THE PARTERRE.

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

THE SLEEPING FIGURE OF MODENA.

Upon a couch of silk and gold
A pale enchanted lady lies,
And o'er her many a frowning fold
Of crimson shades her closed eyes,
And shadowy creatures round her rise,
And ghosts of women masked in woe,
And many a phantom-pleasure flies,
And lovers slain—ah, long ago!

The lady, pale as now she sleeps,
An age upon that couch hath lain,
Yet in one spot a spirit keeps
His mansion, like a red rose stain;
And, when lover's ghosts complain,
Blushes like a new-born flower.
Or as some bright dream of pain
Darneth thro' the darkest hour.

Once—but many a tho't hath fled,
Since the time whereof I speak—
Once the sleeping lady bred
Beauty in her burning cheek,
And the lovely morn did break
Through the azure of her eyes,
And her heart was warm and meek,
And her hope was in the skies.

But the lady loved at last,
And the passion pained her soul,
And her hope away was cast,
Far beyond her own control;
And the clouded tho'ts that stroll
Thro' the midnight of the mind,
O'er her eyes of azure stole,
Till they grew deject and blind.

He to whom her heart was given,
When May music was in tune,
Dared forsake that amorous heaven,
Changed and careless soon!
O what is all beneath the moon,
When his heart will answer not;
What are all the dreams of noon,
With our love forgot.

Heedless of the world she went
Sorrow's daughter neck and lone,
Till some spirit downward bent
And stroke her to this sleep of stone.
Look! Did old Pygmalion
Sculpture sins, or more prevail,
When he drew the living tone
From the marble pale?

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr Editor—

Good advice is so seldom well received, and those who give it so frequently despised, that it is with reluctance I present the *Cause and Cure of Hard Times*.—Yet I am willing to bear the scowl of those whom it may affect, being conscious that the piece cannot be *justly* condemned. As for your part, I presume you are not ignorant of the fact, that it would be so silly in an Editor to try to please all, as the idea of Garrick's tailor becoming an actor was presumptive.*

ALUMNUS.

Snowhill, Jan. 16, 1828.

HARD TIMES—*Cause and Cure.*

When I see a man buying what he does not want, on credit, I say to myself this man will be apt to complain *of hard times.*

When I see a man often going to the merchants, and leaving his store loaded with goods, I think that man *before many years* will find he has paid for said many Evils and will cry out *hard times.*

When I see a farmer or mechanic frequenting the bellvalley, race field, gambling table, tavern or grog shop, say I, friend you had much better be in your shop or on your farm, and before many years the sheriff or constable will make you pipe *hard times.*

When I see a merchant running largely in debt for goods, and then trusting them out to such folks as I have named above I say 'tis ten to one if his costs of collection and bad debts do not eat up all his profits, and he be ruined by the expenses of suits brought against him in the meantime, while exclaiming *hard times.*

When I see the mechanic quitting his shop and the farmer his farm, I say *better not, Bill*, for you have ten chances of loss to one of gain against you, which will make you exclaim *hard times.*

When a man spending his time and money every morning or evening for a bitter or a dram, I exclaim *better lay that money up for some future day of want*, and it may save you many cries of *hard times.*

When I see a man often lounging about the billiard tables and places of amusement, I am apt to suppose some creditor will ere long pounce upon him, and make him exclaim *hard times.*

When I see a mechanic labouring only two or three hours in a day, and charging double price for what he does, I exclaim, better work more constantly and charge less, else some more industrious mechanic in your neighbor hood or in some adjoining town, will get the business from you, and leave you bawling *the hard times.*

When I see a man who lets his expenses exceed his earnings or income, I say that man will surely see *hard times.*

When I see a man who is involved in debt dipping deeper by buying things he might dispense with, I exclaim—poor man! your destiny is fixed—the sheriff will always keep you crying *hard times.*

When I see a man often tipling at home or abroad—loitering about the streets or his farm, I exclaim, the time hastens rapidly on when you will cry *hard times.*

When I see a man neglecting or refusing to pay his honest debts, but is determined to take the law's delays, and pay them according to law, deluded man saw I, pay day will finally come and coats with it, and you will then find *hard times.*

Cure for this Complaint.

Constant and regular industry compounded with strict economy and frugality, and tempered well with discretion, sufficiently preserved in, has never failed to effect a complete cure.

Specific Directions.

1st. Have some regular business and pursue it as many hours in the day as your health will permit.

2d. Make every day's income exceed by a few cents its expenses. If in debt lay out by this surplus as a sacred deposite to pay that debt.

3d. Remember that while able to work time is money, and must not therefore be wasted at the tavern, gaming table, store or any other lounging place.

4th. Buy only such things as you really want, and do not buy them on credit if avoidable.

5th. Never go bail for any man who does not observe these rules.

If you persevere in the strict observance of these rules for few years you will cease to cry *hard times.*

FROM THE NATIONAL AEGIS.

THE SHAKERS.

In the county of Worcester, the Shakers have established themselves in Harvard, in a retired situation, about thirty miles from Boston, in a northwest direction.—The settlement here commenced in 1780, under the ministration of Ann Lee herself, who made it the place of her residence during two years. The society now contains about two hundred members, who have in common, a large and valuable tract of land. The appearance of the village to the eye of a stranger, is picturesque and singular. Seated in a retired and solitary spot, cradled among the hills, the mixture of large and spacious dwelling houses painted yellow, with extensive work-shops and store houses of deep red color, and the pure white of the house for devotional exercise, presents a curious and remarkable view. The machinery, wind to the motion of machinery, very rare in the interior of a state abounding with streams, forms a prominent object in the landscape. Rich and highly cultivated fields, and extensive gardens, flourishing orchards, and green forests, are blended in beautiful union. The buildings are principally clustered together on either side of a broad street, whose perfect neatness corresponds with the general air of fastidious order and cleanliness. Among them the meeting house stands conspicuous. A recent visit afforded an opportunity of witnessing the remarkable mode of worship adopted by this singular people. On arriving at the village, a shrill sound, not unlike the melody of a frightened fowl, gave information that the public services of the sabbath had commenced. On entering the door assigned to the male part of the congregation, a spectacle of no little novelty was presented. In the centre of a spacious hall, whose floor was as smooth and white as polished marble, stood the eldest of both sexes, arranged in an oval figure.

The be-tiered by two's and the sisters by three's were parading in a kind of procession around them, and with a step intermediate between the measured steps of a march and the lively movement of a dance. The hands, by a singular gesture, beat time to the music of the hymn, of which the words "singing and dancing" seemed to form a chorus. On arriving at the conclusion, the column halted, every individual bent forward with a gesture much like the "bow" of the people of the world, and the hands were most ungracefully clasped before. After a short pause the singing re-commenced, and the assembly again moved on its circular course.—The movement was performed with a grave decorum, which excluded every appearance of ridiculous effect. Much gravity was manifested by the young, and the old seemed habitually to fall into the exercise; the female portion of the society possessed an elasticity of step and grace of motion not often seen in the round halls where the votaries of pleasure bound to the merry notes of the viol, amid the fluttering of snowy dresses and the bright glances of sparkling eyes. A military exactness and rigid uniformity prevailed. Every motion was as regular as the revolution of machinery.—Every foot fell with the cadence of the song, and was lifted at its rising. At times, the arms were raised above the head, the hands clasped together with great energy.—The labor of this exercise continued about half an hour, when the congregation was formed by a simultaneous movement, the brethren separate from the sisters on opposite sides of the hall, facing, each other, in lines curving inward, so as to leave a considerable space between the two grand divisions. The singing was resumed in this position, and on its conclusion, benches taken from the walls were placed across the floor, and the assembly was seated. After a short interval, a speaker advanced into the area between the brethren and sisters, and addressed himself to the people from the world collected to witness the peculiar worship, and was succeeded, after a short exhortation, by a second. Both delivered with more zeal than rhetorical grace, the necessity of repentance, of taking up "a cross against sin," denouncing the works of Anti-Christ, and forsake the world to enjoy the more light and suffer the austerities of their community; and dwelt with affectionate regard on the virtues and the power of the fountress of the order. A third speaker, after a few remarks to the members of the society, dismissed the assembly. They retired thro' opposite doors, in little processions, to their dwellings.

The commencement of the exercises is by singing, while arranged in the files mentioned before, and is followed by the movement in procession described. About fifty men and seventy females attended. The most exact uniformity in costume prevailed among both. The dress of the females was white, with a neat cap of becoming plainness, and a handkerchief thrown triangularly over their shoulders, concealing the neck. Many very young—some fair.—The labor of the dance on a July morning had rendered the coats of he men unnecessary incumbrances. Each sleeve was curiously tied by a lock string.

The march is said to have been substituted for the less dignified figure which has formerly been seen in other societies. In those the singing commenced, the whole assembly advanced a few paces with a step intermediate between a walk and run—then making the shuffling of the feet correspond to the hauling voices of the singers, the file turned about, and on arriving at the first position, again turned; after a waltz, they again advanced to return in the same manner.

On contemplating such an assembly, the spectator is irresistibly reminded of the convent and monastery. The same calm expression of religious devotion, associated with the idea of a cloistered nun, is impressed on many a countenance, where the indication of sincerity, intelligence, and subdued passions, seemed unmixed with delusion, running or hypocrisy. The distraction from the cares of the world, contempt of its pleasures, and pious contentment, the essential characteristics of the nun, "the bride of heaven," were noted on many a pale face. Here, as within the gloomy walls reared by the piety or superstition of the catholic, the unhappy and disappointed may find an asylum.—The sect of "believers," rejecting that institution whose links connect the family of man in social intercourse, disavowing the hallowed influences of love, on which society is dependent for existence and preservation, regarding the rite of marriage as the forbidden fruit whose enjoyment was the great original sin that drove our first parents from the powers of paradise, draws its recruits from the community, whose foundation principle it disowns, and whose burden it refuses to share.—Possessed of great wealth in the common stock of property, it allures the miserable to its bosom, and increases its numbers from those who might otherwise free themselves from despair by the strong remedy of suicide, and rush into the grave as a sanctuary. When fortune has frowned on the efforts of enterprise and industry; where a wife and children have drunk of the cup of suffering, an union with this family will secure an ample and luxurious support. When the window has been left destitute, with little ones crying for food, it is easy to conceive the motives which might bring her to such a society, where the wife has been the victim of the vices and follies of a profligate husband, it is not difficult to imagine the reason that would lead her to the peaceful dwellings of this people. External conformity to manners and ceremonies may open into conviction of their propriety, and those who came from want remain for love.—Others, doubtless, are attracted by the belief of the efficacy of austerity and mortification in purifying the heart, or persuasion of the divine mission of Ann Lee. On the whole it is well that such associations exist.—Its prevalence would subvert society, limited and regulated, as it ever must be, it is made subservient to the designs of social institutions, and promotes human happiness.

While the utmost regularity, industry and order prevail in the dwellings of the "Shakers," the most profound silence is in the streets of their villages. The traveller ever sees the same big construction of building, with double doors for the separate accommodation of the two sexes. The same state of improvement is visible on their lands, and equal neatness going through their whole establishments. In passing their towns, the cheerful shouts of "children just let loose from schools," are unheard; there are no chubby urchins frolicking on the green, or dabbling in the pool, as happy as youth and sunshine can make them: the feeble voice of infancy is not in their dwellings, or its tottering footsteps around the hearth. All is clean, in due order and flourishing; but it is as the naturally of an ancient tree, without fresh shoots to supply its place when its decaying branches shall be strewed upon the earth.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

If the blessed command of our Saviour "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," was obeyed on earth, how happy would be the condition of man! If the sought not only his own but his neighbor's good, how perfect would be his enjoyment while he travelled downward to the tomb! If all his selfish passions should be hushed, and, instead of hatred, love should take possession of his bosom, his inquiry then would not be, "how shall I get to myself riches," but, "what can I do for my fellow men?"

Would he but observe this one command, the promise made to the children of Israel, would be fulfilled to him, "Blessed shalt thou be when thou goest out, and blessed shalt thou be when thou comest in."—But, alas, man—selfish man, will not comply with the command, which, if obeyed, would make this earth a paradise, he loves his neighbor, when it does not interfere with his own concerns, but if it does, he forgets his obligations and inquires,—"who is my neighbor?" and remembers not, that he is bound to love him as himself.

How perfect is the law of God! Had not this part of it been violated, the pages of history would not have been blackened with the accounts of crime and blood-shed that have disgraced our world. Look at the millions who have been slain in battle, and the numbers who have been destroyed by the hand of the assassin, and tell the amount of misery that would have been avoided, had man only been willing to love his neighbor as himself.—So every departure from the path of duty will bring misery in its train; if we would be perfectly happy, we must make the law of God our rule of action. But it may be asked, will the law of God ever arrive when it shall be said of nations, "behold how they love one another?"—Yes, that day will come; its dawn is fast approaching—when locks and bars will not be needed, to "keep our goods in peace"—when navies that are now employed to defend the rights of man by force, shall be engaged in carrying the gospel to lands that know not God—when armies that have carried destruction and misery in their train, shall be disbanded, and they who compose them, return to their homes to learn the art of war no more.

Happy day, and thrice happy year! Who shall live to see the dawn of such a time? "Then no man need say to his neighbor, know the Lord, for all shall know him from the least to the greatest. How perfect is the state of society, when the law of God shall be made the rule of action, and its divine requirements fulfilled and obeyed—when man shall be willing to love his neighbor as himself?

C. H. C.

AN OLIO.

The following pieces were selected from a medley of matter received by our letter box, and otherwise,—whether any of them are original we know not—care not—as they will doubtless meet the approbation of some of our readers:

A CURE FOR LOVE.

I have often observed through the course of my life, a disorder that molests young men and women called love: it sometimes takes so deep a root as to deprive them of their reasonable faculties. There have been a great many remedies prescribed for the disease; but they are so difficult the patient would not know where to get the ingredients. I shall now lay down a cure that is plain and simple, and inform the patient where the ingredients may be had.

Take a grain of sense, half a grain of prudence, a drachm of understanding, one ounce of patience, a pound of resolution and a handful of shake, infuse them altogether and fold them up in the drachm of your brain for 24 hours then set them on a slow fire of hatred, and strain them clean from the drugs of melancholy, sweeten them with forgetfulness, then put them down with the cork of sound judgement, then let them stand fourteen days in the water of cold affection.—This rightly made and properly applied is the most effectual remedy in the universe—and was never known to fail.

You may get the ingredients at the house of Understanding, in Content street, going up the hill of Self-denial, in the country of Forgetfulness.

DEVOTION.—*An Extract.*

Bless my eyes, cried I, as I happened to look towards the door, what do I see! one of the worshippers fallen fast asleep, and actually sunk down on his cushion—is he now enjoying the benefit of a trance, or does he receive the influence of some mysterious vision!—Alas! alas! replied my companion, *no such thing!* He has only had the misfortune of eating too hearty a dinner, and finds it impossible to keep his eyes open. Turning to another part of the temple, I perceived a young lady in the same situation and attitude. Strange cried I, can she too have overeaten herself! Oh, fie, replied my friend, you now grow censorious—*she grow drowsy from eating too much—that would be profanation!* she only sleeps sae fram having sat up all night at a brag party. Turn sae where I will then, says I, I can perceive no symptom of devotion among the worshipers, except from that old woman in the corner, who sits groaning behind the long sticks of a mourning fan, she indeed seems greatly offended with what she hears—Ah! replied my friend, I knew we should find some to catch you—I know her; that is the deaf lady, who lives in the cloisters!

JOHN HANCOCK.

During the siege at Boston, Gen. Washington consulted Congress upon the propriety of bombarding the town of Boston—Mr. Hancock was then president of Congress. After the letter was read, a solemn silence ensued. This was broken by a member making a motion that Mr. Hancock might give his opinion on the important subject, as he was deeply interested, from having all his estate in Boston. After he left the chair, he addressed the chairman of the committee of the whole in these words: "It is true, Sir, nearly all the property I have in the world is in houses and other real estate in the town of Boston, but if the congress of history would not have been blackened with the accounts of crime and blood-shed that have disgraced our world. Look at the millions who have been slain in battle, and the numbers who have been destroyed by the hand of the assassin, and tell the amount of misery that would have been avoided, had man only been willing to love his neighbor as himself.—So every departure from the path of duty will bring misery in its train; if we would be perfectly happy, we must make the law of God our rule of action. But it may be asked, will the law of God ever arrive when it shall be said of nations, "behold how they love one another?"—Yes, that day will come; its dawn is fast approaching—when locks and bars will not be needed, to "keep our goods in peace"—when navies that are now employed to defend the rights of man by force, shall be engaged in carrying the gospel to lands that know not God—when armies that have carried destruction and misery in their train, shall be disbanded, and they who compose them, return to their homes to learn the art of war no more.

Happy day, and thrice happy year! Who shall live to see the dawn of such a time? "Then no man need say to his neighbor, know the Lord, for all shall know him from the least to the greatest. How perfect is the state of society, when the law of God shall be made the rule of action, and its divine requirements fulfilled and obeyed—when man shall be willing to love his neighbor as himself?

C. H. C.

ANCIENT ADVICE.

Tho's he divine, has ful, chaste,	
Conversation be brief, honest, true,	
Works be profitable, holy, charitable.	
Manners be grave, courteous,	
Countenance ful.	
Diet be temperate, convenient, sober.	
Apparel be frugal, neat, comely;	Let your
Will be constant, obedient, ready	
Sleep be moderate, quiet, season able.	
Prayers be short, frequent, fervent	
Recreations be lawful, suitable sellons.	
Memory be of death, punishment, glory.	
Hear	
Be silent	& learn to
Understand	be silent.
Remember	understand
	remember.
	do accordingly.
All that you	
	see, judge not.
	hear, believe not.
	know, tell not.
	can do, do not.

On every occasion, when you discourse, think first, and look narrowly what you speak—of whom you speak—to whom you speak—how you speak—and when you speak, speak wisely speak truly, lest you bring yourself into great trouble

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Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at $2 50, per annum, or at $2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, in either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none 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 term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

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

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

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

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

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, Justice of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Henry I. Riggin, on Tuesday the 5th of February next, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—1 negro man Jim, 1 do Dave, 1 woman Anny and child, 3 head of horses, 3 yoke of oxen, 5 head of cattle, 1 carriage and harness, and 1 cart, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of said Pollitt, at the suits of Elijah C. Johnson and William B. Skinner and to be sold as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER.
Jan. 19—22. Constable.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Jacob W. Bagby & by James L. Waller, Justices of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Levin G. Pollitt, on the 12th day of February next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: one negro man Peggy, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Pollitt, at the suits of Elijah C. Johnson and William B. Skinner and to be sold as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER.
Jan. 19—22. Constable.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *fieri facias* issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, a justice of the peace, to wit: one Elijah Broughton use of Seth Wilkins, 1 do. John W. King use of Seth Wilkins, 2 do. Thomas Robertson use Seth Wilkins, Isaac Beauchamp use Seth Wilkins, 1 do. Ann Beauchamp use Seth Wilkins against John Turpin of Jno., 1 do. against John Turpin, 1 do. against John Turpin of John, and to me directed, a Constable in and for Somerset county, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 desk, 1 cupboard, 1 pine do. 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 bedstead, 6 windsor chairs, 5 flag do. 1 gun, 2 cows, 12 chickens, 4 turkeys, 5 geese, 5 ducks, 10 barrels, 6 weeding hoes, 1 spade, 1 shovel, 1 grubbing hoe, 3 axes, 2 ox chains, 3 ox yokes, 1 pair traces, 1 meat tub, 2 iron pots, 1 set cypress ware, 1 wooden bowl and tray, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, 300 bushels of corn, more or less, 7 stacks fodder, 1 horse, 1 colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 saddle, 1 lot flax, 1 hand saw, 1 lot old iron, 1 large box, 2 half bushel measures, 1 woollen wheel, 1 looking glass, 3 cups and saucers, 1 lot old books, 1 lot earthen ware, 5 knives and forks, 1 lot bottles, 1 tin coffee pot, 1 salt sellar, 1 vinegar ruet, 1 hot plate, 1 pair andirons, 1 pair tongs and shovel, 1 arm chair, 1 loom, 2 table cloths, 1 towel, 1 canoe, and sail, 1 cart, 1 yoke oxen and 120 acres of land, more or less, or all the land wherein the said Thomas Robertson lives—all which said property I shall sell as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of said John Turpin, of John, at his house, on Wednesday the 13th day of February next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writs.

DANIEL BENSON,
Jan. 21—22. Constable.

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN with a child. The child is about 4 years old.

J. P. MARSHALL.
Jan. 22. tf

L. L. Tackie

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

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

VOL. I. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1828. NO. 44.

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas W. Handy
vs.
Isaac Henry, William Fassitt and Dorothy his wife—George G. Henry, and Charles R. Henry.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Isaac Henry and George G. Henry do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause '*non est inventus*'—It is therefore this 28th day of November, 1827, on motion by this Court ordered that the complainant give notice by publication of a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for four successive weeks, four months before the third Monday of May next, to the said absent defendants, that they be and appear on or before the third Monday of May next, in this Court, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill, and that in case the said defendants shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendants be taken *pro confesso.*

The bill in this cause states that Hugh Henry was in his life time indebted to the complainant and hath departed this life, the said debt remaining unpaid—that administration of his personal estate has been had, and the same is exhausted and insufficient to pay his debts—that he hath left real estate in Somerset County which has descended to the defendants in the cause.

The object of the said bill is, to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the debts of said Hugh.

ARA SPENCE.
True copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 8. 5tw

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Eleanor Wailes, by George Hopkins her guardian,
vs.
Eleanor Mezick, Pauline, and Martha H. B. Mezick, and Elizabeth Mezick, infant children of William Mezick.

ORDERED by the Court that the guardian aforesaid give notice to the defendants in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court—provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town, once a week for three successive weeks before said 2nd day of said term.

ARA SPENCE.
True copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 xv

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Side, November Term, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris, Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in this cause as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, before said second day of next term.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 xv

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Side, November Term, 1827.

Elizabeth A. W. Waters
vs.
William E. Waters.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands of William E. Waters as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term, provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said 2nd day of the next term of this court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. xv

T. L. DISHAROON,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

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

Water Proof Hats,

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

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

Sept. 25, 1827. 6tw

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

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

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

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

Certificate.

10th May, 1827.

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

(Signed) S. MOORE.

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

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

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

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris and Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

THE Report of Ephraim K. Wilson, the trustee, having been made—Ordered by the Court that the sale of the lands called *Ferry Quarter* mentioned in the proceedings as made by the Trustee in this cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of the order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successive weeks before said second day of the next term of this Court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. xv

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Brown against Tubman Brown, terretenant of William Fleming, deceased I have seized and taken in execution a tract or part of two tracts of land, the one called *Hodge* and the other, *My Own*, which was formerly the property of said William Fleming, dec'd. and on which the said Tubman Brown now resides, containing 70 acres, more or less, which I will sell at the Court House door, on the 8th of January next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Dec. 18,—25

☞*The above Sale is postponed to the 29th instant, at the hour and place above-mentioned.* *Jan. 9—15.*

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM AND *Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Smith Brereton's Petition for the sale of William Brereton's estate.

ORDERED by the Court that the Report of the Auditor made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, three weeks before said second day of next term, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town three successive weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 xv

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

William Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins,
vs.
Daniel Dykes, Henry Moore and Polly his wife, Isaac Ford and Mary his wife, William Adams and Priscilla his wife, John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, heirs of Stephen Dykes.

IT being stated in this case that the defendants John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of Somerset County Court—It is therefore this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight, ordered that the complainant give notice to the said John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, that they be and appear in Somerset County Court on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill—And it is further ordered, that the said notice shall be given by a publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three successive weeks, the first publication of which shall be at least four months before the said first Wednesday after the said third Monday of May next. The bill in this case states that the said Stephen Dykes was in his life time indebted to the said Stephen Collins in his life time in a large sum of money, and that the same has never been paid—that the said Stephen Collins hath departed this life, and that letters of administration of his personal estate have been granted to the complainant—Also that the said Stephen Dykes hath departed this life and letters of administration of his personal estate have been granted to the defendant Daniel Dykes, who hath administered the same, and that the same is exhausted and is insufficient to pay the debts of the said Stephen Dykes—that the said Stephen Dykes died intestate, seized of real estate in said county, which descended to the defendants as heirs at law—that is to say to the said defendants Daniel, Polly, Mary, Sally, Priscilla and Peggy, and that the defendant Polly hath intermarried with the defendant Henry, the defendant Mary with the defendant Isaac, the defendant Priscilla with the defendant William, and the defendant Sally with the defendant John. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said real estate for the payment of the debts of the said Stephen Dykes.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. xv

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

William Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins,
vs.
Daniel Dykes, Henry Moore and Polly his wife, Isaac Ford and Mary his wife, William Adams and Priscilla his wife, John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, heirs of Stephen Dykes.

ORDERED by the Court that the report of the Trustee made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Princess-Anne, town, three successive weeks, before the second day of the next term of this Court, and also by a copy of this order set up at the Court-House door for three weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 xv

IN CHANCERY.

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT. November Term, 1827.

Henry Pollitt
vs.
Rowland R. Hopkins and others heirs of Randal Hopkins, deceased.

ORDERED by the Court that the report of the Trustee made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Princess-Anne, town, three successive weeks, before the second day of the next term of this Court, and also by a copy of this order set up at the Court-House door for three weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 xv

Magistrates' Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRO PATRIÆ LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1828.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset will sit on Tuesday the 12th of February next.

The trial of Elizabeth Allen, white woman, for the murder of her infant child, (spoken of in a former number.) commenced on Wednesday last, at Easton, and on Thursday night following, at about 9 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

On Friday morning last came on the trial of Jim Truxton, negro slave, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

In the House of Delegates, on the 22nd inst. Mr. M'Neill's resolution, declaratory of the power of the General Government to effect objects of internal improvement, was brought up, and produced a considerable discussion. Annexed to his resolution was another, authorizing a subscription of $1,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

An amendment, or rather a substitute, was offered by Mr. Lee, and a substitute to the latter was offered by Mr. M'Mahon, declaring that it is inexpedient at this time to instruct our representatives in Congress on this subject.

After a warm and animated contest, the resolution of Mr. M'Neill was stricken out; Mr. M'Mahon's substitute was rejected, and Mr. Lee's adopted.

Here follows Mr. Lee's substitute:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we do consider the Congress of the United States, as possessing full power, to subscribe to such objects of internal improvement as they may deem important to the prosperity and welfare of any portion of the community.

Mr. Teackle's bill, entitled, "An act to regulate sales by public auction," does not meet the approbation of the Baltimore editors. They hope it may "be rejected at once."

CONGRESS.—Among the memorials presented to Congress on yesterday a week, was one from J. N. Reynolds, transmitting memorials from different parts of the United States, signed by a number of citizens, recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress the importance of affording some efficient aid in fitting out a small expedition to explore the immense and unknown regions in the Southern Hemisphere.

On Friday following the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed the Senate and was sent to the lower House for concurrence.

It is stated in the Hartford (Con.) Mirror, that Ward Nicholas Boylston, who died a few days since, at his seat in Roxbury, near Boston, aged 78, has left Mr. Adams, President of the U. S. no less than $400,000.

A note of the Commercial and Farmers Bank, altered from 5 to $10 was offered to a gentleman in Old Town. The alteration is well done, and calculated to deceive most persons. We have since been informed that several notes of the same description have been put off on persons in the western part of this city.—*Balt. paper.*

DUELLING.—The committee of legislature of N. York on this subject have introduced a bill declaring the killing of a person in a duel *murder;* sending a challenge a high demeanor, punishable by 14 years imprisonment in the state prison; seconds, aids, and surgeons to be fined $1000, disfranchised, and to give security for good behaviour.

Revival at Lexington, Ky.—Within a few weeks, nearly 200 members have been added to the Presbyterian church and 237 to the Methodist church.

A Preamble and Resolutions were adopted at a Quarterly Meeting Conference for Cambridge Circuit, held at Cambridge on the 12th inst. with a view to discountenance the practice of treating during the electioneering campaign, by prevailing on the people to withhold their support from candidates who practise this means of biasing the minds of voters.

In the House of Delegates the Committee on Claims reported, that the Treasurer of the E. Shore has rec'd. from 1st Dec. 1826 to 1st Dec. 1827,

On acct. of marriage licenses		$1855 63
Dry goods	do	1160 10
Ordinary	do	1257 01
Retailers	do	4368 28
Billiard tables	do	162 37
Direct Tax		6217 13
On various other accounts		2948 89
Making the sum of		$18,170 51
During the same period the disbursements amounted to		7822 32
Leaving a balance of		$10,348 19

which was paid over to the Treasurer of the W. Shore.

The Baltimore Board of Health report the number of interments which took place in that city during the past year to have been 1498—845 males and 653 females. 417 of the whole number were persons of color—257 free and 60 slaves.

From the N. Y. Morning Courier.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By a perusal of our regular files of London papers to 5th Dec. it opens to us more and more apparent that war is inevitable in Europe.—The clouds have gathered too dark in the East, to pass away without pouring the bloodshed of war—the elements are too conflicting to subside to peace. The haughty Turk will not tamely submit, without reparation for the scene at Navarino, and the proud Allies will hold him at defiance. The Ottoman will allow no interference in behalf of his subject Greeks, while Christian Europe insists upon their independence. Austria stands in an uncertain posture, the seeming friend both of the Christian and Musselman, yet her tone and attitude convince us, that at the first sound of the trumpet of war, she will enrole herself under the Christian banners. For months we have looked upon the passing scenes of Europe with an anxious eye; we have marked the occurrences one three blows with the weapon upon his head. A more cruel act could scarcely be perpetrated, even under the blind impulse of unconscious frenzy.—*Boston Bulletin.*

From a Cherave, (S. C.) Paper.

We witnessed rather a novel as well as a melancholy spectacle in the streets of this town on Wednesday last. Nothing more nor less than a man driving a wagon loaded with four coffins, containing the dead bodies of two wives and two children. His last wife had died within a day or two, and having determined on burying her in North Carolina, about forty miles distant, he had disinterred the body of his former wife, who had been dead about four years, together with those of his two children some time since deceased, and was transporting them to a new place of sepulchre.

Mr. Lewis Werawag, of Virginia, near Harpers-Ferry, has set in motion, at his valuable saw-mill, a machine for cutting plastering laths, sash-stuff &c. By this improvement, 1000 laths can be sawed in an hour, of such uniformity of size as to make every one fit for use. They will save a vast saving, both of labor and expense, requiring less morter, and enabling the workmen to make a true wall without the use of a straight-edge, float, &c.

Mr. W. contemplates applying the improvement also to the making of shingles. His enterprise and ingenuity in useful improvements, beside his talent in bridge-building, have rendered him a highly valuable member of the community; and we sincerely hope he may meet, from public spirited citizens, such aid and encouragement as will enable him to give full scope to his talents and enterprise.—*Free Press.*

A lamp without flame.—If a cylindrical coal of fine platina wire be fixed, part of it round the cotton wick of a spirit lamp, and a little above the wick, and the lamp be lighted so as to heat the wire to redness, on the flame being extinguished, the end of the wire will continue red hot as long as there is a supply of alcohol. These lamps would be very convenient in a bed chamber as they afford no offensive smell, and at the same time give sufficient light to tell the hour of night by a watch.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On the 17th inst. the House proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Hope on the 7th, entitled, An act to abolish as such parts of the Constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people.

Mr. Semmes moved to amend the bill by striking out the 4th & 5th sections thereof in the following words:

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That in case any new county should hereafter be made in the state that the representation of the Western Shore in the Senate of the state shall not be in a greater proportion to the representation of the Eastern Shore in the Senate, than 12 to 8.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no alteration in the said proportion of representation shall at any time hereafter be made unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof, at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur.

The question thereon being put—Will the House agree to the amendment proposed by striking out the said sections? The yeas and nays being required by 7 members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Thomas, of St. Mary's, Gough, Hawkins, Blackistone, Comegys, Brown, Boon, Kent, Stewart, of A. Arundel, Sellman, Linthicum, Taney, Bourne, Parran, Somervell, King, Hughes, of Charles, Millis, Douglas, of Dor. Semmes, Beall, Gantt, Duvall, Wells, Thomas, Crisfield, Kemp, Holtz, Shriver, Potter, Orrell, Steuart of Balt. M'Mahon, Fithugh, Waghamot, Scotch, Yates, Lee, Peter, Hughes of Mont. Lansdale, Hoffman, M'Culloh—42.

Negative—Messrs. Rogerson, Turner, Price, Shower, Ely, Mazin, Banning, Teackle, Donoho, Gibbons, Dennis, Williams of Dor. Goldsborough, Thomas of Cecil, Harlan, Mercer, Watkins, Tilghman, Ridgaway, Stevens, Roth Williams of Wor. Hitch, Powell, Hooper, Hope, Montgomery, Smithson, Sutton, Jones, Douglas of Car.—31.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said sections were accordingly stricken out.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was then taken, That the said bill be laid on the table, and it was determined in the negative.

The bill having been read thro' the question was put, Shall the bill pass as amended? The yeas and nays being required by 7 members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Boon, Kent, Comegys, Powell, Hooper, Thomas of Fred. Stewart of A. Arun. Linthicum, Parran, Somervell, Rogerson, King, Turner, Price, Shower, Millis, Ely, Douglas of Dor. Thomas of Cecil, Harlan, Mercer, Semmes, Beall, Lee, Gantt, Duvall, Stevens, Williams of Wor. Hitch, Hemp, Holtz, Shriver, Hope, Montgomery, Smithson, Sutton, Potter, Jones, Orrell, Douglas of Car. Fitzhugh, Walgamot, Rentch, Yates, Peter, Hughes of Mont. Lansdale, M'Neill, Hoffman, M'Culloh; 50.

Negative—Thomas of St. M. Gough, Hawkins, Blackistone, Ringgold, Sellman, Brown, Taney, Bourne, Lloyd, Martin, Banning, Teackle, Donoho, Gibbons, Dennis, Williams of Dorch. Goldsborough, Wells, Watkins, Tilghman, Ridgway, Ruth, Steuart of B. M'Mahon—25.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said bill being passed, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Friday, January 18.

By Mr. Donoho, the petition of Arthur Dashiell of Somerset county, praying for the passage of a law to authorize the erection of a tide mill on Winsior's creek, at Nanticoke point in said county, which was referred to Messrs. Donoho, Gibbons and Dennis.

And the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying the repeal of so much of the act of November session 1791, chapter 60, as rebates to vessels employed solely within the State of Maryland, which was referred to Messrs. Donoho, Dennis, Williams of Worcester, Hooper and Teackle.

On motion by Mr. Teackle it was Ordered, That the committee on claims be instructed to grant a certificate to William M'Neir, for one hundred and fifty dollars, on contract for printing for the legislature.

Saturday, January 19.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, and to improve and distribute the public revenue of this state; be referred to the consideration of the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Teackle, from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report, accompanied by the bill therein referred to, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department; which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee on ways and means, to whom was referred the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the treasury department, with a view to the improvement and more efficient collection and distribution of the revenues of this state, and the bill prepared, in conformity to the said report, have had the matters of these references under consideration, and beg leave to present their unqualified assent to, and approbation of, the principles.

With respect to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, and to improve and distribute the public revenue of this state, the committee propose that the several subjects therein contained, shall be presented in different bills, in order that the sense of the legislature may be taken and expressed upon each distinctly and separately; they therefore, propose the following amendments:

1st. Strike out the title, and first section, and insert, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That there shall be appointed by the governor and council, an officer to be known and distinguished as the comptroller of the treasury, who shall be deemed the head of the treasury department, and shall hold his office during four years from the date of his appointment, but may be removed upon the recommendation of the general assembly, two thirds of both branches concurring therein.

2. In section 14, line 2, strike out October, and insert November.

3. In the same section, line 57, strike out October and insert November.

4. At the end of section 17, strike out the words treasury department.

5. Strike out the whole of the 25th section, and insert the following—

Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the attorney acting for the state, in each of the several counties of this state under the directions of the comptroller, whenever, and as often as the said comptroller, in his discretion, shall deem it necessary, to visit the several offices of the clerks, sheriffs, collectors and others, in their respective counties, having the charge of public money, and to inspect the accounts and vouchers of such officers, and report thereon to the comptroller.

6. Strike out the section 28.

And as amended, the committee recommended that the said bill be printed.

Monday, January 21.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, that the levy lists returned by clerks of county courts, be referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Lee proposed the following order, which was read:

Ordered that the committee on ways and means do furnish to each member of this house, a list of the gross amounts of the levy lists of the different counties, including those directed by the corporation of the city of Baltimore, specifying each item distinctly, & that the committee of claims preside for the printing thereof.

When on motion by Mr. Teackle the same was amended by striking out the word, "item," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "general charge of expenditure."

On motion by Mr M Mahon, it was Ordered that the committee on internal improvement be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency and propriety of authorizing a subscription on the part of this state, of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company reserved to the state by the second section of the act incorporating that company.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, it was Ordered, that the honorable John Buchanan and Reverdy Johnson, who were appointed by the governor and council, under the 95th resolution of December session 1825, to collate, revise and digest the laws of this state, be requested, by letters severally addressed to them by the Speaker of this house, to report immediately to this house the progress which they have made in the carrying of that resolution into effect, and also the probable period of its accomplishment.

The bill reported by Mr. Lee, entitled, An act to alter and amend so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the appointment of registers of wills in each of the counties in this state; and the bill reported by Mr. Mackey, entitled, An act relating to prosecutions for assaults and batteries in the several county courts of this state, being the orders of the day, were severally taken up for consideration, when they were ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, January 22.

Mr. Lee offered the following order for consideration; which was read:

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means ascertain from the president and directors of the several banks of this state in which the state holds stock, forthwith, the amount of losses sustained by their respective banks, from each state and stockholder director, from the period of the establishment of such banks for the year ending 31st December 1827, and the amount of loans now out to each state and stockholder director.

On motion by Mr. Stewart of Baltimore, it was

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to take into consideration, and report to this house, the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt in this state.

Wednesday, January 23.

By Mr. Teackle, the petition of John Woolford, and others, justices of the levy court of Somerset county, praying the passage of an act to confirm certain proceedings of the said court; which was referred to Messrs. Teackle Dennis and Gibbons.

On motion by Mr. Ruth, it was

Ordered, That the executive be requested to report to this house, as early as practicable, the number of arms and accoutrements of every description in the different armouries of this state, designating the number of each fit for use, and of those unfit.—Also the number repaired within the last year, with the amount of cost of the said repairs.

On motion by Mr. Turner, it was

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be and they are hereby instructed to inquire whether the fees of the clerks of the several counties of this state, for ordinaries, retailers and marriage licenses, are increased by the fee bill of last session, and if so, whether the increased amount demanded, and received for those licenses, is a part of the state revenue, or the perquisites of the officers granting the same.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill entitled, an act to confirm the proceedings of the justices of the levy court of Somerset county, which was read the first and by a special order, the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Thursday, January 24.

By Mr. Ely, the petition of several citizens of Baltimore county and city, praying for an act to incorporate a company to establish a military academy in said county, to be known by the name and style of The Trustees of the Pikesville Literary, Scientific and Military Academy.

On motion by Mr. Williams of Dorchester, the bill reported by Mr Douglas of Dorchester, entitled, A further supplement to the act supplementary to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments the duty of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons, was made the order of the day for Monday next, the 28th instant.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

SATIRE.

Mr. Editor,

Quid vetat ridentem dicere veritatem? Truth may be sometimes advanced by the aid of that weapon Satire, which some dread but those only cannot bear its application. Thus Dr. Witherspoon gained a mastery over the moderate party in the established Church in Scotland, as they called themselves. Thus Pascal broke up the society of the Jesuits, and thus some of the most unanswerable refutations of the systems of Pagan worshippers were given by Elijah, the prophet. Thus Horace, and Juvenal and Persius made sport with the follies, and with many of the vices of the Roman court; and Pope, and Cowper have set in a light sufficiently ridiculous many of the weak points, and silly vanities of modern society. The best refutation of the Romish doctrines is found in a satire written by Swift, and the handsomest assault on the follies of the great is made by the same writer in his Tale of Lilliput.—True, he sometimes grew critical and sour, and when writing dipped his pen in gall. Humor with things humorous, satire for things needing castigation, are not to be dispensed with, for they are not out of place. But yet none should wound for the sake of wounding, nor laugh merely to ridicule his neighbor. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," is the command of infinite Love and of Divine Authority, and no comment should be made so as to expose what are the unavoidable infirmities of the human race. Who would unfeelingly set to work, by satire, to mortify a dwarf for his stature and deformity, a stammerer for his impediment in speech, or a man with one eye for his defect in vision? He may enjoy his savage mirth, but he shall be made once the better in my estimation thereby. Fancy not fact is the ground of much that is humorous, and scandal instead of plain truth is the foundation of some satires, but then it has lost all its pungency and has generated into downright ill-humor and spleen. But the trick of a mountebank, and the vacuum of a brainless head furnish ample materials for jocoseness, and "quid vetat ridentem dicere veritatem?" A labored Dunciad might well be dedicated to some of the learned, and a well-conceived Episode to it, be presented to the literary law givers of the day—but no harm would be done thereby. What is Young's "Universal Passion" but a burlesque on Pride, and his "Centaur not fabulous" but a mirror for human conceit, folly, and monstrosity, (to give it a name) not from the writings of Butler, and Cervantes, but a rub upon the endless jumble of inconsistencies, and blunders of the world be wise and great?

I wish the reformation of the vicious, and the consistency of the virtuous—Then will they be above the reach of the satirist.

Yours affectionately, T. X.

"What forbids a person of pleasing address from speaking the truth?

Editor.

The annexed is an *official* copy of the Law, (as reported in bill on the 5th inst. by Mr. Teackle,) entitled,

AN ACT to authorize the Levy Court of Somerset County, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in [illegible] *and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said County.*

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Justices of the Levy Court of Somerset County be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to contract, on the best attainable terms, for the removal of all stakes, sticks and other obstructions [illegible] from any answer wier, or wiers, in M[illegible] and levy the expenses thereof upon the assessable property of the said county.

2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each and every person, or persons, who shall hereafter set, or be concerned in any wier or wiers, in the waters of the said county, to remove the same and every part thereof, immediately after the passage of [illegible] and every subsequent year.

3. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons shall violate the preceding section, the same shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs, by indictment in the County Court, one half thereof, when received, to be for the benefit of the informer, and the other half to the public Treasury of the State, to be collected and paid as other fines are collected and paid.

We esteem this a good act, simply because the 2nd sec. affords a preventive to the recurrence of a similar law, and those who may hereafter engage in setting wiers, in Somerset county, will do well to bear in mind that the penalty on neglecting to remove them, is not confined to Monokin alone, but to the waters of said county."—*Ed.*

Leap Year.—The following is extracted from an old volume printed in 1600, entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimone"—

"Albet, it is now become a parte of the Common Lawe in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every besextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth of making love unto the men, which they may doe by words or bookes, as unto them it seemeth proper: and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefite of Clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offer of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal withe slight or contumeiy."

THE CIRCUS.

Mr. Editor,

By way of softening the piece on this subject, which appeared in your paper of week before last, B. D. wishes to give even the most conspicuous of the subjects of animadversion their due by receiving the Quere it contained, as being needless.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in the vicinity of Salisbury, on Wednesday the 23rd inst. Doctor JOHN HUSTON, in the 60th year of his age.

Dr. Huston sustained, through life, the character of a skilful physician, a kind master, an honest man, and the poor man's friend. He has left a family, by whom his loss is most severely felt, as he was the most affectionate of husbands, and the kindest of fathers.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 22nd, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Clement §§§§§§§§§ Gosloe, Executor of Lan§§§§§§§§§ day Gosloe, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Landay Gosloe, 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 30th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of Jan., 1828.

CLEMENT GOSLEE, Ex. of L. Gosloe, dec'd.

Jan. 29. 4t

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Sona §§§§§§§§§ than Hallinger, Executor §§§§§§§§§ of Gabriel Banks, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gabriel Banks—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th of Jan., 1828.

LEVIN TYLER, Executor of S. Milbourne, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins use of Sewell Turpin use of John P. Lankford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:

1 pair pistols, 1 set surveying instruments, 1 hot pole, 1 hot leather, 1 old chest and trunk, 2 chests with tools, 2 do. with sundries, 1 old trough and press box, 1 large stone jug, 1 cross cut saw, 1 old pit saw, 1 demijohn, 4 kegs, 1 bag with feathers, 2 pot racks, 1 lot dried fruit, 1 lame, 5 powder horns and guards, 1 cloth brush and shoe brushes, 3 boxes and trumpery, 1 lot books, 1 pair old compasses and scales, 1 half bushel measure, 1 old collar, 3 old ploughs, 1 fye stand, 1 lot potatoes, 4 wheel scythes, 2 pair scales and weights, 5 bags and beans, and 1 lot wool and sheep skins, which I shall proceed to sell at the goods and chattels of Samuel Smith, on Monday the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of Samuel Smith, dec'd. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Jan. 11—22, 1828. tf

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas Robertson

v.

Nathaniel Dixon and Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Amelia Jenkins doth not reside in the State of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause "*non est.*"

It is therefore on this 28th day of November, 1827, by this Court ordered that the complainant—by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for four successive weeks—give notice to the said absent defendant that she be and appear on the third Monday of May next, in this Court in person by a solicitor to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed for by the bill, and that in case the said defendant shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendant be taken *pro confesso*—and the first insertion of such copy shall be made at least four months before the said third Monday of May next, in the said paper.

The bill in this case states that Thomas Jenkins was in his life time indebted to the complainant for the purchase money of certain real estate sold by the complainant to the said Thomas—that the said Thomas hath departed this life without paying the said debt, and without leaving any personal estate to pay his debts that he left the defendant Nancy and Amelia his heirs at law—and the defendant Nancy hath intermarried with the defendant Nathaniel. The object of the bill is to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the said purchase money.

ARA SPENCE,

WILLIAM TINGLE,

Test.

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 8, 1827. 4t

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Henry §§§§§§§§§ Lankford, Adm. of Wm. §§§§§§§§§ H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

HENRY LANKFORD, Adm.

W. H. Adams, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

LAND FOR SALE,

IN POTATO NECK.

344 ACRES.

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters, in Dorchester.—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, See, and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Menokin.

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

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

FREEBORN GARRETTSON

December 15, 1827. tf

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at November Term, 1827, will be offered at public sale to the highest and best bidder, part of a tract of land called "Deer Park," containing 562¾ acres, more or less, the property of Arnold E. Waters, (minor.) This land is situated near Pocomoke river, in Somerset county it is well timbered, and has excellent buildings.—The terms of sale will be, twelve months credit, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the Trustee with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

Sale to take place at Mr. Long's Tavern, in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 12th of February next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

JAMES WILSON, Trustee.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 15, 1828.

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

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Jenkins, late of Somerset county, deceased.—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

JONATHAN HUFFINGTON,

Ex'tor of G. Banks, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

WM. DONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the room in the second story over the office of James Polk, Esq. Register of Wills, where he will be found from 9 to 12 o'clock every morning, and will diligently attend to any business placed in his hands. The office of Auditor in Chancery is kept in the same room.

Jan. 15. tf

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot.* Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek, the whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land near the residence of Mr Levin Dashiell, senior, known by the name of *Gover & Cassel*, situated on Monokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 130 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.

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

L. W. DASHIELL.

Dec. 18, 1827. tf

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to my creditors for them to appear at the County Court, to be held for Somerset County, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to show cause, if any they have, why I shall not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

JOSHUA REECE.

Jan 22, 1828 k

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT—Also Supplemental Bill, sec.

Henry Hyland, Levin L. Waters and Eliza his wife

v.

Levin D. Jones, Hiram Jones, Eleanor Jones, John Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones, and Alfred Jones, children and heirs at law of Charles Jones, dec'd.) and George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of the said Charles, dec'd.

THE Bill in this cause states that the complainant, Henry Hyland, sold to the said Charles Jones, deceased, in his life time a part of a tract of land situated in said county called *Peach Blossom*, for a large sum of money, to wit: the sum of six hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents, and that the said Charles, deceased, gave his bill obligatory for the same to the complainant Henry—that the said complainant, Henry, hath assigned the same to the complainant Eliza—and that no part of the purchase money hath been paid—the supplemental bill states that since the filing of the original bill the complainant hath intermarried with the complainant Levin L. Waters. The bills further states that the said Charles Jones, deceased, hath died having first made his will in due form and appointed the defendants George Jones and Robert Jones his executors of said will, who have taken upon themselves the execution of the same, and that he has left as his heirs and devisees all of the other defendants above named his children. The bill further states that his personal estate is insufficient to pay his debts, and that the same will be entirely absorbed by judgements rendered against the said Charles, deceased, in his lifetime, and claims of preference. The object therefore of the bill is, to obtain a sale of the said tract of land called *Peach Blossom*—that is the interest which the said Charles, deceased, had in the same at the time of his death, and which was devised to his said children or which descended to them, and the proceeds of sale applied to the payment of the said debt—The bills also state that the said defendant Eleanor doth not reside in the state of Maryland or within the reach of the process of Somerset County Court. It is therefore this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, Ordered, that the complainants give notice to the said Eleanor by publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne—that she be and appear in Somerset county Court on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, in person or by solicitor, to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by this bill—And it is further ordered that the first publication of said copy of this order in said paper shall be at least four months before the said first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, and shall be continued once a week in said paper for at least three successive weeks.

WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15, 1828. 4t

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,

Printed on fine Paper,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.