an another shrine,
Bethink thee how the memories of my days,
Which, in thy red youth, bright illumine fade and tone!

Then may it not chase thy slumbers,
Thou early friend, that darkness shall be broken,
When the pale spectres, from the grave that shut in vain,
Beckon thy soul to mourn for the dead,
Forgotten forms, and thine,
Are faithful hands with cold, clasp,
Yet, bloom before thy cold closed eyes,
And at thee, shuddering at the sight,
Call back thy tears, in vain.

Is here, that sad and desolate soul heart,
Bids the long count another other course,
Thro' distance, death and decay, to the world.

State of Maryland, se:
SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT.
January 8th, 1838.
On application of Levin S. Waller, (Sealed) Executor of Samuel Pruitt, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Orphans Court of Somerset county, that the said executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper published in Princess Anne.
Time copy.
JAMES POLK, Reg.

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 Pruitt, late of said 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 February next; they are otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1838.
LEVIN S. WALLER, Exr.
Jan. 16, 1838.

Wetipquin Academy
The public are hereby informed, that this institution is now open for the education of youth. The teacher is employed for the ensuing year, by a strict and rigid attention to the morals and intellectual improvement of the children committed to his charge, to give entire satisfaction to all who patronize it. Any number of scholars can be accommodated with board in the family of the teacher.
Terms, per Quarter, (payable half in advance)
Spelling, Reading & Writing, $2 50
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of Globes, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hieroglyphics, Phonography, Cryptography, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Painting, Fencing, Boxing, Gymnastics, Calisthenics, Ancient Dances, Modern Dances, Cotillions, Deportment, Wrestling, Pitching the Bar, Leaping, Vaulting, Climbing, Swimming, Shooting, Sailing, Rowing, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Fishing, Trapping, Fowling, Dissecting, Embalming, Surgery, Physic, Divinity, Law, Physics, Metaphysics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Acoustics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Animal Magnetism, Clairvoyance, Tactics, Strategy, Engineering, Navigation, Surveying, Gauging, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Trigonometry, Fluxions, Astronomy, Geography, Chronology, Architecture, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Mechanics, Optics, Acoustics, Gunnery, Pyrotechnics, Chemistry, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Pneumatics, Tactics, Strategy, Fortification, Military Law, Naval Architecture, Navigation, Astronomy, Geography, Chronology

PRINCESS-ANNE

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The question of a resumption of specie payments by our banks is still agitating the public mind. The question I will them is not whether they can, for of their ability to resume there cannot be a doubt, but whether they *ought*. The only argument in favor of a resumption, besides the general one that we ought to have a paper currency redeemable at all times in specie, is that the banks are bound in common honesty to pay their debts in the legal currency of the country. We admit it. But are not *the people* bound by the same rule to pay their debts in specie? It cannot be doubted. The question then is, which class is the debtor, and which the creditor? Let any man look at the official statements of the banks, and he will see that the people are largely in debt to them. When, therefore, the currency of the country becomes so deranged that the people cannot pay their debts in specie, it would be unjust in fact to expect the banks to perform what they themselves have failed to do. The banks cannot in the present state of affairs resume the payment of specie for their liabilities without calling upon their debtors for payment, which would ruin many of them, and produce a serious loss to the monopolists. There is a very heavy debt due from the south and west to the Atlantic cities, and until the whole of the present crop of cotton has gone forward, this debt cannot be liquidated. It is even doubtful whether the present crop will pay it, and it is probable that a part of the next will be required for a full settlement. That this debt will be liquidated, we cannot for a moment doubt.—The resources of those sections of the country are enormous. Cotton may be sold to be specie, for it will command it in any part of the world. It may be asked, then, why is the depreciation of their banks so great? Are their banks insolvent? They are not; on the contrary, we believe them to be in a sound condition as one of our own. The reason why their notes are so much below par here, is not that you cannot get cotton for your notes. The whole crop of Mississippi is in the hands of the banks and will be shipped by them to Europe, and the proceeds applied to the payment of debts due to them by the planters and merchants. When this has been realized, the banks will be in a condition to resume, and enable their customers to pay off their debt to the north, but until this is effected, their notes will only be bought at a major of speculation or investment of capital. One bank alone, the Commercial and Rail Road of Vicksburg, has shipped or will ship this season 40,000 bales of cotton, which, at the very lowest estimate, will yield them $1,600,000 in Eastern funds. They have already by the sale of their bills drawn upon the cotton, paid off their debt to the banks here and in New York, and will when the whole is realized possess upwards of one million of eastern funds, which is equal to specie, the moment our banks resume, and is nearly double the whole amount of their circulation. We learn, farther, that nearly the whole debt due to the government by the banks has been liquidated.

But the greatest obstacle to a resumption, and one which seems to have been in a measure overlooked, is the heroic attitude in which the *government* stands to the banks, and the power which it possesses to harass and perhaps destroy them. We know that the partisans of the administration attempt to ridicule this idea, and tell the banks into false security. But the great master spirit of finance, who presides over the greatest banking institution of the country, is too watchful to be deceived by them. He knows that Amos Kendall is watching him like a hawk eager for his prey. If the Sub-Treasury Bill should pass the House and the banks be thereby induced to resume, their destruction is certain. What evidence have we that the government is hostile to the banks? Enough and more than enough! Does not the Globe speak the sentiments of the president? Does it not daily vomit with scurrilous abuse a fiendish desire to overthrow the banking institutions of the country? Does it not exult with the satisfaction of a demon when any such institution fails, even though some of its own friends be reached in the ruin which its party has caused? What evidence have we that the government will attempt to break the banks? Does any one acquainted with the facts forget the attempt made to break the Savannah branch of the United States Bank, and the subpœnas issued to compel the officers of the Government to answer to obey the mandate of a court justice, in this transaction? Never!

If in the face of all these facts the New York banks resume specie payments they will be the authors of their own ruin. They have already done more injury to the credit and commerce of their city, and brought more distress upon their innocent community, than a dozen years can recover. They may resume and the other banks will not resume, and we warn them to beware of a second suspension. If they resume it will be to destroy their merchants and close their own doors.—*N. Herald.*

INFAMOUS FRAUD BY THE EXECUTIVE.

After the banks suspended specie payments in May last, the officers, mechanics, and laborers, at this naval station, were paid in the notes of the deposite banks at their depreciated value. This was submitted to at the time without murmur, because it was regarded as an inevitable misfortune which had fallen upon the country, of which each must bear his part. It was expected, however, that as soon as a better currency could be obtained, and disclosed deposites in banks, that the Government would direct that the public creditors be paid in it, when practicable. Congress gave Treasury notes for this purpose. These notes have been and are still two or three per cent. in advance of bank notes, though yet not so good as specie.

Does the government pay in Treasury notes? No. The disbursing officers have orders to sell the Treasury notes, and pay in the bank notes as before. And this at the same time that a mechanic cannot get a letter from the Post-office from his father or mother without specie to pay for it.

Such a palpable fraud would cost a Turkish Pacha his head. In the greatest despotism it would lead to revolution. Have we become so callous as to submit to it in this country of boasted freedom, without even complaint?—What says the Secretary of the Treasury?—the Cato of Democracy, the Secretary of the Navy, what does he say? Every man of every party condemns and abhors the dishonest practice, which will not soon be forgotten in the financial history of the country. What says the Globe.—*Pa. Herald.*

We copy the following from the Evening Star—Since it was written, there has been more time for reflection and a better opportunity to examine the provisions of the Sub-Treasury bill, as it passed the Senate.—The better opinion now appears to be that the bill though shorn greatly of its power to do harm, is still dangerous to the liberties of the people. For the power of discretion—well called the law of tyrants—is still confided to the Executive, *as to what* medium the Government will receive the public dues in, and the declared purposes of Mr. Van Buren leave us no doubt, that this power will be exercised to compel debtors to pay in *coin*. The opinion gains ground every day, *among all parties*, that nothing short of a National Bank can furnish a sound currency, either for the Government or the people.

Is it lost, or is it carried?—The city yesterday presented the singular spectacle of two contending parties, each perfectly satisfied with the fate of the Sub-Treasury bill in the Senate—the Whigs claiming that the bill was lost—the administration party contending that it was carried by two majority, which was actually the vote. Now both sides cannot be right, and the question is asked what is the real state of the case? The fact is the divorce bill, as it was called—the Sub-Treasury project, cutting asunder all the State Institutions, and making specie alone receivable for dues, has been defeated. Mr. Cuthbert's amendment, which was adopted, and is as follows, settles the question:

"And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, upon the sales of public lands or otherwise, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury notes, as by law provided, and declared, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States, and no such duties, taxes, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United State, or in Treasury notes, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States."

The most obnoxious and dangerous features of the bill having been stricken out, leaves the Government business on the footing it now is, supposing the bill, so amended, should pass the House of Representatives, which is still very doubtful. In fact, the bill as it stands is a "monster," full of difficulty and trouble, and should never pass.

It is as it stand, a decided defeat of the administration party.

CONGRESS.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Turney, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Pierson, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25.

On motion of Mr Moore, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned after 9 o'clock.

Upon the subject the Intelligencer says:

If the bill passes in the present shape, the result as we understand it will be, that the resolution of 1816 will be in force as to the receipt of bank notes, with a prohibition of the Secretary of the Treasury against making any discriminating or partial orders, affecting receipts at one place, or in one branch of the revenue, and not in all.

In the present state of the bill, therefore, it retains its vaults and cells, its iron chests, its Receivers General, &c, and disclosed deposites in banks, but authorizes, nevertheless, the receipt of bank notes in payment of dues to the Government.

Upon the whole, we incline to think that a majority of the House will admit, as we do, that Mr. Calhoun's description of the bill in its present form is entirely just, and that the bill, therefore, ought not to pass into a law.

The following appears to be the *sequel* of the curious revelations of secret history from Wannworth's, of which, we have before copied several from the same source.—*Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE DAYTON (OHIO) JOURNAL, MARCH 20.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER PUBLIC MEN.—Mr. Van Buren's traffic with Messrs. Wolf and Muhlenberg, the heads of the two divisions of his party in Pennsylvania, shows how anxious he is to secure to himself their united support. But the indications are, that he has "overtraded," and that the means he has taken to monopolize Muhlenberg, Wolf, and their friends, will result most improfitably to his own prospects. Muhlenberg, it seems, was brought, and with his supporters is now in actual possession, while Wolf has only been *borrowed*, at an interest of 4,500 per annum; his friends, or at least some influential among them, will not find themselves with him—they are not willing to be included in the bargain—disgaceful, as they declare it to have been, from outset to completion! And thus Mr. Van Buren's efforts to monopolize the Key Stone State, by purchasing the interest and borrowing another, are likely to work his utter overthrow in that sturdy Commonwealth.

Our readers are already acquainted with the facts in relation to the President's dealings with Messrs. Wolf and Muhlenberg. They will recollect that when Muhlenberg was appointed Minister to Austria, Gov. Wolf, conceiving himself insulted by the unexpected preferment bestowed upon his rival, resigned the office he held in one of the Departments. This step was warmly commended by Senator McKean, of Pennsylvania, who openly denounced the appointment of Muhlenberg as the *"prodigate fulfilment of a corrupt political bargain."* Upon this, it was understood that Wolf would have compromised his own honor by holding on to his office. The evidence which the advancement of Muhlenberg afforded of the hostility long entertained towards Mr. Wolf, by Mr. Van Buren and his advisers, and which was now unequivocally expressed, seemed to open the eyes of Mr. Wolf and his friends. But Gov. Wolf's sense of wrong was not so acute as was imagined. A palliative was soon found, offered and accepted. The Philadelphia Collectorship, which afforded a thousand dollars more pay per annum than the clerkship he had resigned, plastered up all old sores. Wolf was nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, is now in possession of the office, and has already given *proof* of his fealty, by *heading a call for a sub-Treasury meeting* in Philadelphia. The old collector there was transferred to Washington, and took the clerkship vacated by Wolf. *The swap* seems to have been effected without difficulty, and the immediate parties to it probably feel that their purposes have all been accomplished.

The following extract of a letter from Washington to the Editors, shows that Senator McKean maintains the position he assumed at the time of Mr. Muhlenberg's appointment:

"Gov. Wolf has gone to Philadelphia to receive a remuneration for his wounded honor.

"It is understood that Gen. McKean refused to see him, when he left this city, and on being asked if he would recall and take parting leave of his old friend Wolf, he replied, 'No!' I say it with pain, I cannot. I have loved George Wolf long, and have stood by him in regard and evil report, as his friend and his son. *He knows that I know he resigned the office of First Comptroller, because he believed his honor required him to do so, on account of the disinfranchisement conferred on Mr. Muhlenberg; and he knows that I think* he could not, as an honorable man, accept the office "he has as an equivalent, and that, in dissing so, he has disparaged his State, his friends, and himself. Under such circumstances, he cannot wish to see me, and I do not wish to see him."

THE BANKS.—The following is substantially the Bill which passed both houses of the legislature in relation to the Banks of this State—

A BILL entitled an act for the better regulation of the Banking Institutions in the State of Maryland.

SECTION 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 the President and Directors of the several Banks and Savings Institutions in this State, during their suspension of specie payments, to transmit a monthly statement under oath, of their condion to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to be binder—*Phil. Observer.*

Sect. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the several Banking Institutions in this State, to transmit to each other, at least once in every month, a statement, under oath, containing a particular account of their responsibilities, and their available means to meet them.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted, That no Bank in this State, during the suspension of specie payments, shall extend the circulation of its notes to an amount exceeding three times the amount of gold and silver in its vaults, which may be the property of such institutions, and after the resumption of specie payments, to an amount exceeding the capital of such Bank actually paid in.

Sect. 4 And be it enacted, That the several Banks and Savings Institutions of this State, shall resume the payment of their issues in coin on the first day of January next, or within thirty days after, such a course shall have been adopted by the Banks of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and each and every Bank and Savings Institution complying with those conditions shall be and *they are* thereby released from all the penalties incurred by a suspension of specie payments.

Sect 5 And be it enacted, That no Bank in this State, shall issue, after the first day of May next, any Bank Note, Certificate of Deposite, or any paper intended to be used as a circulating medium, of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sect. 6 And be it enacted, That the Governor may direct the Attorney General to cause a scire facias to be issued against any Bank or Savings Institution that may fail to comply with the provisions of this act, and in that case the same proceedings shall be had in all respects as are directed by the act of 1818, chap 177, in regard to Banks refusing to pay for their notes.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted, That any officer or officers who shall make a false and fraudulent report required to be made by the provisions of this act, shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The Legislature of Maryland, at its recent session, adopted a number of laws designed to carry out the policy of the State in regard to Internal Improvements. Amongst these was the act confirming the contracts made by the Rail Road and Canal Companies with the Commissioners appointed to dispose of the state stock—the act authorising a loan to the Susquehanna Rail Road Company—the act extending aid to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—and the act releasing the State Directors in the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road company from the necessity of making an affidavit as to the sufficiency of the means at their command to finish the road—a condition useless in itself and full of embarrassment to the company. In addition to this favorable legislation on the part of our own state, we have the satisfaction to announce, that the Senate of Virginia has passed, with an immaterial amendment, the law previously passed by the House of Delegates, subscribing one million and fifty eight thousand dollars, in aid of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The city of Baltimore has also subscribed three millions of dollars to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the proceeds of which subscription will, no doubt, be realized, when they may be needed. The funds of that company, in case or its possession, it seems, consist therefore of the following items:

Maryland Subscription of the city of Baltimore,	$3,000,000
Subscription of the State of Virginia,	1,000,000
Subscription of the city of Wheeling,	1,058,000
	$5,058,000

Making, in all, the sum of eight million and fifty eight thousand dollars—enough, we may reasonably hope, to complete the road from Baltimore to Wheeling and to Pittsburg.

The ultimate success of this magnificent enterprise would seem, when these subscriptions shall be realized, to be placed beyond all doubt.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has also experienced the beneficent action of the Legislature to an extent sufficient, we confidently hope, to complete it. Its importance as a part of the system by which Baltimore is to be brought into closer commercial alliance with the west, has been so often demonstrated, that it is unnecessary to dilate upon it here. We trust that the persons entrusted with the management of these works will evince an energy in their prosecution in keeping with the munificence with which the Legislature has contributed to them.—*B. Chron.*

Our readers will recollect the affecting letter copied in our paper some time since from the S. H. Telegraph, written by a little girl residing in New England, seeking information relative to a lost father. Her letter, it appears from the S. C. Advocate, has reached him, and has induced the following reply:

It must be confessed, however, that his letter involves the subject in greater mystery than ever, for it is impossible that any circumstances could justify the father in his singular course. As it excited considerable curiosity at the time, we have concluded some of our readers would like to know the end of the story, which was copied into this paper a night ago. We then mentioned that father was believed to be living in this city. We have now seen him. He seems in full of sympathy for his child, and evidently feels the unpleasantness of his situation with the public; but he forbears a public explanation at the present time. The following letter to his daughter has been furnished by him, with a request for publication.

Charleston, Feb. 1838.

My Dear Daughter:—It is with pleasure and pain indescribably blended, that I now sit down to address you, upon this heart-stirring occasion. It is indeed painful to reflect you have reason to suspect that you were either forsaken by your nearest earthly friend, your father, or that I had fallen in some distant solitary place, where I was not able to carry on the tidings of his fate. To counteract the state of your mind in this dreadful suspense, is painful to me beyond description. It would be in vain for me to attempt to describe the emotions which now struggle in my breast, but I will hasten to relieve you.

I may address to you, and many of my dear friends, that I have not regarded you with parental affection; but believe me, my dear daughter, though I have indeed kept silence towards you for these two long years, I have not been thus wanting in affection for you. I feel confident that I could satisfy every unprejudiced mind as to the propriety of my conduct, but this would be a work of supererogation, which I have not at present divulge. Yes, my very dear daughter, if the morning, and evening, or even the midnight hour might speak, they might testify, that the poor orphan of your father, have been unceasing in offered up to God in your behalf, and that it might please him, who is the all-wise disposer of all events, to hasten the time that we shall be once more in affectionate embraces. It is true that four long and tedious years have passed away since I tok that last lingering look at you—the place glowing with the warmth of love—not expecting to be absent longer than from the to six months. But it is not in man to meet the way of his own steps. I feel confident, my dear child, that you know that my affection for you is not in the least diminished. No, no: the hope that I could meet you has cheered my gloomy hours. But if indeed we should not meet again in this life, we shall meet in another. And that you may be happy here, my dear little Harriet, you must ever cultivate the love of truth; make your Bible your daily companion; and whatever you may about, wherever you are, remember that an all seeing eye is upon you. May you, my dear child, so live, as to be a burning and shining light, prepared for glory and usefulness in life, and at last found among that happy company who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

So prays your affectionate father,

DANIEL BILLINGS.

A TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.—A the mail train of cars by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail-Road, is to be a handsome car which is divided into two commodious apartments, one of which is a complete post office, furnished with a desk, pigeon holes, cases, a letter box, and every thing needful for the business of post office. The compartment is occupied by a clerk or agent of the Post Office Department, who receives the letters which are put into the box at the different towns on the route, stamps them, charges them, arranges them, in parcels, and delivers them at the places of their destination. In this mode, the way mails are accommodated and distributed with a convenience and despatch unknown in the history of *letters* and post offices. The experiment in the rear of this travelling post office contains the usual mail. Our citizens find a good deal of convenience in the arrangement, and frequently avail themselves of this locomotive post office, when their letters are too late for the hours of the regular establishment in Shipley street.—*Delaware Journal.*

Gholson according to the Yazoo, (Miss.) Banner, of the 3d inst. has declined being a candidate for re-election. Discretion is the better part of valor!

EXTRACTS.

Those who complain the most of the inconsistencies of others, usually have the most inconsistencies to be complained of.

He who regrets having entered upon a course of duty, merely on account of the sacrifices it costs him, in heart, makes no sacrifices; he acts against his will.

He who is constantly *in fear* lest he should be condemned by others, is constantly condemning himself.

The mind that is ever dealing in small things is a small mind.

The most malignant enemy which man encounters is the enemy he least dreads—himself!

Few can boast of hearts which they the lay open to themselves, and of which whatever accident exposed, they do not shun a distinct and continued view; yet, certainly, what we hide from our lives we do not show to our friends.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1838.

The Honorable ISAAC MCKEE died in Washington on Sunday last inst. Mr McKee is sincerely lamented, as a benevolent and useful citizen.

The patrons of the Herald will learn from a perusal of its columns this morning, that the Establishment has passed from our possession into that of C. C. Carroll, Esq. That the change may be agreeable in our sincere wish, and that it will be, we will not permit ourselves to doubt for a moment. Mr. C. is personally known to most of the people of the county and no compliment that we could pay him here, would heighten the esteem in which they already hold him. We feel assured that the ability with which the Editorial department of the paper will be conducted, will secure for it the patronage of the public, and more particularly the portion of it known as the Whig party.

In taking leave of those with whom we have been intimately associated for a term of three years, we hope a long validity address will not be expected of us.

To those who have adhered to us, under all circumstances, during our Editorial career, and by their friendly aid, enabled us to pass unscathed through the various trials which constantly beset the path of a political Editor, our gratitude is due. They have it. What more can we say? Not word, and we have done.

Intending to leave the county in the course of a few weeks, those indebted will please call and adjust their accounts immediately.

S. T. CALLAHAN.

P. S. An arrangement having been made between Mr. Carroll and myself for furnishing the paper to those who have paid it advance, they will continue to receive it, until the time paid for shall have expired.

S. T. C.

The Public will perceive by the above, that the "Village Herald" has passed into other hands. There will be no change in the political principles of the paper, it will be, what it has been, the advocate of Whig measures; and then—not so much from a mere love of party, as from a well grounded persuasion, that those measures only will advance the true honor and interests of the country. Antagonist opinions will be combatted with freedom and fearlessness, but always we sincerely trust, with a direct regard to the cardinal rules of decency and self-respect. *Doctrines* will be discussed without commitment or restraint, but the columns of this paper, shall in no case be stained with coarse abuse, or low personalities. Such arguments neither carry conviction, nor command respect, are as much out of place in a newspaper, as, the respectable circles of private life. Individual traits, therefore, will on unanimously avoided. They will, in no event, be indulged in, except where the imperious laws of self defence shall require it, or where great service should for a moment Mr. C. is personally known to most of the people of the county and no compliment that we could pay him here, would heighten the esteem in which they already hold him. We feel assured that the ability with which the Editorial department of the paper will be conducted, will secure for it the patronage of the public, and more particularly the portion of it known as the Whig party.

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The Public will perceive by the above, that the "Village Herald" has passed into other hands. There will be no change in the political principles of the paper, It will be, what it has been, the advocate of Whig measures; and then—not so much from a mere love of party, as from a well grounded persuasion, that those measures only will advance the true honor and interests of the country. Antagonist opinions will be combatted with freedom and fearlessness, but always we sincerely trust, with a direct regard to the cardinal rules of decency and self-respect. *Doctrines* will be discussed without commitment or restraint, but the columns of this paper, shall in no case be stained with coarse abuse, or low personalities. Such arguments neither carry conviction, nor command respect, are as much out of place in a newspaper, as, the respectable circles of private life. Individual traits, therefore, will on unanimously avoided. They will, in no event, be indulged in, except where the imperious laws of self defence shall require it, or where great service should for a moment. Mr. C. is personally known to most of the people of the county and no compliment that we could pay him here, would heighten the esteem in which they already hold him. We feel assured that the ability with which the Editorial department of the paper will be conducted, will secure for it the patronage of the public, and more particularly the portion of it known as the Whig party.

In taking leave of those with whom we have been intimately associated for a term of three years, we hope a long validity address will not be expected of us.

To those who have adhered to us, under all circumstances, during our Editorial career, and by their friendly aid, enabled us to pass unscathed through the various trials which constantly beset the path of a political Editor, our gratitude is due. They have it. What more can we say? Not word, and we have done.

Intending to leave the county in the course of a few weeks, those indebted will please call and adjust their accounts immediately.

S. T. CALLAHAN.

P. S. An arrangement having been made between Mr. Carroll and myself for furnishing the paper to those who have paid it advance, they will continue to receive it, until the time paid for shall have expired.

S. T. C.

THE CHILD IN SEARCH OF HER LOST FATHER.

Our readers have not forgot the appeal of the supposed Orphan, Harriet F. Billings, which was copied into this paper a night ago. We then mentioned that father was believed to be living in this city. We have now seen him. He seems in full of sympathy for his child, and evidently feels the unpleasantness of his situation with the public; but he forbears a public explanation at the present time. The following letter to his daughter has been furnished by him, with a request for publication.

Charleston, Feb. 1838.

My Dear Daughter:—It is with pleasure and pain indescribably blended, that I now sit down to address you, upon this heart-stirring occasion. It is indeed painful to reflect you have reason to suspect that you were either forsaken by your nearest earthly friend, your father, or that I had fallen in some distant solitary place, where I was not able to carry on the tidings of his fate. To counteract the state of your mind in this dreadful suspense, is painful to me beyond description. It would be in vain for me to attempt to describe the emotions which now struggle in my breast, but I will hasten to relieve you.

I may address to you, and many of my dear friends, that I have not regarded you with parental affection; but believe me, my dear daughter, though I have indeed kept silence towards you for these two long years, I have not been thus wanting in affection for you. I feel confident that I could satisfy every unprejudiced mind as to the propriety of my conduct, but this would be a work of supererogation, which I have not at present divulge. Yes, my very dear daughter, if the morning, and evening, or even the midnight hour might speak, they might testify, that the poor orphan of your father, have been unceasing in offered up to God in your behalf, and that it might please him, who is the all-wise disposer of all events, to hasten the time that we shall be once more in affectionate embraces. It is true that four long and tedious years have passed away since I tok that last lingering look at you—the place glowing with the warmth of love—not expecting to be absent longer than from the to six months. But it is not in man to meet the way of his own steps. I feel confident, my dear child, that you know that my affection for you is not in the least diminished. No, no: the hope that I could meet you has cheered my gloomy hours. But if indeed we should not meet again in this life, we shall meet in another. And that you may be happy here, my dear little Harriet, you must ever cultivate the love of truth; make your Bible your daily companion; and whatever you may about, wherever you are, remember that an all seeing eye is upon you. May you, my dear child, so live, as to be a burning and shining light, prepared for glory and usefulness in life, and at last found among that happy company who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

So prays your affectionate father,

DANIEL BILLINGS.

JACKSONVILLE, March 21.

SAD INTELLIGENCE FROM THE INTERIOR.—E. E. Mizell, late a Captain in Col. Mills' regiment lining the boundary amount of the number of a whole family of the Ocean Pond, in Columbia county, about sixty miles from this, and forty north of Newnansville.

On Friday last, just before sunset, a woman of the name of Robinson appeared at the Falling Creek settlement on the Shawnee in great consternation and terror, and said she had seen George A. Gilet killed by an Indian, that she had fled from Ocean Pond, leaving her own child asleep in the house. From Mr John Pierce, his brother in-law, Captain M. learned that Gillet's family, wife and four children, were also all murdered.

Gillet was a cousin of Captain M. and had been a brave sargeant of the savages during the war, under his lamented death. He was a brave man, says Captain M. The Indians, he does not doubt, are scattered over the whole interior. He thinks they are the fugitive Creeks, and that they will depopulate the country, unless the volunteers so again very soon mustered into service. Captain M. thinks, though he had persuaded the murdering party in vain with a few neighbors on their own soil, that a single company of well appointed and well supported volunteer rangers might not only protect the scattered inhabitants of Columbia county, but give a good account of the murderous savages

March 22.—Capt. John Stoney on her way to Black Creek.—None of the Indian murders confirmed beyond doubt! When will we again enjoy the comfort of conscious safety?

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—The National Intelligencer, of Saturday, says: Rumor of intended changes in the Cabinet are in circulation in the city, and reported with so much confidence, that we incline to think there is some foundation for them. The story goes that Mr. Secretary Woodbury is to accept the appointment of Minister to Great Britain; that Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him in the Treasury; and that Mr. Senator Grundy is to become Postmaster General.—Mr. BUTLER, it is further said, is to resign the Attorney Generalship and Mr. GILPIN (now solicitor of the Treasury) is to take his place.

MISSISSIPPI.—The special election for members of Congress in this state takes place on the 23d and 24th of April, instant. The whig candidates are Sergeant S. Prentiss, and Thos. J. Word.—The Van Buren candidates are John Ferdinando Hunt ram mock Claiborne and Roger Barton, or General James Davis. Mr. Chalson declines the contest, positively, and the party have not yet determined whether they will run Barton or Davis. The Vicksburg Register on the 12th of March gives the following account of the reception of Mr. Prentiss in that city:

"Mr. Prentiss arrived last night. The roar of cannon announced his arrival, and multitudes thronged to welcome him, with every demonstration of joy and the proudest honors, but with the stern and settled purpose, the fixed and firm resolve which forever must be paid to the brazen of men whose rights are thus assailed and who are attempted to be trampled in the dust. The clenched teeth and the choaking mutered vengence against oppression bespoke the spirit of Mississipi freemen. Had we a governor and a legislature sufficiently numerous of the rights and honor of Mississipi, we might have taken a popular stand for ourselves and our ever before taken by any state. But as it is we have no way but to speak at the polls and the state will speak aloud as thunder."

Extract from a letter from New York to the Editors of the Intelligencer on her date of 1st. April—

The local elections in this State continue to exhibit cheering indications for the Whigs, mongers all *"the Democratic creations,"* you see. The Albany Argus has great news from "Deer Park," &c. but the Whigs carry by majorities and by cities, and "the democracy of numbers" is Whig. The only hope Mr. Van Buren has of the Empire State is in *undoing* what his "illustrious predecessor" has done—"in taking the back tracks" and abandoning "the footsteps of" for New York will not be made a fool of, however other States may be.

OPENING OF THE GREAT RAIL ROAD SOUTH.—The 15th of March was a great day for South Carolina. The vast enterprise of uniting the Atlantic shore of that State with the waters of the Ohio, now only two years, we believe, under consideration, is at last matured, and may be said to date its execution from the above day when the first ground was broken at Columbia. A splendid procession of military, horse and foot, the Governor and other State Dignitaries, Directors of the Company and many carriages marked the event. The President of the Company, Col. Hayne made one of his customary eloquent and brilliant speeches, and then turned up the first sod. All the beauty, wealth, talent and respectability of Columbia, and the surrounding country, were present on this joyous occasion.

The Governor of the State of MARYLAND has appointed JONATHAN MEREDITH, Esq Commissioner to Harrisburg, under the resolutions of the Legislature in relation to the case of NATHAN S. DEARS and others, claimed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as fugitives from justice.

Dr. Burdritch has made a bequest of $1,000 to the Salem Athenæum—$1000 to the Salem Marine Society—and $1000 to the East India Marine Society.—*Salem Register.*

Another Whig Triumph.—A township election took place in Bulington, New Jersey, on Tuesday last, when the Whigs elected their officers by a majority of fifty-seven.—Heretofore the Locofocos have uniformly carried the township by a majority varying from fifty to one hundred. This is Mr. Senator Wall's own town—will he listen to the voice of the people, his neighbors?—*Pa. Herald.*

The Whig gain in New Hampshire is estimated 8353 votes since 1835. The Whigs have in the House 114 members, the Vanites 126. Isaac Hill will find a stubborn and formidable minority against his destructive measures.

(COMMUNICATED)

It is with the deepest feelings of regret and sorrow we announce the death of Captain LEVIN WILSON, of Somerset county, who died at his residence on the 5th inst. after a severe but short illness of 4 days.—This deceased was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, an obliging neighbour, a good citizen and the friend to the widow and orphan. His death will be lamented with heart rending sorrows by his widow and a numerous family of children relations, neighbours and friends.

A NEIGHBOUR.

We are authorised to announce

Benjamin L. Jones, Esq.,

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

April 10 1838.

We are authorised to announce

Jesse Walter, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

April 10 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons and bodies corporate or politic in Somerset county, who shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or labouring any art or thing, or shall be in the use or occupation of any house or place for any purpose, for which a license is made necessary by the act of Assembly of this State, are hereby notified to obtain licenses or cease the same between the first and 10th days of MAY next.

JOHN S. CROCKETT, Shff.

April 10 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 3rd, 1838.

ON application of William Anderson and Isaac Covington, Administrators, c. w. a. of Benjamin Bailey, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators 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 weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

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 Lamaire, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 10th of Sept. 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 27th day of March A.D. 1838.

GEORGE E. LARMORE,
Adm'r. of John Lamaire, decd.

April 3 1838.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 27th, 1838.

ON application of Thomas W. Sears, Ex'r of William M. Stone, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor 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 weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK Reg. W. S. C.

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 testamentary on the Personal Estate of William M. Stone, late of said 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 27th day of March, A. D. 1838.

THOMAS W. STONE, Ex'r
of William M. Stone, decd.

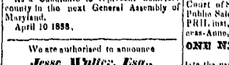
April 3 1838.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of APRIL inst. at the late residence of Benjamin Bailey, deceased, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

On the same day will be rented, the farm and the Negroes, will be hired at public sale, if not previously rented and hired.

Terms of sale are—A credit of 9 months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A M.

ISAAC COVINGTON, and
WILLIAM ANDERSON, } Adm'rs
of Benjamin Bailey, decd.

April, 3 1838.

To the Public.

Economy suggests the propriety of reasoning for the present to have my name announced in the papers as a candidate for the Sheriffalty.—In adopting this course I do not wish to be understood as declining to be a candidate for that office; but assure the public of my intention to stand a poll at the next election, and solicit their suffrages.

Respectfully
A. H. BALLARD.

April 3, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 27, 1838.

ON application of Thomas W. Sears, Ex'r of William M. Stone, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor 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 weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK Reg. W. S. C.

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 testamentary on the Personal Estate of William M Stone, late of said 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 10th day of Sept. 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 27th day of March, A. D. 1838.

THOMAS W. STONE, Ex'r
of William M. Stone, decd.

April 3 1838.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of APRIL inst. at the late residence of Benjamin Bailey, deceased, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

On the same day will be rented, the farm and the Negroes, will be hired at public sale, if not previously rented and hired.

Terms of sale are—A credit of 9 months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A M.

ISAAC COVINGTON, and
WILLIAM ANDERSON, } Adm'rs
of Benjamin Bailey, decd.

April, 3 1838.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, 17th

POETRY.

THERE'S A SIGH THAT TELLS OF SORROW.

By Catherine H. Waterman.

There's a sigh that tells of sorrow,
Tho' the lip and eye be gay,
For the heart sees no to-morrow
Thro' the darkness of to day.

If yo wound a tender flower
That but lives in love, and light
Can yo find the sfter power
That may chase away its blight?

So, when love's young hopes have faded,
As the flowerets hues depart,
'Tis a sunny pathway shaded
To the temple of the heart.

And yet shadows on it linger,
That but whisper of the past,
And still point with unseen finger,
To bright joys that could not last.

'Tis for this the silent sadness
Steals the roses from the cheek,
'Tis for this the lip of gladness
Lacks the power of joy to speak.

Tho' the smiles of life are around us,
There's a chain upon the heart,
Whose clankless fetters round us,
Which we cannot read apart.

Bid the lighted halls of pleasure,
Thro' its Paces, wide, and high,
Like fond music's dying measure,
Ye may hear that heart long sigh.

Ye may list it at the altar,
Where have met the plighted vows,
For one wounded heart may falter,
Mong the happy bridal train.

When all else is still, and lonely,
And the calm of thought is by,
Ye may mark that stillness, only
Broken by one gentle sigh.

'Tis a sigh that tells of sorrow,
Tho' the lip, and eye be gay,
For the heart sees no to-morrow,
Thro' the darkness of to-day.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to the people of Somerset his determination to stand a Polls at the ensuing October Election, as a Candidate to represent them (the people—and not a particular party,) in the next General Assembly of Maryland. If so fortunate as to secure a seats of the free suffrages of the honest yeomanry of the county, he pledges himself to act in accordance with their wishes and interests. The undersigned being emphatically a "People's man," will concede it to be his first duty, if elected, to raise his voice in opposition to any measure which conflicts with their known wishes—such as the erection of new counties, where they are not needed,—the loaning of money for roads, canals, &c. &c. all which but tend to enhance our Taxes without imparting any material benefit to the community at large.

The People's servant,
WILLIAM ROACH.

Annamessex }
Somerset co. }
March 27th 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.
March, 27th, 1838

On application of George H. Dashiell, Executor of Adam E. Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator 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 weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

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 testamentary on the Personal Estate of Adam E. Dashiell, late of said 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 September, 1838, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 27th day of March, A. D. 1838.

GEORGE H. DASHIELL, Adm'r
of Adm. E. Dashiell, decd.

April 3, 1838.

In Chancery,
January 9th, 1838.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate of William Adams made and reported by the Trustee Charles C. Carroll, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th day of March next—Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before the 12th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $237 00.

True copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS
Reg. Cur. Cur.

Jan. 16, 1838.

Wetipquin Academy!

The public are hereby informed, that this institution is now open for the education of youth. The teacher is employed for the year; and he hopes, by constant and unremitting devotion to his calling, and the strictest and most thorough attention to all the youth placed under his care, to give entire satisfaction to all, who patronize or take interest in the school. And not only to give satisfaction thus far, but he hopes also to be useful, to the extent of his humble ability, in promoting the cause of moral intellectual and physical education.

He has made inquiry, and he believes, that good boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood, on reasonable terms; and any youth, that may come from any other neighborhood to board in this and attend the academy, will be kindly received and diligent ly watched over.

The teacher will make it a part of his duty frequently to visit such scholars at their boarding houses, and take, as far as possible, a personal care of them. By this means he will be able the better to attend to their morals and direct and assist them in taking care of their health.

These points he considers of great importance; for, what avails the knowledge of letters, when health is gone? or when, in acquiring this knowledge, habits have been contracted, which will spoil the and most certainly destroy health? Or, of what profit are both health and literary knowledge, if he, who possesses them, has not virtue enough to use them to the advancement of his own happiness or the happiness of others?

The selection of books and all the internal arrangements of the school are committed to the teacher; and he will use fair diligently to seek the best information on these points, and make such a selection and such regulations only, as rationally appear to be the most judicious. As it regards these points, the books and the internal regulations of the institution, thus committed to him, he pledges himself constantly to adopt, how ever, he may feel give to every scholar the most thorough and useful education at the least expense.

The price of tuition will be about 3, 4, or 5 dollars per quarter, according to the branches studied, which each scholar pursues. $5.00 will be charged for those only, who study either or both of the Latin and Greek languages.

As a general rule, each scholar, unless prevented by sickness, will be expected to continue to the end of the current quarter; but, for the accommodation of some, for whom, on account of their business, it would be inexpedient to continue to the end of a quarter, these will be received monthly, at the same rate of tuition.

Most respectfully, &c.
W. S. DIX Teacher.

Jan. 9, 1838.

NEW PAPER.

THE
BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE
AND WEEKLY EXPRESS,

Recently commenced, and now published every *Saturday*, by YOUNG & ABRAHAMS, at the *South East corner of Market and Gay streets, Baltimore.* L. A. Wilmer, editor. Price $2, per annum.

This paper will contain a great variety of original and selected matter, news, literary and scientific articles, notices of new books and announcements on the most popular topics of the day. The publisher have made such arrangements as enable them to promise with confidence that the *Kaleidoscope* shall not be surpassed by any other similar paper in the Union, not only in point of utility but in the various qualities which make a newspaper attractive and desirable.

One Dollar, in advance,—will be received as payment in *advance* six months. The terms of advertising are moderate. Letter or communications to the editor or publishers,—*if post paid*, will invariably meet attention; and the papers will be forwarded to any part of the country, where it may be ordered. Subscribers at a distance are requested to enclose the amount of their subscription, (at least for six months,) when they order the paper.

Newspaper editors insert this advertisement will be entitled to an exchange.

Baltimore, Oct 21, 1837.

Stock of Goods
FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to decline the mercantile business, will sell out his present stock of

GOODS,

On the most accommodating terms. His stock of GOODS, on hand consists of an assortment of

Dunlap's, and Madera's Axes,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
Men's ready made Clothing, &c.

STEPHEN DRURA.

Princess Anne Nov. 29

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to close their accounts forthwith. S. D.

For Sale or Rent.

The HOUSE and GARDEN adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Princess Anne For terms apply to

JAMES STEWART

Oct. 31 1837

Wanted.

An apprentice to the Black Smithing business boy between 15 and 16 years age. One well grown and healthy would be preferred. Apply to

JAMES McHUMPHREYS

Princess-Anne, October 9 1837.

We are authorized to announce
John P. Lankford, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 22 1837

We are authorized to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 18.

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11. 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Stevens, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11. 1836.

We are authorized to announce
William T. G. Polk, Esq.,
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 24 1837

We are authorized to announce
John Curtis, Esq.,
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
October 31 1837

Mr. Cadahan—

You are authorized to announce

ALEXANDER RONCHO ESQ

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next Senate of Maryland.

MANY WHIG VOTERS.

March 20 1837.

In Somerset County Court Sitting in Equity, November Term 1837.

ORDERED by the Court that the report of James Stewart trustee to the sale of the Real Estate of William Adams in the cause of George H. Dashiell against Benjamin Long and others in Somerset county court, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the third Tuesday of February next provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Princess Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said third Tuesday in February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be the sum of $520 00

WM. TINGLE.

True copy
Test. GEORGE HANDY, Cl.

Dec. 26 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of AARON STERLING (of Healey) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next May Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

February 20, 1838.

Co-Partnership.

I have this day associated my brother ALFRED H. JONES with me in the mercantile business, and the concern will hereafter be carried on under the firm of S. W. JONES & Co.

S. W. JONES.

Feb. 28 1838—F-b. 27.

WANTED.

A boy about 14 years of age as an apprentice to the Boat and Shoe making business. One of good morals and moderate one habits would be preferred

ISAAC LAYFIELD.

Princess-Anne, January 9, 1838.

Look at this second
NOTICE

William Roach, Exr. of William Roach, decd. does not wish to distress his tenants, but it seems some of them are determined to bring it upon themselves. Once more he would call upon those indebted to the estate of William Roach, decd. to settle the same further he will be under the sad necessity of putting money out at interest, and the rate must and shall be closed with all possible despatch.

WILLIAM ROACH.

Jan. 16 1838.

TAILORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne and vicinity, that he has taken the house in this town recently occupied by Mr. Kennedy, and that he intends there to carry on the tailoring business in the best of his ability. He hopes by constant attention in business to obtain a share of public patronage.

ROBERT E. WILKINS.

Jan. 30, 1838.

A Teacher Wanted.

The Trustees of the School near the Witch Bridge, in Hungary Neck district are desirous of employing a Teacher for said School, who is proficient in Reading Writing, Grammar, Geography, &c.

Address, (post paid)

ALEX. JONES.
One of the Trustees'

Jan. 9, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Tavern Establishment in this place, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL,

Has during the past season undergone a thorough repair; among other improvements, are a comfortable and commodious Parlor and Dining Room, surpassed, as he believes, by none on the shore. He has lately returned from Baltimore with a supply of the best liquors. His table will, at all times, be abundantly supplied with all the delicacies that the seasons and market afford. His stables are in good order, and under the management of experienced and skilful hostlers.

He is, as heretofore, prepared to accommodate boarders. Particular attention will be paid to travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.

His Hacks will run regularly to and from the Steam Boat, and passengers from the Steam Boat and other travellers will be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co.
November 21 1837. }

To the Public.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known building adjoining the Tavern stand in Easton called the

"EASTON HOTEL,"

Lately occupied by Solomon Lowe, Esqr. He pledges himself to render his house comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of Strangers, and the public generally.

In behalf of those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year will be accommodated upon reasonable terms

WM. H. CURTIS.

Easton, Dec. 30, 1837—Jan. 9, 1838.

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public in a day. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

sep 4 3m

N. B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven can have them taken care of at his stables, until they return.

In the Orphans Court of Somerset County.

Wednesday January 31st, A. D. 1838.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate of John H. Bell, as made and reported by James Stewart Executor of said Bell, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before Tuesday the 27th of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week in a newspaper printed and published in Somerset county for three successive weeks before the said day.

The Executor states the amount of sales to be five hundred and four dollars.

DANIEL BALLARD }
JOHN E. DASHIELL }
Justices of the Orphans Court of Somerset County
February 6, 1838

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL be OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. The institution having received always its improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be unsurpassed by any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage, both in the Day School and Boarding department.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore.

march 20 1837 6m

MISS H. BLYDENBURG,
[OF BALTIMORE.]

Respectfully informs the ladies of the Town, and vicinity that she has taken rooms in Mr. Alvey's House, where she will early on, in all its branches, the

Millinery and Dresses Making Business.

Her prices will be moderate. Ladies are invited to give her a call

Sept. 19, 1837.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of NUTTER GORDY are hereby notified that he has applied to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in next May Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

February 6, 1838.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be exposed to public sale on WEDNESDAY 11th April, next, at the late residence of Geo. D. Wier, decd, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of the deceased consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

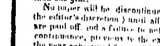
Terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser to give his note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEVIN WALTER, Adm'r
of G. D. Walter, decd.

March 27 1838.

For White-Haven
AND FAIR-HAVEN.
THE STEAM-BOAT



PATUXENT.
Captain George Weems

Informs the public that the Steam-Boat Patuxent will commence her trips to and from WHITE-HAVEN, on SATURDAY, 17th MARCH, inst., at 6 A. M. on that day, and at the same hour on every succeeding Saturday, she will leave the Navy Wharf, in the city of Baltimore, for White-Haven. Returning, she will leave White-Haven for Baltimore every succeeding SUNDAY, at 6 A. M., and will touch at Fair-Haven to land and take off freight and passengers going or returning to Baltimore.

Freight and Passage as heretofore.

☞All baggage at the risk of the owners

March 20 1838.

Negroes Wanted.

CASH and FAIR PRICES given for NEGROES. For particulars enquire at the Union Hotel.

March 27, 1838.

Notice.

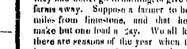
I hereby forwarn a certain Daniel Ford, Jr., a certain Samuel Ford and a certain William Marshall, from crossing my land in any manner whatever, at the peril of the law.

JOHN MUIR.

Annamessex
Somerset co. Md.
March. 13, 1838.

Notice.

SIDI HAMET

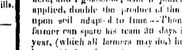


WILL stand the Ensuing Season at Drummetown and New Church, in Virginia, and Fast Princess Anne, in Somerset county. For his terms &c, see hand bills.

March 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.



WILL stand the ensuing season, at Princess Anne—Quantico and in the neighborhood of Kingston in the lower district, in Somerset county. For his terms see hand bills.

March 13 1838.

To Contractors and Builders.

In Obedience to the 2nd section of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act to provide for the building of a public Bridge over the southeastern branch of the Western River, at Nelson's in Somerset County," passed at December session 1837—the undersigned will receive sealed proposals for the erection of said Bridge, to the form of a plan of the same, exhibited at the Office of Mr. Wm. Polk, in the Town of Salisbury, on TUESDAY the 17th day of APRIL next, when and where the bids will be opened.

The conditions of the contract, under the provisions of the act aforesaid, will be made known, fully, at the time of offering the same.

John Parsons,
John Rider,
Richard Waller,
George Todd,
Joshua Leonard
Commissioners

March, 27, 1838.

CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT
For Sale.

The subscriber wishing to remove the Smith, now offers for sale his Carriage Establishment. The stand is a good one and the terms will be liberal.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.

Feb. 6, 1838.

Job Printing,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY C. C. CARROLL, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. XI—No. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1838. [New Series, Vol. I—No 2.]

VILLAGE HERALD
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 if paid in advance; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken, for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion) until all arrearages are paid off, and a notice to quit, a day in continuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered a renewal of engagement.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come free post.

AGRICULTURAL.

COST AND ADVANTAGES OF LIME BURNING—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:

Dear Sir—In a former communication, I endeavored to impress upon the minds of my young farmers (for the old ones are incorrigible!) the importance of directing their attention to lime, and instanced the difficulties I had to contend with, and the success which ultimately attended my exertions in evidence of what might be accomplished by a little energy and determination; I now propose to show that this powerful auxiliary to a poor farmer is not confined to the reach of money, who are slow to take advantage of their location; in fact I cannot see why Baltimore County should beat an unfavorable comparison with the most productive county in Pennsylvania. Formerly, it was thought that only those who had the wood and stone upon their farms, could afford to burn lime; this view became a little more liberal, and then it was thought that others who had a plenty of wood, and lived within three or four miles of limestone, might perhaps venture to burn for their farms; and I now, after an experience of ten years, hazzard the bold assertion, that all who own land within 12 miles of a limestone quarry, should be at it, even if wood be 50 miles from it; and that if they live 20 miles distant, they may as well as they but better go to burning, or give their farms away. Suppose a farmer to be 12 miles from limestone, and that he can make but one load a day. We all know there are seasons of the year when time is not constant employment on the farm for the team, and that a good team of four horses will haul two perches of stone—this is equal to 40 bushels of lime, or in ther will make 40 bushels of lime, and that quantity is a tolerable dressing for an acre, and I guarantee, will, if judiciously applied, double the product of the land, upon soil adapted to lime.—Then, if a farmer can spare his team 30 days in the year, (which all farmers may do) he will be enabled to lime thirty acres a year, enough on a moderately large farm for corn

The question may now be put, how am I to convert the stone into lime if there be no stone within my reach? I answer with cool, and I speak from experience when I say, that it is cheaper to burn with coal, than wood and haul your own wood! All farmers can, even now, be small dealers in coal—I mean with his team, when at one stop, and in having a body mounted on the hacks, (which I have had done) may be an inner and cheap kind of coal box, which can be carried in the wagon, brought at home from three miles per perches, and a man will burn six perches at least in a week, the fuel, if coal be used, will cost from 2 to 3 cents per bushel of 84 pounds of quarying from 1½ to 2 cts. (depending on the quarry) burning 1½ cts. and cost of stone 1 cent per bushel, making the cash expense 5 cents per bushel, at which price 40 bushels, (the quantity supposed to be used, and on their land quite enough,) will cost $8, and for 30 acres $80; and I have no doubt, (and I say so, that this quantity to the acre will double the products of the land upon two-thirds of the land in Baltimore County; and here let me say, there are few farms in Baltimore County that have not limestone, thus conveniently within their reach, for where they are beyond twelve miles from stone, they have a rail road in their vicinity, which can well afford to give the farmer a special facilities even at the distance of twenty miles as one possessed by those who have to draw their stone with a wagon and team, for a long distance. Yet, strange to say, there are so many far more wedded to their old notions, that they cannot be persuaded to make the experiment, preferring to drag out a long life of hard labor, to troubling their heads with such calculations, whilst others depend on manure from the city to improve with. Let such contract this economy, (and they may rely upon its correctness,) with the cost of manure, even under the most favorable locations, that is to say, suppose a farmer to be within such a distance as will enable him to make two loads a day and 12 miles from stone, and that the 30 spare days of his team be employed in hauling manure, and that 10 loads to an acre is equal to 40 bushels of lime—the manure will cost in the city one dollar per load, or $10 per acre—the lime $8 per acre, making a difference in favor of the lime of $7, or of $210 upon 30 acres. Again in the 30 days, he will have hauled 60 loads, sufficient for 6 acres, which with the same time appropriated to hauling stone he would have improved more effectually 30 acres. Now suppose the farm to contain 180 acres of tillable land, it would require to improve it with manure 80 years, and at a cost of at least $1800, which with lime it might be accomplished in 6 years, and any farmer knows that before you reached the fifty year with manure, you would have to return to the field you commenced with; and the lime for 180 acres will cost but $540, and I think will last long enough to see the effect of the lime with good farming lessons. * * * * *

I am surprised that the farmers on the Eastern Shore do not turn their attention to liming.—Many of them own their boats, and instead of returning empty, might carry home loads of stone, which might, I should suppose, be delivered by the rail road on the wharf at $1-25 per perch, or 6¼ cents per bushel.

As I have no doubt tired the patience of your readers by this time with the subject of lime, allow me to call your attention to a matter which I conceive of vital interest to the farmers, and I hope may prove to your advantage. I allude to the Agricultural Society recently formed in the Eastward, & although the sphere of its interest is admitted to be the prepondering interest of the State, yet there is no reason why it should be protected by our Legislature, which, though like lions that need no colored—beside s the advantage of concentrating our influence, much may be gained by a free interchange of views connected with farming subjects.

J. G.

Baltimore County, March 21, 1838.

THE FIRST IMPRESSION.

It is doubtless true, that peculiarity of character and disposition gives additional charms to personal beauty, and lends female form divine that lacks with it a mixed impression, which, at first, almost repelling effaces at the blind impression of form and feature, and secretly draw in channels prepared by virtuous minds,—some so that after the common acquaintance, the charm continued, and clothed upon with passing by those little defiance to the vulgar world. Wisdom is its field and buckler, which, in the summer of eighteen hundred and twenty five or twenty-six, happened to be just wound enough to wish to travel curiosity, under the disguise of a slight infirmity, proposed that I should journey Northeast;—yes, that potent ruler of the hearts of men, curiosity, not only proposed, but decided upon the measure, and I was soon after wending my onward way.

Saratoga was on the route I had selected, and on the seventh day of my journey, I came up to those justly celebrated springs. Did I say justly celebrated? I will say more, they are worthy of all celebrity, and when our country's history shall be hunted out with care—they will be found set out on the map of our hemisphere, by the people of other nations, and signalized as the objects of their attention, sufficiently interesting to induce them to cross the blue waters of the proud Atlantic.

The name of Saratoga, has already been heard, and her renown has been talked of in almost every place where the hand of civilization has refined the manners of mankind, and already distinguished travellers from France and Portugal, and even from the flower of the Aquinines in Italy, have journeyed there, to bathe their brows in the winds of heaven, fresh and free from the bright hills, and drink the wholesome waters that pour in medicinal channels through the fissures of the Saratoga valley. Did I say the wholesome waters that ooze in medicinal channels through the fissures of the Saratoga valley? I should have said, the wholesome waters that come in medicinal channels through the fissures of America, where the bright and the beautiful from every land, and the gifted and the gay, meet together, and as from life of hard labor, to troubling their heads with such calculations, whilst others depend on manure from the city to improve with. Let such contract this economy, (and they may rely upon its correctness,) with the cost of manure, even under the most favorable locations, that is to say, suppose a farmer to be within such a distance as will enable him to make two loads a day and 12 miles from stone, and that the 30 spare days of his team be employed in hauling manure, and that 10 loads to an acre is equal to 40 bushels of lime—the manure will cost in the city one dollar per load, or $10 per acre—the lime $8 per acre, making a difference in favor of the lime of $7, or of $210 upon 30 acres. Again in the 30 days, he will have hauled 60 loads, sufficient for 6 acres, which with the same time appropriated to hauling stone he would have improved more effectually 30 acres. Now suppose the farm to contain 180 acres of tillable land, it would require to improve it with manure 80 years, and at a cost of at least $1800, which with lime it might be accomplished in 6 years, and any farmer knows that before you reached the fifty year with manure, you would have to return to the field you commenced with; and the lime for 180 acres will cost but $540, and I think will last long enough to see the effect of the lime with good farming lessons. * * * * *

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perfection, is an embodiment of God's workmanship, that angels may admire and mankind may look upon with astonishment. How exalted was the inspiration of Willis, and how high his conceptions of the female character, when he wrote the following stanza? Truly he must have thought that religion was ever by thing to womankind.

"Love may write
His home upon her marble brow,
And linger in her curls of jet,
The light spring flowers may scarcely bow
Beneath her step, and yet, and yet—
Without that meekest grace she'd be
A lighter thing than vanity."

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interest in each others society to separate as soon as it had passed, so they continued together, and talked of love and other things and matters of less interest, to which I gave silent attention, not daring to intrude a word or thrust my unmelodious voice upon the harmony of such seraph notes as floated in sweet music upon the odoured atmosphere. Others of my mind were there who seemed to feel and think like me, for they too were mute listeners, and gave up heart and soul to the enchantment.

At length, the mute, charming voice I had ever heard, sent forth from the opposite side of the room, such sounds of ravishing sweetness as thrilled rapture through the male members of that little community, and operated like a spell upon the feeling of the lovelier sex. By degrees, as each of the ladies, for they had monopolized the whole conversation, caught the sound that melted from her lips and became interested, their little tongues were stilled, and silence such as seldom reigns where wit and beauty meet long as magic upon the glittering throng. My attention—all attention was directed to the corner whence the sweet sounds came, and it was but a moment until I looked upon one of the most captivating creatures my eyes and heart had ever encountered. One possessing her perfections, has since illumined my path, and she is mine. The hair of the beautiful girl was as black, and to use the words of Washington, an Indian lover in the description of his bride, "as glossy as the down upon the raven's wing when the sun is on it, and, parted upon a forehead of such a matchless mould, as might have rivalled the marble in the Alcedi chamber; yet, you only the marble which has lived distinction and fame upon them, saints, who have but called to gorge upon its cold beauty. Her intellectual was what struck me most forcibly, and the comparison I have drawn, started in my mind at the moment, or I should merely have said she was most beautiful and passed on with my story. The dress she wore was as plain as Rachael of old, and I concluded that she was some modest quakeress, whose sprightly wit and sharp *naivete* made amiple atonement for the plainness of her attire, among the fashionables with whom she was in a degree obliged to associate. The question that arose in my mind, I heard asked afterwards by several, who perhaps knew little of her as myself, and what could bring one so careless of the world's enormous, to a place of such a fashionable resort, herself seemingly in perfect health, was repeated oftener than I cared to, where my information was given the subject, and as far as I have been the cause of awakening curiosity in the mind, I will endeavor to satisfy it, as I became early in possession of the desired knowledge. She came with an infirm, aged, whose visit was for the benefit of the waters; her very feeble health required that she should be constantly attended, and it had been with some difficulty that she prevailed upon her nieces to be her companion; the young lady had objected to visiting a place which she had always thought of, as being thronged with foppery and fashion. She gave up her objections however, and found that she had been ill-taken in her estimate of Saratoga, the people there, were like the people elsewhere; some fops, some fools, some moderate fashion followers, and some plain common-sensed kind of people. She however, was an exception to the whole, and was nothing less than a fine descript, for she was young, and all in a maidenhood. I learned also, that she was the daughter of a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, whom I do not feel free to name here, herself being a member of the church, and one might very readily suppose, a highly moral and consistent one.

The conversation of the Fair Methodist, proved her to be in mind, as she was in person, and in both, if I may rely upon the testimony of the gentleman to whom friend-ship I am indebted for much of the pleasure I enjoyed in my visit to the springs, who eclipsed every thing that was seen for years in Saratoga! This gentleman was a standing visitor for all the prominent summer resorts in the nation, and he was extravagant in her praise. I will add but one other remark of his, lest he had been in the habit of visiting for the last twenty years every public resort, (attendance that he thought would in any way impede his health, and afford him amusement; and during the time, he had encountered many exquisite forms and lovely faces, but the Fair Methodist surpassed any thing he had seen.

Once, after a very long but eloquent conversation, in which the Fair Methodist had been a conspicuous and enviable party, a young disposition was evinced, by several of the gentlemen fashionables, to ridicule her simple and beautiful attire. By passing more immodesty than modest to take against offence at them, they soon became more general, and increased in impudence. Among other things, it was proposed, by a *late* grocer's daughter, now a milliner, that she should array her person a little more in accordance with the reigning fashion—one suggesting that she should mind her fan, another that a power at would add splendor to her brow, etc. She was then offered various portions of ornamental apparel, such as a pair of mountain sleeves, an embroidered skirt, and colored satin shoes, so the amusement was kept up for an hour, and she bore it tantalizing effect of her companions with a grace, that rendered her more interesting and lovely, her old aunt too seemed to enjoy the sport, for she laughed heartily and told many amusing stories of the younger years of her plain niece. I discovered from the conversation of the gentleman, that the ladies generally, respected the young Methodist very much, and regretted that she was not more like themselves; they only respected her however, and so far from being intimates, were seldom with her—on the contrary they seemed to shun her company when promenading and at other *fashionable* seasons. I remarked to my informant, that the young ladies seemed to take great pleasure in her society; his reply was, it was pretty generally thought that they were more friendly in appearance than at heart and they entertained her society for the sake of the gentlemen, who without an exception were enchanted with her.

To me, it was a thing wholly inexplicable, that a being so perfectly unassuming, should be treated with disrespect under any circumstances, and that the flattery of the world's fashion should so operate upon the female mind, as to destroy its freedom and bind it down in willing slavery, to foolish, worse than useless and unmeaning habits, is an enigma I cannot solve.

From the dress of this pious girl, the giddy throng proceeded to ridicule her religion. It is the fault of fashionable circles, that they carry their follies to too great length, and for the sake of gratification, it would really appear that they stop at nothing, but leap over all bounds and pursue their pleasure to the most unmeaning extent. But the ladies at Saratoga,—how happy am I that I can absolve the gentlemen—had the ladies caused their raillery, when they had finished their jests, upon the attire of their fair companion, their conduct might have been borne with, alas! that they should be so forget themselves, as to rail at her piety and mock the religion, for the sake of which she seemed to live. I will not give particulars for their unholy mirth, lest others with myself should deprecate the act, and pay them mental destitution. Suffice it, that I should say, that "before they had finished their jolly laugh at the subject of their mirth was in tears. She could have suffered herself, and her dress, to have been overlooked, and made sport with until set hearts were full, and all tongues were weary, but the faith which she prevailed upon her life, and the religion which had been the illumination of her mind, and had afforded her so many hours of sacred enjoyment, she could not suffer to be made the subject of sport. Their foolish remarks were like daggers in her bosom, and though she endeavored to conceal her agitation, her efforts were fruitless, her throbbing bosom made it too plainly manifest.

In the midst of their ungenerous revels, a storm of thunder and lightning was raging, and while the high laughs were vocal with their gladness and their glee;—a storm cold, dark and terrible, rolled upon the horizon, spreading gloom and terror over the field and forest, where the bright sun had but a little while before, displayed his magnificence and power in unclouded beauty. It appeared to be but the work of a moment, to shadow the lovely heavens in the blackness of midnight, and array the terrors of the tempest where all was peace. The forked lightening seemed to linger upon the bosom of the clouds as if to increase their awfulness, and crashing thunders—peal on peal, in swift succession came and made the firm earth tremble.

Also for the fashion worshippers, for their minions were fallen and their goddess forgotten. Never was consternation more apparent, not even in the ranks of a routed army. Some of the ladies rose upon their feet, and lifted their fans and wrung their hands in despair, others fell as if swooning from their seats, and every flash the lightning cast, was followed by the unseemly shriek, or cry of dismay. In vain the gentlemen attempted to rally the ladies to their fashionable circles, the gentleman too, are the gentlemen, whose heart-core should not, not were made of Sterner stuff," were awed to silence, and put up in quiet, a spirit of fun enjoyed, and afraid to move hand or foot, for myself, I realized the young writhing and the storm without worked up my nerves to fearfulness, and I trembled more than usual, for I feel dread in every thunderstorm. As soon as my feeling grew some what composed, I began to take observations, and of all the young gay the fair Methodist alone, set composed. A sweet smile was upon her countenance, as she gazed from the window upon the grandeur of the storm. She absolutely seemed to be delighted at its majesty,

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[Our correspondent is mistaken in this, for