THE PARTERRE.

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

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

MUSIC's POWER.

Oh sweetest sound of Melody!
What magic power hast thou?
Thou wrapst the soul in ecstasy,
The passions to thee bow.

Does anger's loud and raging roar
Distress the social band?
Music's mild, mysterious pow'r
Curbs it, at her command.

She melts the hardest heart to tears,
Excites our sympathy;
Again she soothes, our griefs and fears,
With touching symphony.

But oh, what tongue can e'er express,
The feelings, she inspires,
Of Joy sublime, of Happiness,
Of Love's enrapt'ring fires!

Oh for a world, where Love and Song,
Our every thought employ,
Tow'ards no *Discords* dire belong,
Where all is Life and Joy!—

In such a Land, oh let me live,
Sweet Muse e'er with thee.
And there, the tender influence give,
Of Love and Harmony.

L.ELIUS.

Mons Moenalus, July 19th.

CELIBACY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Washington.

'I really do want to get married, and have been looking round my extensive circle of acquaintance for a partner without success—instead of those beautiful domestic creatures our country formerly abounded with, whose home was their delight, who made *their* men, and their children's clothes, who attended to the domestic affairs of the house by assisting in all its concerns. I find a set of giggling, gossiping trifiers, in whose minds ball-plays, carriages, and novels are supremost; the kitchen they never enter, they hardly know a head of cabbage from a head of lettuce, or a leg of mutton from a shoulder, though they are great *connoisseurs in ice creams*, and as to mending a pair of breeches for a brother or husband, they would cry fie upon you! or faint were you to propose such an indelicate thing to them; while these same fashionables will set a whole evening without a blush to hear one of Shakspeare's obscene plays—music, lear delightful music, she dislikes to show a fine arm and hand or a highly amended piano, not a string of which is ever toned to please a father or husband who are considered heavy old fashioned pieces of furniture, mere lumber about the house—*always in the way.*

'It is a fact, my friend, worth recording, that in all the public institutions formed in France, by Napoleon for the education of the daughters of those who served or fell in the service of their country, the duty of the house formed a principal part of their tuition. They were taught with care, writing, arithmetic, and keeping house on expense books; mantua-makers, women-tailors, and milliners, were employed in teaching them how to cut out and make up every species of garment, and they took turns in groups of half a dozen from each class to assist experienced cooks in the kitchen of the establishments, where they were taught the art of cooking, the price and qualities of provisions, and to make pasty jellies, &c. In short every branch of household industry was attended to, while reading the best authors, music, drawing embroidery and dancing occupied a portion of their time. In parts of Germany, I found this system of education for women had been pursued for many years. In Switzerland it is the same on a smaller scale. How many women do we see in the commercial society of France, Germany and Switzerland, taking charge occasionally of their husband's affairs, attending to his books, carrying on his correspondence, and, in case of his death, continuing the business of his house with success.

"With us these things are too much neglected, to dress and parade the streets in kid or white satin shoes, arrayed in all the colours of the rainbow, to dash, married or single, in splendid equipage in *English style*—that's your sort, talk loud in company, ogle a dandy, shun the odd and experienced, and harrass servants for all their petty wants, and their husbands and fathers, for what they cannot afford to give them; money to support them in their extravagance, appears to be the sole occupation of the female in vogue in called the fashionable circles in our beloved country. My heart sickens on contemplating such things. Away with these nondescripts! may they all die old maids, and waste their sourness (for sweetness they have not) on the desert air,—men of discernment will seek the modest, discreet, retiring female, who will prove a crown of glory to her husband.'

'Sweet as the rose
When the dew drop wets its leaves,
Unstained and pure
As is the lily of the mountain's snow.'

'When I find such a one I will change my forlorn condition; and, if you undertake to choose her for me, I promise you as far as relates to me, she shall pass her time,

'Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind blows
o'er its surface.'

From the New York Morning Courier.

BEAUTY

"Do not idolatrize. Beauty's a flower
Which springs and wither's almost in an hour:
Sickness impairs it; but death kills it quite:
It fades as fast as shadows in the night."

Poor beauty! how the moralizers do afflict her! she is perpetually reminded of the evanescence of her bloom, and the shortness of her existence. Her clear and liquid eyes must be clouded by doubts and fears; and her rosy cheeks must be blanched by wisdom's *memento mori*. Nevertheless, youth will *idolize* the fair brow, the smiling lip, and the voice sweet as sweet. Let the wise and the grave talk as they may, beauty will always govern the world.

"What lost the world and bade a hero fly?
The timid tear of Cleopatra's eye.
Yet the the soft triumvir a fault regrets
For this, how many lost, not earth, but heaven!"

SCOTLAND.—Scotland, as Beattie says, may truly be called a nation famed for songs. Burns, as he tells us in his own nervous language, 'was bred to the plough.' Wilson, the ornithologist and poet, and Tannahill, were Paisley weavers. Ramsay and Ferguson were both apprentices, the former to a wig maker in Edinburgh, and the latter to a tradesman in Dundee. Falconer was a common sailor Hogg was a shepherd; and many others we could enumerate, whose names do honour to the

'Land of the mountains and the flood,'
sprang from 'low degree,' and some from the most obscure situations; and whose genius has given the world assurance that the gift of poesy is not confined to any particular situation in life, but though sometimes found among the gentle and noble, is oftener discovered in the lowly born. Poesy, like the dew of heaven, descends on man, without distinction of person. It is in Scotland, perhaps, as often as in any other country, that this is exhibited. Were we to attempt an inquiry into the cause it would lead us into metaphysical disquisitions too long and too uninteresting to please the generality of our readers. He that has gazed on the beautiful scenery of Scotland; the hill and dale, the rugged mountains, and the fertile plains, the bushy wood, and learn breath, the gurgling streams, and the limpid lakes, and marked the many remains of 'hoar antiquity,' or he who sat around the winter hearth, and heard the songs and legends of ancient times, told in the simplicity of his language, will not wonder to find among the peasantry of that land, such beautiful efforts of genius emanating from them.

On an Accommodating Disposition.

BY A FEMALE.

Among the many evils which human beings are subject to, while pursuing the journey of life, some of the greatest appear to take their rise from an unyielding disposition which is innate in the mind of man, and which is the ruling principle of all those evils which make up this chequered scene.

As man is naturally a depraved being, so his faculties and desires must partake of the same nature. He is naturally haughty and unwilling to yield to pe moulded into that form which it is so requisite he should be, if he would attain endless felicity; and from his earliest infancy to his grave, his deportment tends to unfold this lamentable truth.

He enters into life with the idea, that he is lord of all things on earth; and it is on this basis that he despises the very name of humility, that divine quality of celestial origin. He acts as if unconscious that humanity is the foundation stone of true religion, and as if he did not consider that it strike only source whence true greatness springs. But might not a usefullesson be learned were he to regard the tree of the forest? however large it may be in circumference, and though its towering branches, may almost claim kindred with the skies, yet, if a storm arise, and the boreal blast beats against it, this king of the forest, which is of such stupendous height, must give way and bend its lofty head, or it will be laid on a level with the meanest plant which grows beneath it. In the same situation is man, though he may claim superiority over all the rest of the creation, by being endowed with reason; yet he must cultivate a spirit of humility, and a disposition to accommodate his fellow mortals: for, if he do not bow his head, but continues inflexible, he will be cut off as the tree of the forest, at the very root.

Humility and an accommodating disposition crown all our intellectual attainments; for, were we to arrive at the summit of the hill of science without humility, it would avail us nothing, for, "To this man will I look, saith the Lord who is of an humble spirit." An obliging disposition not only produces an internal satisfaction, but it also commands love from those with whom we are concerned; and, as it were, cements hearts together by the bonds of social union; while, on the contrary, a haughty, inflexible disposition frequently alienates the affections of our nearest friends, and terminates in the total destruction of ourselves for we have told us that precious volume which cannot lie, that "A haughty spirit goes before a fall."

If the advantages arising from an humble disposition, then, be so manifold, it should be the great end and aim of our lives to cultivate this inestimable treasure, this pearl of great price; and to be stimulated by the gracious injunction of our blessed Redeemer, who said, "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart."

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

The following beautiful passage is from a sermon preached by Bishop Heber, to his parishioners, a short time before his departure for India, in 1813.

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first, glides down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook and the windings of its grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry which passes before us; we are excited by some short-lived success, or chagrined and rendered miserable by some equally short-lived disappointment.—But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs alike are left behind us; we may so shipwrecked but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of his waves is beneath our feet; and the lands lessen from our eyes, and the clouds are lifted up around us, and the sun is near sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and the Eternal!

"And do we still take so much anxious thought for the future days, when the days which are gone by, have so strangely and uniformly deceived us? Can we still so set our hearts on the creatures of God, when we find by sad experience that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we not rather lay aside every weight and every sin which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfaring pensioners only—who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better world, and to whom even that world would be worse than hopeless if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his mercies."

From the Ecemgelist.

CHARACTER & MARTYRDOM OF POLYCARP.

Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, is one of those who received instruction from the lips of the Apostles, and guided the church in the first age after their removal.

He is supposed to have been born about the year of our Lord eighty-three; and after preaching the gospel for more than half a century, he suffered martyrdom about A. D. 169. Of this early history little is known except that he was a disciple of John, the apostle, and gave evidence of piety and talents in his youth; and, as it is reported, was assisted in his education by the hand of charity. The principal transactions of his life, which have come down to us, relate to his interview with Ignatius—his epistle to the Philippians—his journey to Rome, and his martyrdom, the history of which is given by his own flock.

In the year of our Lord, 116, when Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, was dragged in chains from Syria to Rome, to be devoured by wild beasts, his guards made some little stop at Smyrna, and allowed Polycarp to visit and converse with their prisoner. In this interview they mutually comforted and encouraged each other, and conferred on the affairs of the church.

Ignatius, after his departure, addressed an epistle to Polycarp, in which he affectionately commends to his care the disconsolate people of his own charge in Antioch.

After this interview, but at what time is uncertain, Polycarp, wrote an epistle to the Philippians, which is similar to that of Ignatius, expressing devout sentiments in the most simple and unadorned style. This epistle is still extant, and though somewhat altered or interpolated, is regarded as being in substance genuine. In it the writer commends the Philippians for their firm adherence to the Christian faith, exhorts them still to persevere in it, "to serve the Lord with fear and in truth;" and as motives to this, he refers to the resurrection and judgement, and to the future state of retribution.

About the middle of the second century, disputes arose between the eastern and western churches respecting the time of celebrating Easter. The Asiatic churches kept it on the day of the week which might happen to be the 14th day of the moon, or the very day on which the Jews kept the passover. But the Roman churches kept it always on the Sabbath day, and on that Sabbath which followed the vernal full moon. On this subject both parties claimed to have the support of apostolic example and the usage of the church.

Polycarp, now venerable for his age, and still more from having been conversant with the apostles in his youth, and many who had personally seen the Lord Jesus, and as Jerome affirms, most distinguished among the Asiatic Bishops, took a journey to Rome about A. D. 158, to confer with the Bishop there on the subject. Anicetus, then Bishop of Rome, received him with great respect, conferred with him as with a venerated Father in the church, and made use of his authority to confute the pretensions of the heretics, Marcion and Cerinthus. On the question respecting Easter they could not agree, to differ without offence. In the most Christian manner they communed together at the Lord's table, Polycarp blessing and distributing the elements in the presence of the church and his own church.

The history of this transaction shows, that a truly Christian spirit then existed among the ministers of the gospel, and that the Bishops of Rome did not, at that time, claim infallibility, and assume absolute authority over the whole Christian world.

The martyrdom of Polycarp took place about ten years after his embassy to Rome, in the midst of that fierce persecution, which raged under Marcus Aurelius Antonius the philosopher. The account is contained in an epistle sent by his bereaved flock to the neighbouring church, in Philadelphia. Its general correctness is unquestionable, though the simplicity of the times might lead those honest Christians to regard as miraculous, what in our philosophic age, would be regarded as natural events.

From this epistle, it appears that when the spirit of persecution had spread to Smyrna, and Christians there were called to seal their faith by blood, the infuriative populace raised the cry, "away with the impious, let Polycarp be sought for"—It soon met his ears, but he heard it unmoved. His friends entreated him to withdraw to a village in the vicinity. He complied: and here in retirement with a few companions, spent most of his time in prayer, beseeching the Great Shepherd to restore tranquility to his bleeding flock.

His persecutors, who had designed his ruin, were now watching to discover the place of his retreat. By torture some of his servants were induced to disclose the spot. It was at evening, just as he had retired, that the band, sent to arrest him, appeared at his dwelling. His friends urged him to attempt an escape. But he only replied, "Let the will of the Lord be done." He presented himself before his persecutors, and with a countenance cheerful, and composed, kindly saluted them. Unacquainted with his person, they were surprised at his figure—venerable with the marks of age, and an aspect in which was depicted the temper of the gospel. For a moment their hearts relented, and gladly would they have retired from his presence. Apparently unconcerned for himself, with his usual hospitality, he ordered a table to be spread for their refreshment, while he might enjoy one more hour for prayer. Refreshed in body and mind, he commends to God his beloved friends and the cause of his Saviour.

He ceased—and is led forth to the city. Here he was met by delegates from the Emperor, who received him to their chariot, and endeavouring to allure him from the Christian faith, asked, "what harm to say Lord Cesar, to sacrifice and be safe." At first he was silent—but they urging, he replied, "I will not follow your advice." They rudely thrust him from the chariot.

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The following ingenious and elegant letter is said to have been written to a friend in London, by an Irish Baronet:

My dear sir,—Enjoying now a little peace and quietness, I sit down to inform you of the dreadful bustle and confusion we are in from the bloodthirsty rebels, most of whom, thank the Lord, are killed or dispersed. We are in a pretty mess—can get nothing to eat and no water to drink, except whiskey. When we sit down to dinner, we are obliged to keep both hands armed; and while I write this letter, I hold a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other. I concluded in the beginning that this would be the end of it, and I see that I was pretty near right, the truth is, it is not half over yet; at present there are such goings on that every thing is at a stand. I should have answered your letter a fortnight ago, but I only received it this morning indeed hardly a mail arrives safe, without being robbed. No longer than yesterday the coach with the mail for Dublin was robbed near this town, the bags had judiciously been left behind for fear of accident, and by good luck there was no person in the coach but two outside passengers, and they had nothing for the thieves to take. Last Thursday notice was given that a gang of rebels was advancing hither under the French standard, but they had no colours nor any drums, except bagpipes.

Immediately everyman in the place, including women and boys ran out to meet them; we soon found one force much too little; and they were far too many for us to think of retreating. Death was certain if we fled, but to go forward. Fortunately, the rebels had no guns but pistols, cutlasses, and pikes; and as we had plenty of muskets and ammunition, we put them to the sword; not a son of them escaped, except some that were drowned in an adjoining bog. Their uniform was all of different colours, but mostly green. After the action, we went to rummage a sort of camp they had left behind them; all we found was a few pikes without any heads. Troops are placed every where *round* the country, which exactly *squares* with my ideas. I have only time to add that I am in haste.

Yours, truly. VISIAN PICK.

HORTICULTURE.

Budding.—Midsummer is the usual time for budding; but it may be performed from the first of May to the last of September, and even later. In budding late, buds should be selected which are abundant, and well feed freely. For early budding, select a scion of the preceding year's growth, but for midsummer's budding, a shoot of the same year's growth is the best it should be well grown and have prominent buds, and be somewhat larger than that recommended for grafting. Cut scions a little before budding, and with the bud in the middle and placing it on the stock intended to receive it, cut the bark of the tree, thus, If, without injuring the wood, then insert the bark containing the bud before the air can affect the wood. Fill the interstices immediately with grafting wax, and wrap up the stock above and below the bud, with a woollen cord previously smeared with wax, without compressing the bud itself. Budding, as well as grafting, should be performed on an evening or a moist day. As soon as you are satisfied that the bud will live, which will be determined in about a week, you may head down the stock; or if the stock be a large branch and the buds will immediately burst forth, and grow finely. As the augrafted branches multiply, diminish the original ones.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

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

VOL. I. TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1827. NO. 17.

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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.

PRACTICAL OWENISM.

We have no where seen a full statement of the proceedings of New Harmony, as in the following article which we copy from the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. Owen's Community at New Harmony, Indiana.—Mr. Owen's attempt to establish his New Social System in the west, on the principle of a community of interest, has entirely failed, and he has departed for Scotland. A correspondent of the Louisville Gazette, who has been a member of his society on the Wabash for sixteen months, gives a brief sketch of their proceedings during that time. We extract from the paper the following:

"The manyfarbon Wed. place about ten years after his embassy to Rome, in the raiodst of that fierce persecution, which raged under Marcus Aurelius Antonius the philosopher. The account is contained in an epistle sent by his bereaved flock to the neighbouring church, in Philadelphia. Its general correctness is unquestionable, though the simplicity of the times might lead those honest Christians to regard as miraculous, what in our philosophic age, would be regarded as natural events.

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OLD MAIDS.

A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of Old Maids in the following manner:—I am inclined to believe that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon Old Maids, tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. In a woman remarkably neat in her person? "she will certainly be an Old Maid." Is she particularly reserved towards the other sex? "she has all the squeamishness of an Old Maid." Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns? "she is cut out for an Old Maid." And if she is kindly humane to the humble animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of "an Old Maid." In short I have always found, that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity, are the never failing characteristics of that terrible creature, "an Old Maid"

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hager's Town	par
Phoenix Bk. P. C. Co	par
Elliton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank Columbia	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomac	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	par
Lynchburg Branches	par
Western Bank of Virginia at Winchester	par
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	par
Farmers' Bank	par
Wilmington & Brandywine	par
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	par
Branch Bank of Milford	par
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	3
Cape Fear Bank	3
State Bank and Branches	3
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	par
Harrisburg Bank	par
Chester County Bank	2
Farmers' Bank of Chester County	2
NEW YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of St. Simons	2
Bank of Darien	2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Somerset county court, to me to be directed, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 24th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the Court house door, at Princess-Anne, the following property to wit: One negro man named Caleb—Seized as the property of William S. Turpin, and taken in execution at the suit of John L. Turpin, and to be sold as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash

ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

June 26th—adj 30.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County, Orphans' Court,

June 26, 1827.

ON application of William SEAR, King and Wife, and Levin Dickerson, administrators of Isaac Dickerson, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that they give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the Village Herald.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

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 of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Dickerson, 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 10th day of February, 1828, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of June, 1827. WM. H. WALLES, Adm.

of J. Fooks, dec'd.

July 3d. kg

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Father H. Cottman } In Chancery
vs. } in Worcester
William Cottman and others. } county court.

BY virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court in this cause, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door, at Snow-Hill, on Friday the 10th day of August next—Lot No. 34 in said town. The terms of sale will be cash to the amount of fifty dollars and a credit of twelve months for the balance, the purchaser giving his bond with approved security to the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale—Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is directed by the decree to execute a deed to the purchaser of said lot, clear of the claim or title of the complainant or defendants in said cause.

E. K. WILSON, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, July 16th. 17-kgk

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Elizabeth A. W. Waters } In Chancery
vs. } in Somerset
William E. Waters. } county court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in this cause, the undersigned will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 7th day of August next—A parcel of land situated in said county, near the residence of Lazarus Cottman, esquire, called Tom Bare and Three Brothers, or by whatever other name or names it may be known, containing one hundred and eighteen acres. The terms of sale will be cash as far as one hundred dollars, and the balance to be divided into three equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole sum due, to be paid as each instalment becomes due. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, and the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser and his heirs a deed for the premises, clear of the claim and title of the said complainant.

E. K. WILSON, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, July 16. 17kgk

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

George P. Selby, } In Chancery
vs. } in Somerset
Thomas Selby and John Selby, heirs at law of John Selby of Daniel, deceased. } county court

BY virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court in this cause, the undersigned will sell at the Court-House door in Snow-Hill, on Friday the 10th day of August next—Lot No. 1 adjoining lands situated in said county, near the sea side and in the lower part of the county, to wit: A part of a tract of land called Hardy, containing two hundred and seventeen acres, also part of Piney Island, containing thirty three acres. The terms will be cash as far as one hundred dollars, and a credit for 2 months for the balance, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale—Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser clear of the claim or title of the complainant or defendants.

The creditors of John Selby, of Daniel, will take notice that they must bring their claims with the clerk of Worcester county with the vouchers within six months from the day of sale. E. K. WILSON, Trustee.

July 16. 17-kgk

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

John R. Pitts } In Chancery
vs. } in Worcester
Nathaniel Bratten and Willi m S. Bratten. } county court.

BY virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court in this cause, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at Isaac Marshall's store in said county, on the 9th day of August next, at the hours of 10 A. M. Part of a tract of land called Beach-sylvania, situated in said county and near Givans' Bridge over Pocomoke river, containing about one hundred and seventeen and a half acres, more or less—Also, a lot containing about one acre, with all of the improvements. This property is valuable—and no further description is given, as it is supposed those who wish to purchase will view the same before the day of sale. The terms will be cash to the amount of fifty dollars, and a credit of twelve months for the balance, the purchaser giving to the Trustee bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—Upon the payment of which and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser and his heirs a deed for the premises, clear of the claim and title of the said complainant and defendant in the premises.

The creditors of Nathaniel Bratten, senior, of said county, are hereby to take notice that they must bring in their claims against him with the vouchers to the clerk of said county court, within six months from the day of sale.

JOHN R. PITTS, Trustee.

July 16th, 1827. 17-kgk

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st July, 1827.

A—Jesse Adams, Mrs. Maria Anderson.
B—Thomas Bailey, esq. Josiah Bailey, Joseph B. Finney, Scott Brereton, Bartl obeny Beale.
C—Mrs. Betty Cromwell, Joseph Cottman, esq. Burton Cannon, Mrs. Jane Cottman, S.W. Chelton.
E—John Eyre, esq.
F—Wainly Fountain.
G—Peter Gough.
H—Robt. H. Hyland, Bryan Hines, John Hosey.
J—Mrs. Eliza H. Jones, Thomas H. Jones, Abraham Jones, Thomas Jones, Mrs. Louisa Jones.
K—Dan'l. Robert J. Kane, R. J. H. King, Rev. J. H. Kieter.
L—Henry Long, esq. James Lists or Mc-John C. McLaurin, 2; Isaac H. Miles, Michael Mitchell, John Miller
N—Mrs. Sarah H. Nelson
O—Mathew Oliver
P—Capt. Arthur Parks, Mrs. Jane Polk, Littleton Poindt, Col. Levin Pollitt
S—Mrs. Esther W. Stuart, 2; Capt. Simon Sy
T—Robert Townsend, Capt. John Tabor, 2
W—George M. Willing, Mrs. Sarah Waters, Amos ton Wilkes.

SAML. BROWN, P. M.

State of Maryland, sc.

Worcester County Orphans' Court,

June 26th, 1827.

ON application of Wm. Fooks, administrator of James Fooks, of Thomas late of Worcester 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 three successive weeks in the Village Herald, at Princess-Anne.

LEMUEL P. STENCE, Regr. of Wills for Worcester county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Salisbury, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Fooks, of Thomas late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February, 1828, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of June, 1827. WM. H. WALLES, Adm.

of J. Fooks, dec'd.

July 3d. kg

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *condition ex pona*, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of The Bank of Somerset against the goods and chattels of Levin R. King, will be sold on Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at the Court House door, for cash the following property, to wit: one negro woman named Hannah, to satisfy the said writ.

ROBERT STEWART. Shff.

July 16. 1827—17

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

PRO PATRIÂ LIBERTAS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1827.

☞ The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on the 2nd Tuesday in August next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Alphonso," "Adelphos," and several other communications, will be attended to in our next.

We are obliged to defer publishing Laura's essay till next week. We hope this delay may not deter her from favouring us.

The Students' Album.—We have just received a number of an entertaining literary work under this title, published in the city of Schenectady. It contains sixteen octavo pages, and is issued weekly at the low price of $2 per annum. The greater part of the matter is original, evincing a correct taste and no ordinary talents in the writers. We could, with propriety, say more, but forbear, lest our readers suspect our sincerity, particularly when we inform them that the Editor has copied into his columns an effusion by one of our correspondents, and remarks: "We present our compliments to "Julia," anticipating a more familiar acquaintance."

A Gold Medal is offered for the best written Essay, or Tale, to occupy not less than two, nor more than four pages of the Album. And the same, also, for the best written Poem, of not less than 50 nor more than 100 lines. Competitors to send their communications, post paid, before the 20th of August.

Peaches.—The Fayetteville Observer of the 5th inst. says—fine ripe peaches have been selling in that market for a week or two past.

Mr. MADISON.—A letter has been received in Richmond, from a gentleman in Charlottesville, dated on the 12th, which states that Mr. Madison was extremely ill with the Cholera Morbus on the night before; and that on the morning of the 12th at 11 o'clock, he was no better—Mr. Monroe was with him—and that Dr. Dugleson was attending him.

John Buckler, M. D. adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, has been unanimously elected to the Professorship of Surgery in that Institution, vacated by the resignation of Granville Sharpe Pattison, Esq.

Calamine.—Large quantities of *Calamine*, or the ore of zinc, have lately been discovered by Messrs. Frouet and Le Sueur, at the lead mines of Missouri. This is an article of great importance and value, being one of the ingredients in the composition of brass, and it also furnishes the article called spelter, used in soldering tin and other metals. The miners in Missouri were ignorant of its nature and uses, and threw it aside, under the name of dry bone.

New York Canal.—We are informed, says the Palmyra Centinel, by the Collector of Canal tolls in this village, that on the first day of this month, he had received *thirty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety-six cents* toll. The Canal had then been open only seventy days

Fire at Augusta, Georgia.—It is with regret we inform our readers that this city was again visited by a severe calamity from fire on the 2nd instant. The flames burst forth from a large wooden building occupied as a tavern, at the dead hour of mid-night, and had made such progress as to defy all human exertions to stay the destruction—extending in all directions till its advance was impeded by the walls of a newly built brick house. Seventeen houses were consumed, many of them stores. Amount of property lost estimated at $55,000, of which 45,000 were insured

FROM COLOMBIA.—The schr. Swift, arrived at the New-York Quarantine, sailed from Laguira to the 27th ult. A letter from Caracas of the 22d. states that Bolivar was to leave on the following day for Bogota—He would embark in the British frigate Druid, for Carthagena, accompanied by the British Minister.

The New York Post and the Mercantile have the Caracas Gazette extraordinary of the 20th of June, containing three important documents. The first of them is a letter, dated Bogota, April 30, from Gen. Santander, Vice President of the republic, and charged with the executive power, to Bolivar. In this letter, the writer speaks of the troubles which had taken place in the departments of the south, in consequence of the insurrection of the third auxiliary, division of Peru, and the threatened division of the republic, and implores his excellency to resume the executive power, for the sake of preventing anarchy and of restoring the public tranquility. The second document is an answer to this letter, by Ravenga, Bolivar's secretary, dated Caracas, June 19, stating that circumstances had altered the situation of the Liberator: he felt it his duty, as President of Colombia, and even as a private citizen of the republic, to hasten to its relief, and hinder, if possible, its dismemberment. He states it to be the intention of his excellency immediately to march against rebels, satisfied that he cannot have fulfilled his duty towards his country, until he again beholds it tranquil, and free to dispose of its own destinies. The third is a proclamation of Bovilar, of the same date, with the answer of Ravenga, in which the President declares that altho' he desires nothing so much as to divest himself of the Supreme Command, his duty as a soldier and a citizen require that he should not abandon his country in its present extremity. He announces that he has taken up his march southward to expose his life for the public safety—that the nation is oppressed by an armed force who have returned to their country from Peru to establish a new and strange government on the ruins of the republic. He concludes with these words: "A general convention is the universal wishes and urgent necessity of Colombia. Congress without doubt will convoke it, and to its bands will I resign the mace and the sword with which the republic have entrusted me, both as the Constitutional President and as the depositary of the supreme extraordinary authority. I shall not deceive the hopes my country, Liberty, glory and the laws are the blessings you have conquered from your ancient enemies, and which shall be preserved in spite of attempts to plunge the nation into anarchy."

Resuscitation of the Drowned.—As this is the season when persons frequently lose their lives by drowning, it may not be amiss to publish the best method for resuscitating them when taked from the water, instead of the old usage of holding them up by the heels, rolling the body upon a barrel, &c. which of itself, is enough to kill one. This prescription has been often before published, but it will bear repetition.

When a person is taken out of the water, supposed to be drowned, the first and chief object is to make the body warm, and restore respiration, (breathing.) To effect these, dry the body as speedily as possible, and place it in blankets, in bed. *Continue to dry* the body with dry cloths. Apply bladders, or, bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the soles of the feet. Let the patient have a plenty of air according to the season, and give him every opportunity to breath. If breathing does not occur, inflate the lungs by closing one nostril, and blowing up the other with a pair of bellows, or the mouth. Continue these operations until the arrival of a Physician, who ought to be sent for with all possible speed. If no physician can be procured, the warm bath and bleeding may be added. The above modes of recovery should be continued for three hours. If animation be not sooner restored; and the operations should not be discouraged from the circumstance of the patient having been under water even more than half an hour.

Albany Daily Adv.

A SMART OLD MAN.

Ellsworth, Me. July 11.

Mr. Joseph Moore of this town, who is now in his 78th year, has made, with his own hands, within the last 9 months, 56,000 of good Shingles, which have sold in this market for $3 per M. which makes $168—that he has earned besides attending to the planting, hoeing, &c. He will now hoe, mow, or rake as much as any common man wishes to do—*Intl. Courier.*

Thomas Callaher, of Liverpool, Perry county, Pa. has in use, and of his own invention, a cast iron Still or Cylindric, with the outer part of wood, that appears admirably calculated for raising steam; it will run a hogshead of Beer into whiskey in 30 minutes—it singles, doubles and boils the mash-ing matter at the same time, and without fire, the fuel used is very trifling—one cord of good wood is sufficient to run the machine a week. this invention has attracted the attention of many, and will be the means of putting copper stills out of use, the whole cost exclusive of the patent will be about $70, the still requires no setting as the furnace is cast, and the water lying all round it.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, dated May 30.

"Mr. Warden has found a book 100 years old, in which is the whole of Captain Symmes's theory. He intends to send it to the Philosophical Society. *Strickland's Reports* are published in Paris, and will soon appear. The publisher has promised to give Mr. H. a copy, as a present for the Improvement Society."

Church in Bremen.—A letter from the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, a Lutheran minister now in Europe, published in the Christian Advocate, states that there is a Lutheran church at Bremen, in Germany, 300 feet long, of a proportionable width, with a steeple seven stories high, exclusive of the spire.—The congregation embraces 28,000 souls, and has four clergymen and one assistant. Under the building is a cellar in which are a number of dead bodies in a state of preservation, altho' they have been deposited there 200 years. "With my own eyes," says Mr. K "I saw the bodies in full as they were centuries ago. The entrails are dried away, but the external parts are yet complete; and even the caps with which they were interred 200 years ago, and other parts of the grave cloths, are in a state of preservation."

COMMODORE PORTER.—By the brig Frances from Havana, we learn that Commodore Porter still continues as quietly at Key West, as though he were in command of an American squadron. If the accompanying statement be correct, that Commodore Porter is cruising in a different part of the sea, we are not certain that our government should no longer delay notifying Com. Porter of their pleasure that he should embark from Key West, and use it in future only in conformity with the law of nations.

A felucca of about eighteen tons, with a complement of about eighteen men, under command of a coloured person, sailed from Havana, on the 1st instant, to protect the coast. She rigged with three fatteen sails, two jibs, three square topsails, three topgallant sails, &c. &c.—*N. Y. Times.*

Died, suddenly, on the 5th inst. at Skamattas, N. Y. Mrs. Eunice Booth, wife of Jonathan Booth. She was in perfect health on the 4th of July, and had passed the afternoon with her daughter. On returning home in the evening, she went in the kitchen to attend to the safety of the fire before retiring to rest. By some accident the fire caught to the lowest part of her clothes, and on calling for assistance, her husband found her erect in flames. The fire was extinguished, and Mrs. Booth soon after gradually fell to sleep and so continued till her death, at 5 o'clock the succeeding afternoon, without the least apparent bodily pain or suffering.

We have received Buenos Ayres papers to the 21st of April, and Rio Janeiro papers to the 22d of May. The former containing the official notices of the battle on the 7th and 8th of April, between three vessels of the republican, and twenty-one sail of the Brizilian squadron. The Brazilians lost about two hundred men, and the republicans were obliged to set fire to one of their brigs to prevent its falling into the hands of the Brazilians. The account of the battle published in this Gazette on the 3d of July last, is sufficiently in detail for the information of the American reader. The whole naval force of Buenos Ayres consists of 2 corvettes, 4 brigs, 13 schooners and 13 gun-boats in all 31 vessels, mounting 186 guns. The largest vessel is the corvette Chocubusco, which mounts 28 guns. The Brazilian squadron consists of the Don Pedro 74, four ships of 64 guns each, one of 62, 6 frigates, the largest of which carries 54 guns and the smallest 36, four corvettes, 16 brigs, 12 schooners, and 14 gun-boats, in all 58 vessels mounting 1127 guns. Spanish dollars are quoted in Buenos Ayres price current of April, at 200 per cent pm. Doubloons $50, and fluctuating. *Phila. Gazette.*

Phenomenon.—We are informed (says the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald) that Topsail Sound, on the 3d inst. was covered with dead fish of different kinds, among which were sharks, that had probably been poisoned and drifted ashore. The negroes on one plantation, gathered up, and salted about 30 barrels.

MARRIED, in North Carolina Mr. Leverett Crab to Miss Angelina Spider.

For *Crab* was taken in it:
The query is unanswered yet,
How could a *Spider* spin it?

Early Rising.—The Legislature of New Hampshire closed its session at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning last. The two houses met on that day at half past 4 in the morning. Resolutions passed the House of Representatives, disapproving the amendments of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the states of Georgia and Tennessee.—The resolution to disapprove the amendments proposed by Georgia, to amend so as to prevent the choice of President from falling on the House of Representatives, was opposed in the Senate by Mr. Hill, and was finally postponed to the next session by a vote of 6 to 5. Acts passed to establish the county Sullivan, and to incorporate the town of Derry.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday, 29th ult. while Major C. P. Luckett, and his family, were spending the day with a friend in Portland, a little negro boy, for 8 years of age, who was playing with the children of the two families, got into his hands a loaded gun from a closet, the door of which chanced to be left open, and presented it to the little daughter of Maj. Luckett, about six years old, when, dreadful to relate, it went off, discharging its contents in the head of this innocent and beautiful little creature. She survived but a few moments, exclaiming as she expired, "oh father—oh mother—oh Jesus—Jesus help me—Jesus take me." Good God, what a scene—to witness the distracted mother pressing her bleeding and dying child to her bosom—it was awful beyond description.

Another Bank Blown up.—The Franklin Bank of New Jersey, kicked the bucket yesterday—but this morning the following advertisement appeared in the Enquirer:

Notice.—The Notes of the Franklin Bank of New-Jersey, will hereafter be redeemed at the Banking House in Jersey City, during the regular hours of business. LEWIS M. WISS, Cashier.

We sent out $19, found the advertisement all fage, and must pocket the loss—*New York paper.*

Boston, July 3.

Type Casting.—A machine has been invented and built by Mr. Peter Sturtevant, and Mr. Edwin Star, the head mechanics of the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, which is likely to be of very important use in the art of type making. It is a machine for casting the type, by merely turning a crank, thereby avoiding the laborious and dilatory process of casting by hand. The operation by this machine may be performed by a boy, or a person entirely unskilled, with double the rapidity of the best caster, and so much greater is the force by which the metal is injected into the moulds, than that ever led in casting in the usual method, that there is rarely, if ever, an imperfect face in casting the most slender and difficult letter. There is, besides, less waste of metal than in the ordinary mode of casting. The machine is not complex, and is little likely, as far as we can judge from its construction, to get out of order. We forbear giving a more particular description, because the ingenious inventors have not yet secured the benefits of their improvement by a patent. This we presume, they will do without delay, and in the mean time the machine will be introduced into use in the extensive Foundry above mentioned.—*Daily Advertiser.*

Richmond, July 11.

The Court for the trial of criminal causes for this county, is now sitting; Judge Brockenbough presiding. Among the cases which have been tried is that of Pleasant Hogg, charged with *Mayhem*. It appears that he had violently assaulted a man, and by severe blows upon the head deprived him of his senses of hearing, and injured his eye sight. He was convicted on Monday, his punishment to be eight years confinement in the Penitentiary. On *that* night, while in jail, he cut his throat, in a fit of despair. We understand that the physicians do not report the wound to be a mortal one; and it is probable that he may be brought up before the judge Brockenbough to receive the sentence of the Court.

That distant events strike with more surprise and take more entire possession of our minds than those which pass almost under our own eyes, is a remark as ancient as it is unquestionably true. At this time, our papers are pretty generally occupied in noticing a fact stated in the House of Commons, by Mr. Huskinson, that Silk Bandanna Handkerchiefs are at present made in England and exported to India. This is curious fact, exhibiting the revolutions of commerce and the triumphs of skill and ingenuity. A few years ago, nearly all the cotton cotton goods consumed in the United States were imported from India: now we export white Cotton Goods from the port of Philadelphia to Canton, as an article of commerce. We may also add, that large quantities of cotton goods are exported from Boston to Smyrna.—*Demo. Press.*

If there be any time in which farmers are particularly called upon to inquire into their resources as respect means of subsistence, we cannot conceive a period more suitable than the present, in which produce, in many instances, fails to bear the expense of growing it. Perhaps it would not be impolitic in them, to inquire, whether there are not some crops that can be raised which will be more profitable than the result of the usual routine of farming; or, whether the crops they are now in the habit of raising, could not be tended in a way to yield more abundantly. With a view to awaken reflections on this subject, we insert the subsequent article, by "A Penn Farmer," near Philadelphia:

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonition which I am about to give.—Depend on it, you do not "*work it right*," or you would make your farms and stock twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you *farm too much*. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres *well*, than forty by halves. The last season, I made my ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is not this much better than a common crop of thirty or forty bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath, ask how I manage to make in produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with grounds mole, or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kind of vermin, besides being an excellent strong manure; early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, ploughed and worked the ground over and over, until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water) I scattered a pint of lime upon every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nurst it well with the plough and hoe, every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spier of it was destroyed either by the frost, grub or birds. My other things I manured and nursed equally well, and I have been ample paid for all my extra care and trouble as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbours, and did it in much less cost. I have all my harvesting done, and two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redoubling time; rising before the dark forest and glooms in the morning, then, if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and then feel refreshed, and able to work until quite dark.—This I call "*working it right*." Whereas should I lay in bed until the sun be up and *shame me*, haunt the tavern at night drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half nurse, half harvest, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should not "*work it right*," nor get half a crop

I shall now conclude, by giving you for *further consideration*, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head perhaps than my own, which I shall endeavour to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will *do likewise, viz:*

"I often say to myself, what a pity that so many farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road, to run at large, and waste their dung, during a winter's day, I say this man *does not work it right*.—Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin a farm.

So when I see cattle, late in the fall, or early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or moving field, pouching the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man does not *work it right*.

So when I see a barn-yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy it is to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle, to receive the urine and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle. The wash and urine of the yard, mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do our farmers lose by neglecting these things,—in fact, *they do not work it right*.

When I see a Farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, or about a quarter, or half a pint, wrangling about politics, or quarrelling with, and defaming his neighbour and good name, I am certain such a *does not work it right*."

Physiognomy.—Being asks weak father the infant child of a very corresponding thee did not carry a cow I am not so likely, a wit replied, as to know great a physiognomist as the child; whether the father is a *great deal of* but this I know, Gossip, *the child in the faith.*

the rate of four per centum per annum, on the remaining nineteen twentieth parts; and the like sum of one twentieth of the original amount, at the expiration of every six months thereafter, and to deposite a sum sufficient to cover interest, as aforesaid on the balance unredeemed.

2. The President and Directors being satisfied in the premises, in every particular, the Cashier to disburse, and pay, to the applicant, such sum as may have been authorized by the board, *the same not to exceed one half of the valuation*, reserving, in all cases, the gross amount of all liens, or incumberances, if any, for the use, or order, of the proper parties, and, also, interest for six months, at the rate of *four per centum. per annum*, and so in succession, at each return of six months.

3. Upon defalcation, immediate process to be had, by execution, or attachment, as in judgements under the laws of this State.

4. All confessions for such loans to be of record from their date, and to have *priority* of any conveyance, or other lien, on *the same property*, not previously recorded.

For the essential assurance of the bank, the condition of every loan would, also, reserve to the President and Directors, a *discretion to increase the payments of principal, according to the state of its exigences*; but *extraordinary* requirements would not be resorted to, except in *cases of actual need and emergency.*

Let us now inquire into some of the probable effects of an institution such as that which has been proposed.

1. One of the first and most obvious consequences of the operations of the Fiscal Bank, would be the *liquidation, retorn, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council to select persons of approved and practical knowledge of men and things, of integrity and sound discretion, independent of connection with, or interest in, any other monied institution, or any commercial, or hazardous, speculation*," and that "the same shall apply to the President and Directors *in their elections* of all subordinate Officers, Agents, and Servants, and more particularly to the appointment of Cashier"—The President to receive a fixed salary, and each of the Directors a, *per diem*, allowance for the time of his necessary and actual employment—the President and Directors to appoint and pay the various officers, and agents and servants, and to take sufficient bond, and security, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The charter, also, provides that "*it shall be illegal for the President, nor either of the Directors, nor either of the Officers, Agents, or Servants, to be a discounter, or borrower, nor to become indebted as endorser, or security in any shape, nor in any wise to be concerned, in the profits or losses of the bank.*"

Without adverting to the formal clauses of incorporation, for the common course of banking, and the fundamental articles, which are believed to be duly, and sufficiently, guarded; nor to especial provisions of peculiar merit, which may form the matter of another essay, I present will rebate, chiefly, to that *estimable feature, which most immediately concerns the* COUNTRY INTEREST.—This will appear in the following section:

And whereas the public prosperity may be advanced by the *distribution of money, on easy and convenient terms in the several counties of this State*, therefore, be it enacted that a portion of the disposable means of the fiscal bank, shall be employed, graduated, and extended, for that purpose; And *the President and Directors are authorized to employ, graduate and extend* ONE MOIETY OF THE SAID MEANS, as near as may be, in their discretion, *upon the security of real estate, at a rate of interest not exceeding four per centum, per annum*, subject to the conditions herein provided—That is to say

1. The applicant to present a distinct, and comprehensive, description of the real estate intended to be pledged, with a clear account of the title, and, if there be liens, or incumberances, the same, and all other relevant matter, to be fairly stated; the whole to be subscribed by the party, and under oath—and in cases of *feme covert*, before any two Justices of the Peace to take the acknowledgement of such *feme*, purporting her knowledge of the intended hypothecation, and of her relinquishment of all estate, by right, or expectancy, of dower, or otherwise—The valuation of the estate, certified by two assessors of the county, to be annexed to the description—And the Attorney acting for the State to enforse, in substance, that the title, and position, as set forth, are justly and properly stated—Thereupon the President and Directors to cause a bond to be executed, and the confession of judgement to be taken, acknowledging the party to be indebted to the State, in the sum to be borrowed, to be levied, and collected as in common cases of executions, or attachments, at the end of six months, for the whole amount, with interest at the rate of six *per centum per annum*, therefor, and costs, *viz*, or, in case that he, he, or they, shall fail to pay *one tenth with part of the principal*, and to *depote a sum sufficient to cover interest, at*

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FISCAL BANK.

As the contemplated Charter of this institution may not be sufficiently understood to form a just estimate of its characteristic merits, some illustrations may be necessary.

As has been intimated, in a former address, "*the effective means will consist of so much of the public money, as is now invested, in the funded debt of the United States, and the Stocks of different Banks, or is loaned out to individuals, or corporations*"—And these may be considered as EQUIVALENT TO ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS SPECIE.

From the last official "*report of the Banks of the State*" the *gross aggregate of Specie and Gold, contained in all the Banks*, was less than *Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars*, whilst their distributions, and investments, in Bills and Notes discounted, Funded debt of the United States, Public Stocks, and Real Estate amounted to more than EIGHT MILLIONS.

It is, hence, evident that the FISCAL BANK, being the sole and exclusive property of the State, and being "*conducted and controlled, under the management of a President and Directors, appointed by the Governor and Council*" with a FOUNDATION, OF SPECIE CAPITAL, SO STABLE and SUFFICIENT, and with the *collection and deposite of the public treasure*, and its *fiscal operations*, would be found *competent to diffuse the advantages of distribution*, and *all the benefits of circulation throughout the State*, to a VAST, AND INFINITELY BENEFICIAL EXTENT.

And, with a view to the public security, the charter provides, that, "*in all appointments of President and Directors, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council to select persons of approved and practical knowledge of men and things, of integrity and sound discretion, independent of connection with, or interest in, any other monied institution, or any commercial, or hazardous, speculation*," and that "the same shall apply to the President and Directors *in their elections* of all subordinate Officers, Agents, and Servants, and more particularly to the appointment of Cashier"—The President to receive a fixed salary, and each of the Directors a, *per diem*, allowance for the time of his necessary and actual employment—the President and Directors to appoint and pay the various officers, and agents and servants, and to take sufficient bond, and security, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The charter, also, provides that "*it shall be illegal for the President, nor either of the Directors, nor either of the Officers, Agents, or Servants, to be a discounter, or borrower, nor to become indebted as endorser, or security in any shape, nor in any wise to be concerned, in the profits or losses of the bank.*"

Without adverting to the formal clauses of incorporation, for the common course of banking, and the fundamental articles, which are believed to be duly, and sufficiently, guarded; nor to especial provisions of peculiar merit, which may form the matter of another essay, I present will rebate, chiefly, to that *estimable feature, which most immediately concerns the* COUNTRY INTEREST.—This will appear in the following section:

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2. The President and Directors being satisfied in the premises, in every particular, the Cashier to disburse, and pay, to the applicant, such sum as may have been authorized by the board, *the same not to exceed one half of the valuation*, reserving, in all cases, the gross amount of all liens, or incumberances, if any, for the use, or order, of the proper parties, and, also, interest for six months, at the rate of *four per centum. per annum*, and so in succession, at each return of six months.

3. Upon defalcation, immediate process to be had, by execution, or attachment, as in judgements under the laws of this State.

4. All confessions for such loans to be of record from their date, and to have *priority* of any conveyance, or other lien, on *the same property*, not previously recorded.

For the essential assurance of the bank, the condition of every loan would, also, reserve to the President and Directors, a *discretion to increase the payments of principal, according to the state of its exigences*; but *extraordinary* requirements would not be resorted to, except in *cases of actual need and emergency.*

Let us now inquire into some of the probable effects of an institution such as that which has been proposed.

1. One of the first and most obvious consequences of the operations of the Fiscal Bank, would be the *liquidation, retorn, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council to select persons of approved and practical knowledge of men and things, of integrity and sound discretion, independent of connection with, or interest in, any other monied institution, or any commercial, or hazardous, speculation*," and that "the same shall apply to the President and Directors *in their elections* of all subordinate Officers, Agents, and Servants, and more particularly to the appointment of Cashier"—The President to receive a fixed salary, and each of the Directors a, *per diem*, allowance for the time of his necessary and actual employment—the President and Directors to appoint and pay the various officers, and agents and servants, and to take sufficient bond, and security, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

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and a considerable share of their original lustre and structure.

Black bottles had undergone remarkable alterations on their outside surfaces. In some, there were appearances of rainbow colors, as if the lead in the constitution had been oxyed, or converted into a sort of litharge, and on several there was a yellowish coat or crust, apparently formed by the decomposition or a portion of the sea salt, and the formation of a muriatic of lead, as in the preparation of the well known patient yellow. It could be readily scaled off.

Spoons of pewter had been corroded to some depth; and Britania spoons and dishes were only covered with a black tarnish—Leaden weights had scarcely more alteration than in the atmosphere.

Articles of the medicine chest that had been closely kept under glass stoppers, were remarkably preserved.—The sweet spirit of nitre retained its odour. The muriatic acid was distinguishable, and the valuable alkali retained much of its pungency. Where corks had been used, the qualities of the liquid were in most cases not equal to determine, though when they were well fitted, the contained substances were well preserved. Pomatum was converted into a substance resembling spermaceti, though the colour with which it was scented, was evident when it was first uncased.

Yellow beeswax had been altered a little by a change of color of brownish, and of consistence of fissures or cracks, on the outside; but even there, and more especially in its middle or internal part it seemed to be wholly unaltered. The common adhesive plaster had changed so little, that on spreading it, there seemed to be all the plastic and other qualities fitting it for instant use in surgical practice. Several large syringes, made I suppose of the ordinary composition, were blackened and covered with a sort of tegmen—This however, was adherent, and only separable by scraping, within the bright metal appeared, after a slight scratch. Though the screws were free, the pistons refused to work. Camphor retained its odour and sensibilities, in a high degree.

Cups, saucers, plates, and glazed articles of earthern ware, I presume, looked as if they had not been down more than twenty four hours.

From Mr. Carter's Letters.

Naples, June, 1826.

A ride of less than a mile brought us upon the shores of Avernus, the very centre of ancient superstition, and the supposed entrance into the infernal regions. The Lake is strictly circular, perhaps half a mile in diameter, bordered with reeds and water grass. It has no visible outlet, and appears originally to have been the deep crater of a volcano. Its terrors have all vanished, and the eye searches in vain for the dark forest and gloomy recesses with which its shores were invested by Homer and Virgil, adopting the popular superstitions of the age. It was the fabled abode of the Cimmerians, who dwelt in the neighbouring caverns, shut out from the light of day and, according to the splendid description of the Greek poet, involved in eternal darkness. All jubilability, the lake, situated in the midst of a volcanic region, and girt with sombre woods, presented natural phenomena, which were magnified by the terror of the vulgar minds and seized upon as fit themes for the embellishments of the imagination. The borders of Avernus are at present clad in vines and wild shrubbery. The water is stagnant, and filled with reptiles.

Riding some distance along the Southern shore of the Lake, we arrived at what is denominated the Grotto of the Sibyl, the entrance of which is overgrown by bushes and fern, which two or three peasants were busy in mowing. This cavern has the reputation of being the gate of Pluto himself, and, diverging from our Guides, we followed our guide thro' the black jaws, in imitation of Dryses and Æneas. At the distance of perhaps a hundred yards from the mouth, a narrow avenue branches off at right angles, towards the West. Here the flambeaux were lighted up, and each of us mounting, inches like, upon the back of a peasant, we crossed the Stygian waters, which are something more than knee deep, and were safely landed in the gloomy caverns beyond, without the aid of Charon's boat. The very niche was pointed out to us, from which the Sibyl is said to have uttered responses. The avenue is here choked up, so as to become impassible, and as the smoke of the torches, added to the confined air, was almost suffocating, we recrossed the Tartarean waters.

Two of the Sibyls, Virgil and Æneid, are connected with the Lake of Avernus; and, if any of my readers wish to revive their recollection, they must turn to the epics themselves.

The Albany Argus speaks in favourable terms of Pope's improved hand Threshing machine. It combines simplicity and strength in its construction, and with two men at the wheel, and one to feed the machine, will thresh five bushels per hour, throwing out the grain thoroughly. The cost of it is one third the average cost of the Scotch and English machines. It has been highly approved of by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and in all instances where an opportunity has been offered to test its practical utility.

Milton, (N. C.) July 5.

On Friday evening last, John W. Grant, living in the upper part of this county, very deliberately shot two men, a teacher named Karbrough and a Mr. Wilkerson. The circumstances attending these murders, were related to us by a gentleman who had them partly from Grant himself, and are, in substance, as follows: Grant had been for some time badly disposed towards the deceased persons, and at our last Superior Court, they appeared as witnesses against him in a suit in which he was engaged, which further exasperated him, and it seems determined him upon their destruction. On Friday, he went to a place where he had previously concealed his gun, near a path along which he knew Karbrough would pass, and there awaited his coming. On Karbroughs approach Grant stepped from and informed him of his design, Karbrough begging G. not to shoot him; but in vain. He received the contents of the gun in his left side, at a short distance, fell, and expired. Grant then went home. A little after night he went to the house of Wilkerson; when in the door, he called W. and told him he had come for the purpose or killing him; and while W. was attempting to get out of bed, discharged his gun; the contents of which were lodged in W's breast and killed him instantly.

On Saturday Grant was taken, and is now safely confined in the jail of this county. He was found near his mill pond, with a handkerchief tied round both legs and one round his head. He has not, from the first, denied his having committed the murders; but professes himself sorry that he cannot do the same decent office, and that he was taken before he had finished his work, as he intended killing two or three others; and says that he went to the house of one person twice on Friday night for the purpose, but he was from home. He also says that he intended killing himself rather than be taken, but that he had taken a quantity of laudanum, and was asleep when the company came upon him. Indeed it seems evident that such was his intention, as the water almost immediately under him, was 10 or 12 feet deep.

Mauch Chunk, June 30, 1827.

All the workers of the French society, coming to visit us this summer. Our Canal line is not yet located, and a small part only, is yet under contract. The company intended if possible, to let it all out upon contract.

We are gradually perfecting the movements upon our Rail Road.—The loaded wagons are now restricted to a velocity of about eight miles per hour—and one person negotiates and manages a train of fourteen wagons with perfect ease. The horses no longer ride down in the cars attached to the wagons—as experience has shown that the disadvantages of increasing the load, by hauling the cars up, is equivalent to the advantage of having the horses ride down. The horses therefore come down in a drove with their gears on, behind the train of wagons. The cars for the conveyance of persons, generally go full of passengers, two trips a day—fare for three miles and back 38 miles 50 cents.

The cars are the property of an individual, the company having no interest in them: they regulate their speed to suit the wishes of the passengers.

Wilkesbarre Herald.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the papers of Thursday last.

FLOUR, best family,	$5 00
Susquehanna,	4 50
WHEAT, best white, per bu.	85
red do	80
CORN,	48
RYE,	55a60
OATS,	24
WHITE BEANS.	1 31
PEAS,	60
CLOVER SEED,	4a4 50
TIMOTHY SEED,	3 00
BARLEY,	1 00
FLAXSEED,	90

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DOWE, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

WM. W. HANDY.

June 25th, 1827.

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH and the highest prices will be given by the subscriber for 15 or 20 likely young negroes.

ELISHA E. WHITELOCK.

July 24, 1827.

A Camp Meeting

For Annamessex Circuit will commence on Thursday the 16th of August next, at Coulbourn's Creek, and break up on the Tuesday following.

July 24, 1827.

The Camp Meeting

For Snow-Hill Circuit, to be held at Aquongo Branch, will commence on Thursday the 30th of August, and break up on the Tuesday following.

July 24, 1827.

The Camp Meeting

For Somerset Circuit, to be held at Rockawalkin, will commence on the 9th day of August next.

July 24, 1827.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset county, that he is again a Candidate to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland. HENRY J. S. GIBBONS.

July 3d, 1827.

CANDIDATES,

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to state that the following gentlemen are Candidates to represent Somerset county, in the next House of Delegates of Maryland:

Littleton Dennis Teackle,
Benjamin I. Jones,
Henry K. Long,
Thomas Bayly,
E. H. C. Wilson