Trustee's Sale.

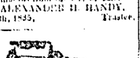
BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in Chancery sitting, the undersigned Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, that well known tract of land called DONEY'S NEST EGG, for many years the residence of the late Judge John Done, Sen'r., about two miles from Princess Anne, conveniently on the road leading from Princess Anne to Salisbury, and of which Judge D. died seized and possessed. The tract of land contains 300 acres, is in market and bounded by 7 commanders in the year 1836, and the improvements consist of a dwelling house, kitchen and other houses. The soil is well suited to the growth of the ordinary crops of this part of the country, and the place is well supplied with excellent wood. The nearness of the situation to Princess Anne and the increasing demand for wood at that place from year to year would make the premises highly profitable from the sale of wood alone.

The terms of sale will be fifty dollars in cash, a credit of six months for one half the purchase money, and of twelve months for the residue, the purchaser giving bond to the Trustee for the payment thereof, with sufficient security, and bearing interest from the day of sale. On the due ratification of the proceedings by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their heirs, all the right, title, and interest of the aforesaid John Done in and to the lands and premises aforesaid.

Sale to be made at the Hotel of H. K. Long in Princess Anne on TUESDAY the 22d of DECEMBER next, and to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Possession to be delivered to the purchaser on the 1st day of January 1836.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Done are hereby notified to file their claims with the Clerk of Somerset County Court within six months from the day of sale.

ALEXANDER B. HANDY,
Nov. 30th, 1835. Trustee.



STEAM-BOAT PATUXENT.

White-Haven & Baltimore.

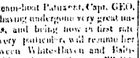
THE Steam-boat Patuxent, Capt. GEO. WEEMS, having undergone very great improvements, and being now in first rate order in every particular, will resume the route between White-Haven and Baltimore, weekly—Commencing on TUESDAY the 21st APRIL inst. at 8 o'clock in the morning, starting from the Mary land State Wharf in the city of Baltimore and at the same hour every TUESDAY thereafter. Returning, she will leave White-Haven every WEDNESDAY morning at 8 o'clock. Captain Weems assures the public of the present opportunity to secure the citizens of the Eastern Shore and others who may have occasion to use the Steamboat, that every possible exertion must be used by himself and all under his command to promote their comfort and safety.

Passage to or from White-Haven $4.50
Children under 10 years old 1.75
All Baggage at the risk of the owner.

GEORGE WEEMS.

April 21, 1835.

☞Conveyance can at any time be procured at Princess Anne to carry passengers to any part of the Peninsula.



To the Public.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the public that he has a Buck which runs regularly to the Steamboat Patuxent, at White-Haven, on the days of her arrival and departure. Passengers conveyed to Princess Anne in his Buck, will, if desired, be set any where on the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia.

W. B. CURTIS.

June 28, 1835.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

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

Sept 23, 1835.

Cash in Hand!

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

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

THANKS

OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

For Sale at the Village Herald Office,

50 Vols. Life of Napoleon, Signed Bonaparte
Do do after do Constables' blank
Do Sale, plain do Executions
Do do after do Bills of Sale,
Warrants, Conditional
Executions, &c. Bail Warrants,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

James Thomas,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "An act to regulate in sundry the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed, "that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member of Congress aforesaid, and shall thereupon, by their Clerk, by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district," And an Election having been held in Monday the 5th instant, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, we do by this our Proclamation, declare that by the said returns it appears that John N. Steele, Esq. in the 1st District, James Alfred Pearce, Esq. in the 2d District, James Turner, Esq. in the 3d District, Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esqs. in the 4th District, George C. Washington, Esq. in the 5th District, Francis Thomas, Esq. in the 6th District, and Daniel Jenifer, Esq. in the 7th District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

JAMES THOMAS.

By the Governor,
THS GILLBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

Nov 17 3t

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Nov. 10, 1835.

ON application of Priscilla Ann H. Walker, Adm'x. of Wm. Hoffington, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne, and also in one paper printed in Baltimore.

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

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Wm. Huffington, 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 4th day of July, 1836; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, A. D. 1835.

PRISCILLA WALKER, Adm'x.
of William Hoffington, dec'd.

Nov 17

Co-Partnership NOTICE

THE subscribers hereby inform their friends and the public that they have this day associated themselves in the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, under the firm of

CAMPBELL & BEAUCHAMP.

At the store lately occupied by Josephus Humphreys & Co. near the Bridge, where they have and intend keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware, Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell upon accommodating terms. Having likewise effected arrangements to deal in the

Lumber & Shingle Business.

They will be prepared at all times to execute orders for the same at shortest notice with fidelity and promptitude. The patronage and confidence of the public are respectfully solicited

JAMES CAMPBELL,
JOHN W. RIDER

Salisbury, Sept. 9—4t

CLARK'S

Old Established

LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts.—(under the Museum.)

Where have been sold *Prizes (many) Five and Ten thousand Dollars—Millions of Tickets.*

BALTIMORE, 1835.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders, by mail, (post paid,) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize ticket, which will be carefully attended to, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested—always after the drawing.

JOHN CLARK.

Please address
Clark's unlimited Prize Vendue, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

May 19, 1835.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Nov. 20, 1835.

ON applications of Sarah B. Dashiell & William T. G. Polk, Administrators of George A. Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne, and also in one paper printed in Baltimore.

The number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member of Congress aforesaid, and shall thereupon, by their Clerk, by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district." And an Election having been held in Monday the 5th instant, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, we do by this our Proclamation, declare that by the said returns it appears that John N. Steele, Esq. in the 1st District, James Alfred Pearce, Esq. in the 2d District, James Turner, Esq. in the 3d District, Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esqs. in the 4th District, George C. Washington, Esq. in the 5th District, Francis Thomas, Esq. in the 6th District, and Daniel Jenifer, Esq. in the 7th District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

JAMES THOMAS.

By the Governor,
THS GILLBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

Nov 17 3t

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Nov. 10, 1835.

ON application of Priscilla Ann H. Walker, Adm'x. of Wm. Hoffington, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

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

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John H. Broughton, 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 4th day of July, 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, A. D. 1835.

ESTHER HOUGHTON, Adm'x.
of John H. Broughton, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1835.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Nov. 10, 1835.

ON application of William B. Jones, Admr. of John H. Anderson, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

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

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John H. Broughton, 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 24th day of July, 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of November, A. D. 1835.

ESTHER HOUGHTON, Adm'x.
of John H. Broughton, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1835.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Nov. 10, 1835.

ON application of William B. Jones, Admr. of John H. Anderson, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

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

Nov 17

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Somerset county, on Saturday 26th September, as a runaway, a negro man, by the name of LITTLETON THOMPSON, who says he is free, and from the State of Virginia; he is about five feet six inches high, and very black; has a scar on his neck, from the king's evil, and about 20 years old. Had on when committed, a plaid roundabout, mariolles vest, and casinet pantaloons. The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward and make good his title, or he will be discharged according to law.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff. S. C.

Oct. 13, 1835.

The Snowhill Borderer will please copy the above advertisement.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

☞ All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess-Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that they will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's obt. serv't.

WM. H. CURTIS.

Jan. 6, 1835.

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPOTTSALE

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No 2, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 24 lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Show bills, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which insures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-Similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c., engraved on wood made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country punctually attended to All letters must be post paid.

Sep 29

A New Feature.

WOODWARD & CLARKE,

APPRISE the public that in addition to the Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, and Literary matter usually contained in a Daily paper, they will furnish their readers with such new and popular books of Romance, Novels, Tales, &c. &c. as may possess sufficient value and interest. We shall publish during a single year near twenty volumes, among the most popular and valuable works in the English language, for which the booksellers would charge at least $15, in addition to the price of the paper. A large size of our sheet, we can do without at all interfering with our miscellaneous or political matter, and thus give as little excess of reading matter as possible. Indeed we have no doubt that were moulded to suit us," Tom. the public would be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

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A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country punctually attended to All letters must be post paid.

Sep 29

FOURTH YEAR OF *Waldie's Library.*

BOOKS BY MAIL!

Prospectus of two New Volumes

For 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the greatfeatures of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday in January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a more per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty parole attempts at imitation; and after now no rivalry in the business who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the United States, as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment literal and intellectual. To all who have a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication formed upon the most considerate plan, supplying polite literature of a character to engage and improve the mind. The tone and selection of the matter is such as a person inclination as well as duty, are directed to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social hilarity, refined reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in a week's parcel, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has not become an universal by diffused in every part of the Union as to form no unconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted discards all the books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Two dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole year, at the rate of a cent and a half a plate, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three hundred volumes of Encyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, is sent every week, the most popular and interesting that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection form ing a valuable library for mutual pleasure and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been unanimously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who but for the means of a library like this would been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable or unengenial society. The immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to occupy a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, every month in a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, sales, list of new books, &c. Thus combining the advantages of a library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; for the price of $5 00 per annum, or $2 50 for six individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Pay ment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio

And Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $8.00 Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. It is the popular literature and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of *every* class of the moral circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; prizes to single subscribers and taking the Library, $2,50, postage paid.

☞A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio, and an individual may now form a choice by himself and the volumes for 1834 of the Library and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $60.00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This price must, however be of brief continuance.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6.00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12.00.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.
Seventh, 2 doors south of Chesnut st.
Philadelphia

Nov. 10, 1835.

Insolvent's Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

Vol. IX—No. 38. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1835. [New Series, Vol. 5—No. 29.]

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $1 50 if paid within six months.

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

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

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

POETRY.

COUSINS.

Had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did your cousin happen to sing?
Sisters we 're all by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin 's a different thing.
And you 'll find, if you had ever kiss'd her, Tom,
(But let this be a secret between us!)
That your lip would have been in a blister, Tom,
For they are not of the sister genus.

There 's something Tom, in a sister's lip,
When you give her a good night kiss,
That severs as much of relationship,
That nothing occurs amiss.
But a cousin's lip if you once unite
With yours in the quietest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
You 'd be dreaming the following day.

And people think it no harm, Tom,
With a cousin to hear you talk;
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
At a quietly sociable walk.
But, Tom, you 'd soon find what I happen to know,
That such walks often grow into staying
And the voices of cousins are sometimes so low,
Heaven only knows what you 'll be saying!

Then there happens so often, Tom,
Sit pressure of hands and fingers,
And looks that were monstrously tender, Tom,
And tones on which memory lingers;
And long ere your walk is half over, the strings
Of your heart are all put into play,
By the voice of those fairy-like sisterly things,
In not quite the most brotherly way.

And the song of a sister may bring to you, Tom,
Such tones as the angels woo,
But I fear if your cousin should sing to you, Tom,
You 'll take her for an angel too;
For so curious a note is that note of theirs,
That you 'll fancy the voice that greet it,
Had been all the while singing the National Airs,
Instead of the Psalms of David.

I once had a cousin that could sing, Tom,
And her name may be name less now,
But the sound of those songs are still young, Tom,
Though as are no longer so:
'Tis folly to dream of a bower of green,
When there is not a leaf on the tree;
But 'twixt walking and singing, that cousin has been,
God forgive her! the ruin of me.

And now I care nought for society, Tom,
And had a most melancholy life;
For I 've loved my wife into sobriety, Tom,
And out of the wish for a wife;
But old if I 'm not I 'm sure of what I might say,
So and were the freedom I would give,
That 't would keep you from having a many a day,
And from cousins—as long as you live.

A PRINTER'S DUN.

Some of our country brethren deploy much ingenuity in damning their non paying subscribers, and we occasionally meet with an article that is worth copying. The annexed is distinguished for its truth and point, and is not altogether inapplicable to ourselves. We are unable to quote its origin.

THE PRINTER'S SOLILOQUY.

"Is strange, 'tis most prodigious strange, That our subscribers are so careless grown In paying their arrears. They cannot think That we alone, who publish to the world News from all nations, and delight to spread Useful instruction through our country land, Can meanwhile live on air 'tis flesh and blood That works the press and tones the black ed'l sheet

We all starved and ready for their eager eyes, This flesh and blood must be recruited oft— As well as theirs, or else the press must stop This calls for CASH. And then how many items Of paper are struck off and scattered wide, For which no length of credit will be given, If given at all—besides the type and ink, And many things required by those who print, For which our money must be answerable! Oh! that our readers would consider this! And while they laughingly look on paper over, And gather information from its page, Would pause, and this one simple question ask,

"Do I not owe the printer who supplies me with this?" And if that he should only ask, "I will as sure as EVER saw, and pay him." So should we Well pleased receive, and with light heart peruse Our useful tail; while conscience would approplaud Their conduct, and give relish to the zest We may prepare. Come then, good friends, and soon

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Charleston Mercury

"THE GREY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE."

Mr Editor—In an old Gazette of 1744, is contained the following humorous account of the origin of the above proverbial phrase, usually applied to those unfortunate gentlemen who live under the gentle dominion of female government.

I am sure that its perusal will afford your readers, (particularly the softer sex) some amusement. I have too often, however, experienced the soothing influences of woman's empire, but suppose for a moment that the application of this anecdote, at least in its harshest features can be general in this liberal community, whose fair daughters wear with as much grace woman's rough image more elegantly touched."

But to return, I have sent you an extract (with some *verbal* alterations in the style and phraology) with which you can act as you please.

I am respectfully, your obt. serv't.

AN OLD MAN NOT QUITE 70.

A gentleman of a certain county in England, married a young lady of wealth and accomplishments, but alas! he soon discovered that she was a most intolerable *shrew*. After enduring this *earthly purgatory* as long as he could, he resolved to take a ride, and endeavor to drive away his melancholy reflections. He accordingly, went to her father, and with a rueful countenance informed him, that he could no longer live with his daughter, and that he would receive her back, he would receive her whole fortune. The old gentleman after ascertaining the cause of his uneasy, calmly informed him, that he was ready in the *same situation with every succeeding man.*

The young gentleman, however, positively denied this assertion, and declared that he was the most *wretched being* in existence.

"Sir, (replied the old man) you must have but little knowledge of the world, if you do not know that *all* are equally grieved their husbands, though not in the same manner. In order, however, to end the disputes, I will solve the truth of my assertion, on the following experiment, if you agree to adopt it.

"I will furnish you with *five horses*, which you can harness to a cart, in which I will place a basket, containing one *hundred eggs*, and if on travelling through the country, and leaving a *horse*, where you see cause, on strict inquiry, that the husband genuines, and merely an egg, between the said horses, you shall find that the eggs are dispersed of before the last horse I trust, that, you will not consider *your case one as very desperate*, but be satisfied to return home, and regard your wife more tenderly, as we know than to expose her. If on the other hand, you get rid of the horses, before the eggs, I will take my daughter home again and you may retain her forever."

The proposal was eagerly accepted, and our *Benedict-ine* sallied forth, flushed with the hope of soon releasing himself of his *fair burden* and of course of his gentle mate. At the first house he came to, where he was most convinced from *palpable appearance*, that the *lady* governed, and accordingly quietly left an egg without any inquiry.

At the next house, he met with no better success, and so at every *other* houses, until his eggs were nearly exhausted. At length he came to the mansion of a gentleman of great influence in the country, whom knocking at the door, he inquired, if the *master* was at home, and was told by a servant, that his master was in bed with flux, if he would alight, his master was in the parlor. He did so, and the lady received our traveller with much civility, and informed him, that, unless his business was urgent she did not wish to disturb her husband. "Why, really madam," said he, "as I wish only to ask a question you can answer it as well yourself, if you will be but candid with me, you may think it impertinent, (especially in a stranger,) but as a considerable wager depends upon it, I hope you will excuse me. Pray then, inform me, whether you govern your husband, or he you?" The lady replied without hesitation, that it had always been her guide to obey her husband in all things—but, that, if a woman's word was to be suspected, in such a case, he could answer for himself, for then he came.

The gentleman at first mounted his chestnut, and hung mirrored of the occurrences, continued over every mile, which his wife had reported in her own favor.

On this, he was requested to make a selection from the five horses in the cart, and to accept of it, as a present.

An elegant black charger struck the gentleman's fancy, but the lady preferred the *grey mare*, which she thought would suit the side saddle. The husband urged many reasons why the black horse should be preferred; but Madame still persisted in her preference for the grey mare, which it possible (she exclaimed) that you will not take her but I say, you shall, for I am sure the *grey mare is the better horse.*" "Well, my dear, (replied the obedient husband) if it must be so——" "You must take an *egg*, (replied the gentleman instead) and I must take my horses back again, and endeavor hereafter to live happily with *my wife.*"

HINTS TO THE YOUNG.

WASTING TIME IN BED.

In all countries and in all climates, we should try to adapt half our hours before midnight. The person who, instead of going to bed at nine, sits up till eleven, and then sleeps during two hours of daylight the following morning, is guilty of neglect of economy. For, suppose he makes this his constant practice, during his whole business life, say fifty years:—the oil or tallow which he would consume would not be estimated at less than one pound per evening, which fifty years, would be $182 50. Not a very great sum to be sure—but to every young man worth saving.

Again if an hour's sleep before midnight is worth more than an hour in the morning, then an hour in the morning is of course worth less than an hour at midnight, and a person must sleep a great number of hours in the morning, to obtain an equal amount of rest. A person rising at eleven and rising at eight, would probably get no more rest, possibly less, than a person who should sleep from nine to five; a period one hour shorter. But if so, he actually loses an hour of time a day. And you well know if Franklin had not told you so, that time is money.

Now, if we estimate the value of this time at ten cents an hour for one person in four, of the population of the United States—and this is probably a fair estimate—the loss to an individual, in a year, or 313 working days, would be $31 30; and in fifty years $1,565. A sum sufficient to buy a good farm in many parts of the country. The loss to a population equal to that of the United States, would in fifty years, be no less than five thousand and eighty six millions of dollars.

But these are the least items. The time of the young and old is beyond all price, for the purposes of mental and moral improvement. Especially is this true of the precious golden hours of the morning.—Think, then, of the numerous hours in a year! At twelve hours a day, more than a million of years of valuable time are wasted in the U. States.

Do you startle at these estimates? It is proper that many of you should. You have misspent them enough. Think of Napoleon hemming up the boundaries of kingdoms with his sleepless camps, and to accomplish these results, giving labor but a small amount of mental and bodily labor that few constitutions could stand, with only four hours sleep in the twenty-four. Think of Benjamin West, who, by means of many hours, perhaps, as any man in England, and has as much influence, and yet sleeps as few, if not more. A hundred persons have been named and he would include some of the greatest benefactors of the race, who never think of sleeping more than hours a day. And yet many of you are scarcely contented with eight.

Would you conquer as Bonaparte did—not states, provinces and empires, but would you aspire to the nigh honor of conquering yourselves, and of becoming powerful, intellectually and morally, you must take the necessary steps. The path is a plain one, requiring nothing but a little moral courage.—What man has done, man may do."

We hope our young readers will weigh the above remarks in their minds and resolve to correct whatever habit on their sleep is all sufficient to answer their purposes.

AUTUMN.—BY W. H. CLARKE.

Magnificent and pompous autumn! It comes to fling me, with lifted garments of gloory, with trailing clouds of commercies, with leaves that fill the air with solemn whispers, and paints the voiceless gusts in hues of beauty. Splendid Autumn!—The every feature is lovely to my soul. There is not a spray which yields its tribute to the wind, that hath not a lesson in its shiver and a moral in its sound. When the "sear and yellow leaf" seeks its mother earth, I love to wander where it lies, over which it is ranged like a shattered lifeline, filling their cups, and betraying their soft colors, when the clouds lie in long red bars across the West, and the deep tones of woods and water ring through the clear and soothable atmosphere—then is the Spirit of Autumn in its power that punishes the mind, and I walk over the sere meadow; I see the many colored fruits piled up in rich profusion under the orchard trees; I hear's pensive and farewell chanting of the birds, as they pass their journey for milder climes, and I dream their melody a summons of gratitude, a call for thanksgiving. Then Memory is busy; a sweet repose falls like golden light on every vision of the past, and all its regrets are lost in that enchanting radiance. This is Autumn, to me. I think of the pure skies, the broad lakes, the swelling mountains, on which the eyes of my childhood feasted, until it became again a resident among them—scaling verdant peaks and looking abroad on seas of rainbow foliage tossing to the breezes or mayhap delecting my palate with gathered chestnuts, and my ear with their harmony, as they patter on the leaves from the lofty burrs, touching, perchance, in their fall, the whirring wing of the partridge, as it wheels through the woods. There is not a thought of Autumn that is sad to me. I love it for itself alone; because of ripe fruits and mellow fruitfulness"—of abundance, beauty, and abundance; it has voices, sighs, and influences that I would not exchange for a dukedom.

DECLINE OF REPUBLICS.

Is there any advantage, it is often inquired, in striving to preserve a democratic form of government, when all history declares that republics have a natural and inevitable tendency to degenerate into monarchies, and democracies into oligarchies. We answer, that if this principle be granted, and if it be granted that the similar fate of our own republics be inevitable, the submission affords no reason for neglecting to defend ourselves from the evil as long as possible. Is not death the inevitable termination of all our lives? And on account of this unalterable destiny, shall we neglect to pursue means which will tend to lengthen our lives and to keep death at a distance? Shall we neglect then to defend ourselves from a political dissolution, which history declares only to be probable, but which does not follow as a certainty? Suppose this change in our form of government to be inevitable at some indefinite period of futurity—may we not, by our untiring and patriotic endeavors, preserve our democratic institutions perhaps many centuries of duration? And even when the equality of our laws seems to be fast declining, and pure republicanism be fast departing into aristocracy, how small an influence might one or two men of events into an opposite direction! Who can calculate the extent even of his own private influence in conversation, in political life, in the exercise of our present form of government—and who can calculate the amount of happiness, that might be preserved by lengthening the period of liberty but one generation? The probability of the occurrence of an evil of any kind, so far from affording a motive to cowardly inaction, ought to afford the most powerful motive for exertion in defending ourselves from the change which threatens us. If there were no such evil as death, there would be no reason for making an exertion to preserve our lives—and if there were no possibility of the decline of our republic, there would be no reason for making any endeavors to prevent it. It is the great probability of such a political calamity which affords us the most powerful motives to strive with unyielding zeal to avert it from our own country, by watching all the encroachments of the powerful upon the rights and privileges of the weaker class. *B. Stds.*

From the Grocers' Farmer.

DURABILITY OF POSTS.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to the importance of the much greater durability of timber, and particularly of such kinds as are exposed to damp, when the trees are cut after the sap has ceased to circulate, and before it rises in the spring. It has been made a question however, whether posts are more durable when planted green, or after they are *seasoned*. We believe a very common opinion is, that they are more durable when well seasoned; but a correspondent in the Farmer's Register says, "My garden enclosure was erected of posts while green, Several pieces remained exposed until they were completely seasoned. But of those a fence rack was constructed which has remained entire, while every post in the garden remains firm."

We suppose these experiments are not to be considered as affording much light upon the question, and supported from the author's. We have no doubt of having every thing similar; and we should be glad if our correspondents can throw any light on the subject, remembering however, that a regular detail of facts, is the most satisfactory.

Test of Good Powder. Good Powder should look clean and glossy, when a small quantity is fired on paper, it should not explode slowly nor throw unexploded grains round about, for that shows that it has not been mixed with sufficient care, nor been more than a limited time or not on the proper and it should foul a bit of bright barrel very little, and ought scarcely to show the fingers when handled.

THE BLUE DEVILS.

We are apt to believe a merry companion the happiest fellow in the world; and many fools, perhaps, his light heart and airy spirits, but such men have hours of melancholy, when the spirits sink, and a gloom comes over them, deeper and darker or less exciting companions. A man may be cheerful on paper, though he has a heavy heart, and brilliant in company, though sufficiently wret

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1835.

The President's Message.

This document reached us on Sunday evening last. We regret that its great length prevents us from inserting it in the Herald. But, as we cannot publish it entire, a brief view of some of its leading features may not be uninteresting to our readers. We are aware, however, that this will be unsatisfactory, but hope the diminutive size of our sheet will be a sufficient apology for the course we have adopted.

The language of the Message towards France is very decisive, but mild and respectful, and is, we think, entirely satisfactory to all parties. The President, in allusion to his Message of 1834, says:—

"The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as unfounded, as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous."

The President denies the right of any Foreign Power to demand of a President of the United States an apology for any language used in his official communications to a branch of the U. S. Government.

Speaking of Mr. Livingston's letter to the Duc de Broglie, and our relations with France, the President holds the following language:—

"When this latter communication, to which I specially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the Minister who had made himself responsible for the act, and it was published to the people of the U. States, and it is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their Executive had gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, communicated to the government of France, had it been officially requested.

The French government, having received all the explanation which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money was directed to inform the French minister to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been arranged.

Not having received any official communication of the intentions of the French government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French government, and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due; without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of this last application has not reached us, but is daily expected.—That it may be favorable is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831; and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will at length, it may be hoped adopt the course which the interests of both nations, no less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries, nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force.

In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect, which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the government, that it can neither be surrendered nor compromitted, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Whenever the advices now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication."

It appears that a perfect good understanding exists between the United States and all Foreign Powers except France.

The claims of our citizens upon Portugal, partially paid, it is expected, will be fully satisfied as soon as the Queen's Government will permit the proper attention to the subject of them.

The instalments due under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies have been paid, and a hope is indulged that a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between that country and the U. States will be established.

The District Attornies throughout the U. States have been instructed to prosecute, without respect to persons, all who attempt to violate the obligations of our neutrality with Mexico, by aiding the citizens of Texas in the prosecution of a war against that Government."

There will be in the Treasury at the close of the present year about *nineteen millions of dollars*, and it is believed, that after meeting all the outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions, which may be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate.

The President does not recommend a modification of the present Tariff, so as to interfere with the principles on which the Compromise Act was passed. Yet he thinks that taxation on some articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, might be so reduced as to lessen the source of revenue. Now that the Public Debt is entirely paid off, he thinks it advisable to diminish, as far as it can be done, the burdens of taxation, imposed on the trade and commerce of our citizens.

Should Congress make the appropriations, in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper departments, amounting to about twenty-four millions, he thinks that, at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpended appropriations, there will still be in the Treasury a surplus fund of six millions of dollars. He recommends that this sum be applied to the improvement of our Navy Yards, or to some other new national works, which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun.

The revenue arising from the sales of Public Lands, for the present year, amounts to $11,000,000.

The attention of Congress is called to the peculiar condition of the Land Office. The President asks, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization of a new character, be not called for at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude, than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations. He suggests the propriety of the Legislature providing by law, or enabling the Commissioner to provide for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incident responsibility, among those employed under his direction.

Inasmuch as the Public Debt is now extinct, the President urges upon Congress the necessity of abolishing the offices of Commissioner of Loans and of the Sinking Fund, and that proper measures be taken for the transfer to the Treasury Department, of any funds, books and papers, connected with the operations of those offices.

He recommends the discontinuance of extra allowances to all public officers; and thinks that fixed salaries would greatly promote the efficiency and economy of the public service; and at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the public officers generally.

The President reiterates his former sentiments in relation to the U. S. Bank.

He recommends a reorganization of the Topographical Corps, which, he says, can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service.

He invites the attention of Congress to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War, which relates to our National defence, and recommends an appropriation sufficiently large, to accelerate the armament of the Fortifications, agreeably to the propositions submitted by him: and to place our whole Atlantic sea board in a complete state of defence.

The President is still in favor of an amendment of the Constitution as it regards the election of President and Vice President of the United States.

He adverts to the late proceedings of the abolitionists, and recommends that Congress pass such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation, in the Southern States, through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, 7th, Mr. Polk, (the Van Buren candidate,) was chosen Speaker, Messrs. Blair & Rives, were elected Printers to that body, and Walter S. Franklin appointed Clerk by resolution.

We have the proceedings up to the 10th, but as they are unimportant, a detail of them is deemed unnecessary.

We learn from a letter published in the Baltimore American, that the Hon. NATHAN SMITH, a U. S. Senator from Connecticut, died suddenly of apoplexy at Washington, on Sunday 6th inst.

☞The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on the 23d instant.

The Hon. R. D. Speight, (the Jackson candidate,) has been chosen Governor of North Carolina.

We learn from a private source, says the St. Louis Bulletin, that Gen. John H. Eaton, has been appointed by the President, Minister to Spain, vice Hon. Wm. T. Barry, deceased.

By an advertisement inserted in another column—and to which we call the attention of the reader—it will be seen that the publishers of that excellent journal, "THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM," intend, shortly, to enlarge their sheet to nearly double its present size. It will then be one of the *largest and cheapest weekly papers* published in the United States.

The Vade Mecum is, decidedly, one of the best prints of the kind we have ever seen. Besides affording a faithful record of the English and American Turf and Field Sports, it weekly furnishes a variety of matter, which cannot fail to please, while it interests the reader. We do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, generally, as worthy their patronage and support—feeling confident that every class of readers will find it a valuable and an entertaining journal.

The subscription price, after the first of January, will be $3 00 per annum.

FROM TEXAS.

We have received a letter from Nacogdoches, dated 31st of October, and a copy of "The Telegraph and Texas Register," published at San Felipe de Austin, on the 17th of that month, from which we collect the following intelligence.

The organization of "the Army of the Union," as it is called, took place on the 11th of October, on the Guadaloupe—Col. S. F. Austin was appointed Commander in Chief, and the army took up the line of march for Bexar on the 13th.

The three Mexican officers who had the command of the garrison of Goliad, when it was taken on the 9th of October, were brought to San Felipe on the 16th. They were Lieut. Col. Sandoval, Capt. Savariego, and Ensign Garza.

The Convention of Texas held its first meeting at San Felipe on the 16th of October, at which there was not a quorum of members present. On the following day, no quorum being present, owing as it was said, to so many of the members being with the army, the Convention adjourned to meet again on the 1st of November, "or as soon as a quorum can meet at this place." Amongst the names of the members, Lorenzo de Zavalo, is the only one that is not American.

At the capture of Goliad, one Mexican soldier only was killed, and three wounded. On the part of the Colonists one man was slightly wounded in the shoulder, and none killed.

Public spirit in the cause of the colonists, was every where manifesting itself. One man had taken the leaden pipes out of his aqueduct, and others had melted up their clock weights, to furnish bullets for the army. Even the ladies were employed in moulding bullets, making cartridges, &c. and were even prepared right manfully to enter the ranks and fight, if necessary.

It was said that thirteen chiefs of the Cherokees and Shawnees, and other tribes, were on their way to San Felipe, as visitors to the Convention.

A letter from Col. Austin, dated at Head Quarters, on the 11th of October, says, that the whole number of his force does not exceed 300 men; that before his arrival, Captains Smith and Ally had marched with 110 men against Victoria, which it was reported, has been attacked, and he presumed that this detachment had been joined by the 50 men, under Capt. Collingsworth, who had taken Goliad. He urges the hurrying on of all the volunteers that can be mustered, to join him in his contemplated attack upon San Antonio.—*Phil. Gaz.*

SUMMARY.

CREEK LANDS.—We are authorized to state, says the Mobile Register of the 11th inst., that orders have been issued by the Secretary of War, directed to Judge Tarrant and Dr. McHenry, to re-open their offices for the sale of such lands as have not been certified to. This order will afford the principal Chiefs and others who have not disposed of their reservations the opportunity of bringing them into market, and will aid in the emigrating officers in the removal of these people to their new homes west of the Mississippi.

At one of the meetings of the Academy of Science in Paris a machine was presented for examination, the object of which was to remove the atmospheric pressure from the part of the body to which it should be applied, something in fact like the air pump of a cupping apparatus, but of sufficient magnitude to operate at once on an entire extremity, the arm for instance. The effect of thus withdrawing the pressure of the air, is that the fluids of the body and especially the blood flow towards the part operated on, leaving the remaining parts comparatively empty, and hence its value as an agent in disease. Its application is said to have been employed with success, as a substitute for bleeding.

A Man of Business.—The celebrated Mr. Rathbun, of Buffalo, N. Y., has erected in that city, during the present year, no less than ninety-nine buildings, the aggregate cost of which is about $500,000. Fifty-two of the buildings are stores of the first class, thirty-two of them are dwelling houses of the first class, one a theatre, and one a stone warehouse 115 feet by 12.

The Grand Jury of Washington county, Md., have presented their Jailor for allowing slaves belonging to traders to be placed in the prison under his charge for safe keeping, as well as for other instances of maladministration. They urge his immediate dismissal from office.

The Northampton Republican states that Mr. Cobb, of Communion, sold in that city, this fall, the largest lot of reeled silk, the production of Massachusetts, ever offered here. The enterprising citizens of that town have taken nearly 5500 for white and Chinese mulberry trees.—*Phil. Post.*

Louisiana Courts.—The New Orleans Bee draws rather an unfavorable picture of the administration of justice in the State of Louisiana. The laws are said to be excellent, but their administration a mere mockery. The spirit of the laws is sacrificed to mere technicalities, and to "the concentrated evils of judge-craft—arising from the irresponsibility of judges and their appointment for life."

The extensive and valuable tract of land lying between St. Marks and Apalachicola in Florida, so long in contest between the claimants and the U. States, is now about to be brought into market. All the proprietors have united in a deed of trust to enable the depositaries of their confidence to make titles, and the town of Apalachicola, now the third on the Gulf of Mexico in exports, is about to be sold.—*Mer. Gaz.*

Rochester, one of the most thriving cities of the West, has 21 flour mills with 96 runs of stones, cost $540,000. They consume 20,000 bushels of wheat, making 5000 barrels of flour. The annual value of flour manufactured there is three millions of dollars.

Prosperity of Michigan.—The Niles Gazette, published in the flourishing town of that name, on St. Joseph's River, which empties into the S. E. angle of Lake Michigan, describes that region of country to be in an eminently prosperous condition. The business on the river is unusually brisk—emigrants and goods arriving in great numbers.

Dr. J. Rhea Barton, of Philadelphia, has lately performed an operation for the remedy of an anchylosed or stiff knee joint, by which the limb previously bent to an acute angle has been reduced to a nearly straight position, and the deformity and inconvenience wholly or in a great measure removed. This is the second successful operation of the kind which has been performed by this distinguished Surgeon, both of them without the pale of ordinary surgery.

Governor White, of Louisiana, has issued a Proclamation denouncing military enlistments and expeditions against foreign countries (Texas,) as contrary to the law of the land.

ALARMING COMBINATION.

A Pork Rebellion is threatened by the farmers of Ohio, who have "bristled up" towards the pork merchants and packers of Cincinnati, for having entered into a *swinish* conspiracy not to pay but $3 75 the hundred for live bacon, and to exclude from the pork houses, and prevent any banking accommodations, to those who refuse to join them. At a meeting of the farmers of Butler and the adjoining counties, Nov. 14, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves not to sell our pork to any of the aforesaid merchants so long as they adhere to their combination, or to any person or persons, who are either directly or indirectly connected with them; provided there are any other purchasers in market, either at Cincinnati, Hamilton, Middletown, Lawrenceburg, or any other point, and that in all cases, we will give the preference to those merchants who are and may be opposed to such illiberal and unjustifiable combinations.

The following is carrying the war to the knife:

Resolved, That we will not have our hogs slaughtered at any yard, where the proprietor or proprietors of such yard may be favorable to the measures adopted by the aforesaid combination.

A committee of correspondence was appointed:

Resolved, That said committee of five are hereby requested to correspond with pork merchants at a distance, who are not connected with said combination, and ascertain the prices which they will pay for pork during the present season.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—We note a considerable decline from the prices in the early part of the week, and quote sales to day of white, suitable for family flour, at $1 55; good Reds at 1 45 a 1 48; best machined Red would bring $1 50; common sorts $1 40 a 41.

Corn.—To day the supply has been increased, and the demand diminished. Holders were compelled to submit to the following prices, yellow at 82 a 83; white at 80 cents, at which price several cargoes were taken to day.

Rye.—90 a 91 cents.

Oats.—Maryland 44 a 45; Virginia 43 a 44 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

GRAIN.—Sales of Wheat $1 40 to 1 45 — [illegible] and the demand limit d at the latter price. Rye has very materially advanced—sales at 90, since 95 cents per bushel. Corn—sales of old round yellow at 91 02, [illegible] yellow 98, and white 93 cents; [illegible] afloat at 80, a cargo of [illegible] and yellow mixed, 80 cents. Oats—[illegible] sales 44 cents.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Dec. 7.

Flour.—Last sales on Saturday were at $7 12 a $7 37½, the demand however is not very good though sales have been made [illegible].

Grain.—All kinds continue scarce. We quote [illegible] of wheat a $1 45 a 1 50. Rye at 90 cents. No sales of corn or oats.

Lands for Rent.

THE subscriber will rent out for the ensuing year, a large part of the FARM on which he resides, on accommodating terms. Among the lands offered is one of the best CORN TENDS on the farm. Persons wishing to rent will please make application as soon as possible to

R. J. H. KING.

Dec 15 1835

For Rent, for 1836.

THE HOUSE and LOT occupied by R. H. Cauthourne.

The KITCHEN on the lot occupied by Mrs. Reed, and one third of the ground.

The WARE HOUSE on the Steam Lot and the GROUND opposite.

The STABLE & CARRIAGE HOUSE and the ICE HOUSE occupied by Col. Dashiell.

For terms apply to

JAMES BENSON.

Princess Anne, Dec. 15, 1835.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Dec. 8, 1835.

ON application of Cadmus Dashiell and John S. Crockett, Administrators of Matthias Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True Copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg W S C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Matthias Dashiell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 9th day of July 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of Dec. A. D. 1835.

CADMUS DASHIELL, and
JOHN S. CROCKETT, Adm'rs
of Matthias Dashiell, dec'd

Dec 15 1835

Brooks' Letters.

From the Portland Advertiser.

THINGS IN WALES.

JULY 20, 1835.

I did not in my last dwell so long as I might have dwelt, upon the solitary vale of Llanberris, and its more solitary lake, near which my last letter was dated. Immense slate quarries are in its vicinity.—I found about them some carricatures of the British great men, who are represented as speaking in Welsh, which is the universal language here with the mass of the people; and thus it seems that politics penetrate even these mountains, among the miners here! The women here, as they do all over Wales, wear hats,—and *toting* things on their heads, they understand quite as well as the southern negroes do. Another thing that strikes the attention of the traveller here, is the excellence of the roads. In this narrow vale, of which I speak, all amid the mountains, is a road as perfectly made as the very best of our McAdamized streets,—and so it is along in Wales, all over Anglesea, even in the wildest places—such magnificent turnpikes, that the carriages roll over them as over a floor, and reading or sleeping is fully in one's power. In these low vales, too, and amid these hills, the remnants and the ruins of Druidism are often seen. I did not mention in my last, that about the Marquis of Anglesea's place, called *Plas Newydd*, are numerous Druidical circles and ancient monumental stones.

My companions determined to ascend Snowdon, the far-famed Snowdon,—and, the rogues' abomination seize them! for it is the hardest curse I hate the heart to pronounce on such good-hearted men—they not only voted me *down*, but voted me *up*, those rascally foggy mountains. I reasoned; I debated; I summoned a whole troop of logic,—but that tyrant, King Numbers, was deaf as usual. Up we started, and at 4 o'clock, A. M., to walk five miles, to see the sun-light of the early morning fall on Snowdon's peak. Up—up we scrambled, over our guide lagging behind us,—now stumbling over the loosened rocks, now splashing in the grassy swamps. Llanberris Hollow was soon out of sight. Cym Brwnog (*from Cwm Brwnog*,) was yet above us. Llyn Du'r Arddu was on our right. Clochwedd Du'r steep cliffs did not stop us: and here, as you might fancy, after we had pronounced such hard names, mouthing them as well as we could under the instruction of our Welsh guide, we were not a little thirsty, and therefore we sat down to take a drink, on the cold well,—and not forgetting the express injunction of every English man, and our landlord too, we had taken a flask of brandy with us. I tell this to my Connecticut friends, that they may see to their stew some when they get home, and deal justly with them: for I am in hideous humor just now, that they have led me such a way. On—on, we went again. The wind was piercing cold. The mists dampened our garments thoroughly through. We could not see twelve feet before us; and by the time the sun was visible in the glen below, we were on Wyddfa, Snowdon's topmost peak. And what a prospect! Heavens and earth! I could not now see three feet before me; and all below and all around was a thick sea of mist! I can assure you I did not have a single spasm, except from shivering with the cold; and with eager haste, we all hurried into a little hut of stones, rudely thrown up for shelter. I had the pleasure of laughing at my companions, as they would have laughed at me, if I had not gone with them, and probably hoaxed me too with a description of some "glorious prospect." I believe I have not a passion for ascending mountains,—and from all I can learn, and I have tried some few, it is sorry business at best,—particularly here, where so damp and misty is the climate, that only by the merest chance in the world, you can get a distant view. Chimborazo may be worth ascending,—and Mont Blanc, the monarch of mountains, as Byron calls it, is worth at least talking about,—but these two-penny hills, such as this of only 3571 feet above the level of the sea,—why can't an American find taller hills at home, and clamber them. "Snowdon had its days," said a guide,—but this was not one of them. "It is bad for my business," said our guide, "and bad for one's too," we retorted.

We descended from this mountain over some of the wildest passes I have ever trodden, and wearied as we were, they *did* look—"very well," as the morning light streamed upon them, amid the now vanishing mist. But the poetry of a scene is sadly disturbed, when one has walked as we had by this time, over crags and mountain tops, ten miles or more since two o'clock in the morning. I rejoiced once more, when the wild paths were left, and I was upon the superb road that wound along in the glen, that led to Capal Corrig. Here at this place we found some breakfast,—and while this was preparing, I busied myself looking over the coats of arms displayed in the entrance hall of the hotel, for I found a new fashion here, and that is a display of the coats of arms of the families who have "honored" the hotel with their noble presence. Whenever a great character has stopt at one English hotel, in all probability some card will come out the day after, stating that such a hotel was "patronized" by so and so,—as for example, "the Hen and Chickens"—by the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria. The fortune, therefore, of "the Hen and Chickens" is made, it but the princely footstep of this young girl has trodden on its floor. When will the world learn to respect itself, without servility or meanness on one hand and pride or insolence on the other!

Capal Corrig is a wild place, embosomed in the mountains. The travellers to the peak of Snowdon make a point of stopping here, or at Llanberris vale, and then take a guide to the mountains. I found that nearly all the people spoke Welch, and Welch alone. I had no idea that these people had thus preserved their language, and that the inroad of the English population had made so little an impression upon them. The coach coming along at 11 o'clock, we took passage, and then were soon flying along with the astonishing rapidity that the English coach almost always travels with. The country through which we rode, is almost as wild as that of the Alleghanies in Western Virginia. The vallies are not so large, nor the mountains in such a range,—and all the wood is gone,—but the views are picturesque, and highly romantic. The great charm is in riding through such a rough country, over one of the best roads, if not the very best in the kingdom, ever winding around the sides of the hills crossing the bridge, here, and there, and following some little stream that runs rapidly over its rocky bed. The citadel of the Druids, we passed, to which Caractacus retreated after the defeat at Caer Caradoc, Corwin we reached soon, near the valley of the Dee, as beautiful a place as man can wish to live in. There had been a marriage of some of the gentry there, and we passed under a triumphal arch, erected in their honor. Again we met the army of travellers from London and elsewhere. The wood seemed to be full of "cheap fare," and every turn we took, brought us upon some private carriage.

I do not blame them for visiting this charming vale of Llangollen—Tlangothlen, it is pronounced—which would spoil the song of many a fair one who sings of "the maid of Llangollen." Llangollen's vale, poet's have sung of, and all the world has praised. It cannot be praised too much for that peculiar beauty that only [illegible] England such a fairy spot. Antiquity, [illegible] ruins, art, taste, science, have all united to give this place a charm. Here is seen Castel Dinas Bran, a Welsh fortress of great antiquity, situated on the very summit of a conical mountain. Not far from here are the ruins of a house of Cistercians, founded in 1200,—and then there is the site of the palace of Owen Glendower, the veteran Owen Glendower. Go on a little farther over the [illegible] vale, and then you see what [illegible] do, for here the [illegible] aqueduct 1007 feet in length [illegible] by [illegible] arches, crosses the river and [illegible] of the Dee, as if no river and [illegible] were there. I do not know why W[illegible] more celebrated than one [illegible] place to visit, for our [illegible] not [illegible] like that of [illegible] but the scenery differs so much, that it is not right to compare them.

Chirk we passed, near which the [illegible] mere Canal crosses a deep ravine on an other aqueduct, built as was the M[illegible] bridge and the first named aqueduct, by Mr. Telford, whose name has often [illegible] of America. Our way too we passed [illegible] the canal that connects the Mersey and Severn; and we were in Shrewsbury where I write you, at 8 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] Snowdon, [illegible] too, after all [illegible] great ease [illegible] having come 108 miles since 5 o'clock in the morning.

B.

It appears by the tables given in the American Almanac for 1836, that the population of the British Provinces north of us, amounts to one million one hundred and forty thousand. The population of Upper Canada has nearly doubled in five years. The number of inhabitants in the British West India Islands, is nearly a million, eighty thousand of them white.

Importance of Newspapers.—"Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."

Thomas Jefferson.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society takes place in Washington to-day.

THE GENTLEMAN'S

VADE MECUM;

OR THE

Sporting & Dramatic Companion,

A Weekly repository of Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Gossiping, Agriculture, and various subjects of Interest and Amusement: Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated running Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since [illegible] menced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it a useful amusing and instructive.

☞On the commencement of the approaching volume the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements [illegible] be [illegible] to Double its present size, and consequently will contain almost double the quantity of reading matter which it now gives. MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST AND NEATEST QUARTOS EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. It will be [illegible] on new type and fine white paper, and the Embellishments will be considerably multiplied, and of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

☞The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:—

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians at the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible [illegible] is in store. The publisher by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of plays and Farces for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping and diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of one column, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.

The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

Mundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.

The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe.

A [illegible] with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

[illegible] the [illegible] which took place in Paris in July [illegible] of the [illegible] and a likeness of the [illegible]

A correct [illegible] Race Course [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, [illegible]

MILITARY [illegible] The publisher has employed [illegible] of the different [illegible] Volunteer Corps in Philadelphia, [illegible] Baltimore, at [illegible] will [illegible] published periodically [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A portrait [illegible] a Coat [illegible] Plate [illegible]

MISCELLANY.—Although the [illegible] of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we devote, [illegible] considerable space allowed to Miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, [illegible] Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, [illegible] Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American sporting and National Songs, *Set to Music*, besides many other matters [illegible] which an [illegible] is supposed to exist.

☞By the above exposition, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty five to fifty popular Plays or Farces, the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least *Thirteen Dollars*! Here, then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!) without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, [illegible] by mail. As the [illegible] be limited to [illegible] places where a [illegible] may be obtained, we [illegible] papers to patronage [illegible] of [illegible] taken at par. By [illegible] two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered [illegible] the Union, by addressing the publisher postage paid.

A NEW [illegible]

ACTING DRAMA,

HAS hitherto been issued in volumes of about 300 pages each—containing the Plays, Farces, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks. Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is Three Dollars, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one third, when subscribing to the Modern Acting Drama. An order for 4 sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by inclosing a ten dollar note,—postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please forward their names immediately—the edition which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be re-published at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1836. It is intended to be published Every Month, or as near the beginning as possible, each number to consist of 48 pages, in [illegible] press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every Play or Farce which will be published is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving making in the course of the year nearly Fifty Two Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece, a full Steel Engraving containing the likenesses of Six distinguished Actors and Actresses. No deductions will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors, should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for.

☞The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to the prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the U. States, and none is more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

☞Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama and remitting the amount of one year's subscription to the [illegible] each shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, which is now selling at $5. It contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

☞Persons wishing to subscribe to the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, and they may rest assured that every attention will be paid to have them carefully transmitted by mail.

Dec 15

FOR MOBILE.

REGULAR PACKET.

THE line new copper fastened Schooner GALLANT MARY, [illegible] WAMERSHEM, Master, [illegible] expected to sail from BALTIMORE between the 20th and 21st of the present month. She has very superior accommodations. For passage only or small freight apply to Wm. R. Bell, [illegible] or [illegible] Hugh Boyle & Co., S. [illegible] Wharf, Baltimore, or Messrs. [illegible] Merchants, Norfolk, Va.

FREIGHT: For Flour, [illegible] per bbl. All other [illegible] in proportion.

[illegible] goods, [illegible] per [illegible]

PASSAGE in CABIN. In the cabin, $40. In the Steerage, [illegible]

When [illegible] in the [illegible] Cabin or Steerage, there will be a deduction [illegible] on each one that is under ten years old.

All passage money to be paid on engaging the same.

Dec 8 [illegible]

A CARD.

W. W. GALE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the House of Mr. Wilkins, in the latter in that of Mr. [illegible]

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the POOR of Somerset county will elect a PHYSICIAN to the POOR'S HOUSE for the ensuing year, on FRIDAY, the 1st of JANUARY, 1836. Applicants will hand in their written proposals to either of the Board on or before the above day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.

Dec 9 [illegible]

SADDLE & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Plated, Brass and Steel Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Repairing and Clean WATCHES*, will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, that by dint of exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUR

Princess Anne, [illegible] 1835

We are authorised to announce

John S. Gaylord, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset County.

[illegible]

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset County.

[illegible]

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms his FARM, generally known by the name of WAPPENS, situated immediately on Monokin river. This Farm contains 360 acres, about 150 of which is arable, susceptible of the highest state of improvement. Has plentiful sources of manure, and is well adapted to the growth of potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, clover, &c. The improvements are a small two story frame house, kitchen, a large corn stack, and a house formerly occupied by an overseer, which might easily be converted into a barn. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will examine for themselves. Possession can be given the first of January or earlier if required. For further particulars inquire of Mr. A. H. Ballard during my absence.

LITTLETON LONG.

Nov 10

NOTICE.

Capt. George Weems

INFORMS the friends and patrons of the Steamboat PATUXENT, that she will discontinue her route to White Haven, for the balance of the present season. Early in the spring she will resume it again, of which due notice will be given.

Capt. Weems avails himself of the present opportunity to return his grateful thanks for favors received, and hopes by his continued exertion to merit and receive a continuation of them.

White Haven, Dec 8 1835

Fall Goods.

Samuel W. Jones,

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he is opening at his Stores at *PRINCESS ANNE* and *BACK CREEK*. He will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally, as he intends to sell BARGAINS.

N. B. FUSTAIN, LINSEY, VIRGINIA CLOTH, FEATHERS and RAGS, taken in exchange for *GOODS* or *CASH*.

Oct. 27, 1835.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in Chancery sitting, the undersigned Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, that well known tract of land called JONES'S NEST EGG, for many years the residence of the late Judge John Done, situate about two miles from Princess Anne, immediately on the road leading from that place to Salisbury, and of which Judge Done died seized. The tract of land contains 331 acres, as marked and bounded by Commissioners in the year 1826, and the improvements consist of a dwelling house, kitchen and outhouses. The soil is well suited to the growth of the ordinary crops of this part of the country, and the premises well supplied with excellent wood. The nearness of the place to Princess Anne and the increasing demand for wood at that place from year to year would make the premises highly profitable in the sale of wood alone.

The terms of sale will be fifty dollars in cash, a credit of six months for one half the purchase money, and of twelve months for the residue, the purchaser giving bond to the Trustee for the payment thereof, with sufficient security, and bearing interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the proceedings by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their heirs, all the right, title and interest of the aforesaid John Done in and to the land and premises aforesaid.

Sale to be made at the Hotel of H. K. Long in Princess Anne on TUESDAY the 22d of DECEMBER next, and to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Possession to be delivered to the purchaser on the 1st day of January 1836.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Done are hereby notified to file their claims with the Clerk of Somerset County Court within six months from the day of sale.

ALEXANDER H. HANDY,
Trustee.

Nov. 20th, 1835.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Worcester county, a negro man named HUGH. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, complexion very dark, well proportioned in size; has very small feet, a scar on the back part of his [illegible] about the [illegible] a full set of white teeth, a pleasant countenance when spoken to, and is fond of drink. He had on when he left, a linen shirt and pantaloons. He took with him a blue cloth coat, [illegible] and it is probable has [illegible] It said negro is taken in the State, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, I will give a reward of fifty dollars; if out of the State the above reward of one hundred and fifty dollars will be given.

GEORGE TWILLEY

Worcester county, [illegible]
Sept. [illegible]

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For sale at the office of the Village Herald

[illegible]	Appeal Bonds,
[illegible]	Constables' Advertisements,
[illegible]	Bills of Sale,
[illegible]	Conditions,
[illegible]	State Warrants.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
James Thomas,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed, "that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member of Congress aforesaid, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district." And an Election having been held on Monday the 5th instant, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, we do by this our Proclamation, declare that by the said returns it appears that John N. Steele, Esq. in the 1st District, James Alfred Pearce, Esq in the 2d District, James Turner, Esq. in the 3d District, Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esqs in the 4th District, George C. Washington, Esq in the 5th District, Francis Thomas, Esq in the 6th District, and Daniel Jenifer, Esq in the 7th District, were duly elected members to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

§§ SEAL §§ Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

JAMES THOMAS

By the Governor,
THS. CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

Nov 17 3t

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Nov. 10, 1835.

§§ SEAL §§ ON application of Priscilla Walker, Adm'x. of Wm. Hollington, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Ex'r, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne, and also in one paper printed in Baltimore.

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

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Wm Hollington, 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 6th of July, 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 10th day of November, A. D. 1835.

PRISCILLA WALKER, Adm'x
of William Hollington, dec'd

Nov 17

Co-Partnership NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby inform their friends and the public that they have this day associated themselves in the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, under the firm of

PARSONS & RIDER,

At the store lately occupied by Josephus Humphreys & Co., near the Bridge, where they have, and intend keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queenswares, Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell upon accommodating terms. Having likewise effected arrangements to deal in the

Lumber & Shingle Business.

They will be prepared at all times to execute orders for the aforesaid articles with fidelity and promptitude. The patronage and confidence of the public are respectfully solicited

JEHU PARSONS,
JOHN W. RIDER.

Salisbury, Sept. 9—15 tf

CLARK'S
Old Established
LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts.—(under the Museum,)

Where have been sold *Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!! in Dollars—Millions of Dollars.*

BALTIMORE, 1835.

NOTICE. Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders, by mail, (post paid,) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—

Please address JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

May 19, 1835.

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

EDWARD T. HALL & Co.,

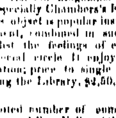
HAVING just returned from market with a choice assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

For the Winter Season, most respectfully invite their customers to call and examine their stock, consisting of

Superfine Black, Blue, Green, Olive and Brown CLOTHS.
Striped CASIMERE.
Black Ribbed Buckskin do.
Plain Black do.
SATTINETTS.
CIRCASSIANS.
BOMBAZINES.
BOMBAZETTS.
Black SILKS.
Worsted, Lambs wool, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY.
Fur GLOVES, lined.
Buckskin do.
Lady's Kid do.
COMFORT CRAVATS.
FLANNELS, of all kinds.
French CHINTZES.
A general assortment of Twilled and Plain CALICOES.
Plain and Plaid JACKONETS.
BOBINETS.
GRECIANETS and EDGING.
Irish LINENS.
BURLAPS, OSNABERG and DIAPER.
8-4 and 10-4 Table do.
Figured TABLE CLOTHS.
Linen, Cambrick, and Common HANDKERCHIEFS.
Corded SHIRTS.
Silk, Valencia, Swandown, and other VESTINGS.
Cotton BED TICKING.
CHECKS and PLAIDS.
A large assortment of Black and White MUSLIN.

ALSO, a large assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationary, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Drugs, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware.



ALSO, a superior assortment of

TEAS.

GROCERIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

(EXCEPTING ARDENT SPIRIT.)

All of which they will sell at the lowest cash prices, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

James Town, Dec 8 1835

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of FEBRUARY, as no further indulgence can be expected.

EDWARD T. HALL.

Dec. 8, 1835.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

OVERLEY & SANDERS

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

Sept 21, 1834.

Cash in Hand!

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

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan 27, 1835,

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making.

THE subscribers have taken the Shop formerly occupied by *Carey & Schleigh,* in the village of QUANTICO, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. They have just returned from Baltimore with a choice selection of Materials, and solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN F. COLLIER.
JOHN DOUGHERTY.

July 14, 1835

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF
BOOKS PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Nov. 20, 1835.

§§ SEAL §§ ON application of Sarah B. Dashiell & William T. G. Polk, Administrators of George A. Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne, and also in one paper printed in the city of Baltimore.

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

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of George A. Dashiell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 6th day of July, 1836; they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under our hands this 20th day of November, A D 1835.

SARAH B. DASHIELL, and
WILLIAM T. G. POLK, Adm'rs,
of George A. Dashiell, dec'd.

Nov 24 1835

The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and send the bill to this office for collection.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Nov. 18, 1835.

§§ SEAL §§ ON application of Esther Broughton, Adm'x of John H. Broughton, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne,

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

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John H. Broughton, 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 6th day of July, 1836, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 18th day of November, A. D. 1835.

ESTHER BROUGHTON, Adm'x.
of John H. Broughton, dec'd.

Nov 24 1835.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Nov. 10, 1835.

§§ SEAL §§ ON application of William B. Jones, Adm'r, of John H. Anderson, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne,

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

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John H. Anderson 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 6th day of July, 1836, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 10th day of November, A. D. 1835.

WILLIAM B JONES, Adm'r.
of John H. Anderson, dec'd

Nov 17

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Somerset county, on Saturday 26th September, as a runaway, a negro man, by the name of LITTLETON THUMBRON, who says he is free, and from the State of Virginia: he is about five feet six inches high, and very black; has a scar on his neck, from the king's evil, and about 20 years old. Had on when committed, a plaid roundabout, marseilles vest, and casinet pantaloons. The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward and make good his title, or he will be discharged according to law.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff. S. C.

Oct. 13, 1835.

The Snowhill Borderer will please copy the above advertisement.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess-Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't, serv't.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan. 6, 1835.

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL
Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,
No. 2, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 34 lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, title lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which insures the most exact adjustment

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts ornaments, &c., engraved over and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to

All letters must be post paid.

Sep 29

A New Feature.

WOODWARD & CLARKE,

APPRISE the public that in addition to the Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, and the ordinary topics introduced into a newspaper, they will furnish their readers with such new and popular books of Romance, Biography, Travels, &c., as may possess sufficient value and interest. We shall publish during a single year near twenty volumes of the most popular, pleasing, and valuable works in the English language, for which the booksellers would charge at least $12, and probably more; this, from the large size of our sheet, we can do without at all interfering with our miscellaneous or news department. Added to this, our arrangement for securing the valuable services of an Assistant Editor in New York, and the rich fund of American Literature which the $500 prizes must secure to us, with the great improvements we are about making in the type and printing, and we think no one who has a taste for reading, or wishes to know what is going on in the world, and have a weekly collection of pleasant and valuable reading, would hesitate about a couple of dollars for a family newspaper containing so large a quantity of amusement as the Philadelphia Saturday Courier. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than to refer to the following which is copied

From the Literary Advertiser.

Quote the testimony of the two leading daily political papers, of opposite politics; one of which, the Pennsylvanian, says "The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." We concur with the editor of the New York Star in saying, "we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes to the large amount of Five Hundred Dollars for the best National Song; the best American Tale; the best Essay on Health and Quack Doctors; the best Essay on Newspapers; the best Review of Foreign Traducers of the Trollope and Fidler School; and the best Satirical and Humorous subjects, to enrich and diversify the Saturday Courier; being, as the editor says, "determined to spare neither pains, exertion, nor expense, in making their paper, if possible, the best, as it already the largest in the United States." A commendable spirit of enterprise, and one that should certainly ensure a large addition to Messrs. Woodward & Clarke's present list of 20,000 subscribers.

It is the largest and cheapest family newspaper; it contains articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal; giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2 For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year.

☞Agents, Post Masters, or those who are already, or who desire to become subscribers, or any individual in any part of the United States, who will forward us, by mail, at our risk, $10, shall have six copies forwarded according to their direction.

Philadelphia, Nov 24

Insolvent's Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

FOURTH YEAR OF
Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL!
Prospectus of two New Volumes
For 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday in January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscription being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a more per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puny attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor himself, a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select Histories, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day,* postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees' Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable or uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, list of new books, &c. Thus combining the advantages of a library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio
And Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6,00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers's Edinburg Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2,50, postage paid.

*,*A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself and, by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20,00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however be of brief continuance.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6,00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12,00.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, 2 doors south of Chesnut st,
Philadelphia.

Nov. 10, 1835.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE
At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

Vol. IX—No. 39. **TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1835.** **[New Series, Vol. 1—No. 30.]**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

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

POETRY.

TO A LITTLE BOY.
BY R. CHAMBERS.

My winsome one, my handsome one, my darling little boy,
The heart's pride of my mother, and thy father's chiefest joy;
Come ride upon my shoulder, come sit upon my knee,
And prattle all the nonsense that I love to hear from thee;
With thine eyes of merry lustre, and thy pretty lisping tongue,
And thy heart that evermore lets out its humming happy song;
With thy thousand tricks so gleesome, which I bear without annoy,
Come to my arms, come to my soul, my darling little boy!

My winsome one, my fairest one, they say that later years
Will sometimes change a parent's hope for bitter grief and tears;
But thou, so innocent! canst thou be ought but what thou art,
And all this bloom of feeling with the bloom of face depart?
Canst thou this tabernacle fair, where God reigns bright within,
Profane, like Judah's children, with the pagan rites of sin?
No—no, so much I'll cherish thee, so clasped we'll be in one,
That bugbear guilt shall only get the falter with the sun;
And thou, perceiving that the good must me at least destroy,
Wilt still be fair and innocent, my darling little boy!

My gentle one, my blessed one, can that time ever be,
When I to thee shall be severe, or thou unkind to me?
Can any change which time may bring, this glowing passion wreck,
Or clench with rage the little hand now fondly round my neck?
Can this community of sport, to which love brings me down,
Give way to anger's kindling glance, and hate's malignant frown?
No—no, that time can ne'er arrive, for whatsoe'er befall,
This heart shall still be wholly thine, or not be at all;
And to an offering like this thou canst not e'er be coy,
But still wilt be my faithful and my gentle little boy!

My winsome one, my gallant one, so fair, so happy now,
With thy bonnet set so proudly upon thy shining brow,
With thy fearless bounding motions, and thy laugh of thoughtless glee,
So circled by a father's love which wards each ill from thee!
Can I suppose' another time when this shall all be o'er,
And thy cheek shall wear the ruddy badge of happiness no more;
When all who now delight in thee far elsewhere shall have gone,
And thou shalt pilgrimize through life unfriended and alone,
Without an aid to strengthen or console thy troubled mind,
Save the memory of the love of those who left thee thus behind.
O, let me not awake the thought, but in the pleasant blast,
Make thee a child of wisdom—and to heaven bequeath the rest;
For rather let me image thee, in sunny future days,
Outdoing every deed of mine and wearing brighter bays;
With less to dull thy fervency of recollected pain,
And more, to animate thy course of glory and of gain;
A home as happy shall be thine, and I too shall be there,
The blessings purchased by thy worth in peace and love to share—
Shall see within thy beaming eye my early love repaid,
And every ill of failing life a bliss by kindness made,
Shall see thee pour upon thy son, then sitting on thy knee,
A father's gushing tenderness, such as I feel for thee;
And know, as I this moment do, no brighter, better joy,
Than thus to clasp unto thy soul thy darling little boy!

WINE AND WOMEN.

'Twixt women and wine,
Man's lot is to smart,
For wine makes his head ache,
And women his heart.

THE POOR VOTER'S SONG.

A song under this title was circulated with great effect throughout England during the elections going on for Parliament. The following spirited verses are taken from it. We do not wonder such poetry and such sentiments should be popular at such a time.—*N. Y. American.*

"They knew that I was poor,
"And they thought that I was base,
"And would readily endure
"To be covered with disgrace;—
"They judged me of their tribe,
"Who on dirty mammon dote,
"So they offered me a bribe
"For my vote, boys, vote!
"Oh, shame upon my betters,
"Who would my conscience buy!
"But shall I wear their fetters?
"Not I, indeed, not I!

"My vote!—It is not mine
"To do with as I will;
"To cast, like pearls to swine,
"To these wallowers in ill.
"It is my country's due,
"And I'll give it while I can
"To the honest and the true,
"Like a man, boys, man!
"Oh, shame, &c.

"No, no, I'll hold my vote
"As a treasure and a trust,
"My dishonor none shall quote
"While I'm mingled with the dust;
"And my children, when I'm gone,
"Shall be strengthened by the thought,
"That their father was not one
"To be bought, boys, bought!
"O shame upon my betters,
"Who would my conscience buy;
"But shall I wear their fetters?
"Not I, indeed, not I!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

A few days since, I stopped at the public house in Colrain, and while my horse was eating, I sat down in the bar room, and heard a sensible old man relate the substance of the enclosed account.

"During the Revolutionary War, there was a point of land on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and not far from New York, which was the scene of a bloody conflict. There were about three hundred acres next to the river, from which the wood and timber had been cleared off; back of this, was a heavy forest. On this cleared point, a large number of fat cattle, destined to supply the American army, were placed. Four or five miles distant, in New Jersey, there were three thousand light infantry, under the command of Lafayette. I was one of that detachment. Our business was to see that the cattle were not taken from the point by the enemy. One morning, intelligence was brought into camp, that several vessels had approached the point, and that a large body of British soldiers were landing. My regiment was ordered to march immediately for the point. Rufus Putnam, a nephew of the old General, was our Colonel. He was well stocked with the Putnam mettle. He was a brave officer. I could never discern that he was not just as cool and self-possessed when going into battle as when sitting in his tent. We made a hurried march, and upon approaching the edge of the woods, the Colonel ordered the Adjutant to go forward and see where the troops were, and what was their number. The Adjutant soon returned, and reported they were forming upon the shore in three columns, and he should think the columns contained about one thousand each. 'Then,' said the Colonel, ride back to the camp as quickly as possible, and tell Lafayette to come on.' When the Adjutant had gone, Col. Putnam rode up to my Captain, who was Daniel Shays, of insurrection memory, and said he, 'well, Captain Shays, shall we be playing with them until the General comes.' 'That must be *as you please,*' replied Captain Shays. Orders were soon given to advance to the open land upon the point. We now stood face to face with our foes. Firing very soon commenced. Cannon from the shipping in the river poured forth their vollies, and small arms did fatal execution. Col. Putnam rode back and forth in front of the regiment, as calm as a man at home, though the balls were whistling past in every direction. We worked very fast, and for one regiment made a great noise. The corporal at my right hand received a ball through the body, and fell dying. I was young, and a dying man at my feet, bleeding and gasping, might perhaps cause my color to fade a little. Captain Shays stepped forward, 'George,' said he, 'never mind it; I will take his place;' and he was as good as his word, he took the corporal's gun and used it. Shays was the best Captain I ever served under. He was bold and kind. I will give him his due, though he has done unworthily since, we stood shoulder to shoulder in that day of peril. I was loading my gun the twenty-second time, when General Lafayette, with the main body of the light infantry, issued from the wood. Never shall I forget the feeling of that moment. Wellington was hardly more pleased to see Blucher in the battle of Waterloo, than we were to see our brothers in arms. The main body formed at once, upon our left. Lafayette rode forward, (an elegant officer—and never did he fill my eyes so entirely as at that moment; (though a stripling in appearance, in action he was a man—and had Cornwallis seen him as we then saw him, he would not have called him 'the boy.' As he approached, 'Col. Putnam,' said he, 'how dared you fire before I arrived?' 'Oh,' said the Colonel, 'I thought I would be playing with them a little.' Lafayette at that moment appeared full of energy and fire—turning towards the line, and with a loud and distinct voice, marked by his French accent, said he—'*We, fire no more—the whole line—charge bayonets—rush onward and drive them where the devil drove the hogs.*' The effect of his presence and his words were astonishing; every heart beat quick and full. We *did* rush on, and such a scene of carnage my eyes never saw. At first the British force charged to meet us, but they could not stand against us, and, fled from the shore; we followed them, and drove them into the water; of the three thousand, about fifteen hundred got aboard the vessels. The rest were slain, and most of them at the point of the bayonet.

'I have described to you the most painfully interesting and horrid scene which I had ever witnessed. I never enjoyed killing men. I fought because I thought it to be my duty.'—*Greenfield Mercury.*

THE YOUNG PREACHER.

The following extract is from the Knickerbocker—

He selected his text from Acts xxvi. 29:—"And I ant said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds;"—and never did I hear a more eloquent sermon. He ran rapidly through the history of Paul—he touched with impassioned fervor upon the lofty spirit with which he went bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, and gave with pathetic enthusiasm, the outline picture of his arraignment before Festus. "Mark, my beloved brethren and sisters," said he, "the powerful contrast between the pride of sin, and the unadorned glory of the Christian! Behold the meek Apostle, standing before the imperial Festus and Agrippa, who with Bernice his wife had come, with great pomp, accompanied by the chief captains and principal men of the city—brought forth by commandment—hindered with bonds, before princes and potentates, in gold and purple—he lifts up his voice—the trembling spirit-tones ring through the vast apartment where he stands; they thunder at the door of every heart, they bring the dolour of sensibility to many a cheek. The warm lip of woman quivers—her bright orbs grow dim with emotion—the silvered head sinks thoughtfully upon the breast of age—a Sabbath holiness lingers around; and as the travel-worn Apostle speaketh on, the bosoms that surround him thrill to the movement of his tongue. As he proceeds, he kindles—he seems to rise above the wall of dust that circumscribes his spirit—his corruption seems to put on incorruption—his mortal form seems to expand into the bright dimensions of immortality. The voice of inspiration trembles around; the words of grace fall like good seed, broad-cast among the multitude; and as the prisoner in his bonds pleads the cause of love, and truth, and God, the agitated Festus, shrinking from the tremendous energy of his eloquence, exclaims—'*Thou art beside thyself!*' But with what firm benevolence and kindly meekness is his insult answered!' How calmly is it denied! And with what yearning tenderness does the Pilgrim and Soldier of the Cross invoke for his judge all the blessings, that filled his own soul,—except his bonds!' Wondrous benignity,—fond outpouring of a spirit rapt and overflowing with the fullness of God! Who would not rather journey with the Saint in his pilgrim-sandals from prison to prison, from peril to peril, from stripes to shipwreck, than to dwell in the tents of sinful magnificence, or abide in the ephemeral tabernacles of luxury,—to wield the sceptre of kings, or hold the reins of empires." Here Wilford's cheek flushed, and his eye sparkled with enthusiasm. He saw by the uplifted hands, he heard by the groans and shouts around him, that his discourse was taking effect, and like an actor, excited with applause, he swept onward in his speech: "Oh, my friends! let not his great example be lost upon you. Follow in his footsteps, walk even as he walked,—denying ungodliness, and crucifying the flesh, with its affections and lusts; so that at the last, ye may shine in ga-joh-rah! Mark what I tell ye! I may be unworthy,—your preacher may be sinful, ignorant and imperfect,—but ye must be watchful, prayerful and steadfast; then shall ye shine at the last as the stars in the firmament for ever and ever. Then, when the sun himself shall grow dim with age,—when his yellow hair shall no longer float on the Eastern mountains, or his golden banners tremble at the gates of the West,—when the ocean shrinks to its final ebb, and the mountains themselves decay with age, then shall ye stray amid the blissful fields of Paradise, enjoying pinultimately,—mind I say pi-nultimately,—delights, raptures of which, in this dull vale of misery, we have no sign nor symbol."

"*The Rambler in North America, by Latrobe,*" published by the Harpers, contains a pretty fair view of our country, its inhabitants, and institutions; and is written in a liberal and engaging style of composition; the following extracts will give the reader an idea of the spirit of the writer.—

"As to American Authors, who for number and variety begin to vie with those of any country in Europe, many remarks from me would be out of place. I could name divers, perhaps hardly known in England, whose works in their several branches of science or literature, should command respect among the generation that be; and at least, whatever posterity may say to them, claim quite as favorable a doom as some hundreds among us, whom fashion and the reviews combine to praise."

"Travel where you will, through the middle and eastern States, you see tokens of a busy spirit of cumulative ingenuity, boldness of design and conception in every branch of mechanics, from the lowest to the highest, which must command admiration. To this the absence of monopolies—the incessant call for exertion and emulation—the vastness of the public works are all favorable. The advantage of having given birth to more than one striking and original genius in naval architecture, and the natural bias of the people to commerce, kept alive by success, and by the jealous rivalry with England, and between their own companies of merchants and owners of packets—has covered their coasts with innumerable vessels of every class, the aptitude of which for the purposes of their erection, is only to be equalled by the symmetry of proportion and beauty of appearance for which they are distinguished. The steam-vessel contains abundant proofs of this mechanical talent in every part of its details. From the bridges—water-works—rail roads—docks, and public works of every description, down through the countless number of aids to human comfort, to the very mouse-trap, you detect the prevalence of this same ingenuity and talent. And there is no reason to believe it will not increase with the growth of the country.

Coleridge's opinion of us:

"*The United States.* The possible destiny of the United States of America, as a nation of a hundred millions of freemen, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific—living under the laws of Alfred, and speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton—is an august conception.—Why should we not wish to see it realized? America would then be England viewed through a solar microscope; Great Britain in a state of glorious magnification! How deeply to be lamented is the state of hostility and sneering, which some of the books of travel have shown in treating of Americans! They hate us, no doubt, just as brothers hate; but they respect the opinion of an Englishman concerning themselves, ten times as much as that of a native of any other country on earth. A very little humoring of their prejudices, and some courtesy of language and demeanor on the part of Englishmen, would work wonders, even as it is, with the public mind of the Americans."—*Coleridge.*

Excuses for getting Drunk.—The following are among the excuses which are made by the individuals when brought before the magistrates at different police offices in the metropolis, charged with being drunk in the streets. Many of the excuses are made indiscriminately by both males and females: Met a friend; met my mother; met my sister; have been wounded in the head; had a child die; in very great distress; out of work; broke my leg in his majesty's service; very old; an old sailor; an old soldier; been out of place a long time; just recovered from a fit of illness; been looking for work; had a little business to transact with a friend; just come out of prison and very little liquor takes effect upon me; had my brother transported; my mother died; burnt out; very hungry; had a quarrel with my wife; don't know any thing about it; just apprenticed a child; buried my wife; married the day before; been to a christening; been to a funeral; in short, it would appear from the statements made, that there is not a single occurrence in life but is considered as an excuse for getting drunk.

Eloquence.—We clip the following specimen of eloquence from the Grenada, Miss., Bulletin, which from the remarks appended, appears to have been delivered before a magistrate's court in that section:

"May it please the Court—I had rather live for thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunderbolt, chew the ragged end of a flash of lightning—swallow the corners of a Virginia worm fence, and have my bowels torn out by a green brier, than to be thus bamboozled by the gentleman."

The heaviest fetter that ever weighed down the limbs of a captive, is as the web of the gossamer compared to the pledge of a man of honor.

EXCERPTS.

Domestic Happiness.—Where will our sorrows receive the same solace as in the bosom of our family? Whose hand wipes the tear from our cheek, or the chill of death from our brow, with the same fondness as that of the wife? If the raging elements are contending without, here is a shelter. If war is desolating the country, here is peace and tranquillity. Blissful and happy hours, that await us together in sweet and holy companionship, I bid you a joyful welcome.—*Morris Mattson.*

The most sprightly wit borders on madness; the highest effusions of joy produce the greatest melancholy; the most ravishing pleasures are attended with the most cruel lassitude and disgust; the most flattering hopes make way for the severest disappointments.—*Hume.*

Burton, in his Anatomy of Melancholy gives the following direction for its cure:—"Be not idle—be not solitary." Dr. Johnson, has improved the advice by the following commentary upon it: "When you are idle, be not solitary; and when you are solitary, be not idle."

As I approve a youth who has something of the old man in him; so I am not less pleased, with the old man, who has something of the youth. He who follows this rule may be old in body, but can never be old in mind.—*Cowley.*

No man is so foolish, but he may give another good advice sometimes; and no man so wise, but he may easily err, if he takes, no other counsel than his own. He that was taught by himself had a fool for his master.—*Ben. Johnson.*

Deliberate actions of a pernicious tendency to those we live with, have, besides their impropriety, a peculiar quality of their own by which they appear to deserve not only disapprobation, but punishment; and to be the objects, not of dislike, merely, but of resentment and revenge.

Adam Smith.

As there are none so *weak* that we may venture to injure them with impunity, so there are none so *low* that they may not at some time be an obligation. Therefore, what benevolence would dictate, prudence would confirm. For he that is cautious of insulting the weakest, and not above obliging the lowest, will have attained such habits of forbearance and of complacency as will secure him the good will of all that are beneath him and teach him how to avoid enmity of all that are above him. For he that would not bruise even a worm, will be still more cautious how he treads upon a serpent.—*Eugene Aram.*

Good and ill are universally intermingled and confounded; happiness and misery, wisdom and folly, virtue and vice. Nothing is pure and entirely of a piece. All advantages are attended with disadvantages. And it is not possible for us, by our most chimerical wishes, to form the idea of a station or situation altogether desirable. The draughts of life, according to the poet's fiction, are always mixed from the vessels on each hand of Jupiter: Or, if the cup be presented altogether pure, it is drawn only, as the same poet tells us, from the left handed vessel.—*Hume.*

Virtue is exerted chiefly in restraint; vice in giving freedom to desire. Moderation and self-command form a character the most susceptible of virtue; superfluity of animal spirits, and love of pleasure, form a character the most liable to vice.—*Ib.*

It is always pleasing to observe, how much more our minds can conceive that our bodies can perform; yet it is our duty, while we continue in this complicated state, to regulate one part of our composition by some regard to the other. We are not to indulge our corporeal appetites with pleasures that impair our intellectual vigor, nor gratify our minds with schemes which we know our lives must fail in attempting to execute.—*The Rambler.*

If you can really render yourself amiable, respectable, and the proper object of esteem, there is no fear of your not soon acquiring the love, the respect and esteem of those you live with.—*Socrates.*

Virtue is the great support and vice the great disturber of human society.

Adam Smith.

——Take heed lest passion sway
Thy judgment to do aught, which else free will
Would not admit.—*Paradise Lost.*

No beginnings of things, however small, are to be neglected; because continuance makes them great, and the very contempt they are held in gives them opportunity to gain that strength which cannot be resisted.

Plutarch.

Happiness consists in what delights the mind; misery in what disturbs it, discomposes and torments it.—*Locke.*

Simple Remedies.—Cotton or wool wet with sweet oil and paregoric relieves the ear ache very soon.

Honey and milk is very good for worms; so is strong salt water.

A poultice of wheat or rye bran very soon takes down the inflammation occasioned by a sprain.

Low blackberry leaves made into tea is extremely beneficial for a sore mouth occasioned by taking calomel, or from any cause.