

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

VOL. I.

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NO. 6.

Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at \$2 50, per annum, or at \$2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, in either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion) until all arrears are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

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

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

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

All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

The New-York and other papers of that vicinity contain reports of most ample success of the new mode to cure drunkenness—one person who had been a drunkard from his youth upwards, having been brought up by his father in the habit of drinking his quart per day, tipping during the evening, and dozing in the watch house all night, twice, hauled, and often in fits—such a person took the dose but once, and has ever since eschewed the intoxicating cup with as much earnestness as he once applied himself to it. The medicine is said to be palatable, and is to be taken in the favourite liquor; the ingredients are not generally known.

AMERICAN WINE.

The Brooklyn (New York) Star, mentions that a gentleman near Utrecht, six miles from Brooklyn, has commenced the cultivation of eight acres of land, which are intended wholly for grape vines, the greater part of which are daily expected from France. Dr. Vanhooker, Flatbush, has also a fine little vineyard, from which he made, the last season, a quantity of very excellent wine.

The value of American manufactured cotton goods sold at Philadelphia, in a single year, it is stated, varies but little from four millions of dollars, and rapidly increasing, whereas in 1804, 5 and 6, the whole amount in the city was only \$1,570!

The Philadelphia umbrella manufacturers supply nearly the whole demand of the domestic market, and export great quantities of ready made umbrellas to the West Indies and S. America. One house in that city receives, occasionally, orders for ten thousand umbrellas at a time.

The trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of Rochester, N. Y. have advertised their pastor, the Reverend John McCormick as having eloped with a young woman, in violation of morality, of the obligations of his sacred office, and of all other ties which good men reverence.

Week before last a drove of cattle was driven to Mr. Harris Baxter's in Fishkill, N. Y. while there, an ox belonging to the drove, skinned and died, Mr. Baxter assisted in skinning it, in the course of which he cut one of his fingers slightly; shortly after Mr. B. was taken sick, and died with every appearance of having been poisoned. In the course of his illness he was seen by two respectable medical men, who had no doubt of his illness being occasioned by poison imbibed into his system from the ox, thro' the wound on his finger. It is stated in confirmation of this opinion, that as many as a dozen of the same which ate of the carcass all died shortly after.

Despite not the earnest of mankind: a wasp may sting a lion.

RISING SUN TAVERN.

THIS INN.

Situated at the Village of Quantico, Somerset County, Md.

Formerly kept by George Malcomb, is now occupied by the subscriber, who has come to the determination to devote his attention entirely to those who may favour him with their custom.

The comforts and luxuries of life, essential to the full enjoyment of life, traveller, such as clean chambers, attentive servants, and a table furnished with the best place and season afford, shall at all times be in readiness. Also the choicest liquors for the refreshing of a guest.

Strangers visiting, and travellers passing through the village, as well as his more intimate acquaintances, are respectfully solicited to give him a call.

PETER B. DAVIS.

May 1st, 1827.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber adopts this method to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has taken the House at Princess Anne, lately occupied by Mr. John W. B. Parsons,

AS A TAVERN, CALLED THE

SOMERSET HOTEL.

Where she intends to carry on the same business in its various branches, and hopes that her attention and her exertions to please, will procure a share of public patronage.

MARY DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, April 23.

CORONER'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Somerset County Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-house door, in the town of Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 15th day of May, instant, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P.M. at the Court-house door in the town of Princess Anne, the following property, viz. the one fourth part of a tract of land called "Allen's Vale,"—one fourth part of "Double Purchase"—one fourth part of "Elmhurst"—one horse, saddle, and bridle—and one yoke of oxen. Seized as the property of William T. Polk, and taken in execution at the suits of William C. Long, William S. Corbin, use of John S. Martin, and Winder Cannon, and to be sold on the above named day, for cash, by SAMUEL MCBRYDE, Cons.

May 1st, 1827.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, April 10th, 1827.

On application of Leah Walston and James F. Kelly, administrators c. v. a. of Thomas Walston, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Village Herald.

Test, JAMES POLK, Reg'r. of Wills for Somerset County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset County, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Walston, late of Somerset County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of November, 1827, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of April, 1827.

LEAH WALSTON, Adm'r.
JAMES F. KELLY, Adm'r.
May 1st, 1827.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, by John H. Anderson, and Jesse M. Adams, esqrs., will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, instant, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P.M. at the Court-house door in the town of Princess Anne, the following property, viz. the one fourth part of a tract of land called "Allen's Vale,"—one fourth part of "Double Purchase"—one fourth part of "Elmhurst"—one horse, saddle, and bridle—and one yoke of oxen. Seized as the property of William T. Polk, and taken in execution at the suits of William C. Long, William S. Corbin, use of John S. Martin, and Winder Cannon, and to be sold on the above named day, for cash, by SAMUEL MCBRYDE, Cons.

May 1st, 1827.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Somerset County Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-house door, in the town of Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 15th day of May, instant, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P.M. at the Court-house door in the town of Princess Anne, the following property, viz. the one fourth part of a tract of land called "Allen's Vale,"—one fourth part of "Double Purchase"—one fourth part of "Elmhurst"—one horse, saddle, and bridle—and one yoke of oxen. Seized as the property of William T. Polk, and taken in execution at the suits of William C. Long, William S. Corbin, use of John S. Martin, and Winder Cannon, and to be sold on the above named day, for cash, by SAMUEL MCBRYDE, Cons.

May 1st, 1827.

THE ARIEL.

And Ladies' Literary Gazette.

THE first number of the ARIEL will be published on Saturday the 5th day of May next, and issued regularly every other Saturday thereafter. Each No. will contain eight large quarto pages, printed on fine paper, with entirely new type, and occasionally embellished with woodcut and appropriate engravings, at the very low rate of one dollar per annum.

The ARIEL is intended to be an agreeable and interesting companion for the Ladies, devoted to Literature and the Arts; containing a synopsis of all that is passing in the polite, fashionable and the literary world, with a summary of news. Original Essays, choice Tales, select pieces of Poetry, sketches of female character, and other pleasing matter will occupy its pages.

No labour or expense will be spared to make it a cheap and valuable volume in the hands of every literary lady. Measures have been taken to secure the best periodicals of the day, from which extracts, calculated to improve the female mind, will be freely taken. The Editors determined to make it acceptable to the Ladies; the one commonly low price at which it is published, One Dollar yearly, must place it within every one's reach.

If sufficient patronage is extended, the ARIEL will be issued weekly, at the end of three months.

One thousand names are already placed upon our subscription list, and additions are made daily. The subscription is payable in advance, and all letters must be post paid, and addressed to Ellwood Walter, No. 71, Market st. Philadelphia, who is Agent for the Editor.

Any person who will procure 6 subscribers, and remit the money, shall receive a copy gratis, for one year. Editors are politely requested to insert this a few times.

22-Subscription thankfully received at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Somerset County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. at the Court-house door, in the town of Princess Anne, the following property, to wit:—Two horses, and two yoke of oxen. Seized as the property of William Morris, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of David Howard, use of Levi Cathell, and to be sold, on the day above said, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, by ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

April 24th, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Somerset County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P.M. at the Court-house door, Princess Anne, the following property, to wit:—Two hundred and twenty-four acres of land, more or less, called "Double Purchase."

Seized as the property of William B. Jones, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of John King, use of Levin Ballard, sen. plaintiff, and to be sold, on the day above said, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, by ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

April 24th, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Somerset County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P.M. at the Court-house door, Princess Anne, the following property, to wit:—A house and lot, in the town of Princess Anne, adjoining the Court-house lot; also a right and title to one unimproved lot of land, on the east side of the road leading from the Poor-house to Princess Anne.

Seized as the property of William Long, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of James B. Rolins, plaintiff, and to be sold, on the day above said, to the highest and best bidder for cash, by ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

April 24th, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Woolford and Josiah Johnson, against Levin Ballard, sen. John King, sen. Dr. L. W. Ballard and Samuel McBryde, will be sold at the Court-house door, Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P.M. one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, called "More and Cassett," one negro man Mingo, one negro man Charles, the property of Levin Ballard, sen.—Also one sorrel mare, one horse and gig, and negro girl Anna, the property of Levin W. Ballard, sen.—Seized and taken as the property of the above-mentioned persons, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the claims above mentioned, with interest and costs due thereon, and for county charges and officers' fees of the said Levin Ballard, sen. for the years 1825 and 1826.

ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

April 23d, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Somerset County Court, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, at half past 3 o'clock, P.M. at the Court-house door, Princess Anne, the following property, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called "White Chapel," containing two hundred and sixty-three acres, more or less, and one yoke of oxen.

Seized as the property of George A. Porter, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Brown, executor of Stephen Doharoon, and to be sold, on the day above said, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, by ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

April 24th, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Lannow, and Mary Anne his wife, against James W. Lighthill, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 15th instant, at the Court-house door between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P.M. the following property, to wit:—One negro man named Eli—one ditto named Jesse—and one horse and gig—Taken and will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ, and interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

May 1, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the state of Maryland, use of Thomas Aires, administrator of Edward Aires, against Littleton Aires, Henry Hyland, and Samuel Robertson, the use of Martha W. Aires, against the same, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 16th day of May, instant, at White Haven, the following property, to wit:—One negro man Dick—one negro Priscilla—four mahogany tables, one secretary, and book-case, four head of cattle, a life estate in a house and lot at White Haven, the property of the said Littleton, one negro boy Virgil, one horse, gig and harness, the property of the said Henry, part of Noble Quarter, 50 acres, part of Mosfield, 25 acres; part of Bell-Air: one horse and gig, the property of the said Samuel, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs with interest and costs accruing thereon.—Sale to commence at the hour of 9 o'clock, A.M.

ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

May 1, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Richard Waller against James Anderson; also, by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Ry's, and one at the suit of John H. Norris against James Anderson, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 15th instant, at the Court-house door, the following property, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called "Addison," containing 100 acres, more or less; 5 head of horses and one yoke of oxen: Taken and will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs, and interest and costs.—Sale to commence at the hour of 1 o'clock, P.M.

ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

May 1, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Somerset County Court, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 24th day of May instant, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, at the Court-house door in Princess Anne, the following property, to wit:—The one half of a lot of land near the Precinct Meeting house, containing two acres, more or less; also the one fourth part of the lot of ground occupied (late) by Elisha White back, part of a tract of land called *Heber*, containing 31 acres, more or less; one negro man called *Lambert*—one do, *Littleton*—one boy *John*—one do, *Sandy*—one woman *Anna*—one do, *Tanner*—one do, *Sally*—one do, *Sally*—one do, *Milford*—one girl, *Mary*—one do, *Horner*—one do, *Canada*—one do, *Lead*—one do, *Mary*—one horse and gig with harness—and 20 ounces of silver plate.

Seized as the property of John H. Anderson, and taken in execution at the suit of John C. Wilson, sen. and the Bank of Somerset, and to be sold on the day above said, to the highest bidder for cash, by ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

May 1, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Asa Phillips against Joshua Doubo, will be sold at public sale on Thursday the 15th day of May, next, at the residence of the said Doubo, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M. the following property, to wit:—One negro man named *Allen*—one do, *David*; also, part of a tract of land, called *A-wearie Purchase*. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the above named and Doubo, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder, to pay and satisfy the above said writs, with interest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART, Shff.

May 1st, 1827.

AN APPRENTICE.

To the Printing business is wanted at this office. A lad whose age is 13 or 14 years would be preferred.

April 10, 1827.

THE VILLAGE HERALD
Princess Anne, Md.
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1827.

To Correspondents.
We are obliged to inform our friend "Munus," that a Rebus cannot appear in our paper unless we have the solution to give in due season, should no other be sent us.
"Julia's" favour for our next shall meet with attention.
***** is inadmissible.

The National Intelligencer takes notice of the first number of a paper published at Chatsville, Ohio, by H. J. Howard, entitled the *National Historian*, and says, by its editorial comments and selections, it seems to approve the course of the present Administration.

The same paper also makes mention of a new paper established at Wilmington, Delaware, under the title of the *Delaware Journal*, to be issued semi-monthly. Al. Bradford is the editor. The Journal is favourable to the present Administration of the General Government.

The Reading, Pa. Chronicle of the Times, assures his readers that the Jackson Democrat, lately established at that place, has discontinued, merely and simply because the proprietor was deficient in funds for its support. The paper, continues the Times, was established here in very unpropitious times, against the advertisement of the editor's best friends, and has met the fate at first predicted—but the people here, as they ever have been, almost unanimously in favour of Jackson's elevation to the Presidency.

The same Reading paper, speaking of a subject which should interest us more at this season, than the former, says—vegetation never appeared better nor more forward: the fruit trees have the appearance of yielding with unusual abundance, and from present appearances the hours of the husbandman will be crowned with plenty. The slight frosts which lately visited that place appear to have done no injury.

As far as we can learn, appearances in this and every other part of the Union, are indicative of a plentiful year.

There appears to be considerable excitement in the state of Virginia, relative to the calling of a Convention, for the purpose of revising and amending the present Constitution of that State, or framing a new one, which may be better suited to the interests and condition of the State (say the Conventionists), than that which was formed under the necessities, trials, and difficulties, that opposed our illustrious fathers. The defects of this instrument consist chiefly in—

1st. The inequality of representation:—One man in the county of Warwick is said to have as much influence in the government, as fifteen in the county of Augusta:—the members of the House of Delegates, who voted in favour of a Convention at a late session, represented 370,000, or upwards, of the free white inhabitants of the State, while those who voted against it represented but 220,000; and yet the bill was rejected.

2nd. The representation in the H. of Delegates, is too numerous:—a reduction of members would facilitate business, produce wiser legislation, and lessen expenses.

3d. The change of circumstances has rendered the Executive Council useless, there being no corresponding benefits for its expense.

4th. The judiciary system ought to be fixed, by the Constitution, on a more permanent basis, so as to ensure the stability of the courts, the independence of their judges, and the speedy administration of justice to all persons in the State.—More anon

The citizens of Shelbyville, Kentucky, were invited, on the 16th ultimo, to meet on the 21st, to ascertain the sentiments of the people, in reference to the policy which has been, and ought to be, pursued by the present Administration of the General Government. Opponents as well as friends of the present Administration, were requested to attend, and freely discuss and vote upon such questions as might be proposed.

From the N. Intelligencer.
In the last Colonial Advocate (of April 19), one of the most decided of the Upper Canada journals, in condemning the naturalization law, which has caused so much disturbance, we find no very satisfactory information as to the state of feeling at that date. Much of the clamor which was at first excited, seemed to have subsided, but we do not think that circumstance indicative of a yielding on the part of people, to the oppressive measures of which they complain. The Advocate is rather mysterious in its manner of treating the subject. In a short paragraph headed "State of the Colony," the editor remarks, that he received several well authenticated accounts of the proceedings of public meetings against the naturalization bill—others, he says, of a more doubtful character, had been received. He, however, concludes, by declaring "we have judged it best not to advert to this subject at greater length for the present, and also to withhold the important documents from our readers. Our motives may be hereafter known." In the meanwhile, this silence certainly has a mysterious appearance.

A Royal Road to the B.A.R.
The honorable Alexander Smyth, of Apollonville, recently advertised that he intended to open in the spring of law, at his residence, Wythe court house, Virginia. Hear him! "Six months diligent application, under the instruction of the undersigned, will probably qualify a student to obtain a license to practice before the Mississippi, who did not confine himself to the study of the law only, passed an examination in five months and a week, and came from the Low Country and the South, to become lawyers while they withdrew to pursue, excellent water, and a cool climate, during the sickly season."

From the Baltimore Patriot of Thursday last, the 3d inst.
Mary Morse, Balt. County Court Henry Tomlinson.
This was an action for a Breach of Promise of Marriage—the case was fully sustained by the proof—the defendant, after having testified plaintiff for several years, gave a written promise to marry her in 60 days, and afterwards married another lady; many circumstances of great aggravation were proved on the trial. The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded her the sum of \$1000, and costs of \$100.

From the Carrolltonian of Friday last.
Several British vessels have recently been ordered off from our ports in virtue of the President's proclamation. What effect this will produce on the mercantile interest time can only show. It is certainly for many reasons desirable that the two countries should amicably adjust their differences. The trade of both nations, provided the restrictive system is persevered in, must be materially impaired, and much valuable property will be sacrificed, and it is appreciative no equivalent returned.

We learn by the Wilmington (N. Carolina) Herald, of the 27th ultimo, that the ship Empress from Philadelphia bound to that port, struck upon the bar of New Inlet, on the 22nd—The vessel was driven ashore, and the crew got ashore, after the vessel was driven upon the rocks on to the beach and bilged. On Tuesday following the cargo was got on shore: 100 lbs. of sugar, 500 lbs. of coffee, a quantity of raisins, and powder are totally lost.

A recent Philadelphia Gazette has thrown together the following computations: "The whole expenses of the poor in London are \$1,000,000 dollars, 10,000,000 dollars of which is paid by the State, and 20,000,000 by the City. In Baltimore, the total expenditure on this account is 18,000,000 dollars. In New York, for criminals and paupers, 60,000,000 dollars is expended annually. Within the bounds of the new corporation of Philadelphia, including about four fifths of the whole population of the City and County, the amount expended in 1825, 26, and 27, averaged 120,000,000 dollars. It has recently been reduced to 80,000,000."

AGE OF LITERATURE.
At a late fair held at Leipzig, in Germany, there were offered for sale no less than two thousand one hundred

of the U. States' ship U. German Library, of 1826, one of 25 volumes, and another of 25. Many of them were translations of these 37 were from the Greek, 100 from the Latin, 65 from the English, (including works of Sir Walter Scott) 54 from the French, and 57 others from other modern languages.—Of the 2125, 116 were Political Discussions, 167 Historical, 21 Philosophical, 387 Theological, 129 Medical, 80 on Natural History, 44 Geographical, and 208 on the Arts, connected with Industry and Improvements. The dramatic works were 38, Epic poems 11, Lyrics 53, and Novels, &c. 116.

It is stated in the N. York papers that Mr. E. C. Goud, formerly minister of France to this country, is, in conjunction with Mr. Robertson, the celebrated astronomer, about to ascertain by actual experiment the practicability of aerial navigation. Mr. Goud after roiling from diplomatic life, retired on his estate at Greenbush, N. Y., and devoted his attention to scientific pursuits. He believes that he has now matured his plan for propelling balloons through the air in any direction, and of any ascension or descent at pleasure. Mr. Robertson, the astronomer, is a thoroughly convinced of the correctness of Mr. Goud's theory, that he has decided upon uniting with him in a practical experiment. Sometime ago, Mr. Goud submitted a memorial to the N. Y. Literary and Philosophical Society, and a select committee, consisting of Dr. Mitchell, B. McNeven and General Morton, made a favorable report, and recommended the plan to the liberality of the citizens.

STEAM BOATS.
We learn from a Philadelphia paper, that the first steam boat ever put to sea, was a successful experiment, was the Cleopatra built by Fulton, which started from N. York for Albany, Sept. 20th, 1807, with 12 passengers. She performed the passage in 24 hours, which ought to start the multitudes on the wharves "indignant in the popular incredulity, and vented jeers and jokes without number until she left the wharf, and advanced by invisible impulsion, swiftly in the steam, until she was hailed by the involuntary applause of convinced thousands." The inhabitants on the bank of the North river were astonished to see such a nondescript monster, without smoke, and without a single propelling power, travelling so rapidly on the river against wind and tide, emitting flames and smoke as she went along. There are now near four hundred steam boats on the waters of the United States. They were not introduced into Europe till 1812, when one was built on Clyde, in Scotland. Since that time, they have rapidly increased in number, and are now in operation in most parts of the civilized world.

The Oracle of Dauphin laments over the failure of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a bill licensing Lottery Brokers, because it would have afforded a remedy to the State of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. And observes, "as this kind of gambling, as some are pleased to term it, cannot be put down, why not make the gamblers pay for it? It does not appear that, under any circumstances, the gamblers (the purchasers of tickets) pay most roundly for it.

Elements of Grammar.—Some ingenious illustrations of the principles of Grammar have been published in New York, supposed to be by Miss Oram, to whom the public is indebted for several useful elementary books. They consist of separate lessons upon the various parts of speech, in a plain, and simple manner, and are well adapted to the use of the young.

The Baltimore Chronicle says: "Dr. Muse, President of the Dorchester Agricultural Society of this State, recommends the culture of Madder. The great value of this root as applied to medicine, is well known. It is a variety of red, for red? It does not appear that, under any circumstances, the gamblers (the purchasers of tickets) pay most roundly for it.

Bowling, Dec. 18.
Two of the Calcutta prints, the India Gazette and the Harkara, have surveyed by steam Gunboats for the purpose of promoting geographical knowledge, and of ascertaining the defensive property of the river in the bay of Bengal, in the Russian invasion. Now, this is, we must say, one of the most foolish propositions that has ever come to our knowledge. What would England have said, after the peace of Amiens, if the French sent a squadron to survey the Thames, for the purpose of invading the island?

We saw, a few days since, a garment without a seam—it was a coat shirt, woven complete in all its parts, with a well rounded collar, regular gathering about the neck and wrists, with an appearance of gossamer under the arms, straps on the shoulders, &c. and, in time, as made short—with not a single seam in it! The only parts about it that are not woven, are the buttons, which are made of linen thread, but are woven in the garment. This specimen of laudible ingenuity and industry, is the production of Miss Eliza Shirrell, who resides on the Lincoln side of the Catwabs, above Beattie's Ford,

N.C. It is the second or third she has woven, and we understand she has it in view to attempt the weaving of some other garment.

Legal distinction.—Judge Stewart, of Tennessee, has decided that you play for bank notes it is no gambling, but if you play for money and pay in bank notes it is gambling, and indictable.

EXPULSION.
At a regular meeting of Almond Union Lodge, No. 425, held in the town of Almond, county of Allegheny, and state of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1827, it was resolved unanimously, that Jos. R. Morehouse, he and he is hereby expelled from this Lodge, and from all Masonic communication, for gross unamiable conduct. By order of the Lodge.

JOSE COREY, Sec'y.

Apologies.
Landlady.—Will you take another cup of coffee, sir?—It is not so good as I could wish, owing to the haste with which you wished it got ready.
Traveller.—Madam, there is no occasion for an apology. Your coffee is most excellent—what there is of it.

FOREIGN NEWS.
LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Wm. Thompson, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 19th of March.

The revenue had fallen off the last quarter, about 500,000 compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the law against the liberty of the press by a vote of 233 to 154. This decision, says the Constitution, will cover France with mourning. The law has not yet been considered in the House of Peers. The Journal des Debats says, that it is no longer doubtful that important negotiations have been commenced at Constantinople for the pacification of Greece. The Quotidienne asserts positively that the infant Don Miguel is expected very soon in Paris, and that after a short stay, he will proceed to Madrid.

The Spanish army of observation, it is said, has fallen back a little from the frontier of Portugal. An animated discussion took place in the House of Commons on March 12, on the propriety of abolishing corporal punishment in the British army. Mr. Hume said, in Wertenberg, the corporal punishment had been suppressed by the present king, the soldier was corrected by confinement, and sent to the depot. Corporal punishment in the American army had been suppressed for 12 years, although they continued the system in their navy. In spite of this cessation, the American army had gallantly competed with our best troops in the late war. He (Mr. Hume) would assert that not one in a hundred of the soldiers flogged ever afterwards recovered his previous character.

On another occasion Mr. Hume said—There appeared to be a complete dissolution of Government business; he supposed they were waiting for some new Minister to tell them what they were to do.

Later Still.—The ship Emerald, Capt. Howes, has arrived at Boston, bringing Liverpool dates to the 26th, and London to the 24th of March. The latest London paper speaks favorably of the convalescence of both Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning; the latter was well enough "to take an airing" on the 22nd. The Literary Gaz. remarks, that the appointment of Mr. Canning as Prime Minister was the most popular statement of the day.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, March 23, several petitions from the Catholics of Ireland for relief from disabilities, were presented by Lord King; and remonstrances from several Protestant parishes—"against any further conces-

sions to the Catholics," were presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of Chichester and Clogher, and the earl of Shaftesbury. Lord King remarked, on presenting his petitions, that he did not now entertain the hope that any thing would be done to relieve the "most wretched and most ill-used people of Europe." The Duke of Buckingham replied that "he was convinced there was yet good hope, and that the measures for the relief of the Catholics was one which must and would be carried."

So great has been the importance into England of French silks, that persons engaged in the silk trade contemplated a memorial to ministers, representing the ruin that must ensue unless measures were taken to lessen the importation. A complete stagnation in the trade was produced in London, and the distress among the weavers in Spitalfields had been scarcely exceeded.

On the 20th February last, the Lord Chief Justice in England, made the following remarks in addressing the jury in a libel case. "Whatever had a tendency to make a person appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world was libellous. Rancune was often very proper when directed to attack and put down general vices; but it was not permitted to make a person appear ridiculous, to ridicule, and if he did he was guilty of a libel, whether he directed that ridicule against the other by writing or by a printed picture or caricature. The jury, he was sure, would give the wisdom of this law, for, if it were not so, how wretched might those families be made who had not the firmness to laugh at these things, any man was at liberty to make them objects of ridicule. He believed that there were no persons, however generous they might be in their advocacy of the liberty of the press, who would contend that any one possessed such a right."

Religious Intelligence.
We learn by the Western Courier, that the Concord Presbytery held its Spring Session at Trinity church, Rowan county, N. C. It met on the 5th ultimo, and was opened with a sermon by the Reverend H. N. Pharr, moderator.

This Presbytery consists of eight ordained ministers; and has under its care one Licentiate and one candidate. A short sketch of the history of this Presbytery, from the time of its formation, in the year 1795, to the year 1824, was read. From this it appeared that during those 29 years of its history, it had ordained 16 ministers, received 14, and dismissed 17, to connect them with other Presbyteries; that of its members two had been suspended, one expelled, and four died; that it had received twenty-five candidates, and licensed twenty-four; it had adopted various measures for the suppression of irreligion and immorality, and for the promotion of learning, virtue, and religion.

These points in the Confession of Faith, Form of Government, & Book of Discipline, proposed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, for alteration and addition, were acted upon: only the 1st, 5th, and 7th of the proposed alterations, were adopted.

We learn that the Methodist church in Rochester, N. York is blessed with a powerful revival of religion which has been progressing from more than three months; and recently it has extended to other churches. Since the revival commenced, one hundred and fifty persons have been received in our church on trial; and several more have experienced the joy of sins forgiven who have not yet joined our church.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. F. W. Smith dated 13th ultimo:—"The Lord is carrying on his work in Jefferson, N. York. About 100 have been made partakers of the pardoning love of God in that place within four or five months past, and the work is still going on. We have received numerous testimonies from uplifted hands, and with peculiar energy in her manner, seemed especially to indicate some supernatural influence on her mind. We think it not without good ground, that several of those who were with her, and

her exercises, pronounced it the most interesting case they had ever witnessed. We could seem to fancy the Saviour saying, in reference to her, "I thank thee, O Father of Heaven and earth, because thou hast hidden these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, says that on Sunday morning last a week three young men took a small boat from the young Patriot, at Spring street wharf, with the intention of proceeding on a sailing excursion, but when they had reached about midway of the river, a sudden law captured the boat, and Alexander Mackay, aged about 19 years, was drowned; the two others were enabled to reach the shore. Mackay has left a widowed mother, who is inconsolable at the loss of her only son—a son, too, who had been tenderly brought up and who had matured his mind, and was full of tender ties of an affectionate mother, to desert from his boat excursions on the Sabbath. We understand the last words of the mother to him were—God's grace to be manifested in the salvation of precious souls.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 10th ultimo, by the Reverend Samuel McLean, at the residence of Mr. Jonathan Fooks, in Worcester county, Mr. John H. Byrd, to Miss Henrietta Fooks.

Later, by the Rev. Francis Moore, Mr. John McKenney to Mrs. Mary Jackson, both of Harpers Ferry, Va. This is the 10th time that the blooming bride, (now but 28) has approached the matrimonial altar, and the third time the silken knot was tied by the same minister.

DIED, at midnight, in Philadelphia, on the 29th ultimo, the Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the 71st year of his age. DIED, at his residence, No. 518, Broadway, on Sunday evening, April 25, in the 73rd year of his age, the Hon. RUFUS KING.

Mr. King entered into public life at an early age. After completing his legal studies, he was chosen, at the close of the Revolution, in 1784, to represent the State of Massachusetts in the Old Continental Congress. In this body he acquired great influence, and was the mover of a proposition, which will always render his name distinguished and respected in the annals of his country. We refer to the prohibition of slavery in the old Northwest Territory. After serving in that body to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, he was deputed by the same State by the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. This instrument having been prepared and submitted to the States for their ratification, Mr. King was sent, by the town of Newburyport, with Mr. Parsons and Robert Treat Paine, to the State Convention, which gave the sanction of Massachusetts to the new Constitution. In procuring this sanction, Mr. King was mainly instrumental. Objections were made to it in Massachusetts, as well as in New York and Virginia, and while the talents of Hamilton and Madison were engaged in surmounting the obstacles opposed to it, Mr. King was performing an arduous and important duty in his own State, by soothing the fears and prejudices which operated against it, in a State that was still agitated by the feeling, which produced the Shay rebellion. While the representatives of States had signified their assent, and the Constitution went into operation under the auspices of Washington, Mr. King was chosen by the Legislature of New York, as a representative in the Senate of the United States. Here he acquired the particular confidence of Washington, by whom he was selected as the Minister of this country to the Court of St. James. Such was the confidence reposed in his talents and character by Mr. Jefferson, that, upon his succeeding Mr. Adams, he expressed his special desire to Mr. King, that he should continue to represent the U. 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THE PARTISAN.

VARIETY trills into the mind a relish, for the joyful and the sweet.

Communicated for the Partisan.

Mr. ZIEGLER.—The annexed four verses are so excellent, and appropriate for the Season, that I am inclined to think, they will be read with delight: they are from Darwin's "Loves of the Plants."

ADDRESS TO MAY.

Born in yon blaze of orient sky,
Sweet May! thy radiant form unfold;
Unclasp thy blue, voluptuous eye,
And wave thy shadowy locks of gold.

For thee, the fragrant zephyrs blow;
For thee, descends the sunny shower;
The rills, in softer murmurs, flow;
And brighter-blissoms gem the bower.

Light graces dress'd in flow'ry wreaths,
And tip-toe joys their hand combine;
And love his sweet contagion breathes,
And, laughing, dances round thy shrine.

When warm with new life, the glit-
tering throng,
On quivering pin, and rustling wing
Delightful join their votive song;
And hail thee—Goddess of the
Spring.

SELECTED FOR THE HERALD.

There is not in the wide world a val-
ley so sweet,
As that vale in whose bosom the bright
waters meet.

THE VALE OF CHAMOY.

It was thus the delightful bard of
Eria sung the beautiful vale of Avo-
ca; and when the genius of poetry
scatters her sacred incense, in the ma-
jesty of its richness, over our sylvan
scenery, some other minstrel will cel-
ebrate, in strains as sweet, the unex-
celled beauties of the Vale of Cha-
mo, though, as yet, its green arbours
are tenantless, its majestic lutan-
woods and lofty pines spread in a blue
sky, unclouded by the smoke of cities,
and its romantic shrubbery blooms
uncultured. Thirty years ago, a rule
log hut stood by the large moss sur-
rounded spring, from which the little
rivulet that bears the valley name
flows away towards the distant rivers;
and a beautiful girl might have been
seen among the solitary trees, or sit-
ting beside the clear and gentle wa-
ter, watching its flow along the green
banks, or earnestly gazing towards
the west, as the declining sun sunk
down behind the lofty and overshadow-
ing hills. In the neatness and elegance
of her attire, in the mild and gentle-
gracefulness of her form and step, and
more than all, in the pale but enchant-
ing beauty of her features, on which
a slight tinge of thought was blended
with a thousand attractive charms;
she remained one of the pictured fair-
ry of some romantic tale, breathing
out her soul in worship of the wild
and splendid sublimities of the forest
scenery, by day, and the outspread
firmament, glowing with its million
stars by night.

But each returning night changed the
aspect of the cottage scene, and
added another inmate to its inhabi-
tants. A tall and bald-headed man,
clothed in a huntsman's garb, sat by
the fire-side of that sweet girl, and
listened with ecstacy to the soft voice
with which she accompanied some
lively air on her beloved harp; and
while he looked upon her face, and
held her little hand, a lover's rapture
glowed along his brow, and his fine
black eye kindled in a new animation
and sparkled with new delight.

It was the cottage of Albert and
Augusta. It was here, in this wild and
retired and beautiful retreat, that they
sought and found a refuge from the
vindictive spirit of proud and relent-
less relatives, whose hearts, from the
first, had been bent on the prevention
of their union, and who, there was
reason to believe, would not spare
the power of their utmost might, in
crushing the alliance forever. There's
was the history of crossed, but perse-
vering, adventurous, heroic love, from
the abodes of men, and the haunts
of civilization, they fled together, hap-
pier far in each other's love, sur-
rounded by forests and mountains,
than they could be separate, though
feasting on all the heart could desire
or the eye could wish.

Two summers passed away in the
Vale of Chamoy, and every evening
Albert was welcomed to his hut
by the gentle Augusta, and laid the
choice tribute of mountain game at
her feet. Again the warm spring suns
had melted the snows from the hills,
and the ice had been swept away from
the gentle stream. The young cou-
ple looked forward to the summer with
delight. Albert had purchased a con-
siderable tract of land from a distant
proprietor, which lay further down
the brook, and was now contemplating
its improvement. A neat little dwell-
ing already rose before his fancy, and
green fields, and fleecy flocks, and
lowing herds, were already present to
his mind. He thought how much

sweeter would be the enjoyment Au-
gusta's smiles afforded, when he could
reflect he had restored to her some
portion, however small, of those luxu-
ries of which he had deprived her.
Full of the thought, he returned one
evening from the arduous pursuit
of game, and, passing on the hill-top,
to hear the sound of his beloved one's
harp, and view the smoke ascending
from his rustic home, his heart beat
quick, as on the utmost, the most
breathless attention, he could not hear
the one or see the other. It was the
first time his eye or ear had ever been
disappointed; a new feeling trembled
along his heart strings, and he hasten-
ed to the lonely habitation. It was
lonely indeed. The few articles of
household utensils lay scattered round
as they had been in the morning, and
Augusta's harp hung in its wonted
place. But she was no longer there.

Horror took possession of Albert's
soul—he called on the name of Au-
gusta; the echoes, with all their voices,
responded "Augusta." He searched the
places of her favourite haunts, but
not a trace was to be found. The
sad reality burst upon him in its over-
whelming force; he had not power to
resolve or act, and, throwing himself
on the bed, passed the night in such
broken and disordered slumbers as
the marine takes in the midst of a
raging storm. Yet then, in his first ex-
tremity, he dreamed, amid his fever-
ish sleep, that she came to him a love-
ly vision. He thought it was a day of
midsummer, that a storm had just
ruffled into sunshine, and Hope's
sweet rain-bow spanned the valley
where he stood. She was more beau-
tiful than even in her happiest, young-
est hours, he had seen her; the glow
of health and pleasure sparkling on
her cheek, and her lovely form, wrap-
ped up in her white cymar, all edged
with gold, and closed with a diamond
clasp; she smiled upon him sweetly,
and said "Be of good cheer Albert, we
have met to part no more." He arose,
and taking her harp, left the beauti-
ful valley, and, after spending a year
in her pursuit in vain, to divert the
melancholy of his mind, set out on a
foreign tour. After visiting Spain and
Italy, he dwelt a season in the south
of France. Near the village where
he fixed his residence was an ancient
cloister, situated in a valley, much re-
sembling that he loved so much, and
left, except that it was cultivated and
adorned most richly. On the hill-top,
above the cloister, he used to sit and
play on Augusta's harp and sing her
favorite airs. Often he observed one of
the sisterhood steal into a little area,
and listen to the music; he could not
distinguish her face or form distinctly,
but it was enough like Augusta's to
afford his fancy room to picture new
scenes of happiness.

At last he saw her no more—the
bell tolled the note of death; he knew
the rest. A small present gained the
information he sought, but judge of
his feelings when he learned that the
departed sister was no other than Au-
gusta! From his home she had been
carried by her relatives, who had dis-
regarded her retreat, and, to perpetu-
ate their disunion, she had been sent
to France, and placed in this very
convent, which she chose because of
the similitude of the scene with that
which was forever before her. Thither
she fled her lover, permitting them to
look upon each other before they died.
In another year he was no more. And
some faint ruins of the cottage in the
Vale of Chamoy, alone perpetuate
the story of their loves and their mis-
fortunes.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The superminant advantages which
have ever resulted from these insti-
tutions, though too much neglected in
the rising generation. Debating Soci-
eties have ever been ac-
knowledged, as the efficacious means
of expanding and enlarging the genius
and talents of the literary youth. They
have a peculiar tendency to expand the
ideas, while they improve the mind by
searching for, and canvassing the sev-
eral positions whereon to ground an ar-
gument, by narrowly observing and
criticising that of your opponent in or-
der to confute and defeat it, or to re-
but such as he may advance in oppo-
sition to yours. This, by being effec-
ted in the brief space of time occupied
in your opponent's argument, natu-
rally tends to create a fluency of speech
and easy delivery, infinitely more
pleasing than all the elaborate com-
position of a studied oration.

The science of oratory is the most
beautiful and sublime accomplishment
of a literary character, particularly
like ours, where the people are the
sovereign power, government the
creature of the will, and its ministers
the servants of their pleasure. The
right to express his sentiments is
peculiar to each individual endow-
ment, and the faculties of reason and
sense, and to express them with per-
spicuity and energy is a point to which
all should aspire. Each individual in
his turn may be called to a participa-
tion in the councils of his country.
It therefore becomes his duty to en-

deavour to qualify himself for that
station to which he may one day be
called; that he may be enabled to
perform his duty with honour to him-
self and benefit to his fellow citizens.
When the arguments of a Pericle
in the earliest ages of antiquity. The
annals of ancient Greece, furnish
us with abundant proofs of its in-
trinsic value and astonishing efficacy.
When the arguments of a Pericle
were able to sway the otherwise
ungovernable passions of the infuri-
ated populace. When Philip of Mac-
edon acknowledged, that the speeches
of Demosthenes were more destruc-
tive to him than all the force and
arms of United Greece.—So great
was the power of their eloquence,
that they were looked up to in the
greatest difficulties and dangers of
their country, as its only advisers
and supports. These are the mod-
els whom Grecian history transmit-
ted to posterity and these are the
characters whom fame has extolled
to the skies. These and a great vari-
ety of other instances which might be
adduced, operate as a powerful stim-
ulus to excite our emulation, and urge
us on with determined zeal, if not to
rival, at least to aim at their perfec-
tion.

CEPHALUS.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Come unto me, all ye that labour, and
are heavy laden, and I will give you
rest.

MAT. XI. 28.

In the above sentence is expressed
that consummate mercy so conspicu-
ously depicted in the divine character.
Can he be a man of sensibility, who,
while contemplating the ideas clothed
in such beautiful, though simple lan-
guage, never feels his soul swell with
gratitude to the Author thereof? If
mercy alone were the only attribute
of the Almighty, he would deserve
our utmost gratitude; but when we be-
hold in him every good quality blend-
ed with the most lovely meekness and
humility, in what a respectful manner
ought we to address Him—with what
zeal out we supplicate his mercy whose
blood was shed for us. But alas! even
the midnight moon, when silence pre-
vails throughout a part of God's im-
mense works, witnesses the commis-
sion of many a heinous crime, unseen
by mortal eye, and the offenders com-
fort themselves with the idea that there
are none to give information, regard-
less of Him, who at one glance takes
in the vast immensity of space and
distinguishes the principle of the small-
est atom in nature. If conscience pre-
vails the least, if the idea, "Though
no person saw me, God saw me," find
way into the heart, every means is
made use of to slum the disgraceable
reflection. Although this depravity of
the human heart, this burden which
mankind labour under, is so enormous,
yet the Eternal, in the most endearing
language, indicative of the greatest
concern for the human family, says,
"Come unto me, all ye that labour,
and are heavy laden, and I will give
you rest." It is an idea that carries
with it a degree of self-conviction, that
mankind are so prone to pursue the
paths which lead directly to the dread-
ful abyss of woe and misery, as it seems,
by the variegated and sweet scented
flowers that bloom on the right and
on the left, until the profound yawns
horribly at their feet.—For eighteen
centuries has the truth been promul-
gated to the world, and for even such
a time has it been received by some
as the most overt imposition. When
Popery averted the morals of men,
when the peals of their stentorian
voices resounded not only in the Ca-
thedrals, but in the court of Imperial
Rome, reverberated throughout Con-
tinental Europe, it is not to be won-
dered at, that men in such a labyrinth
of superstition and ignorance, should
confound the true doctrine, with the
most flagitious innovations that could
be possibly introduced into pure hi-
erarchy, especially when so completely
deceived by those whose duty it was
to guide them, like tender fathers in
the path that leads to immortal glory.
But when we take a retrospective view
of the rise and progress of literature
in the land of Christendom, and of
the reformation, the date of which ce-
serves to be one of the most memora-
ble eras in the annals of theology, im-
pressed with the asseveration of truth
we exclaim, "Man is no longer de-
ceived with false doctrine, and unless
he be able to answer the interrogations
of his Maker, when called into his
presence, he must expect, to have his
portion in the lake that burns with fire
and brimstone." "Where there will be
weeping and gnashing of teeth."

B. C. Springs, April 31.

An Answer for Scaptes, &c.

The late Bishop Horne, in some re-
marks upon the alleged contradictions
of scripture, says:
"Portness and ignorance may ask
a question in three lines, which it will
cost them a whole volume of paper
pages to answer. When this is done,
the same question shall be triumphant-
ly asked again the next year, as if no-
thing had ever been written on the
subject. And as people in general, for

one reason or other, like short objec-
tions better than long answers, in the
mode of disputation, the odds must
ever be against us; and we must be
content with those of our friends who
have honesty and candour, candour
and patience, to study both sides of
the question."

True religion does not consist in
the explication of dark and intricate
questions, nor in the elucidation of
mysterious points in scholastic theol-
ogy—nor in the repetition of creeds
and prayers—but in the belief of the
truth—the possession of its principles
in the heart, and the practice of its
precepts in the life. A man may be
the strenuous asserter of doctrines and
confessions, and still be only a bigot;
but he that "visits the widow and the
fatherless in their affliction, and keeps
himself unspotted from the world,"
must possess pure and undefiled reli-
gion. A disposition to discharge all
the active and self-denying duties of
Christianity, with promptitude, meek-
ness, and fidelity, is one of the best
evidences of our gracious state.

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD.

TUESDAY, May 8, 1837.

The 3d number of the "Critical
Observer," is unavoidably deferred till
our next.

A friend presented to us, a few days
since, several old newspapers, from
one of which, namely, the "Maryland
Journal," printed in Baltimore, Nov.
23, 1784, we copy the subsequent ar-
ticle, not merely for the amusement
and instruction of our readers, but in
order that this little history of the Rise
and early Progress of Washington Ac-
ademy, may fall into the hands of such
as would be happy in perpetuating it.

A Brief Account of the Rise, Progress,
and Present State of Washington
Academy, in Somerset County, Mary-
land.

Published by order of the Trustees of
said Academy.

The first rise of this Institution
was in the year, 1787, when a sev-
eral gentlemen of different religious per-
suasions impressed with the impor-
tance of the good education of youth,
and the inconvenience of sending them
abroad, determined to build a
house, and obtain a suitable master.

Agreeably to this, in the August of
the same year, a small building was
erected, and the school immediately
opened, with eighteen scholars, the
master and scholars being boarded
and lodged together. The proprietors
had, at this time, no other view than
the benefit of their own children;
but it soon acquired such a degree of
reputation, that other parents ap-
plied, and so many children were admit-
ted, as the buildings would contain.
What contributed much to the credit
of the school was an examination
soon after held, and attended by a
large number of people. At the re-
quest and expense of many of them,
the building was enlarged, and the
scholars in the year 1793, amounted
to near 70. They came from Ac-
comack, Northampton, Worcester, Dor-
chester, Talbot, Sussex, and from
several Counties of the Western
Shore of Maryland and Virginia.
Teachers were provided, in propor-
tion to the exigencies of the school,
and besides the Latin and Greek
languages, the Mathematics, Geogra-
phy, the English Tongue, and Orato-
ry were taught.

The numbers thus increased, for
their better accommodation, the origi-
nal promoters of the school, assisted
by other lovers of science, in Dorches-
ter, Worcester, Accomack, and North-
ampton, raised a large and convenient
building, adjoining the former build-
ings. In this is a spacious hall, for
prayers, sermon, and the public ex-
hibitions of the students, and rooms
sufficient to accommodate upwards
of eighty. The enclosure, where the
range of buildings stand, is planted
with trees, and when grown, will form
agreeable walks for the students, in
these hours devoted to relaxation and
amusement.

The rapid advances of the school
were soon checked, by the war with
Britain, and the patrons engaged in a
different scene, as they were the
friends of literature, so were they the
steady opposers of tyrannical usurpa-
tion. Exposed to the ravages of the
enemy and their assistance lent to
establish the glorious system of inde-
pendence, and equal freedom, the
great business of education paused for
awhile.

But when public affairs began to
look more promising, the managers
of the school, encouraged by the
success and reputation of former years,
applied to the General Assembly, and
were incorporated, in November 1799,
by the name of "Trustees of Wash-
ington Academy."

Thus early was a Seminary of
Learning dignified with the auspici-
ous name of that illustrious Hero.
After this, the instruction of youth
was revived, and the last summer, a

subscription was opened and large
sums obtained from this and the ad-
jacent counties.—The amount of the
subscriptions, at present, is upwards
of five thousand pounds. Whenever
they are completed the names of the
subscribers, with the sums annexed,
shall be published to the world.

The Funds it is expected, will be
sufficiently adequate to the support
of able teachers, and to the purchase
of a mathematical and philosophical
apparatus, as buildings, maps, globes,
and a considerable library are already
provided.

At present, the following persons
are teachers in the Academy.

The Rev. William Lion, A. M.
president, who teaches oratory and
moral philosophy.

Archibald Walker, A. M. of the
university of Glasgow, who teaches
the mathematics and natural philoso-
phy.

Joseph Miller, A. B. of the uni-
versity of Philadelphia, who teaches
geography and history.

These gentlemen also attend to the
classes learning the Latin and Greek
languages.

Very particular care is taken in
forming the boys to pronounce the
English Tongue; a matter of great
importance in the pulpit and at the
bar.

The strictest attention will be paid
to their morals, and it is hoped that
while they advance in sound litera-
ture, they will also be trained, by
good example and admonition, in the
ways of virtue and religion.
No preference shall be shewn to
any particular religious denomina-
tions, nor any inducements offered
to those attending the instructions,
to change their religious opinions.
This was one of the first resolutions
made, respecting the seminary, and
has been so invariably observed, that
although more than 170 students
have been already educated here, not
a single instance is known of any
one leaving the profession he origi-
nally belonged to.

The price of boarding, washing,
&c. in the lodgings of the academy,
will be from eighteen to twenty
pounds per annum. The tuition mo-
ney is six pounds, per annum.

Provisions and other necessities
are so plentiful in the place, and so
readily obtained, that it is thought,
students can be no where more cheap-
ly accommodated.

Somerset County, Nov. 6, 1784.

VARIETY.

In the rough blast heaves the billow,
In the light air waves the willow;
Every thing of moving kind
VARIES with the varying wind;
What have I to do with thee,
Dull unjoyous Constancy.

Sombre tale, and satire witty,
Sprightly gloe, and doleful ditty;
Measured sighs, and roundelay;
Welcome all! but do not stay.
What have I to do with thee,
Dull unjoyous Constancy?

When Woodward first played Sir
John Brute, Garrick was induced,
from curiosity, or perhaps jealousy, to
be present. A few days after, when
they met, Woodward asked Garrick
how he liked him in the part, adding,
"I think I struck out some beauties in
it." "I think said Garrick, that you
struck out all the beauties in it."

The following curious anagram on
Napoleon Bonaparte, is worthy of no-
tice.

"Bona rapta pone Leno,"
which expresses, even to a letter—
you rascal, lay down the stolen goods."

An Epigram.

Jane to her spouse could not bestow
One tear of sorrow when he died;
His life had made so many flow,
That all the briny world was dried.

Lines written in a Lady's Prayer Book.

When death shall come to close the
span
Of life we've measured here,
Oh! then it will be sweet to scan
The past, without a tear.

When thy last solemn hour is nigh,
And thy last sigh is given;
Many angels wait attendant by,
To point thy way to heaven.

THE HAPPY PAIR.

Says Dick to Jack, "Your neighbors say
You wrangle with your wife each day."
"Poh, Poh," says Jack, "they only joke."
"Is now a fortnight since we spoke!"

If gentility be a virtue, whoever is
not virtuous loses his title, and if it
is not a virtue 'tis a trifle.

If you will secure a contented spir-
it, you must measure your desires by
your fortune and condition; not your
fortune by your desires.

Women are like books; malice and
envy will easily lead you to a detec-
tion of their faults; but their beau-
ties good judgment only can discover,
and good nature relish.