THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

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POETRY.

REV. CHARLES WOLFE.

Among his favorite airs was that deeply mournful one of 'Gramachree.' He was dissatisfied with all the words which had been written for it, even those two verses of Moore's, beginning, 'The harp that once through Tara's halls,' and said that they all appeared to him to want *individuality* of feeling. At the request of a friend, he gave his own conceptions of the character of the air, in a song which seems to us to possess the requisites of tenderness, pathos, and *individuality* in an eminent degree. Being asked whether he had any real incident in view in the composition of it, he answered, 'he had not; but that he had sung the air over and over till he burst into a flood of tears, in which mood he composed the words.'

The song is as follows:

If I had thought thou could'st have died,
I might have wept for thee;
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou could'st mortal be;
It never dawn'd on my mind bad peril,
The time would come when I
And I on thee should look my last,
And thou should'st smile no more!

And still upon that face I look,
And think (well smile again),
And still the thought I will not brook,
That I must look on vain!
But when I speak, thou dost not say,
What thou wert (e'er) left unsaid;
And now I feel, as well I may,
Sweet Mary! thou art dead!

If thou would'st stay, e'en as thou art,
All cold and all serene—
I still might prove thy silent heart,
And where thy smiles have been!
While e'en thy chill, bleak corse I have,
Thou seemest still mine own;
But there I lay thee in the grave—
And I am all alone!

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou dost forgotten me;
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart,
In thinking too of thee;
Yet there was round thee such a dawn
Of light never seen before,
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore.

Christian Examiner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSEVERANCE AND LOVE OF LEARNING.

The meeting of the Union Lyceum, on the evening of the 3d inst., was favored with an address from W. H. Maynard, Esq. on the importance of such institutions. He dwelt particularly on education as the business of a man's life, and related some interesting facts which had come within his own observation, illustrating the successful attainments of self-made men. One of these we will relate. Mr. M. gave it with diffidence, but having been requested by a member of the Lyceum to relate it, it was too good to be withheld from motives of personal delicacy.

In December, 1807, Mr. M was teaching school for a quarter in the town of Plainfield, Mass. One cold blustering morning, on entering his school room, he observed a lad that he had not seen before, sitting on one of the benches. The lad soon made known his errand to Mr. M. He was fifteen years old; his parents lived seven miles distant; he wanted an education, and had come from home on foot that morning, to see if Mr. M could help him contrive how to obtain it.

Mr. M. asked him if he was acquainted with any one in that place.—"No." "Do your parents know any person here—"No." "Can your parents help you towards obtaining an education?" "No." "Have you any friends that can pay your assistance?—"No." "Well, how do you expect to obtain an education?" "I don't know, but I thought I would come and see you."

Mr. M told him to stay that day, and he would see what could be done. He discovered that the boy was possessed of good sense, but no uncommon brilliancy, and he was 'particularly struck with the cool and resolute manner in which he understood the complete difficulties which would have to be surmounted ere common minds in the course of the day, Mr. M made some inquiries for boarding him gratuitously in some for having him boarded through the winter on the Friend's week, himself, the lad paying for his board by his services out of school. He gave himself diligently to his studies, in which he made good, but not rapid proficiency, improving every opportunity of reading and conversation for acquiring knowledge, and thus spent the winter.

When Mr. M left the place in the spring, he engaged a minister, who resided about four miles from the boy's father, to hear his recitations; and the boy accordingly boarded at home and pursued his studies. It is unnecessary to pursue the narrative further. Mr M had never seen the lad since—but this was the early history of the Rev. Jonas King, whose exertions in the cause of oriental learning, and in alleviating the miseries of Greece, have endeared him alike to the scholar and the philanthropist, and shed a bright ray of glory on his native country.

Utica Citizen.

TEA IN ENGLAND.

About 1650, (says Macpherson) the East India Company received from Bantam two Canisters containing 143 lbs. of tea, and this is believed to have been the first importation of this article.

The first authentic notice of tea, as an article of consumption in England, appears in an act of Parliament, 12 Car. II. c. 23) passed in the year 1660, a duty of 8 pence is charged on every gallon of chocolate, sherbet and tea, similar sales, while coffee and cocoa for ge ... imported, are charged only 4d. This is certain that tea was then used in England, but that the use of it was new, and let from being general, appears from the following curious memorandum in the diary of Mr. Pepys, the Secretary of the Admiralty: "Sep. 26th, 1661. I went for a cup of tea, a Chinese drink, of which I never before had drunk."

In the year 1662, King Charles the Second married a princess of Portugal, and it may be presumed that the new queen was fond of tea, and introduced it more fashionably in England than it had been before, to the poet Waller, in a panegyrical ode on her birthday says,

"The best of queens, and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation, who the way did show,
To the fair region, where the sun doth rise
Whence rich products we so great'y prize."

He always supposed it endowed with the power of inspiration, for he says,

"The Muses' friend, tea does our fancy aid."

It is evident that for a long time, tea continued to be brought to Europe in very small quantities, for, in the year 1664, the East India Company, desirous of procuring some curiosities as presents to the king, purchased "the 2 lbs. of tea, as parcels all that could be got," which cost them 50s a pound.

In England, the duties on tea, and the importations of it, were nominal after 1690, by which time the East India Company first thought the article worth their attention as a branch of trade. In a few years the average importation amounted to 60,000lbs. per annum, the average price being 16s. In 1721 the quantity of tea imported exceeded a million of pounds, and ever since the importation and consumption of tea in that country have been increasing.

DYSPEPSIA.—A wealthy manufacturer from the west of Scotland, while at Edinburgh on business, called on Dr. Gregory for his advice. He was man of middle stature, rather corpulent, with a ruddy complexion, and whose entire address betoken the comfortable livers. After seating himself the following dialogue ensued:

"Gentleman, Well, Dr. Gregory, I've come up to Edinburgh on the ... business, and I got the sight I would take your advice about my health, sir." What's the matter with you, Sir? Eat not, sir, eat! Eat plenty of good food, sir." "Eat! Dr. Gregory, I'm almost ... Dr. Gregory, you mean to tell me that I ... and on a glutton then, sir. Gent. No, no, Dr. Gregory, you misunderstand me. I ... my food, ... Let him who ... man, and a decent ... the lock, ... my wealthy father ... sir. Dr. Well, let us see, what do you eat and drink what do you take for breakfast? Gent. I take coffee ... Dr. Well, what do you take for dinner? Gent. I take ... but I've no much appetite for the ... Dr. Yes, and then you take some thing by way of lunch between breakfast and dinner. Gent. I wanna say I've some much about the lunch, but I can take a ... and cheese and a glass of ale, if he there, but I cannot ... Dr. Well, what do you eat for dinner? Gent. Oh! I'm no very particular, though I mean say I like my dinner. Dr. I suppose you take some ale. Gent. Yes, I can say I like my ale. Dr. And what do you take for supper? Gent. Yes, I can say I like my supper

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, NOV 28.

Communications.

Mr. Callahan—Seeing that you have published the outlines of A PLAN OF NATIONAL CURRENCY & STATE BANKS, which, in obedience to a sense of duty, I submitted to congress, at the late *extra* session; and intending to revive the subject at the ensuing constitutional term, I request that you will give insertion to the proposed memorial hereunto subjoined. Very Respectfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Nov. 27, 1837.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, residing in the State of Maryland, in the exercise of a constitutional privilege, approaches your honorable bodies to present a proposition designed to remove the vexatious and embarrassing disorders which have arisen in the monetary affairs of the country, and to avoid a recurrence of similar evils by the interposition of an adequate and ample circulating medium, in connection with the collection, custody and disbursement of the revenue.

In the construction of a code for these desirable purposes the undersigned has acted in obedience to the following considerations, viz.

1. That the system of this republic embraces not only the constitution and laws of the Federal Government, but the institutions of the responsible States, and that THE PEOPLE ARE PARAMOUNT TO ALL.

2. That the mere keeping of the Public Treasuries imports a beneficial privilege.

3. That the credit of its circulation is capital of great value.

4. That the *benefits* of each and every other prerogative, whether positive or incidental, *properly belong to the people*, and they cannot be ceded to a *part* without *derogating from the equal rights of those to whom such benefits are not extended.*

From repeated manifestations of the public sentiment it seems that the people are disposed to accept any plan purporting to befriend the regulation of the Currency and Exchanges, nor for the deposition and distribution of the public moneys, *which shall be under the control of* CORPORATORS, *nor of Fiscal Agencies in the receiving officers of the Government*, whilst *a prevailing invention importunately demands loud* SOMETHING SHALL BE DONE.

Under circumstances so peculiar, and so imperative, it becomes a debate of patriotism to devise an adequate system without the objections to which previous essayed projects have been obnoxious. And if such a system can be constructed as shall demonstratively appear to be CONSTITUTIONAL, EXPEDIENT, PRACTICABLE, EFFICIENT, AND CONGENIAL TO THE GENIUS AND SPIRIT OF OUR INSTITUTIONS, as well as, *by its other bearings and relations, calculated to promote* the GENERAL WELFARE AND PROSPERITY, it may be well assumed that a *parental & beneficent government will promptly provide the requisite conditions for its adoption and operations.* The plan proposed is esteemed sufficient to allegiate those essential *desiderata*, and to be *founded upon principles substantial in their nature*, and PURELY REPUBLICAN IN their CHARACTER, as it proposes *to diffuse the benefits of a valuable prerogative* to ALL THE PEOPLE and *not for the profit of a favored few or* PRIVILEGED ORDER.

The details and illustrations of the plan proposed are extended in the propositions annexed, which the undersigned submits as a part of this memoir, and prays that it may be so considered.

Apprehensions have been entertained, as the undersigned is aware, that the States could not surmount the opposition of private corporations for banking purposes, in attempting to carry into effect a general scheme of the character contemplated in this proposition; but is not the occurrence of that apprehension of itself enough to invite the encounter, in order that it may be ascertained whether the sovereignty dwells in the creator or in its creatures?

It appears, by the plan, that the assent of any five of the States will suffice to commence the system, and it can scarcely be doubted that a large number, already provided with well-adapted institutions, would promptly accede; and that the intermediate action of less favorable regulations, necessarily prosecuting, would successively produce the accession of others, until the entire Union should be embraced by the equitable and efficient measures in contemplation.

The predominating principles of policy and interest are enough to warrant the conclusion as the *basis* predicted in the liberal distribution of the national currency, and the *benefits* incident to the collection and disbursement of the revenue, operating as inducements on the one hand, whilst the justifiable withholding of that boon and those benefits as well as the abstractions by drafts to the public creditors, in preference to reducing the available means of the assenting States, by drains from those continuing under the control of corporators, acting adversely on the other hand, would essentially conduce to the adoption and extensive spread of a fiscal consideration, in harmonious accord with the genius and spirit of our political system, and the just rights of all interests and classes of our population.

Actuated by the inducements presented, and the advantages anticipated to flow from the operations of the plan, it is humbly conceived that the States would severally provide the needful "ways," and conform, in good faith, to the organic law of your honorable bodies, in all its provisions and requisitions, as proposed.

The undersigned, therefore, submits respectfully his propositions, and prays that its principles and details may be duly considered, and acted upon as in your wisdom may seem meet.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board of the U. S. Ship Independence to *his friend* in Somerset, dated.

U. S. Ship Independence }
Portsmouth England July 31 1837. }

In compliance with the promise I made in my last I now sit down to give you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along in Old England, though for a traveller I must say I have very few scenes to tell. * * * There is nothing that I can perceive to admire in Portsmouth except their Militia, it brings the principal Naval Depot in the kingdom, and is strongly fortified and garrisoned town; but Ryde, immediately opposite, on the Isle of Wight, is the most beautiful little place that ever I beheld; it is in fact an assemblage of little palaces, but are called here *cottages*, each having its particular name painted over the door or on some conspicuous place in front. It has been recently built up, and is intended for the summer residences of the grandees, it being called in the country, here, though an island, that it gives a considerable city across the water; from there a party of us hired a carriage and drove out to Carisbrook Castle, which is now an entire ruin and famous during the Cromwellian disturbances as being the place of confinement of Charles the First. The window through which he attempted to make his escape is still to be seen, and I did myself the *honor* to put my hand the identical spot where his royal person is said to have set last. This is one of the most ancient ruins of the kind, in England as it is said to have been first built by the Saxons, in the sixth century, which from the looks of some parts of it does not appear at all improbable. The country along between it and Ryde is a perfect garden of Eden. You see no large white sandy fields which will not sprout peas, with old skeleton cows, that take two to make a shadow running over it with tears in their eyes in search of grass; nor any unsightly worm fences; but find it divided by neatly trimmed hedges into lots, few of which contain more than six or eight acres, which are under the highest state of cultivation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the U. S Ship Independence, to his friend in Somerset, dated

U. S. Ship Independence.
CRONSTADT, August 6, 1837

We left Portsmouth, (England,) on the 12th, ultimo, and arrived here on the 27th, having stopped two days at Copenhagen. We had a very pleasant passage—fair and moderate winds. I was on shore but about 2 hours in Copenhagen, but there was engaged all the time purchasing mess stores, so that I saw nothing scarcely of the city.—Early next morning after our arrival here we were honoured with a visit from the Emperor, who intended to be incog and to pass as Aid to the Governor of Cronstadt, but unfortunately for him our Pilot had seen him before, and let the secret out by pointing him out before he came on board. He was shown round the ship however, without any other attention being paid to him than is usual to an inferior officer, and he left, when our yards were immediately manned, and we gave him a royal salute of 41 guns; He immediately made a signal to his Admiral in the fleet, which was done, he hoisting the American flag at the same time in his yacht. In the afternoon of the next day a Steam Frigate was sent with an invitation to the officers to visit Peterhoff—his summer residence, which was accepted by all who could be spared from the Ships, where we found carriages to take us round the gardens, and guides to show us the different curiosities—among which was the Palace of Peter the Great with the same furniture with which it was furnished 150 years ago, consisting of silver rough wooden chairs and tables, and pewter dishes and plates, which, form a striking contrast with the silver tables and gold mounted chairs of the present Emperor. As for the gardens themselves it would be useless for me to give you any description of them, for no language can describe the beauties of such a scene as may be seen there—the roads or walks are all gravelled, and are completely overshadowed by a dense growth of fir and cypress while in every direction may be seen fountains executed, and hundreds of water spouts, many of them throwing water to the light of 40 or 50 feet, and at every few steps you meet with *artificial* trees which are only for designs—of trees surrounding natural ones by the *hundreds* and *thousands* of streams of water issuing from every twig and almost from every leaf on them, and falling in the form of rain giving the air of the freshness and fragrance of an evening shower. After having gratified our curiosity in the gardens we were conducted to the Emperors private opera, where we were entertained until about 10 o'clock, and then returned again to the ship—I have now just returned from St Petersburg, where I enjoyed myself 4 days in seeing the splendid curiosities of that Queen of Cities, it may truly be termed the city of Palaces—there are no inferior houses or suburbs to it, but every thing appears to be built on the most magnificent scale, I visited several of the churches, which are most gorgeously furnished—and the most remarkable of which is Kazan Church, the alter of which, the gateway and the massive railing which enclosed it are all of solid silver; there are no pews or seats of any kind in any of the churches, but the whole of the church is one open space, the congregation all stand, and keep themselves incessantly employed in crossing themselves, bowing to and kissing the numerous images of saints which are fixed around the walls and pillows, while the most devout kneel down almost every minute and put their forehead on the pavement, while the old Priest dispatches his prayers with a velocity that would astonish the ear of an auctioneer. But the churches, splendid as they are, dwindle to nothing when you have visited the Imperial Palace, through every part of which we were shown. It is a building of immense extent, and contains, during the winter, while the Imperial family are there, about 400 *souls*; the richest room, and most elegant one of the kind, is a million of dollars. It is fitted with crimson silk velvet, on which are embroidered all around it from the floor up, eagles of pure gold about 4 or 5 inches in length and about 3 or 10 inches apart, while over head the space between them is nearly filled up by gorgeously carved work of gold. The next most magnificent room is the room where the Emperor receives foreign ministers, where is his golden throne which is also lined with crimson velvet, in which are six tables, about 6 feet in length and about 4 in width, all of silver and all the chairs and sofas mounted with gold, in another room we saw all the cross jewels, among which is the largest diamond known to exist, which is fixed in the end of the sceptre. Looking around upon the riches and splendor of that palace and city it is hard to credit the assertions of history on the ground on which they now stand was nothing but a marsh location 2 centuries ago, and that country governed by a poor and ignorant barbarian. The print which is at the head of this letter is a view from the Palace. The monument (which was by 200 feet high) is erected in the memory of the Emperor Alexander, the middle part of the column, which is far less than top and base (about 5 or 6 feet in diameter) is a solid column of granite, the top of it the base and pillow are made of brass cannon which the allied armies took from the French. The triumphal arch beyond it was erected for him to pass through when he returned from France. The chariot of victory over it, drawn by 6 horses, and the horses also are made of brass. The buildings you see are but a fair sample of two thirds of the city at least. Adjoining the palace is what is called the hermitage which contains thousands of paintings by the most celebrated artists that have flourished, with many other curiosities too numerous to mention. In the centre of the building over an arch and even with the floor of the third story is a beautiful garden overshadowed by trees of a thick & luxuriant foliage, when you may take a seat in the shade little suspecting were you not aware of the fact, that there were horses and carriages, and canal boats passing and repassing under you. The Emperor is very popular, and seeks about him on his place to mingle without any ceremony, parade or guard whatever, and every body has to keep a bright lookout, for he knows not at what moment he may receive a visit from his majesty The day he visited us he came along side steaving his own boat, which I understand is his usual manner of proceeding and both there and at the opera he was dressed in a plain suit of brown—frock coat—with two epaulettes—A white cap with a scarlet band. He is a very large man, and I think without any exception, the handsomest man I ever saw—of very mild and benevolent countenance—of very dignified and yet affable deportment to those around him, which has given me a different opinion of him from what he is generally represented to be in the United States. I expect we shall leave here in 5 or 8 days and probably stop in Copenhagen a few days. * * * It has now been five month since I have heard a word from home, which makes me exceedingly anxious to get back to Cowes, England as that is the first port at which I expect to receive letters.

ILLINOIS SCRIP.—The Louisville Advertiser notices the arrival in that city of Gen. Rawlings on his return from New York. Gen Rawlings, Col Mather and C. Oakley, Esq., as Commissioners of Illinois, have, it is said, sold on advantageous terms, six per cent Scrip to the amount of $5,000,000.—The proceeds of two millions to be added to the capital of the State Bank of Illinois, and one million to the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. The scrip is redeemable in 25 and 35 years. Governor Duncan has also sold six per cent. Canal bonds to the amount of $400,000. Total amount of sales of Illinois scrip, $5,600,000. On the bonds sold by the Commissioners about $500,000 per month will be paid in Philadelphia and New York

NEWS.

THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ALL IS WELL.—The Bay State has spoken.—From the seaboard to the mountains, from Cape Cod to the Hudson—the voice of Massachusetts, with a unanimous vehemence, has been raised against the men and the measures of the administration More than ever have we now cause to be proud of our old Commonwealth With what joy and exultation did she hear that the Empire State, her erring sister, had thrown off the long rivered shackles of Executive power, and stood up erect in her freedom and her might. With what joy and exultation does she now send back to New York her own pæans of triumph!

We subjoin returns from 297 towns in the State.—They give the following votes:

For Edward Everett,	51,180	
Marcus Morton,	33,330	
Everett's maj.		17,850
Last year the votes stood in the same towns as follows:		
For Edward Everett,	41,880	
Marcus Morton,	35,725	
Everett's maj.		6,111

The Whigs net gain in these towns is 11,739.

The whole vote of the State last year was 78,800.

This year in all the towns but ten, the whole number amounts to 84,510, in 1834, the aggregate vote was 75,964. The vote this year is larger by about 7,000, than was ever before known.—*Boston Atlas.*

From the Boston Atlas.

THE WHIG LINE FORMED.

The Whig line is now formed, and the friends of the country are ready for a charge Massachusetts marched down with drums beating and colors flying, to her place in the order of battle. As she passes along, one after another, the Whig States pay a salute in token of their respect and affection for the well tried and war worn veterans, who have fought so many fields, and though so often surrounded by the enemy,—have never yet known what it was to capitulate.

Marshall Ney, as he brought up the rear, in Bonaparte's disastrous retreat from Moscow on one occasion was completely cut off from the main body of the French army, a broad river was in front, the bridges over which had been destroyed, and on all other sides, the Russian balloons were pressing upon him, with an overwhelming superiority of numbers. Under those circumstances, he was called upon to surrender, when he returned that celebrated reply, which alone is enough to make his name immortal,—"A Marshall of France never surrenders!"

Massachusetts never surrenders; Seek has been our motto and our practice. We have persevered, unintimidated and unencouraged, through toils, and darkness, and defeat; and now that the day of victory approaches, now that the line of that battle is formed, which is destined to annihilate for ever, the tyranny under which for years past, the country has suffered, who shall dispute the right of Massachusetts to the place of honor?

Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, and in the extreme right, MASSACHUSETTS, how will the long face leaders be able to resist such an array?

But this is not all. The Whigs are about to form a second line,—a line of reserve, of a truly formidable character.—Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, and perhaps even Virginia itself

The long forces will be incapable of making the slightest resistance; the battle is won already! Let us make a wise use of our victory!

The Editors of the Compiler of Richmond (Va.) have announced their determination to assume decided ground relative to the vexed question of the currency.* They state their conviction that they will thereby render service in their capacity as commercial journalists—and promote the general good of the country. They declare themselves the advocates of the re charter of the late National Bank, or the establishment of a new one. The Compiler has previously been a neutral paper.

The Cincinnati Republican, (the oldest and most influential Administration paper in the State,) in speaking of the New York elections, makes the following frank and honest acknowledgment.

"There is no use in wasting words now upon this subject, or losing much unavailed about it; if there is not a change of policy in the Administration, and a change of councils too, the Administration cannot sustain itself. Certain influences are wheeming more and more powerfully.—*Vox populi vox Dei.*"

A careful estimate has been made of the popular votes in States in which elections have taken place since the policy of Mr Van Buren has been manifest. After allowing the Van Burenites all they could, and even more than they can perfect a fair right to claim, the estimates show a Whig gain of 110,599 votes!

The *Governor* of Ohio has fixed on the 30th inst. as the day for the election of a member of Congress in place of Mr. Lowmis, resigned.

The Annual Meteoric Shower of 13th November.—The New Haven Herald of Tuesday contains an interesting paper from Professor Olmsted, detailing the particulars of his observations of the annual meteoric shower on Monday morning last. We make from it the following extracts:

In order that every part of the firmament might receive its due share of attention, the four quarters of the heavens were parcelled out among eight persons, two to each quarter, one to observe and one to record.

The full moon, however, shone with so strong a light as almost to hide the stars, permitting none to be seen below the third magnitude; of course, no meteors but those of unusual brightness, could be noticed.

No shooting stars were observed until five minutes past one o'clock when they began to appear at considerable intervals, emanating as usual from the head of Leo, which constellation was then ascending the eastern sky. The meteors gradually increased in number and brightness until day-light Nearly all as they darted forth left visible traces of their paths. Some of these were brilliant, and all must have had a high degree of brightness to have overcome so strong a moonlight.

The whole number counted during the night was 655. Of these, all but 10 or 12 either radiated from a point in the head of Leo, or moved in lines which, if continued, would have passed through that point.

The maximum, or period of greatest frequency, has usually occurred about 4 o'clock, but on the present occasion, after 3 o'clock the numbers rapidly increased and remained nearly uniform for the next three hours, averaging nearly one per minute.

The various meteorological instruments were attentively respected during the night, but no sensible effect was produced.

The spots on the sun, which some have supposed to have a connexion with the zodiacal light,) are very remarkable at present, and peculiarly deserving the attention of astronomers. So (the Hon) eight distinct groups were visible on the sun's disk, even to the smallest telescopes. These, with larger powers, could be resolved into more than sixty distinct spots.

Yale College, Nov. 14 O.

From the Frederick Herald.

SPECIE.—We regret to see the premium upon Specie advancing in the market. It argues unfavorably to the efforts of the Bank to resume specie payment. As long as the article commands a premium, it will be worse than folly for the Banks to undertake to pay it out. Their supply will be speedily reduced, and no other mode of replenishing it would be left, but to call in their accounts and require all who owe them, to pay in specie. Can this be done? Are those indebted to banks prepared to pay their debts in specie? If bank notes are called in and discharged in specie and the specie exported, to discharge foreign engagements, or hoarded by the timid or sordid, and not put into circulation, the result seem best calculated to promote the general welfare.

THE BALL IN MOTION.—An intelligent gentleman in Missouri, writing to the editor of the Alexander Gazette, says:—it is generally thought that a great change in public sentiment has taken place lately in this state," and that "at the next election the Democratic family will wheel out to the right and left by sections."

FATAL RIOT IN ILLINOIS.

From the Louisville Advertiser, Nov. 15

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT ALTON

—We understand a slip from the St. Louis Bulletin was received in this city yesterday, which stated that Mr. Lovejoy's new press had reached Alton; that its arrival was the signal for a renewed attack on the abolitionists, and a serious riot followed, in which Mr. Lovejoy was killed and several of persons wounded. It is said the abolitionists were forewarned; that the establishment of an insurrectionary press in Alton would not be submitted to.—We shall we suppose, obtain the particulars of the occurrence, in a few days.

From the Alton Tel. graph. Nov. 8

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

It is with the deepest regret that we stop the press in order to state that, at a late hour last night, an attack was made by large number of persons on the warehouse of Messrs Godfrey, Gilman & Co., for the purpose of destroying a press, intended for the revival of the Alton Observer, which, shocking to relate, resulted in the death of two individuals—the Rev. E. P. LOVEJOY, late editor of the Observer, and a man, named —— BISHOP. Seven others were wounded; two severely, and the others slightly. We can add no more at this time—than the assailants succeeded in effecting their object.

THE BANKS IN TENNESSEE.—A committee of the Legislature of Tennessee have reported in favor of establishing a State Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, to be owned by the State, and to be made up of the common School Fund; the State Stock in the Union Bank; the surplus Revenue (making about $5,000,000,) and the balance in five per cent. State scrip. Another proposition is to establish a State Bank in connection with a liberal system of internal improvements.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1837.

NOTICE.

☞As the season is at hand when it is indispensably necessary that we should make collections to meet our business engagements, those of our friends who are in arrears, will oblige us by making immediate payment.

The November Term of Somerset County Court commenced yesterday.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says—"Letters from Ohio state that the farmers have large stocks of wheat, but cannot sell it for want of funds in circulation. The Banks have drawn in nearly all their notes, and cannot now discount in expectation of soon resuming specie payments. Wheat at Massillon is 90 cents."

It appears from a letter published in the Newport Argus that Typhus fever has lately prevailed to a serious extent at the Military Academy, West Point.—Such was the prevalence of the malady at one time as to excite apprehensions lest it might be necessary for adults to break up the organization of the institution. The writer says, in concluding, that the disease had abated, and that at the period of his writing there was no one seriously ill with it.

The Convention of business men held in Philadelphia have published an address to the People of the United States, in which are set forth the supposed causes of the existing difficulties and the mode in which they are to be corrected. In conclusion, they recommend to their fellow citizens to elect delegates from every city, town and county in the Union, to represent the interests of business men in all the productive avocations of life, including employers and employed, without any distinction, to meet at a time and place to be specified, to adopt such further measures as to them shall seem best calculated to promote the general welfare.

FATAL RIOT IN ILLINOIS.

From the Louisville Advertiser, Nov. 15

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT ALTON

—We understand a slip from the St. Louis Bulletin was received in this city yesterday, which stated that Mr. Lovejoy's new press had reached Alton; that its arrival was the signal for a renewed attack on the abolitionists, and a serious riot followed, in which Mr. Lovejoy was killed and several of persons wounded. It is said the abolitionists were forewarned; that the establishment of an insurrectionary press in Alton would not be submitted to.—We shall we suppose, obtain the particulars of the occurrence, in a few days.

From the Alton Tel graph. Nov. 8

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

It is with the deepest regret that we stop the press in order to state that, at a late hour last night, an attack was made by large number of persons on the warehouse of Messrs Godfrey, Gilman & Co., for the purpose of destroying a press, intended for the revival of the Alton Observer, which, shocking to relate, resulted in the death of two individuals—the Rev. E. P. LOVEJOY, late editor of the Observer, and a man, named —— BISHOP. Seven others were wounded; two severely, and the others slightly. We can add no more at this time—than the assailants succeeded in effecting their object.

THE BANKS IN TENNESSEE.—A committee of the Legislature of Tennessee have reported in favor of establishing a State Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, to be owned by the State, and to be made up of the common School Fund; the State Stock in the Union Bank; the surplus Revenue (making about $5,000,000,) and the balance in five per cent. State scrip. Another proposition is to establish a State Bank in connection with a liberal system of internal improvements.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

New York Hamilton, Nov. 16, 1837.

Dear Sir:—The order of the day for us in a former letter to you, reached Fort Hamilton a few days since. All the effective men of the command and all the officers whose regiments are in Florida, are directed to proceed forthwith to the seat of contemplated hostilities. The Surgeons are now busy in designating those for duty in the field, and by Saturday, 18th inst, the detachment will be ready for marching. Notwithstanding the capture of Oceola, the Ajax Telamon of the hostiles, the enemy continues to bid defiance to our arms, and to require for his discomfiture a concentration of all our disposable force. There cannot be less than ten thousand men at the disposal of Gen. Jesup. He requires that number, not because his enemy is numerous, or peculiarly wily, but for the reason of the country infested by him presenting *labyrinth demanding circumvention.* Napoleon and all his Generals, with the best of his armies in their pay, almost days could have done no more than has been done by our own chiefs. In all acts zeal, but particularly that of war, it is much easier to the or as than to execute; to plan, than to carry out one's designs; there are vituaeres among the people who could have ended the war in one campaign; who have decided upon the merits of Scott, Gains and Jesup, and pronounced hardly the validity of their claims to the laurels with which their brows have been invested for former achievements To charge such men with want of bravery and judgement, belongs to the age of perverseness and moral depreciation.

There seems to be a difference of opinion touching propriety of the mode by which Oceola became our prisoner. Not true friend to the wronged Aborigines can condemn it. Any plan by which the war can be terminated and peace given to "bleeding and suffering Florida," and the brazzled savage himself transferred to a quieter homestead, must meet the approbation of every true patriot.—When the ultimate consolidation of the Seminoles is admitted as the necessary result of protracted warfare, whilst our ability to conquer them at length, is conceded on all sides, why should we for the sake of national etiquette and the usages of belligerents" delay a surrender of hostilities?

To recognise the savages of Florida as independent, would not be in keeping with the policy of our federal relations. To exhibit fairness sake to our National department to our red countrymen, would be the quintessence of affectation. My plan would be to shorten the war by every possible stratagem, and after having transferred the enemy to the south-west, endeavor by a course of enlightened legislation, to attach him then for our former want of national courtesy. Have you ever adverted to the picture which our south western frontier will present in 1840? We shall have within two months the seat of Fort Tucson 17,000 Pawnees, 5000 Commanches, 5000 Cherokees, 100 Osages, 1000 Caddos, 10,000 Choctaws, 15,000 Creeks and Seminoles, and at least 10,000 vagabonds of all these tribes remaining the borders of Red River, from the head of the Raft to the Rocky Mountains—forty-eight thousand ally so sorted and equipped barbarians on a comparatively defenceless border of the Union, very naturally furnishes a theme redolent of interest to our countrymen.

I wish you to examine this subject, and with your editorial brethren sound the tocsin, and awaken the people to a true sense of its importance. K.

THE TROUBLES AMONG THE WESTERN INDIANS.—A slip from the office of the St. Louis Bulletin, dated Nov. 14, says "By late information from Fort Leavenworth, we learn the frontier people below the Osage River, have been endeavoring to raise an excitement in that section of the State, by expressing alarms against the Osage Indians, many of whom have come within the boundaries of the State with their women and children, for the purpose of hunting, and upon the strength of written permission given them by some of the white inhabitants residing in the State Gen. Dennis left Independence immediately on receiving the rumor, with about 500 militia to oppose the aggressors. Colonel Kearny, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, leaving engagements, and believing the motives of the Indians to be entirely pacific, immediately despatched Capt Summer with one hundred Dragoons, and a few days after forty more, to drive the Indians without the boundary of the State for their hunting purposes, and to interpose his command, and keep separate the whites and Indians. The circumstance of the Indians bringing their wives and children with them, is conclusive evidence that they did not anticipate danger or hostilities, and though the whites had no authority to grant permission to the Indians to hunt within the limits of the State—yet it is not to be supposed that the poor ignorant Indians knew that they were encroaching, when they had received permission from the whites. It is believed however, that all difficulties have been settled; the Indians retreated to their own hunting lands, and the militia to their homes. The detachment of Dragoons sent out under Captain Summer was expected at Fort Leavenworth on the 10th or 12th inst."

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—A slip from the office of the St. Louis Bulletin, Nov. 13th, says "We have seen a letter from Major Talliaferro, U. S. Indian Agent, dated the 4th instant, stating that the steamboat Rolla had collapsed a boiler five hear Pine river, below Rock Island, by which accident one of the firemen had been blown overboard and lost, and the Engineer slightly injured.

The Rolla left St. Louis on the 1st for St Peters, having on board the whole of the Sioux delegation of Indians, consisting of about 30 persons, principally Chiefs, on their return from their late visit to Washington; but fortunately, as Major Taliaferro writes, no one of the delegation was injured.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—A few returns have been received, but not sufficient to ascertain which party has triumphed. Charles C. Trowbridge, (W.) and Stephen T Mason, (V. B.) are the candidates for Governor. We incline to the opinion that Mason is elected and that the V. B Party will have the ascendency in the Legislature However, that Party, at the last election, it is shown since august last.

The recent course of the administration members of Congress from Illinois, leaves not the shadow of a doubt as to the future politics of that State. They proclaim to their constituents, that the administration has openly abandoned its principles, and is arraying itself against the people. Mr. May, in a circular to his constituents, says; that he is for burthening the soil of Illinois with no Sub-Treasurer—no tyllet collecting revenue from the people at a tax of 10 per cent., there is no earthly interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of all the purchase money, and not before the Trustee is authorized to give a good and sufficient Deed to the purchaser or purchasers, clear of all claims of the complainants and defendants

C. C. CARROLL, Trustee.

Nov. 28 1837

Stock of Goods FOR SALE.

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

GOODS,

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

Dunlap's, and Madeira's Hats,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

Men's ready made Clothing, &c.

STEPHEN DREWA.

Princess Anne Nov. 28

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

S. D.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December next, at the late residence of SARAH FOWLER, all her

Estate, real and Personal

should the Land not be sold before said day, consisting of

Horses, Oxen, and Farming Utensils,

and other articles tedious to mention.

Terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN WATERS.

Nov. 28

Public Sale

Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of December next all the

Personal and Real Estate,

consisting of

Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, Two yoke Oxen, one gray Mare, Saddle, and Bridle, one wain Cart, Twelve head kilting Hogs,

—also—

Sows, pigs, & Shoats, one bed, and bedding, two Mahogany tables, three bedsteads, and other articles not recollected:

Also, all my right to the land on which I reside and also to that on which Peter Dashiell now lives.

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

WASHINGTON HAYMAN.

Nov 28

Notice.

The Physicians of this county are requested to meet in Princess Anne on TUESDAY the 9th inst for the purpose of executing upon matters of interest to the profession—a general attendance is desired.

Nov. 14

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Nov. 21.

Flour per bll.	$9 25a10 00
Wheat,	2 05a2 20
Corn,	88a1 00
Rye,	1 15a0 00
Oats	37a 00

Died

Departed this life on Tuesday morning last,

Mrs. NANCY J.

Wife of Col. ROBT STEWART.

Aged Forty seven years,

Religious Notice.

Bishop WAUGH will preach on Thursday 7th of December at Newtown

On the 8th at the Methodist E. Church, in Princess Anne

On the 10th at Salisbury,

And on the 11th at Quantico.

Trustee's Sale

William S. Broughton }
Stephen Coulbourne } In Chancery
John F. Adams, Elijah Adams, William Adams, Stephen Adams, and John Adams, heirs at law of William Adams. } Sept Term 1837 Bill, answers & Decree

In pursuance of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title, interest, estate, claim, and equity, of the complainants and defendants, and those claiming under them, to all the

REAL ESTATE,

of which William Adams, died seized, situated in Somerset County, containing, or supposed to contain about 235 acres.

The terms of sale as presented by the Chancellor are

Seventy five Dollars Cash,

to be paid on the day of sale, and twelve months credit on the balance of the purchase money, to be secured by bond and security, to be endorsed by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of all the purchase money, and not before the Trustee is authorized to give a good and sufficient Deed to the purchaser or purchasers, clear of all claims of the complainants and defendants

C. C. CARROLL, Trustee.

Nov. 28 1837

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday evening 4th inst, negro man named

JIM,

about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light chocolat color with a flesh mark on his cheek Had on when he left a brown frock coat and blue pantaloons—other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to the subscriber, if taken in the county, if taken out of the county a reward of 100 will be paid.

WILLIAM H. MADDUX.

Potator Neck }
Somerset co. Md. }
November 14 1837.

N B.—Several negroes left Sarah Ann's and Salisbury, about the same time, and it is highly probable the above negro was with them.

Charter Election.

The stockholders of the Eastern Shore rail road company, are hereby notified that an election for six directors will be held at the office of the company in the Western Precincts of Princess Anne, on the first MONDAY of December next, in conformity with the act of incorporation.

JOHN U. DENNIS President. *pro tem.*

Nov. 14 1837

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bowen & Crockett, in the Boot & Shoe Making Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to Mr. Bowen within thirty days,

MARTIN BOWEN.
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

Sept. 25 1837

NEW FIRM.

Josiah S. & William B. Crockett

Respectfully inform the citizens of Princess-Anne, and vicinity that they have succeeded to the old stand of Bowen & Crockett, in the

Boot & Shoe Making Business,

Where they will be happy to receive orders, and attend to the calls of all who may favor them with their customs. They have just returned from Baltimore with a full supply of leathers and other Materials in their line, which they are prepared to make up in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.
WILLIAM B. CROCKETT.

Sept. 26 1837

N. B.—An apprentice about 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted at the above establishment

Cheap for Cash.

The subscriber has just returned from market, and is now opening,

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheap for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves,

T. C. DORSEY,

Princess Anne, Oct. 24 1837

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor for Somerset County will elect a PHYSICIAN to the poor house for the ensuing year, at their next meeting—Friday 1st of December—applicants will hand in their written proposals on or before the said day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.

Nov. 7 1837

For Sale or Rent,

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

JAMES STEWART

Oct. 31 1837

Printing Office

FOR SALE.

THE Editor of this paper feeling desirous of relinquishing the business, offers for sale the establishment of the SENTINEL. In a town with a small capital the office will be found to be a profitable investment, as the establishment has quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, post paid, either Stilwell, Snow Hill, Md. Snow Hill, Worcester, October 10th, 1837.

Bank of Salisbury.

October 20th 1837.

The President and Directors, of this Institution, have declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months which ended on the 18th inst—This same will be payable to the Stockholders or their order on and after Monday the 23rd inst.

By order WM H. RIDGE, Cashier.

October 24 1837

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, 18th June, 1837.

ORDERED, That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by counsers of inside or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such service was rendered. By Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 26

Just Received.

200 bush. G. A. Salt—and offers it for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART.

Princess Anne

Easton Academy.

Situated in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of TOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography embracing rank, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration embracing Superficies, Conic Sections, Solids, Gauging, &c Land Surveying, Navigation, Horn ry, &c. &c.

PRICE OF TUITION

In the elementary branches such as Spelling, Reading, &c $3 per quarter or $12 per anum—with the additional charge of $1 for fuel, equal to per year $13 00
the higher branches $4 per quarter or $16 per annum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year $17 00
In the Classical and Mathematical Department under the care of JAMES SHANLEY, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is established in the following authors.

LATIN COURSE.

Ross' Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Via Romana, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar's Commentaries, Salus and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues Georgics and the first six books of the Eneid, Horace Green's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Pautus, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero Orators, Tacitus.

GREEK COURSE.

Valpey's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Graeca Minora of Jacobs' Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books Homers' Iliad, Graeca Majora, Longinus.

The Math ematical Course embraces the following studies:

Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geography Ancient and Modern; and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in Classical and Mathematical Department—$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of $1 for fuel—equal per year to $26 00

Board can be obtained in respectable private families at from $1 50 to $1 75 per week and all necessary school books can be purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as in the cities.

The above institution is liberally patronized by the State, and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the Trustees from their knowledge of the Teaching and experience of the teachers engaged, recommend the School to the patronage of the public.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
EDWARD STEDDER,
Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Easton, Oct. 3

Proposed Medical CONVENTION.

The undersigned, Delegates to the Medical Convention of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wishes of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. As the science of life is the whole of the Profession I can say, in the several Counties, would be attended with inconvenience to their patrons, if it be respectfully recommended that they hold County Meetings and select Delegates for each County, and clothe them with power to act, in the name and on behalf of the whole, and it is further recommended, that Saturday 5th August, be the day on which said Meeting shall be held.

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethics, the settlement of uniform rule of charges for Professional Services, &c. And to consult on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

T. Thomas, M. D.
Theodore Denny, M. D.
P. Wroth, M. D.
George T. Martin, M. D.
Alex. H. Bolly, M. D.

Easton, July 15—C. C. 10 1837

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
(Late of Baltimore,)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern.

Having procured himself with an *entire fresh STOCK of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS*, he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business and the strictest regard to work, he hopes not only to merit, but receive a share of the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that the Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the larger cities of the Union.

☞ His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of LOWSEY & WILKINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment to Mr WILKINS.

WM. LOWSEY,
SETH WILKINS.

equipp 1837—Oct. 9

Steam-Mill Notice.

The subscriber having put up a Rolling Cloth in his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR; Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN, will continue to be ground, as usual, every day. Persons bringing grain from a distance and who arrive before noon, are, it is believed, invariably accommodated in good time to return the same day.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, September. 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would now inform them that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a full supply of articles suited to

The Coach, Gig & Harness

MAKING,

He has also in his employ first rate Workmen, in every branch of the above business. He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders committed to him, and he hopes to meet a further share of public favor.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.

Princess Anne, Sept. 5th, 1837,

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changed.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning

Passage and Fare as before

GEORGE WEEMS

July 1, 1 7

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets. Baltimore.

WILL BE RE OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be more superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding department.

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

august 29 1837 4m

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, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 28, 1834.

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

Jan 21

For Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale, and if not sold on or before the last day of September, it will be for rent the ensuing year It would suit a Physician or Merchant. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber.

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 18 tf

Wanted.

As an apprentice to the Black-Smithing business a boy between 14 and 16 years of age. One well grown and healthy would be preferred. Apply to

JAMES SCRIMPHEYRS,

Princess-Anne, October 3 1837.

Leather.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of leather, which he will sell for cash or hides.

THOS LANGDALE

Princess Anne Oct 10th 1837

We are authorized to announce

John P. Lankford, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

august 22 1837

We are authorized to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Simons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

William T. G. Polk, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 24 1837

We are authorized to announce

John Curtis, Esq.,

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

October 31 1837

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne, and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, such as

Black, Blue, Green, Brown, Olive, Mulberry. Drab, Grey and Pilot Cloths;

Cassimeres and Cassinets, of various colors;

Merinoes, Circassians, Bambazines, Bombazetts, Silks—a large assortment—together with a variety of Plaids, Calicoes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

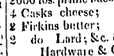
GROCERIES,

2 Hogsheads best brown sugar;
10 Bags best coffee;
2000 lbs. prime bacon;
4 Casks cheese;
2 Firkins butter;
2 do Lard; &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery,
Queens-ware and Crockery,

—ALSO—

A good assortment of fresh



TEAS,

—ALSO—

Various brands of

Family Flour

which he will sell by the barrel or other, wise.

Fur & Silk Ha

20 doz: various sorts of men's and boy's caps;

600 pair of

Boots & Shoes.

Drugs & Medicines;

Oils, Paints and Varnish, Plows, Plow-Shares, &c. &c.

All which he will sell cheap either at wholesale or retail.

Princess Anne, October 17 1837.

MISS E. BRYDEN,

[OF BALTIMORE.]

Respectfully informs the ladies of the Town and country that she has taken a room in Mr. Allen's House, where she will carry on, in all its branches, the

Millinery and Mantua MAKING BUSINESS.

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

September 19

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES more or less, well watered and well timbered, situate on the mouth of Broad Creek and adjoining the lands of Edward Tilghman the above land will be sold at private, the terms will be made known on application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONATHAN BARKLEY.

August 26 1837

Dr. B. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, offers his professional services to the public.

sp. 1 3m

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

November 7, 1837.

ON application of Elizabeth Wallson & Levin Conner Administrators of William Wilson, 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 state 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 hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wilson, 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 18th day of May, 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ELIZABETH WILSON,
LEVIN CONNER

Adm'rs of William Wilson, dec'd.

Nov. 14. 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

November 7th, 1837.

(Seal.) On application of James Tilghman Executor of James Boyer, late of Somerset county, deceased, 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 James Boyer, 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 25th day of April, A. D. 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 25th day of April, A. D. 1837.

THOMAS ROBERTSON.
Adm'r of David Waston decd.

Nov. 14 1837

In Chancery,

10th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Jesse Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on the second Monday in August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of September next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $555 12 1 2.

True copy,

Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Cur*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, the notice required by law, for the month of November, 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures

By order of the Board,

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are always amply stored with a choice selection of liquors and provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will constantly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humblest servant,

JOHN W. H. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

N B—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by cash or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given,

J. W. H. PARSONS.

August 29, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md, in the house occupied last year by L. D. Collier, on Main st, leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

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

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

sp 4 3wq

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

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor Further indulgence can not be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are called to settle the same forthwith; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

W. ROACH

August

Notice.

The Trustees of the SCHOOL FUND, for Somerset County, are requested to make their reports to the Orphans Court, on or before the first TUESDAY in November Court.

Nov. 14

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

Vol. XI—Whole No. 559. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1837. Vol. 3—No 281

POETRY.

A REMONSTRANCE,

Addressed to a Friend who complained of being alone in the World.

BY ALARIC A WATTS.

Oh say not thou art all alone,
Upon this wide, cold-hearted earth;
Nigh not o'er joys forever flown,
The recent chair—the silent hearth;
Why should the world's unlovely mirth,
Scare those shapes of heavenly birth,
That people off thy solitude!

Though many a fervent hope of youth
Hath passed, and scarcely left a trace;
Though earth born love, its tones and truth,
No longer in thy heart have place;
Yet time, nor grief, can o'er efface
The brighter hopes that now are thine—
The fateless love—all-playing grace,
That makes thy darkest hours divine!

Not all alone: for thou canst hold
Communion sweet with saint and sage;
And gather gems of price untold,
From many a pure, untrammelled page:
Genius's dreams, the golden lights of age,
The poet's love—are still thine own;
Then, while such themes thy thoughts engage,
O, how can'st thou be all alone!

Not all alone: the lark's rich note,
As mounting up to heaven, she sings;
The thousand silvery sounds that float
Above—below—on morning's wings;
The softer murmurs twilight brings—
The cricket's chirp, cicada's glee;
All earth—that lyre of myriad strings—
Is jubilant with life for thee!

Not all alone: the whispering trees,
The rippling brook, the starry sky,
Have each peculiar harmonies,
To soothe, subdue, and sanctify:
The low, sweet breath of evening's sigh
For thee hath oft a friendly tone,
To lift thy grateful thoughts on high—
To say—thou art not all alone!

Not all alone—a watchful eye,
That notes the wandering sparrow's fall
A caring hand is ever nigh,
A gracious power attends thy call:
When sadness holds thy heart in thrall,
Seek then the balm vouchsafed to all,
And thou canst never be alone!

MISS EMMANON.

From the New York Mirror.

THE CIRCLE OF HUMAN WISHES.

BY J. R. PAULDING.

When Horatio was a little boy at school he was always wishing himself a young man, for then, thought he, I shall not be obliged to be flogged at my book, and live in constant fear of the schoolmaster.

When he became a young man, he left school with delightful anticipations of the freedom and pleasure he was about to enjoy. But from school he was placed in the office of a great lawyer, full of business, and from morning and night, was employed in copying the same thing over and over again.

'I wonder,' he often said to himself, 'I wonder what is the use of telling the same story so often. I wish to heaven I was out of my time and then I should be my own master!'

At last his time was out. He passed examination, opened an office, and waited for him to come. Here he would sit whole mornings, with his feet against the fender or jamb, waiting for clients—but no clients came.

'I wish to heaven,' would he sigh to himself, 'I had something to do!'

In process of years he distinguished himself as a speaker, and business flowed in upon him, till he had hardly time to sleep or eat his meals.

'Zounds!' cried he, one night as he was in a galley-slave. 'I wish I were a little boy at school, they are so happy; no business to trouble them, and no cares on their minds.'

But, as it was impossible to become a school boy again, Horatio turned his thoughts towards the future, and began to wish he was rich enough to retire from business, and be a gentleman.

Years passed on, and at length he became rich, so rich that he thought he might leave off practice, and enjoy himself. Accordingly he did leave off practice, and for a while, it was delightful to have nothing to do; and go where he pleased. But doing nothing gives a man at last. It is the hardest work imaginable.

'I wish,' said Horatio one day, as he was perplexing himself to death to know what he should do I wish I had something to employ me.

All at once he was seized with a desire to be a great man. As we advance in years the love of wealth often changes to the desire of power. He entered on the arena of politics, and his eloquence soon elevated him to distinction. He rose to the highest offices in the state, and at length saw nobody above him.

'Well,' thought he, 'I have it at last, I am the greatest among the great, and now I shall be able to enjoy myself. In the first place, I shall do just as I please.'

At that moment his secretary came to announce a person on business.

'I am not inclined to see any body just now, tell him to call again.'

'But, sir, it is a man of great consequence, and one of your best friends; he may be offended.'

'Very well, let him come in.'

The man of consequence entered, talked three whole hours about the politics of his district, and ended by soliciting an insignificant appointment, either for himself or somebody else.

'Well, said Horatio, shaken beaten beaten, 'I'll go and take a ride into the country.'

Just as he had ordered his horse, the secretary came in to announce another person of consequence, who had very particular business, and whom it would be bad policy to offend.—After a few strokes from Horatio, he was let in.

The visitor being a knowing character, not a long time, because very fractious, cracked Horatio, told excellent stories, and when he had tired Horatio to death thought he had brought him into a humour to do any thing he desired. Accordingly he begged his interest in behalf of the people he represented, in favor of a great public improvement. Honest had been specially recommended by divers old statesmen to give good words if they could do nothing else. So he flattered him with good words, and the knowing gentleman went his way, chuckling at his happy knack of bringing great men into the humor of granting favors.

'I never met such a tiresome blockhead,' quoth Horatio. 'I'll make a point to oppose his application.'

'I was too late to ride out before dinner, and he sat down to his soup and ale, thinking he would have the pleasure of dining alone. By the time he had dined, the rare six people waiting to see him on particular business. It would not do to offend them, and besides he was the very sort of the people they had to deal with.

The participant business of such was to beg some particular favor. He must sit in an excellent humor for dictating them all. But this would be impolitic; so he promised them all.

'What a tedious business all said he 'But I shall have a comfortable evening, at all events.'

In the evening carriages dropped in, one after another, and he had quite a levee. Every one had to make an all particular agreeable, for each had a favor to ask, and talked as much as Horatio himself, who was sick of hearing of favors in his ears. After he had yawned three times in the face of each of his visitors, and promised all they asked, they went away and he was left to himself. Nobody came to one of the times, to give me some thing, instead of begging favors, as they did, thus would be a little variety in life!

He sang to a Siren, but found it a bitter song. He danced, but it was an unhappy dance. The jailer announced a stranger.

'Tell him I am engaged, or I am fast asleep or dead.'

'He says he has a message from Almond, I suppose, from Jupiter.'

The humor of all speakers entered, and drew looking cautiously aside, seeing that all the dinner was cold, and the man body was under the sofa, hummed three times and then began.

'Hem! Jupiter, for the immortality sake, but I must you will excuse me when you know the urgency of the occasion. I cannot, sir, to give you—'

'Heaven be praised,' thought Horatio, there is a man that has got something to give me at last.'

'I ask the favory, sir, as a dear old friend to your administration, to call and give you some advice about the contract to be procured, in order to save the plot of the equestrian statue which I have just been contemplating approved.'

'Sir,' said Horatio, if I had either millions or mines I ask what is the use of them?

'I'm sorry—I had a dozen on the moon and one—'

'Before he had ended, Horatio was two thirds asleep, but he waked in time to express his gratitude, and promised to bear in mind the signal proof of regard, in calling so late at night out of pace good well.

Day after day passed in these perpetual interruptions. Horatio had not a moment to spare, either for ease or exercise, and was tired to death.

'I wish to heaven,' said he, 'I was a private man, with nothing to do but just what I pleased. Ah! Mr. Mentor, I am glad to see you.—It is a delightful thing to receive a visit from one who wants nothing.'

Mentor was an old friend of Horatio, a rather eccentric person. Some people thought him wise, others a fool, for he seemed content with what he had, and what he was, though he was neither rich nor in power. He was a kind hearted man, though it had not the reputation of it, for he was apt to make a jest of what other people thought very serious matters, and seemed to take little interest in what are called the ups and downs of life.

After the first friendly salutations, Mentor assumed the privilege of age and intimacy, and may tired Rose he liked his new situation.

'You neither look so well nor seem in such good spirits as when I used to see you in your office drawing pleas and declarations.'

Horatio unbosomed himself to his old friend. He detailed to him the progress of his business from trouble to uneasiness—from the time he wished he was free from the labors and confinement of school, till he rode it down all, step by step, and became a great man, since which had about little else than wish himself a schoolboy again

'It is the history of mankind,' said Mentor, after listening attentively, and of all living creatures I believe it alone the key touch in the fable—'

'What fable?' asked Horatio.

'I will tell you, replied the old man, his eye indicative of such a intelligence, 'will you promise to listen?'

'Provided you neither ask a favor nor give advice,' said the other. I have had enough of such lately.'

'Agreed. Once upon a time a certain person which shared a portion of that spirit of intelligence which animates, or at least in three days did animate all nature, being tired upon the subject of his lot, and not in an sufficient consequence to be entertained in English or form exclaimed against his hard fate in being thus at the mercy of every creeping thing.

'If I were but an insect!' cried he, and the spirit of discontent possessed him from the moment. O Jupiter Ammon, Jupiter Ammon, he repeated, wouldst thou but change me into an insect, if it were but for a day that which I pick up in a day would last me a month. By Ammon, I would change my lot of the wing of the wren.'

'Jupiter, whom nothing escaped, laughed at such a trifling request. The request, which he granted in a fit of good humor. The fellow was so pleased at a pen cock, and started about with great vigour in a mode so changed that he concentrated an ant, which was held right out from the ear of ceremony, rather accidentally or by design.

'O, Jupiter Ammon!' exclaimed the little pen cock with an a nasal twang, 'what a thing I am to be sure! I think I must be a fool! Would I have an ant, and then insect, and I dare to ask no more!'

'Again Jupiter laughed and granted his request. The last ant was a little pleased, but he partook of the nature, and Horatio turned himself to a cockroach.

'It is worth while to live thus with the rows of the universe,' said he, 'and to be a cockroach for a great man is a great station, and he universally respected by immortals.'

'Ends of mud,' exclaimed he, prying with a cockroach, 'ends of mud, what a great man I am! I am of more fat as M. I were, only a suspicion I had the same body. O, Jupiter Ammon, a mild I have a wife!'

'Jupiter, a second time of his power, for he began to be highly amused with his little pigeon.

'The wonderful bell with his great tail and horns of the bull. Well, I like to be a bumble-bee fellow, and one day, not unmerited, which he was about, he was entangled in a spider web, which he struggled and struggled, and shaking the under at trembling with a cockroach, saying 'all hail! Should a cockroach humor of his subjects, a passenger upon him. At length supposing the matter to exceed, he shouted out aloud, 'Jupiter Ammon! Jupiter Ammon! Jupiter Ammon! Jupiter Ammon! I have had enough of such lately.'

'Jupiter, a third time, and a pulse so he was obliged to be a cockroach.

'When he was in a cockroach's nature, he was a cockroach have he more amusing the cockroaches, and a great man, he thought, he was a cockroach.

'