FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Dance of Rich., use of John Leatherbury, trustee to complete the sale of William Mariner's leasehold, against John Hopkins, I have levied or taken in execution the following property, to wit:—that part of a tract of land called Conner's Peace, containing one hundred acres, more or less, one negro man named Abraham, two horses and one gig, the property of said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the best bidder, at the Court House Entrance, Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, F. S. S. C.

July 12, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one issued by John S. Evans, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county and State of Maryland, and the other by Edward Dashiell, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, and to me directed, one at the suit of Peter W. Lange dale, against Elijah Culver, and one other at the suit of Isabel Hayes, against said Elijah Culver, I have levied, seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—two horses, two yoke of oxen and one cart, part of a tract of land called Town Hill, and part of a tract of land called Morris' Lot, the quantity of acres unknown, levied on the property of said Culver, which I shall proceed to sell, to the highest and best bidder, on cash, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

LEVIN W. DASHIELL, Const.

July 19, 1836.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St Wharf **BALTIMORE.**

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has got a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will save themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Church Sash, Hollow Lime, &c.* JOSEPH RASS.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Snell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Hooks,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Levi Webster,	*Jas. C. Pulmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Emerson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand Jones C. Dell's new Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to my Farmer and Guidence.

April 12. 3m

To be Rented,

FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS.

That large and commodious brick tavern, and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on the advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th of August next. W. H. G.

Easton, July 12, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase AVERAGE NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices. W. B. JONES.

N. B. *All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed at the Village Herald Office.

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, talks and reads tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, for which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of work. Get may be required of him. GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation—George was brought up as a house servant and is educated in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As house servant and waiter, he could excel all hands, and as a field hand none could excel him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HICKS, and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well built, very stout and upright, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He is a brought up as a house servant and continued to that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes will, most probably, exchange clothing but this is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured so that I get my property, or I can get them, or them, a reward of $150 will be given for each than apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset Co. Md., July 15, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 23d inst. a negro man named JOSIAH, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with large white eyes, very black, and much knock-kneed, walks with his toes out, and slow of speech when spoken to.

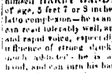
The above reward of $100 will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge safe in any jail or safe place so that I get him again.

WILLIAM GILES.

Sussex co., Delaware.

July 12, 1836. 3

The Thorough-bred Horse,



John of Roanoke,

WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance $14; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single *Fair*, $3.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinews, and combining in uncommon degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse—Perhaps will, therefore, find it to be more advantageous to avail the members of the sporting world, now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, stage and action, this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring—He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Dean Sweepstakes.

JOHN SMITH

B imore, Somerset co.,

April 5, 1836.

Collector's Notice.

THE undersigned being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indicted to him for County Taxes of 1834 or 1835, or for Poor Levy for 1835, to settle them without delay, as he must, of necessity, settle with all those who have claims against him, and are responsible for him by a bond, which he is first paid, therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to do this course. Persons holding property in the county, and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble

S. G. HOLBROOK Collector

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is still more prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annemessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law.

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Wilson, in the latter in that of Mr. Gunder.

Dec 1, 1835.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which, liberal cash prices will be given

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.

THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the 23d March last, and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md., and running from thence will leave White Haven at 5 A. M. the following morning. We hereby, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master

March 29

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & BYLAND

is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Byland, as he is legally authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,

JAMES C. BYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Mechanic's Advocate will insert the above notice and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends, he is prepared to accept, the subscriber returns his unbounded thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that this business formerly conducted under the firm of DONEN BRADLEY will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as he friends may deem him deserving. He also begs leave to inform, that on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. BYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Wallop, Esq.—The rooms are all furnished with ample dimensions, and are elegantly erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of comfortable eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most commodious accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with no places contained at the bar, and other charming features with the Court and the public officers, will find it their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned begs to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of Passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from Wm. Hayes Tavern; all be conveyed, on a common, along to run, to any part of the Peninsula, at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner here to specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15 t of August next, An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.

And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next

The charter provides that "if any Stock holder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, and only upon the money paid after default, but upon all monies paid sufficiently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely negroes to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dobson's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

April 23, 1836.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consignees can be accommodated. Persons who have bacon or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for the market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consignees, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consignees will be returned by the 1st proxo, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call

JOHN J. DASHIELL &

JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Col. Jas. Townsend,	
R. Rivers,	*Worcester.*
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county, Delaware.*
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross.	

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

ON application of Stephen Miles and John W Handy, Administrators of William Miles, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators do give notice to the creditors of the said deceased, 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, we give notice that we have obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of William Miles, 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 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hand this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and

JOHN W HANDY.

Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 12, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 12 h, 1836

ON application of Stephen Miles, Administrator of John J. Smith, 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 of Administration on the personal estate of John J. Smith, 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 12th day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of July, A. D. 1836.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, Adm'x.

of John J. Smith, dec'd.

August 2, 1836.

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This farm contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive marsh of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hill, Worcester co.,

April 12th, 1836.

20,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of that popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters of Peter Pencil, have already been issued without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, circulated in this country, containing articles Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a popular journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest date.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a volume book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The proprietors have now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will just say that they rank the leading daily political papers of opinion politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union." The other, the Inquirer and Daily Louriar, says, "it is the largest journal publishing Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering premiums."

For Albany Monitor of March 16 h, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public. If we may judge from its circulation, it is one of the most widely varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any other paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Lewis, Weaver and Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the literary press, which cannot fail to give to its permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their papers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the form from which will render it much more convenient for binding when it is bound in a volume, and that greatly enhances its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded a premium of $100, writing by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. offered in competition for the $500 premium, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers in which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick' another of Miss Leslie, Mrs Lanstaff, &c. whose talents have so long and justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This improved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political on ter, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publisher intends adding from time to time, a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the new board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be just precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum payable in advance. Conducted by the Maps

WOODWARD & CLARKE,

Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelty & Miss Warren,

NO 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

arch M 29

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's.	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Sales*
Ca Sa's before do	*Inventories.*
Do do after do	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	*Venditioni's,*
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 488. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1836. Vol. 2—No. 12.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 50 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 failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

"Specimen of the Gift, for 1837, to be published 15th of September, edited by Miss Leslie, elegantly illustrated, and bound in embossed morocco. Philadelphia, E. L. Carey & A. Hart."

The following verses are extracted from the forthcoming annual bearing the foregoing title:

WHEN IN FOND MEMORY'S MAGIC GLASS,

BY C. W. EVERETT.

When in fond Memory's magic glass,
With earnest eye intent we gaze,
And there, in mild retrospection, trace
The buried joys of former days,
We read life's fabled leaves again,
Scenes that of rest we fancied as well—
Who young love wove his flowery chain,
And Hope her magic spell!

And Childhood's happy home is there,
And Childhood's hopes, careless hours;
Again we prove a mother's care;
'Neath young life's delusive sway,
A reverend father bless him there;
Fervent his guileless child to bless;
Brothers and sisters join again
In Love's endears ments.

Then, when Time rolls his years along,
We rove the flowery paths of youth;
We list to Hope's delusive song,
And deem her golden promise truth;
Bright beam the skies above our head—
Fair are the vales beneath our feet—
Onward we pull with eager speed,
To scenes with joy replete!

The dead—the dead—the [illegible]
Come crowding from the spirit land!
Again we list the well known tones,
Again we grasp the friendly hand;
We gaze on each familiar face,
Loved in our early days of peace,
And joyous in the [illegible]
We deem they have not ceased.

Then, when in Memory's mirror [illegible]
With lingering pleasure we [illegible]
Have, in the [illegible] years, past
The lost, the loved of other days;
Again we live those scenes we loved so well;
And weep where [illegible]
Has broke the spirit spell!

HARTFORD, Feb. 1836.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle.

THE NOTE BOOK.

Words are things;
A small drop of ink falling like dew upon a thought,
Produces that which makes thousands, per haps millions think.—Byron.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ECHO.

If I address the Echo yonder,
What will its answer be I wonder?
Echo—I wonder.

O wandrous Echo, tell me, please,
Shall I find her a property?
Echo—a property!

If neither grave nor funny
Will win the maid to matrimony?
Echo—my money!

If I should try to gain her heart,
Shall I go plain or rather smart?
Echo—smart

She mayn't love dress, and I again then
May come too smart and she'll complain then!
Echo—come plain then!

Then if to marry me I hope her,
What will she say if that should please her?
Echo—please sir?

When cross and good words can't appease her,
What if such naughty winds should seize her?
Echo—could [illegible]

When wed she'll change for fun's sake,
And live her husband [illegible]
Echo—husband!

To leave me then I can't compel [illegible]
Though every [illegible]
Echo—[illegible]

The doubting youth—Echo answers—
To ask advise, but found it didn't answer.

From the New Haven Herald.

INVOCATION TO CASH.

Sir—Come rest in this bosom my own stricken *Dear.*

Come rest in this pocket, my own shining treat
Though the bills pour upon me, thy home should be here,
Here still is the first which once held thee so tight,
And the purse which though spacious is rather too light.

Oh! what was each made for, if not to be spent,
Whether gained by the sweat of the brow or but lend?
I know not nor care, if alloy makes a part,
But I know that I love then whatever thou art.'

I've called thee my angel, in moments of bliss;
Though I can't hint a cent 'mid the hor. rors of this:
To the Devil, unshrinking, I'll follow thy track,
And if I can't get *there*, I'll try to get—*back*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST TRIAL OF FIDELITY.

The reign of Napoleon, worried and ransacked as it has been by the writers of memoirs, recollections and histories, is a mine that still contains many veins of rich, and as yet, unexplored ores. The history of the secret associations that sprang up during the latest days of the Empire, is full of romantic incidents and interesting volumes, and there would be no lack of materials to fill it. The Society of the United Brethers alone would furnish pages of the most absorbing interest, while nothing could appeal more forcibly to the imagination than the strange and dramatic episodes connected with its existence and the details of its mysterious initiations. Perhaps a hundred incidents might be related a striking and well conceived as the following:

An officer of the French army, having incurred the displeasure of resentment of the Emperor, thought it expedient to leave his country, and take refuge in one of the Austrian provinces; and he accordingly advised of, and initiated into a society, whose aim was to undermine, throughout the whole continent of Europe with a formation secret of iron. One day a letter was brought to him, containing the usual signs and passwords of the society, and requiring him to repair on the following night to a secluded spot in a forest, where he would meet some of his associates. He was but little surprised at the orders were repeated four times, at intervals of a few days; and four times the officer sought the appointed place, with no better success than at first. On the fifth night of the same week, at the hour appointed, he was on the point of returning, when loud cries suddenly arrested his attention. Dreading lest some of his brothers, in a strange manner they seemed to pass each, and was fired upon by three men, who seeing that he remained unwounded, instantly took to flight; but at his feet lay a bleeding corpse, in the pale light of the rays of the moon, he in vain sought for tokens of animation. He was yet bending over the man, when a detachment of chasseurs, summoned by the report of the fire of the pistol that had been discharged by himself, came up suddenly and arrested him as the assassin. He was loaded with chains, tried the next day, and condemned to die of his supposed crime. The execution was ordered to take place at midnight. Surrounded by the ministers of justice, he was led, at a slow pace by the light of torches, to the place of the fearful toiling of bells, to a vast square, in the center of which was a scaffold, environed by horsemen; beyond these were a numerous group of spectators, who muttered imprecations, and, at intervals, sent forth a cry of abhorrence.

The victim mounted the scaffold, his sentence was read, and the last act of the tragedy was on the point of fulfilment, when an officer led forth a band of huge. An edict had just been promulgated by the government, offering pardon and life to any condemned criminal who should disclose the members and secret tokens of a particular association, the existence of which was suspected; it was that of which the Frenchman, to whom these words were addressed, had lately become a member. He was questioned, but he denied all knowledge; they urged him to confess, with promises of additional reward—his only reply was a demand of immediate death—that his initiation was complete. All that passed was a terrible test of his fidelity, then who surrounded him were members of the society, and [illegible] incident that has been described, [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] to determine the trust-worthiness of the neophyte.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE LADIES.

Let every wife be persuaded that there are two ways of governing a family; the first is by the expression of that will which belongs to force; the second by the power of mildness, to which even strength will yield. One is the power of the husband; a wife should never employ any other arms than gentleness. When a woman accustoms herself to say *I will*, she deserves to lose her empire.

Avoid contradicting your husband. When we sound a rose, it is to imbibe the sweetness of its order—we likewise look for every thing that is amiable from woman. Whoever is often contradicted, feels insensibly an aversion for the person who eventually which gains strength by time, and which is the source of a sad qualities, it is not easily destroyed.

Occupy yourself only with household affairs—wait till your husband confides to you those of a higher importance—and do not give your advice till he asks it.

Never take upon yourself to be a censor of your husbands' morals, nor read lectures to him. Let your preaching be a good example, and practice virtue yourself to make him in love with it.

Command his attentions by being always attentive to him—never exact any thing, and you will obtain much—appear always flattered by the little marks of love you, which will excite him to do more.

All men are vain; never wound this vanity, not even in the most trifling instances. A wife may have more sense than her husband, but she should never seem to know it.

When a man gives wrong counsel, never argue it his fault, but let him know, but lead him only by degrees to what is rational, with mildness and gentleness—when he is convinced, leave him all the merit of having found out what was just and reasonable.

When a husband is out of temper, inclined to blame, or he is abusive never retort, and never prevail over him by invincible humanity.

Choose well your female friends—have but few and be careful of following their advice, particularly if interested to the foreign intentions.

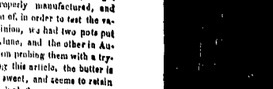
Cherish modesty without luxury, and pleasure without excess—adorn with taste, and particularly with modesty—vary the features of your dress, especially in regard to colors. It gives a charm to the fairest, and recalls pleasing recollections. Such things may appear trifling, but they are of more importance than is imagined.

SINGULAR INSTANCES OF SID-PEN DEATH.

A drayman coal heaver is related to have fallen from a wagon and taken up and carried to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He was supposed to be dead from concussion, but no injury could be discovered; still he said he could not rise up in the bed. Mr. Aberneth was called in, but this celebrated surgeon could make nothing of the case, and directed that he should be washed thoroughly in clean and a barber be procured to shave him. About an hour after, a message was brought that the man had, instantaneously, while undergoing the operation of shaving, the barber said he appeared to be in a fit, and was falling to him one instant, and the next was a dead man. "Had half of his throat been cut, he could not have bled from his head very gently to use the razor, which he without breathing or a sigh, went off. Aberneth turned to the young students, and told them this was a case for his dissecting, where was a cause for the man's death, that the following morning he would open the body, and find out. At the appointed time he asked the students to think of the case, and tell him in the morning their opinion of what might be the cause. One of the students suggested that the cerebral brain would be ruptured, and that the blood had been forced to the heart, which, by a sudden pressure, had caused a stoppage of the spinal cord. Aberneth immediately agreed with this opinion, and the post mortem proceeded to discover a small piece of fractured bone, not bigger than half a pin, which had penetrated the spinal, then taking the rasp by the nose, the sufferer as they turned the cord and unwound the spinal cord, and as they turned it the contrary, it curved the vital chord. The problem was solved, and another and a striking illustration furnished how little it takes to stop the great machine of life in man.

An instance even more singular occurred in the case of a man who was found in a dead quite dead, with a hay fork or a prong by the side of it; his head was split, but no probable cause of his sudden death could be discovered. At length one of the surgeons went for the fork, in consequence of a whispering that it was only a few minutes before his death that he saw the deceased leaning on it, with the point upwards, as he was resting in the field. On the point of one prong of the fork was discovered some thing like a small speck, not as wound, and the surgeon, in the carry, the surgeon now pushed back the corner of the eye at the nose, and then declared that he had discovered a cause of the man's death, namely, that while leaning on the fork he had slipped and the point of it had entered the corner of the eye, to the [illegible] and wound in a manner as the cause

The surgeon then explained to the gaping students, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described, that is, putting the instrument, used subways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately directed it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. Such an operation, he said, performed with the smallest needle, produces instantaneous death."



A PREVENTIVE OF THE WHEAT FLY.

The following communication we copy from the Baltimore *American*, and commend it to our readers as being worthy of their attention. We published under our head of "Work for Septemb r," in our 18th number last year, the same recipe, with the exception that we recommended the seed to be passed through strong ley, or lime water, instead of pickle.—*Fur. & Gar.*

From the Baltimore American.

Messrs. Editors—Some time since in a communication published in the Baltimore papers, I stated my views on the destruction of wheat by the Hessian fly, and offered a remedy against its ravages. As this season will be remarkable for the devastation committed by this insect, and as the time is approaching for seeding for the next crop, I request a small space in your columns to bring better our farmers again the remedy then proposed, fully believing that if followed much good will result from it.

On observation it has been found that the insect producing the fly progresses with the growth of the wheat if early sown, and the season is favorable to a luxuriant vegetation, the fly will be very perceptible in the autumn.—The progress of the insect, as is inferred in a former communication, is from the seed upwards, and as many as six or ten have been observable on one kernel between the root and surface of the ground. The question then arises, how is this in, sect generated, and what means should be used to destroy it? It is either generated in the grain of wheat similar to the bug which infests the pea, or the insect when in the *winged state deposits* an egg off the surface of the grain when in the ear and *then when the wheat is ripen and begins to vegetate, the egg vivifies and the destructive worm is formed.*

For the following reasons I am strongly led lead to the latter opinion. It is known that the wheat is generally cut by hacking the blade that covers the seed, before it is forming, and as must be so, I infer that there is to my mind no doubt that the fly *deposits its egg on the wheat* when filling and coming in perfection. If I had any doubts on this subject they would be removed by the fact that with the aid of a microscope the egg is discernible in the form of a glut, more so than the eye. This opinion be correct, the remedy is simple, and at least of a fair trial. Providence inflicts no evil upon mankind without also providing some remedy, and unless this is intended as a special curse upon the husbandman, there is no doubt be a remedy which he must find out by actual experiment.

In the course of twenty years experience in this matter, I have known but one experiment made to destroy this fly, and that proved unsuccessful. A intelligent farmer in Loudon county, Va. having wondered that some of his neighbors with the aid of a microscope, had discovered a glutinous matter on the surface of the wheat which they believed to be the egg of the fly, determined to try an experiment for its destruction and succeeded in that crop but unfortunately it was not followed up, and whether it will be an effectual remedy in all seasons, remains yet to be tested. The plan which he followed, and which it is the object of this communication to recommend to the notice of the farmers, is simply to pass the seed wheat through a strong brine or pickle, washing it well, and then rolling it in slacked lime, similar to rolling it in Plaster, before sowing. Washing the wheat in brine, and rolling it in the lime, are done primarily for the purpose of destroying the egg, but it answers another good purpose—that of preventing the growth of smut. The lime will also be found to act as a preventive to the cause

This remedy being so simple, and as I firmly believe so efficacious, I hope there will be many farmers disposed to make trial of it, and thereby fully test its correctness. If I should be instrumental in arresting the progress of this direful enemy of the farmer, I shall be amply compensated in the reflection that I have discharged my duty to the community.

PRESERVING BUTTER.

Believing that butter may be kept sweet and good in our climate, almost any length of time, if properly manufactured, and well taken care of, in order to test the validity of this opinion, we had two pots put down, one in June, and the other in August, 1834, and on proving them with a trier, while penning this article, the butter is found perfectly sweet, and seems to retain most of its original flavor and freshness. We design to send both pots to Boston next fall, with a view of having its mode of manufacture, and method of preservation, judged of by the butter tasters of that suitable city.

In the manufacturing process, no water is permitted to come in contact with the cream or butter—because it is believed that water and particularly soft water, dissipates much of the fine flavor that gives to butter its high value. The Orange county Dairy Women say, "give us good hard water and we will make good butter," for the reason, probably, that it abstracts less of the aroma from the butter than soft water. The temperature of the cream may be regulated by cold or hot water put into a tub, in which the churn may be plunged, if the cream is cleanly it needs no washing; and if the butter is dirty, water will not clean it.

Nothing but good well patterie ed salt is used in preserving the butter; this is all mixed, and all dissolved, in the mass, before the butter has its second, thorough, and final working with the butter ladle, and which is not finished till all the buttermilk is expelled.

To avoid all taint from the butter vessels, and the better to exclude it from the air, which soon injures it, the butter is packed close in clean stone jars, and when nearly filled is covered with [illegible] dered pure by previous boiling, skimming and settling. In 20 months this brine has been twice renewed, on the appearance of a film upon the surface of the old pickle. To preserve butter, air and water, and heat above 65 or 70 degrees, are to be guarded against as much as possible. The brine upon the surface does not penetrate the mass, nor while sweet taint it; but it thoroughly excludes the air.—*Cultivator.*

Raising Ducks and Turkeys.—In the Agriculturist of last year appeared two articles, one as the best mode of raising ducks, and the other on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions, and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 200 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have had no diseases among them, and found no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who tried the experiments of driving their turkeys, when young, to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects are found, and feeding and housing them in the manner directed in the Agriculturist, have stated, that they have raised from

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1836.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Voters of Somerset county.

The subscriber offers himself to the Voters of Somerset county, as a Candidate to represent them in the Electoral College, to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAML. J. X. HANDY.

August 10, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Dr. William Williams,

A candidate for the Electoral College of Maryland.

August 16, 1836.

Important to Consables—The Laborer's act was passed by the last Legislature of Maryland.

And be it enacted by the Governor, Senate, and Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all Constables shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their fees now allowed, 5 cents per mile for every mile they have to travel after the first mile, in delivering over to the Judge of their respective counties, any person or persons who may be committed for criminal offences.

From the South.—Accounts from Fort Mitchell up to Saturday, 30th ult. communicate no news of any importance. Slight skirmishes continued to take place almost daily between the Indians and the troops, on the Georgia side, but they produced no important results. General Jesup's head quarters were at Tuckegee.

It is stated in a Paris paper that Mr. Sorrorier will resume his post as Ambassador from France to the United States, as soon as Mr. Livingston is again recalled to the Court of Paris, or some other Charge d'Affaires appointed.

A State Convention in *Michigan* is to meet on the fourth Monday in September, at the village of Ann Arbor, to decide on the question of accepting the terms fixed by Congress for the admission of that of 50 members.

Altered Notes.—Ten dollar notes on the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, payable at the Branch Bank at New Castle, altered to 50's, are in circulation in Philadelphia.

Counterfeit twenty dollar notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation in that city. They are well executed.

Imports of Grain.—We learn from a statement in the New York Journal of Commerce, that the imports of wheat at the port of New York, for the half year ending on the 30th of June, amounted to upwards of 120,000 bushels. Oats and Rye being duty free, no regular account is kept of them, but the Journal supposes that the quantity of Rye imported during this period, has been quite as large as that of wheat.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years commencing March 4th, 1837, will be made on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1836, the Electors meeting at the Capitals of the respective States to which they are chosen. The choice of Electors must be made within *thirty-four* days of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election.

States.	No. of Votes.	When held
Maine,	10	November
New Hampshire,	7	do
Massachusetts,	14	do
Rhode Island,	4	do
Connecticut,	8	do
Vermont,	7	do
New York,	42	do
New Jersey,	8	do
Pennsylvania,	30	do
Delaware,	3	do
Maryland,	10	do
Virginia,	23	do
North Carolina,	15	do
South Carolina,	11	do
Georgia,	11	do
Kentucky,	15	do
Tennessee,	15	do
Ohio,	21	do
Indiana,	9	do
Mississippi,	4	do
Illinois,	5	do
Alabama,	7	do
Missouri,	4	do
Louisiana,	5	do
Michigan,	3	do
Arkansas,	3	do

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

MEXICO, TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES.

We received by the last mail New Orleans papers to the 27th of July, from which we extract the annexed important intelligence. The proclamations heretofore displayed by the Mexican commanders have proved to be here the accounts of their conspiracy with the Indians within our territory.—But we have little apprehension either for our frontier or that of Texas. The Indians will be subdued, before they can perfect their plans, and the Mexicans, left to their own resources, will either evacuate Texas in haste and disgrace, or be driven from it by the superior force of their rebellious province. Therefore, how ever, good reason to believe that the Central Government established in South America will be abolished and the constitution of 1824 reinstated in its stead. A number of the provinces have already declared for it, and the discomfiture or retreat of the army now invading Texas will give the finishing stroke to a system originally established in defiance of the fundamental law of the nation.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 27.

A letter from a highly respectable source, dated at Matamoras the 20th ult. states—"It is an undoubted fact that the Government (the Mexican) have enlisted the Indians to join them. *The Chiefs are already engaged.* There are fourteen or fifteen chief of different tribes within ten miles of Mexico, who have communications with the officers. The commissioners were this morning informed into the common room with the generals. It is not merely Mexicans we shall have to contend with, but Texan traitors, who are in the employ of the Government."

Extract of another letter, dated

MATAMORAS, July 13, 1836.

Dear Sir—Through the medium of your paper, I think it highly necessary that the Government of the United States should see as the Texans, should be informed of what great mischief, if not subject to the discretion of Congress, the Commander in Chief, is responsible to be overlooked, and should be immediately attended to by the United States.

We have at this moment, in the city of seven Indian Chiefs, Cherokees and other tribes, with their interpreter, from Texas. These Indians are on a mission to the General, and have had several private meetings with him. There exists no doubt of the business they have come on, and have made preparations to the treaty, which appear now to be consummated. Col. Wharton is to be despatched immediately to their camp, some distance up the country, where they have to wait for another, to join them. Gen. Filisola is expected to join on Gen. Urrea at his quarters on the Nueces, in a few days. The Indians are with the interpreter, making inquiries of the strength of their tribes, the formal treaty and mode of action what force they could muster, and other subjects.

The Comanches of this place have received particular orders from 1000 leagues for a body which he is doing. Every one is of opinion the Indians do believe that the association is established, with a prospect to the Indians of land and cattle. Should the assist and succeed in establishing a Mexican Government.

From the New Orleans Bee.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the schooner Ann, from New Orleans, we have received a letter from the Brazos, dated the 12th ult. which states that the Mexican army would be made to retreat. The prevailing opinion among the inhabitants of Texas at this people was that no further more must assist Texas would be made, at least, for some time to come. An attempt was made just before the Alamo fell by the authorities of Brazos, to levy taxes on the persons of all resident and transient merchants, to the amount of twenty dollars each, and unjustly drew up a petition stating that if the Government of Mexico was entirely into the hands of their property should consider it equivalent to the declaration of war against their several governments; it is unnecessary to say that the highly offensive step was abandoned.

Excitements on various points of the country were spoken of at Vera Cruz; revolutionary movements were rife in several provinces, Guadalajara, Zacatecas and Puebla, and had not been suppressed by the government accounts the general voice appears to be for the re-establishment of the federal government. The influence of priests is at there were any hopes of aid to be placed on them, we rely wholly on the information gleaned from a gentleman arriving from Mexico.—The A. brought 250 doubloons to master.

Tuesday, July 15, 1836.

The whole country is now in a state of commotion, and in a very short time, the former federal government will be proclaimed again. In Guadalajara Guanajuato and Zacatecas the revolution is now in full force. In Guadalajara they were supposed the military, to Mexico—[illegible] more than [illegible] to the province of Puebla, a Grito has been given, which, as it appears, is of some importance.—The troops sent there to operate against the Federal party pronounced themselves on the road in favor of the same. In short, from all sides, we hear nothing but "Federalism," and the whole seems to be as if it were a matter already settled.

Mexico and Texas—According to the Charleston Courier of the 5th inst. late accounts render it probable that the Mexicans will not attempt another campaign against the Texans until the fall.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

IMPORTANT.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The Ship Republic, Capt Williams, from Liverpool, was boarded by our news collector yesterday, lying to, to the windward of Sandy Hook. He arrived in town late at night, bringing us London papers to the 25th, and Liverpool to the 29th of June.

The attempt again to assassinate Louis Philippe, of which we annex the particulars, will probably excite a considerable degree of attention. The assassin is just is considered to be Fieschi, a person engaged, with the single exception of one paper, *Le National*, which does not make any comment upon the occurrence. The King, it appears, acted with great courage and coolness. Instead of stopping at the Tuileries, after the attempt on his life, he continued his journey to Neuilly, where his friends were waiting to receive him, apprehensive of the dangers he had escaped. As soon as the news reached, and from his arrival at midnight, his palace was thronged by Foreign Ministers, Peers, &c. anxious to congratulate him on his safety.

From the London Times, June 27.

We have received with a note of a letter graphic of a gentleman here, by the French Embassy. Extract.

"Paris, June 26, 1 o'clock A. M.

The King has just escaped a new attempt. An infernal machine fired at his Majesty, but his royal life was not touched. The assassin has been arrested. I write to inform you. Order it upon every wh ch."

From the Courier Francais of Sunday

"Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a new attempt was made on the King's life, which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as his Majesty had entered the carriage to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gateway leading to the quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the part of the Ministers, fired a pistol at the King, at the moment when the carriage door, and fired it at the King. At one Philippe was at that moment surrounded by the National Guards through the gateway mentioned. Whether the assassin fell intoxicated, or, as we stated, was pushed which occasioned it to hang aim, he ball did not hit the King, who immediately after the explosion, made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neuilly. The King was with the Queen, and his sister, Madame Adelaide, and a detachment of the guard was escorted the carriage.

On leaving the exploration, the National Guards rushed on the man, who still held the weapon in his hand. He was at first ill treated, but the officers interfered, and having represented the importance of his being put in the hands of justice, the prisoner was brought to a room at the ground floor, where he was stretched on a bed, and searched, in order to ascertain if he had accomplices. A pomard was found in his side pocket. M. Gisquet, who was then in the Tuileries, with several other police functionaries, immediately repaired to the guard house, and proceeded to examine the unfortunate criminal. He has refused to tell his name, and when recognized by several persons, who knew him and said that he was a commercial traveller, and that his name was *Alibaut*, he protested that *Alibaut* was an assumed name, and refused to give his real one from regard to his family. He was then asked if he had been agitated while aiming at the King; and if it was not his agitation that had deranged the direction of his arm? He replied, with much composure, that he had felt no emotion; and that if he had missed his aim, it was owing to his having experienced a shock at push, for which he could not account. He was finally asked if he repented his crime, he answered in the negative, and added, that if it was to be done over again, he should not hesitate to do it; that he had no further explanation to give, because in the age of egotism, in which any thing like conviction or devotion was no longer to be found, no one could appreciate or make, and he made!

[illegible] examination active inquiries [illegible] that this [illegible] Marie de Cadoudal [illegible] the same [illegible] Grand [illegible] fatent motives, and left him when the King's carriages proceeded from the stables to the Palace, saying, 'I think the person I am waiting for will not come,' and went off in the direction of the Court. He repaired to the gate of the Palace next to the quay, and there remained in a group of people who were waiting for the King's departure. His appearance, it seems, did not awaken suspicion, and as one observed he can be carried in his hand, and which contained the deadly weapon. This instrument led to the discovery of Alibaut. By an extraordinary chance, the gunsmaker who manufactured it (a sergeant in the National Guard) happened to be on duty at the Tuileries, and felt it incumbent on him to give the magistrate every information in his power. He stated that the weapon sold on the assassin had been made in his establishment, with many others of the same kind; that he was aware of its being a violation of the laws to have made and sold such a weapon; but that as the affair was of so serious a nature he did not hesitate to confess it. The lodging of the individual was then discovered, and the owner of the house having been sent for, recognized the prisoner to be Alibaut. He said he had lodged in his house, but that he had gone out without paying him, leaving in pledge his passport, which had been delivered him in Lyons, and mentioned his having been born in that city. On being confronted with the sentinel of the National Guard, he had conversed with at the gate of the Palace, he coolly asked him, 'Did you observe that I carried the least emotion when speaking with you?' He was then conducted under strong escort to the Conciergerie, where he no doubt underwent another examination. He was lodged in the room formerly occupied by Fieschi. He was dressed in a neat fresh coat, but his shirt was dirty and in rags, and was without stockings. About 12 o'clock last night the Attorney General and the Prefect of Police were called at the Conciergerie interrogating him. It is M. Martin du Nord who has commenced the proceedings against Alibaut. It is M. Martin du Nord who has commenced the proceedings against Alibaut, as the individual known by that name, is tall and slight; his hair black, and his complexion pale. Only 22 sous (41d) were found in his pockets."

Delaware Rail Road.—The Surveyor of the route for the Delaware Rail Road, was expected to have left Philadelphia, under the direction of *John Randall, Jr.* Engineer. The Survey between this place and Lewes, will be completed in a few days, and the report made. We are informed that the work will be continued, until the whole Route through the Lower Counties of this State, shall have been completed. A Rail Road through this peninsula has long been a desideratum in its fertilities would be of so great importance to the citizens of Delaware, in connection with the citizens of Delaware, as the public work—we are therefore induced to believe that the work will not be suffered to lie dormant, when the Stockholders, and the public generally, are apprised of the great importance of the Lower part of this State. The people of Maryland and Virginia, are disposed to cooperate with the citizens of Delaware, in this noble work—we are therefore induced to believe that the work will not be suffered to lie dormant, when the Stockholders, and the public generally, are apprised of the great importance of the citizens

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one negro man named HARRY HANDY, seized as the property of Henry P. C. Wilson, Executor of Henrietta B. Wilson, late of Wm. W. Johnson, deceased, to satisfy the following writs of Fieri Facias, viz: One writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, on the suit of Henrietta B. Hynson, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, and the other in the suit of Jno. W. Done vs. Saml W. Jones, Executor of James Stewart & Co., use of Freeman Cross, both against Henry K. Long. Hereby seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—ten beds and bedsteads, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stand in the kitchen, two dozen chairs, four pine tables, one dozen tumblers, one dozen wine glasses, one waiter, one set of table and tea spoons, one set of knives and forks, three spinning wheels, two pair of andirons and two pair shovel and tongs—which I shall proceed to sell at the Washington Hotel in the town of Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 23 day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy the above mentioned writs, costs &c.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 12, 1836.

[illegible] The sale of the above property is continued until TUESDAY the 23d of August next. S. G. H.

August 9, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by Wm. H. Crockett, Esq., Clerk for Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of L. W. Hall, both against Costard Dashiell, to me levied on and taken as the property of said Costard Dashiell, viz: two cows, one bedstead, one horse, one pair steelyards, one negro woman named Hannah, one negro man named Constant, I shall proceed to expose to public sale, for cash, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the above mentioned property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said writs, costs and charges.

GEORGE W. [illegible]

August 4, 1836.

Commissioner's Sale.

THE subscriber [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Somerset County, [illegible] Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1836, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the late Henry Handy, deceased, in Princess-Anne, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting in part of one horse, one cow and calf, one sow and pigs, one stack of fodder, one lot of household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention, when and where the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

[illegible]

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Deal's Island, in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday [illegible] last, the following negro men, viz: HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, has a scar on his forehead, and is a very active, well-made fellow, and talks quick and sharp, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is a slave. He is a very active and [illegible] fellow, and will endeavor to pass himself off for a free man. He has a wife and children living in Somerset County, belonging to Henry K. Long, Esq., of Princess-Anne, who is his owner. The other is a small black boy, about 14 years of age, named HENRY, about 50 years of age, about 60 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, has a very active and well-made form, and is quick and sharp in his conversation. He is the property of James C. Hall, of Somerset County, and was left with Henry K. Long, Esq., to be hired out in the neighborhood of Princess-Anne, and has been hired out in Somerset County, and to my knowledge has been hired out in that employment until recently. He has a wife and children living in Somerset County, belonging to Henrietta B. Hynson, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, and is hired out in Somerset County. A long reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above negroes, or a reward of $50 for each one, if taken out of the county, and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BENJAMIN RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Stringfield Church,
August 2, 1836. 3

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.

An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.

And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not only upon the money paid after default, but upon all monies paid antecedently to such failure."

By order,
WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 2d inst., a negro man named JOSIAH, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with large white eyes, very black, and much knock-kneed, walks with his toes out, and slow of speech when spoken to.

The above reward of $100 will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge said negro in some jail or safe place so that I get him again.

WILLIAM GILES.

Sussex co., Delaware,
July 19, 1836.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite but humble, of simple accommodations, will be unmodestly erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in a abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the bar, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it very convenient, convenience, and comfort to pay visits to his establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jun 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND

is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is fully authorised to settle the business of said firm.

RICH'D. W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Richmond Dis. Sentinel will insert the above twice and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as his friends may deem him deserving. The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women, one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very politely; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 5 feet 7 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Baltimore, as they left with a free man who is there employed. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again, if taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BENJAMIN RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Stringfield Church,
August 2, 1836. 3

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 19th, 1836.

ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs 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 subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., 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 31st day of Feby., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under our hands this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 12, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 26, 1836.

ON application of Charles Smith, Administratrix of John J. Smith, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Administratrix 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 J. Smith, 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 23d day of February, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of July, A. D. 1836.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, Adm'x
of John J. Smith, dec'd.

August 2, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consignees can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any county produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains in doing justice to their consignees, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consignees will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	Somerset.
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Noagle Townsend,	
R. Bivens,	Worcester.
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	
Thos. H. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	Dorchester.
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	
Jno. Polk,	Sussex county, Delaware.
C. Ross,	

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in "LOTS to suit purchasers,

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are respectfully requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, or further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.,
April 19th, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of that popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, established in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvements; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2, for this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, or equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people—scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics, The Pennsylvanian says—"the Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union." The other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest Journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says—we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to drown the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in sending out their paper."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which is agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any other paper in the Union; its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Lewis, Windsord & Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form which will render it much more convenient for reading when bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the First Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. selected in competition for the $500 premiums, will add to the interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick' author of hope Leslie, The Emigrants, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the most promising argument of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty five States, &c. of rivers, towns' mountains, lakes, the sea board internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, neat, distinct, &c. formed a complete Atlas for general use and ornamenta, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for 25 years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Mirror, will be put precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,

NO 51, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

march 12 29

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Ca. Sa. before Sup'r Ct.	*Appeal Bond*
Ca. Sa. before the Judge after ret. Warrants.	*Bond of Indemnity.*
Narrations, &c.	*Bills of sale, Penitentiary.*

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 489. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1836. Vol. X—No. 13.

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 failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come free or pay.

POETRY.

THE HOPEFUL ONE.

It would that I was one of those
Gay spirits, that with joy can quaff
The cream of pleasure while it flows,
Nor think how high the froth may laugh.

But I—I never relished a flower
To cast upon its breather's tomb;
I can but think how hard an hour
Would want it to its mouldering tomb.

Oh now, when, lady, thou art nigh,
Thy lip, thy lord I can never sigh,
Yet my dark spirit, dearest, ever
With lies of pleasure than regret.

For it lies bright, and then lies low
Somewhat more human, I confess,
Is my spirit, I then rejoice
To think it is some thing sorrowful.

Oh, when on thy lip I gaze,
To be secure will I not
Sip drops of those red dyes
Were I shut over that lip to mine?

LANGUAGE.

There are many simple and plain words that need dwelling upon, in this period of accusing, taxing, and [illegible] Among all these words, the word "white" is one of the most comprehensive, comprehensive, comprehensive. The Congress of the United States, the Legislature of the State, and Every county, town, and district in this, or any other State, shall be entitled to one representative.

In submitting this report, Mr. Jones addressed the Convention at length and was followed by Mr. Rives, who, in the course of his argument, in favor of the report, used the following language:

"That all men are free and equal, subject to taxation and obligations, applies to their only in a state of nature, and not after the association of civil or political society, in which, it is true, it is a maxim, that all men are equally entitled to the protection of the laws, and to the benefits of the social compact, but it may be asked in the Union, Europe, the Empire, Asia, or Africa, or any other quarter of the world, what is the meaning of the word "white" in the laws, gains, laws, which are enacted, or in the Constitution, or Congress, or Sovereign Power? In Virginia, it means, free men, and not slaves, in Sovereignty, it means the people, not the subjects, or slaves, in the United States, it means the people, not the subjects, or slaves, in the United States, it means the people, not the subjects, or slaves, in the United States