THE PARTERRE.

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

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Seneca's Lines which some have regarded as prophetic of the Discovery of our Continent.

Translated from the Latin.

Time yet shall be,
(Though distant now)—
Our eyes shall see
The sailor plough
The Ocean deep,
For from the bound
Our tribes now keep,
New worlds to found.

There limits large
Shall girt the race,
And Earth surcharge
With populace,
And Thule utmost,
Now so far,
Shall, nigh her, boast
Another star.*

* A star is a symbol of empire.

From the Philadelphia Monthly Mag.

A DREAM.

It was a dream—& thoughts like these
Dreams often bring to me.
In the moon's wan light I journey'd on,
My spirit was set free:
I saw—I pass'd on my upward flight
Thro' the brakes of the marbled sky—
My native town far, far below,
And its rivers flowing by.

And thro' that sea of clouds I pass'd
To the blue immensity
That stretch'd beyond—a solitude
Without ear, voice, or eye.
And there was none save me alone
In that boundless realm of air,
And I thought how dreary it would be
If God did not dwell there.

The moon, me tho't, grew less & less,
And the stars blazed larger and full,
Like suns they seem'd as I pass'd them
by,
All bright and beautiful.
Swift as an arrow from the bow
I pierced the dark thin air,
And a blessed gale of Heaven came
And fann'd my cheek and hair—

Oh let me see thy face, my God!
Thus pray'd I fervently—
And a living blaze of light burst forth,
And a stream of harmony;
And a thousand harps of gold were
strung,
And a thousand lustres shone,
And I saw and heard the seraphim
That hard'd before the throne.

And God himself my father's God,
Sat in the midst—and all
Veil'd their bright faces with their
wings,
And bow'd both great and small:
And I saw my own dear babes, whom
God
On earth to me had given;
And I fain had pressed them to my
heart,
But I woke—for I felt 'twas heaven.

From the Christian Watchman.

HYMN

Sung at the close of a Sabbath S. Term.

When shall we thus meet again?
When shall we thus meet again?
When the dreary winter's past,
When is hush'd the northern blast,
When new verdure clothes the plain,
Then may we thus meet again.

But what changes first may come.
Of our happy number, some
Round a much loved parent's bier
May let fall the parting tear,
And in orphan grief complain,
Ere we thus shall meet again.

Of your little blooming band
Some may feel death's icy hand,
From each friend on earth you love,
Early make a long remove,
And among this favorite train.
Never—never meet again.

Or perhaps the fatal dart,
May some faithful teacher's heart,
Pierce with death dissolving throes,
And those lips in silence close.
Which have made your duty plain,
Ere we thus shall meet again.

May you then with care improve
Lessons taught in Christian love:
May the truth their lips impart,
Dwell in every grateful heart;
That they labor not in vain,
And at last may meet again.

When our summers all are fled,
When the task of life is said;
When our wasting years shall be
Lost in vast eternity;
Where the saints immortal reign,
There may we all meet again.

He who thinks not of what is past,
nor looks to the future, enjoys not the present. Want of thought is want of mind, and without mind there is no real enjoyment.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

THEBAN PIETY.

Mr. Editor,

It is a remarkable fact that women, in all ages and in different countries, perhaps in all, are more religiously disposed than the men. Account for this, as we may, the fact can hardly be doubted.

The estimate which king Solomon makes of the comparative real piety of the sexes is unfavorable to woman; nor should we confine it to the day or the peculiar state of public morals in which he lived.

The show of piety may be unreal, but certainly, at the present day, and under the influence of Christianity, woman surpasses man in the ardour, and consistency, and purity of his religious principles, judging from appearances. Could we see farther, with the sagacious eye of an inspired Solomon we might fail to find one of a thousand still who has the root of the matter—a genuine change of heart and nature, and disposition, fitting her for the kingdom of God.

In reading a very difficult piece of Greek which relates to the siege of Thebes, and the consternation it excited in the breasts of all who lived, or who had taken refuge from the foe, in that splendid capital, I was struck with the contrast exhibited in it of male and female piety. The martial Eteokles, commander in chief of the military forces, rallies his soldiers and calls to arms. He manning his picquets, posts sentinels at the gates, and makes some reference to the friendly deities to whom the city looked up for protection—but his chief reliance seems to be the soldiery—the vigilance of his sentinels, and the strength of the walls & of the turrets, which girt and defended the city. The women of the city fly to the altars—seek the favor of the gods, and place little reliance on the soldiery. The gods and goddesses are all and severally addressed—Mars, Neptune, Juno, Diana—Their patronage is besought, and their glories are acknowledged.

The Theban General mocks their devotion and discovers far less of that impression, so common in danger, that help can only come from God, than they did. Yet they defend their conduct, as reasonable and safe, and argue the wisdom and necessity of placing their trust in the Powers that rule all human destiny.

However defective and positively sinful was the idolatry of ancient times, whatever of trust and prayer and sacrifice it enjoined, was it appears more assiduously attended to by the women than by the men.

J. M.

FLATTERY.

Not long since in a great party where several of the young ladies were displaying their musical talents, by the performance of various sonatas, rondos, marches, &c. on the piano, I was requested to play. Just then I was engaged in an agreeable conversation with a friend, whom I had not seen for a long time, and I did not feel at all in a musical mood; besides, the tune I was desired to play, was by no means a favorite; in short, everything concurred to make me peculiarly miserable. It would have fretted Mozart or Handel into a frenzy to have heard me. It is unnecessary to say I was extremely mortified, but my surprise much exceeded my mortification upon hearing the extravagant encomiums bestowed by the gentleman at whose desire I played. He was almost a stranger to me, but I immediately drew the conclusion, that he was either a fool or thought me one, and as I had no reason from the former part of his behaviour to suppose him void of sense, I was not at all pleased with his affected admiration of my performance, and therefore said in not a very pleasant tone, "you certainly cannot think as you say;" he still pressed me with his commendations, apparently with so much sincerity, that though he could not flatter me into the belief that I played the tune accurately, I was so credulous as to believe that he thought so. However I was not long deceived, for a few moments after, as I was standing behind him so as not to be visible to him, I heard him say to a gentleman near, "How she murmured that tune! it really made my ears ache." "What made you praise it so much then?" inquired a very interesting little boy who was sitting on his knee. "You must always flatter ladies, you know," was his reply. "No, I don't know any such thing, and I will ask papa about it," said he, and away he was going to ask his father. It was not without great difficulty that he was prevented by the gentleman, who appeared to be much terrified to think that his practice of always flattering ladies was going to be exposed. I was so shocked as to enjoy his confusion, which was much increased by my giving a laugh that I was no longer able to restrain. He looked as if he wished himself in the center of Mount Vesuvius, or any other place where he might never again be seen.—

Now in the mass of common sense I desire to know what is the reason that gentlemen think, when ever they are in the company of ladies, they must talk nothing but flattery and nonsense? Do they suppose it will render the society more pleasing or is it because such trifling is agreeable to themselves? I suspect the latter is more frequently the cause than is generally conceived.—But enough of flattery for the present, for it is in no way very gratifying to

ANN.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

ON FASHION IN DRESS.

"How proud we are and fond to show
Our clothes, and call them *rich and new!*
When the poor sheep and silkworm
wore,
The very clothing long before."

"And is it wrong to be in the fashion provided we preserve humility? How often is this question agitated, even by those who effect to be called characters of *sober thinking*.—To this question, I would answer, show me a man of fashion without pride, and I will produce a fire without heat. An inseparable connexion is obvious in both cases. "Madam," said a minister to a lady who wished to know whether she might not pay some attention to dress and the fashions without being proud, "when you see the tail of the fox out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is there." We should prove we know that while reason and religion say, "One thing is needful," fashion is invariably carefful about many. It must be admitted, however, that the fashions in dress have been different in degrees of action; which is owing, in some instances perhaps, to the influence of that principle which teacheth us all the duty of self-denial, but is perverted, to a paucity of the genuine *divigrative*.

If, however, one degree, taken in such vain indulgences, can be considered more blameworthy than another, the accounts given us in former days prove the height and extravagance of folly. So prodigious was the extravagance of the Assyrian dandies in pageantry, that their equipage, it is said, has sometimes amounted to more than 300,000*l.* sterling, and I would ask what nation has sufficient inducency to rise up and brand the Romans above with an imperative "Anathema maranatha." None, it is presumed, can boast an entire exemption from the evil. Afterall, it must be acknowledged that there is a medium sought out between the regions of *luxury* and *singularity*. To be respected by all, is the paramount motive of pride, leaving the *manner*, in which this is obtained, to the option of each individual subject. When once she has gained her throne, conscious of the universal deformity of her own appearance, she never fails to conceal herself beneath the garments either of *c-reancy* or *health*. "This," says the beau, "is *decent*" and "this," says the slovenly *modest*." Then,

To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are *singular and odd*;
What other men dislike is sure to
please.
Of all mankind, these dear antipodes:
Through *pride*, not malice they run
counter still,
And both obey sure *their days of dressing* till.

YOUNG.

To conclude, what principle is more powerful than this? It not only infects the individual in whose whom it first originates, but, with the celerity of a magic wand subverts the unbiased, on the wings of every wind goes flying all abroad, "instantaneously affecting our opinion of the nature and quality of things, without demanding painful exertions of the under standing," or requiring the slow process of investigation. An Alexander with his wry neck, being obliged to carry his head on one side, every man imitated by his courtiers, that they might appear to be in the *king's fashion*. After an expiration of more than twenty centuries, we find at such instances of imbecility; but the present state of things would show who should "eat the first stone."

It has been said, "love an enemy and *kill* him." But not so the fashions, the more they are fostered, the greater their power, until every lover becomes a servant,—a slave. For while she proudly whispers "*imitate me*," the vain dependent, she seduces fools to excite the indignant opalent, to something "rich and new."

The [indigent] thus through imitation err;
As oft the [rich] by being singular.
So much they *scorn the crowd*, that if
the throng,
By chance go right they *purposely* go
wrong.

POPE.

Valuable Receipt.—The Rev. James B. Ayres has communicated to the public through the Christian Advocate and Journal, a recipe for curing the discharge of blood from the lungs. It is as follows:—Take sixty grains of the sugar of lead, ten grains of white vitriol, half an ounce of gum Arabic, half an ounce laudanum, and five ounces of water. Put them into a bottle and shake it. One or two tea-spoonfuls every two hours, or oftener may be taken, according to the bleeding. The preparation is rather pleasant to the taste. Mr. Ayres states that it had proved an effectual remedy in several cases of bleeding at the lungs, within his knowledge.

The human heart is like that tree, which yields not its balsam to heal the wounds of others until itself is wounded.—*Chateaubriand.*

"Wealth, like charity, covers a multitude of sins." Old and trite as this observation is, it is not less true.—Honest poverty may pine in neglect, while guilded villiany will receive patronage and promotion in the world.

The heart that is conscious of its own integrity and constancy is never suspicious.

COBBETT'S

Opinion on the Affaire of Turkey.

In the last *Register*, Mr. Cobbett says, what I think likely is this: that Russia will with very little exertion, march into the Turkish provinces, urged to do it secretly by France, and besought by England upon her knees not to do it. England has no power to prevent the invasion other than thro' the aid of Austria, and when Austria finds, that she can get no money from England, she will negotiate with Russia, and come in for a share of the Turkish dominion. France will I dare say, join cordially with Russia in sweeping away the old ally of England; and if we really get into a war with France and Russia or with either of them, the Americans will, within six months after the war begins, put to the test our courage and our power to maintain our ancient rights on the seas. The thing may not go to this extent: the funding system may crumble to pieces, or it may be in such a distressed state, as to induce the nation quietly to submit to any thing that France and Russia may like to do; but if the funding system could stand, if by any tricks of borrowing money or shuffling of paper, if we could thus hobble along in a war for a few months, such, in all human probability would be the parties engaged in the war. I would have my readers reflect a little on the great difference between the effects of war to be carried on now, and the effects of the late wars when that war began, the taxes amounted to only sixteen millions a year, and bank notes of all descriptions had always been regarded as equally valuable with gold.—When that war began, the paper notes amounted to little more than two millions a year. When that war began, so small a note as five pounds had never been seen, and there was the good clear money for the minister to spread forth his notes, and to borrow from the whole nation in all sorts of ways. No doubt had ever existed as to the durability and solidity of the funds; and besides these the nation was alarmed, from one end to the other, at the cry of danger to property and to religion. All those circumstances would now be wanting, indeed, instead of sixteen there are sixty millions of annual taxes, and the farmers, tradesmen, manufacturers and merchants, are stripped of the means of lending money to the Government, or rendering personal service.—Our ministers could not call upon us to fight against Alliness in the persons of the subjects of those well beloved Bourbons whom we restored, and of the Christian magnanimous emperor of Russia, with both of whom, let it be observed, we are now in war like alliance. There would be no zeal in fighting against those most Christian kings and emperors; and even were we to leave a war only with the Turk, Anna Brodie could never make us believe, that we are in danger of his coming and make us all "musselmen."—But, that feature *(not fundamental feature*, as Castlereagh used to say) which would most strongly distinguish this war from the last, is this, that that was a war of endless and uninterrupted sea-triumphs, and particularly a war of prize money, which cheered the nation on to borrowing and spending and spending and borrowing, till it got saddled with a debt, which must finally break its back. These victories, the prize money, would not mark another war. Not that I have any doubt of the courage of Englishmen; that is a vulgar topic, and suited only for the mere rabble, such as those thoughtless creatures who stuck *laurel* leaves in the caps of the soldiers of the guards when they were marching off just after the Lisbon speech of Mr. Canning. Perhaps the naval officers too, might act very well, notwithstanding Mr. Hume's just observations on the promotions in the Navy; but it must be a war of hard knocks; much cry and little wool; not a word of orders in Council; nor a war in which men would get rich by taking vessels of the enemy and giving them up for payment, with a total disregard of the law both civil and naval. A war of hard knocks it must be, and especially if the Americans join in it, who be it observed, sigh for an opportunity of making us give up that *right of search*, which is worth to us forty times as much as all our colonies put together.

The following paragraph is attached to some remarks by Mr. Latrobe, as published in the last number of the African Repository, from which we copy it:

The annual increase of the colored population of the United States, slave and free, is estimated by Mr. Clay at 52,000 (see his address at the 10th annual meeting of the American Colonization Society) from which, substracting those who never attain the age of puberty, and those over fifty, as not contributing to the increase, 30,000 may be said to be the number necessary to be removed annually, to diminish the colored population. The annual increase of the free black is only 6,000 and the removal of this number annually may be soon accomplished. But experience has shown that the number of emancipated slaves will bear a large proportion to the free persons who are removed; and this fact leads us to look forward to the time, when the gradual emancipation of the slaves will make them as much the object of the Society's labors as are the free people at present: and regarding the Society, therefore as the instrument for removing, *with the consent of all parties, ultimately*, the whole colored population of the United States, the increase of the whole, and not of a part, has been assumed.

FUNCTUALITY.

Punctuality, among mechanics, is a great desideratum. Show us a mechanic, who will perform work done by the time specified, and we will cherish him as the apple of our eye. But to the mechanic, who makes us call twice, five and sixtimes except ed, we bid forever—a Long farewell!—he is not the man for our money. The mechanic gains nothing by false promises, except a bad name.—In order to gain all the work in the neighborhood, many a mechanic will *promise*, when he knows it is not in his power to *perform*. What is such a man but a liar? To say nothing of the injury done to others, which there is nothing more low and contemptible, the mechanic in the end, gets far less work by false promises, than he would by a strict adherence to truth. *Punctuality* in a mechanic is the soul of business, the foundation of prosperity, and the security of good reputation.

Remarks by Thomas e Kempis.

The more a man is devoted to internal exercise, and advance in simplicness and simplicity of heart, the more sublime and diffusive will he his knowledge; which he does not acquire by the labor of the study, but receives from divine illumination. A spirit pure, simple, and constant, is not like "Martha, distracted and troubled with the multiplicity of its employments." Rather it seeketh not its own glory in that which it does, but "*doth all to the glory of God*;" for there is no other cause of perplexity and disquiet, but an unsubdued will, and unmortified affections. A holy and spiritual man, by reducing them to the rule and standard of his own mind, becomes the master of all his outward acts; he does not suffer himself to be led by them to the indulgence of any inordinate affections that terminate in self, but follows them to the unalterable judgement of an illuminated and sanctified spirit.

SELF EXAMINATION.

Our self love makes us blind to ourselves, and dimmisis all our faults. They are to us like our perfumes, of which we are not sensible. But what are very sweet and pleasant to others, are our defects without partiality we must see them in other people. Scrutinize your own defects as rigorously as you do those of your own acquaintance. Scrupulously adhere to this rule; it will accustom you to be just. Examine your own nature, and make the best of your constitutional defects; they are all innocent and subdued to virtue. It is not the intention of morality to suppress nature, but to render it amiable. Are you inclined to be proud? employ that propensity to raise your self esteem, and the weakness of your sex, and to avoid the faults that debase it. To every unruly passion there is pain and shame attached, which urge their relinquishment.—Are you timorous? turn that weakness into prudence, and let it prevent you from doing wrong. Are you profuse? do you love to give? prodigality may be easily converted into generosity and beneficence.—Give, however, with discrimination and judgement; but neglect not those who are evidently miserable. Lend, when it seems more advisable; but give to such as have no means of repaying. Every foible of the disposition may be converted to some worthy habit.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR, JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

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

VOL. I. **TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1828.** **No. 50.**

THE *VILLAGE HERALD.*

We think it necessary to remind our patrons, that the 52nd No. of this paper, (which will be issued on the 25th of next March,) will complete one year since the establishment of a printing office at Princess-Anne. After that period THE VILLAGE HERALD shall be considerably enlarged, and improved, by lengthening the columns and adding one to each page. This, we conceive, will be the most substantial token of gratitude we can offer those who, by their kind patronage, have enabled us to promise, with certainty, the contemplated alteration.

It may not be needless here to mention, we still remain decidedly of the opinion that the better way to conduct our paper, is to keep without the arena of political controversy—exclusively devoting our columns to the chronicling of foreign and domestic intelligence, and the furtherance of instruction by giving a miscellany of usefully interesting and amusing matter.

The importance of agricultural intelligence is obvious to every one, although such knowledge, in this section of our country, is not duly appreciated. Where papers—devoted entirely to the farming interest—have been extensively circulated,—there those who till the soil have been incalculably benefited by placing a prop in estimation in intelligence relative to their vocation. May not we then hope that the appropriating of a portion of our paper to the invaluable science of agriculture, will be acceptable to, and commended by the farmers, who engage in its pursuit? Surely we may; And we shall therefore put in requisition every means within our reach to render this department of our paper worthy the notice of every practical farmer.

The advantages of economy—its absolute necessity in the present condition of our country—and its being more praise-worthy than prodigality, are simple facts, which need no support, because they are the dictates of common sense and receive the assent of the mind as soon as proposed.—And it would be contrary to the known principles which direct and influence men to good and beneficial actions, to suppose we should feel indifferent to that which concerns our individual interest—which tends to increase or diminish our property—to add to or take from our happiness.—Hence, considering the interests of our patrons, and our own convenience and profit, we shall on the enlargement of our paper, (which will be on the 1st of next April) adopt the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*: or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

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

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.

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

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Note.—In order to obviate all misapprehensions, we would most distinctly state, that all our *original* subscribers will come under the above conditions immediately on the commencement of the next volume; And every one who subscribed since the commencement of the present volume, will come under the new terms on the expiration of the time for which his name was entered.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion—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 succeeding.

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

☞*A gradually increasing circulation of the Herald* enhances the advantages offered by it as an advertising medium, which, we trust, will be readily appreciated.

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

Magistrates' Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hager's Town	par
Farmers' Bk. P. G. Co	par
Ellkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	2
Lynchburg Branches	2
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	2½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	4
Farmers' Bank	4
Wilmington & Brandywine	4
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	4
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	par
Harrisburg Bank	par
Chester County Bank	par
Germantown Bank	par
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	par
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	par
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	12
Trenton Banking Company	12
Newark Bank	12
State Bank at Camden	12
Do Elizabethtown	12
Do Trenton	no sale
Do Morristown	12
Do New Brunswick	12
Salem Banking Company	12
People's Bank at Patterson	12

$5 and upwards

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, Feb. 12, 1828.

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

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in the land, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard—late of Somerset county, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of August, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1828.

GEO. L. AYRES, Adm'r.
of Wm. Ballard, dec'd.

Feb. 19, 1828. k

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vendition Exponas*, issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and directed to me, Elijah Parsons against Joshua Morris and George Jones, Elizabeth McBryde and Elijah Parsons against William Hopkins, will be sold at the Court House, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: two head of horses, one gig, and two yoke of oxen, the property of Joshua Morris.—Also, two headof horses, two yoke of oxen, the property of George Jones—Also, part of a tract of land called *Kentucky*, containing 250 acres, more or less, the property of Wm. Hopkins.

ROBERT STEWART,
late Shff. of S. C.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court will meet at Princess-Anne on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, on which day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, will be offered to the lowest bidder, the removal of all the stakes remaining from the setting of wires in Binnakin river and each of its branches, in accordance with the late act of Assembly, making it the duty of said Court to have the same removed.—The work is to be accomplished on or before the 20th of June next.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen.
President L. C.

Feb. 19, 1828. ktw

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of THOMAS JONES, (of Thomas,) are hereby notified that he has applied to Somerset County Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the state of Maryland, and that the first Saturday of May Term next of said court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the judges of said court to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be propounded relative to his application; at which time and place the creditors of the said Thomas are notified to attend (if they think proper) and show why he should not receive the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed for.

Feb. 19, 1828. k

NOTICE.

The Creditors of JOSIAH W. HEATH, *late of Somerset County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, with the Clerk of said County Court, on or before the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next.*

BURTON CANNON,
Trustee.

Feb. 26. gk

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

Is published in weekly numbers of eight quarto pages,

By J. S. SKINNER,
Postmaster of the City Baltimore,

AT $5 PER ANNUM, TO BE PAID INVARIABLY, IN ADVANCE.

Fifty-two numbers make a volume of convenient form, and the last one is accompanied with a title page and minute index. The following brief tables of the contents of the *four* numbers of the current volume, all of which may yet be had, will show that the American Farmer is devoted to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, Rural and Domestic Economy; Gardening; Internal Improvements; and Readings adapted to Females, and especially to the stations and duties of Mothers and Mistresses of Families. The American Farmer contains also a great number of useful recipes, and an exact account of the prices going at the time of publication, not only of the chief staple articles of the country, but also of the various articles and productions which are sold in the common market. Not one word of politicks is ever permitted to appear in it.

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Contents of No. 1.—March 23.—The Agriculture of Modern Italy, describing their *implements*, the care and kinds of *Cattle*, and the management of Dairies; description of Farm Houses, Laborers, &c. &c.—Agriculture, as influenced by *geographical* circumstances.—Treatise on the culture of Barley, by Judge Buel—Sheep; remarks on the management of them, and comparison between South Down and Dishley, by Joseph Kersey—On Grasses and other Plants No. 1, by G. Sinclair—Notices of pernicious and unprofitable Plants, how to extract them—Use of the Cotton Trade—Hints of Mothers on the management of Children—Influence of Women on the happiness of Society—Ladies in Town and Country compared—A Female model in real life—Hyacinths, Carnations, Double Daisies, when to plant and how to manage—Sporting Olio—Distemper in Dogs, how to cure with laudanum—Trotting Match—Notice of Henry, competitor of Eclipse—Recipes: For scouring Carpets, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c.—To Dye Cotton a Buff color—To cure the Tooth Ache—For Indigestion or Sour Stomach, given to the Editor by an eminent Physician—Advertisements connected with Farming and Gardening—The Price Current, minute and particular.

No. 2.—March 30th.—Science of Agriculture—Origin and principles of Culture, as derived from the study of Vegetables—Queries on various subject connected with Agriculture and Horticulture—Remarks on the distribution of Vegetables—Varieties of Fruit Trees, esculent herbaceous plants, florists' flowers, hardy timber trees, shrubs, &c.—On Grasses and other Plants, No 2, by G. Sinclair,—Notices of pernicious and unprofitable Plants, continued—On the selection of Seed Corn, by Joseph Cooper—Cultivation of the Potatoe in New York, with a notice of its origin—On the select. of Milch Cows, by T. Pickering—Rapid growth of the Pun Tree—Maple Sugar, manufacture of, in the state of New York—Proper directions for Felling Trees—Cockroaches, how to destroy them—Bad effects of Vanity and Affectation—Relics of Old and New Testaments—Meteorology of May at Baltimore—Frost at Campbell's Station, Tennessee—Extraordinary Fine Tree—Races at Canton, near Baltimore—Pedigree of Sir Soloman—Editorial—Prices current at Baltimore, from actual sales.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

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

(Signed) S. MOORE.

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

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

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

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,

HATTER,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

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

Water Proof Hats,

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

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

Sept. 25, 1827.

PRO PATRIÂ LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1838.

We are informed, by a letter from Annapolis, that the Legislature will rise in the course of this week.

CHANGE IN THE ENGLISH MINISTRY!

It appears that the late rumours on an intended change in the British cabinet, were by no means without foundation. Lord Goderich had resigned the Premiership, and a new Ministry had actually been named, or would be within a day or two The London Morning Herald, of January 10th, published the following list of the new Ministers:—

First lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peel: Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Franklin Dundas; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Charles Stewart, or the Marquis of Wellesley; Secretary for the Colonies lord Bathurst, Master of the Ordinance, Duke of Wellington; President of the Council, Earl of Shaftesbury; Privy Seal, Marquis of Londonderry; Treasurer of the Navy, Mr Dundas; Chancellor, lord Lyndhurst; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, lord Bexley; Master of the Mint, Mr. William Horton.

If such is the change to be made, we argue the worst consequences. The liberal system of Mr. Canning is to be abandoned; and the ultra tories are to be brought into power under the immediate auspices of the Duke of Wellington; for the London papers expressly declare that the Duke was specially sent for by the king, and that the new Ministry is to be formed accordably to the Duke's views. The Paris papers are filled with extracts from the London papers upon this sudden revolution of parties in the British Cabinet. We cannot however, yet believe that such a man as the Marquis of Londonderry—a fiery, indiscreet, intemperate ultra—is to be brought into the Cabinet.

The *Standard* says, there is little doubt that Mr. Peel will succeed lord Goderich, as the head of the Ministry.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, February 29.

Mr. Sellman, offered the following order for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz

Ordered, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to report to this house what kind of wheat they consider best adapted to the soil of Maryland, and most likely to resist the ravages of the Hessian Fly; also to inquire into the nature and origin of said insect; also to inquire into, and further instructed to report upon the propriety of reducing the price of the inspection of tobacco.

On motion by Mr. Donoho, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to establish magistrates' courts in the several counties of this state, for the trial of assaults and batteries, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

On motion by Mr. Wells, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by him, entitled, A act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of chancery proceedings in certain cases; and being read the second time, it was passed, without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house proceeded to the consideration of the engrossed bill, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state.

When in the progress of the second reading thereof, on motion by Mr. Dennis, the question was propounded, will the house agree that the following section be stricken out?

"And be it enacted, That out of the funds to be raised by this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars after the first year, be and the same is hereby annually appropriated for ever to the support and maintenance of free schools in the several counties in this state."

And the yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow: Affirmative 30. Negative 37—Donoho, Gibbons and Dennis, were of the former, and Tuckie of the latter.

After several amendments were made the said bill passed, 19 to 25—Tuckie, Donoho, Gibbons, and Dennis were of the former.

Mr. Dennis then moved to modify and amend said section, by striking out after the words, "And be it enacted, That," the words, "out of the funds;" and insert in lieu thereof, the following; "after defraying the current expenses of government, in connection with the ordinary revenue of this state, twenty thousand dollars of the surplus funds, (if any,") and by striking out the words, "the sum of twenty thousand dollars," in the second line, and also the word, "forever," in the third line of said section.

And, on the question, Will the house agree to the modification and amendment proposed as above? It was resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk returned the bill of the following title:

An Act to authorize the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren, Rewastico, Quantico and Wetipquin creeks, and their several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county; enacted, "will pass."

Saturday, March 1.

Mr Donoho submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of the city of Baltimore, to collect wharfage on the state's shares in the said city, and to pay over the same to the order of the treasurer of the western shore, under the like restrictions, conditions and regulations as are required by the existing ordinances of the city of Baltimore.

Which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, it was further ordered, That the said committee be instructed to ascertain, if possible, whether any person has been collecting said wharfages, his name, by what authority he has collected, and what he has done with the amounts of wharfages collected, and to report thereon to this house.

On motion by Mr. Tuckie, it was

Ordered, That the committee on ways and means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the collection of wariage, upon all commodities landed, or stored, upon, or shipped from, wharves belonging to individuals, the city, and state, in the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of the several proprietors of the said wharves respectively.

On motion by Mr. Tuckie it was

Ordered, That the bill to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction, at certain points in Somerset county, for the erection of light houses thereon, be placed among the local bills.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the following message, offered by him, was twice read, agreed to, and, with the bill to which it relates, sent to the senate viz By the H. of D. March 1.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We herewith return to your honourable body a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the establishment of a literary, scientific, and military academy, in Baltimore county, with the accompanying documents, and respectfully ask that you will consider your vote of rejection, and pass said bill.

Mr. Dennis, submitted the following resolution for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That all proceedings on the judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against Charles Jones, late sheriff of Somerset county, and his securities, be and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the right of the state to any property, real or personal, which has already been taken in execution of the said William S. Handy, or any of his said securities.

Wednesday, March 5.

On motion by Mr Dennis, the house proceeded to consider the resolution, submitted by him on the first inst, for a suspension of proceedings obligations and regulations as regard the state against Charles Jones, late sheriff of Somerset county, and his securities, which had been made the order of the day for Monday last, and on the second reading of the same,

On motion by Mr. Dennis, it was amended by inserting the words, "and collector," after the words 'late sheriff.'

TURKEY. It is stated in the "Spectateur Oriental" of Smyrna, of the 8th December, that the Sultan was about to issue orders for an assembly of the eminent men of the empire at Constantinople, with the least possible delay. The persons to compose the council were to consist of the *Ulymides*, that is to say from among the richest land proprietors. In the cities, the minimum amount of property necessary to render a person eligible was fixed at 100,000 dollars, in the country towns at 500,000. In Smyrna a Deputy had been named, who was to represent the Barbary Powers. He is a man possessing a great fortune and held in general esteem.

It is said the question, of the *North Eastern Boundary* of the *United States*, is referred to the umpirage of the *Emperor of Russia*, that an *agent* is to be appointed from *Maine* to manage the cause, and that Judge *Preble* is a candidate.—*Boston Patriot.*

Christianity running ground in India. A letter from Mr. W. H. Pearce, dated Calcutta, March 12, 1837, says, "I rejoice to state that appearances here indicate a great and general change in the religious state of the country. Near *Chunar* and *Burdwan*, stations long occupied by the Church Missionary Society, the spirit of enquiry is spreading wonderfully from village to village, and many villages are applying *en masse*, for schools and instruction. At Kishnagur, also, where our dear independent friends have long laboured, village after village assembles its whole population to hear regularly the word of life."

London Baptist Mag for Dec.

On the 15th of December last, a young man of respectable connexion was tried at Grenoble French, for shooting a lady of whom he was jealous, in the church, during the service of the mass, and at the moment the Charles Jones, or any of his securities. He discharged two bullets into her side, and two into his own head with a second pistol; neither was mortally wounded. He pleaded, on his trial, rapt love and jealousy; was convicted, and sentenced to death.

Foolish Adventure.—Major General Wm. Collamer, Barre, Vt. on the 14th inst. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Henry Ingram at the distance of 37 yards, in a ride. Mr. Collamer then took his turn, and Ingram, at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen who, after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so handsomely cut by the balls that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads.

On the 26th November last, at Rouen in France, a married couple celebrated the completion of the *fiftieth* year of their union, by a new wedding, as is customary there in such instances of conjugal longevity. The same priest that read the marriage ceremony on the first occasion, officiated at the second, being ninety one years of age; and what is more remarkable, six other friends and several domestics, who were present at the original wedding, shared in the festivities of the second; and the principal fiddler for the dance was the same on both occasions. The *Journal de Rouen*, of the 3d Dec., gives the names of the parties just stated

Indigenious Productions of the United States.—The treasures of our country, vegetable and mineral, are but half discovered, or but half applied to their proper uses. Among other results of that spirit for internal communications which certain ultra-economists are so busy to thwart, will be the discovery of many articles of use, and the increase of many of them by commerce. The location of the line of the New York canals has added, in this way, to the other advantages of this noble enterprise, a number of the vegetable productions of our country, either little known or whose uses are but little understood, we may mention in the Western Review, a work whose lively descriptions of the West and its peculiarities, we have once before adverted to with pleasure.

The *Wild Rice* of the Northern Lakes, whose very existence is hardly known, except to the savages, the Canadians, and the *coureurs du bois*, who traverse these regions, is however, next to maize, the most profitable perhaps of all the *cerealia*. It is found in the greatest abundance on the marshy margins of the lakes, and in the muddy swamps on the upper courses of the Mississippi, where it covers a vast extent of country. It is there that the Canadian hunters and trappers laden their annual supplies of grain, and that the millions of migrating water fowls fatten, before they take their autumnal migration to the south. It very accurately resembles the cane grass of the swamps and savanas on the Gulf of Mexico. It springs from all depths of water, from seven feet down to that where the bottom is soft and muddy, and rises from five to eight feet above water. At the time of gathering it, canoes are rowed among it, a blanket is spread on the canoes, and the grain is beaten down into the blankets. It grows in perfection as far south as Natchitoches, south of 30 deg., and might probably be cultivated in any of the Southern lakes, ponds and marshes of the Atlantic country. Well prepared, it is as white as common rice, and puddings made of it taste like those of sago.

The *Cane* which every one has seen in the shape of angling rods, grows on the lowest courses of the Mississippi, Arkansas, Red River, and their waters, and rises in height from fifteen to thirty feet. The leaves are abundant, and of a beautiful green, and it grows so thick that the stems seem contiguous, while above there is an impervious roof of verdure.—The smallest sparrow would hardly fly in these cane brakes, and a man could not penetrate a mile in a whole day. The burning of a cane brake when cut down and dried, is a singular spectacle enough. The rapid flame, with the myriads of detonations from the rarified air in the hollow compartments of the cane, nearly as loud as the report of a musket, and the idea of the army in the fury and flame of battle. At the end of five years, it produces an abundant crop of farinaceous seeds, of the taste of oatmeal, and such like it, for bread by the Indians and first settlers. No spot affords so rich and perennial a range for cattle as the cane brake.—The butter from it is of the best quality and flavor. The stem rises six feet before it loses its succulency and tenderness, and no vegetable or grass affords so much of meat, as fodder, of so rapid a growth. It might, says the writer, be worth the experiment of sowing annually in regions where it will not survive the winter.

He mentions other plants which we cannot now notice particularly; the *Dogwood*, for its restorative power in cases of ague, which are not unknown to the generality of simples. The *China Tree*, for its narcotic properties, and whose bark is a powerful vermifuge,—no contemptible property in a country so infested with vegetable life: the *Paupaw*, whose pulp is an odd mixture of the tastes of eggs, cream, sugar and spice, and is, indeed a sort of natural custard: The *Laurel Almond*, whose delicious flowers might be made into essence sur passing those of the East, and the small deep blue *Persimmon*, which when touched by the first frost, is sweeter than the fig, and is almost a pulp of concrete sugar. It is, says the writer, when throughly ripe, a pleasanter fruit than cultivated, and had we to obtain it from beyond seas, the kinds would be discriminated, and the best of them cultivated.

NOVEL UNDERTAKING.

Mr. T Barnes, a gentleman of fortune, residing near Hackney, England, recently made a wager, for a wager of 500 guineas, to walk one mile forward, one mile backward, ran one mile, bowl a hoop one mile, and wheel a barrow one mile, all of which he undertook to do in fifty minutes. The remaining part of his task was to trot one mile, gallop one mile and drive one mile in harness. This was to be done in ten minutes, for two hundred guineas more; two minutes allowed for harnessing. He then made a bet of three hundred guineas more, that the whole should be done in an hour; making the total undertaking for 1000 guineas.—This match had been anxiously looked for by the sporting world, and betting ran thus: five to four against the first undertaking being done in fifty minutes; seven to four and two to one against the second part being done in ten minutes; and six and seven to four against the completion of the whole in one hour. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, the ground was but thinly attended. The match took place upon a one mile piece of ground on the Bristol road, and was done as follows:

First Part.	m.	s.
Walking a mile,	11	24
Walking backwards	10	2
Running a mile,	5	10
Bowling a hoop,	6	20
Drawing a gig,	7	59
Wheeling a barrow	8	32
	49	44
Second Part.		
Trotting a mile,	3	6
Galloping a mile.	3	10
Harness,	3	40
	9	56
Total, first part.	46	44
Grand total,	56	40

This has finitely winning the match by only twenty seconds. The cognoscenti, on this occasion, were forced to confess that the thing was well done.

Manufactures in Virginia.—The legislature in Virginia, at the present session, has incorporated five companies for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate capital of 645,000 dollars. Four out of the five companies will prosecute the manufacture of cotton.

Adeperate Drunkard.—It is stated in the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, that a man came to that town, whose thirst for *liquor* was so insatiable, that he suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth, and sold it to him for 60 cents, with which he bought rum and got drunk! Such a slave to his appetite would cut his throat for a gallon of whiskey, provided he could get it on twelve months credit.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The Schenectady Cabinet says:—On Monday the 5th ult. Mr. George Sanders, a respectable, industrious mechanic, residing in the vicinity of this city, ejected a *snake* from his stomach nine inches long, and about in the proportion of the common adder, but not resembling in color any snake heretofore seen in this country. The back a light brown, the belly red and green, tending in two stripes lengthwise, and the eyes white Whether its color is owing to its confinement in the stomach or not, naturalists must decide.

Mr. Sanders has been troubled for more than a year past with unusual pain in his stomach, which gradually increased. For a month past it has

A BILL, entitled, An Act to regulate the taking of Licenses, to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, within this State, other than the grower, maker or manufacturer of the specific articles which shall be therein exposed for sale or barter, to open, set up, keep or use, any booth, stall, shop office, store, warehouse or other building, yard, inclosure, vessel or any other place or part of house, building or other place, for the purpose of selling by wholesale or retail, or bartering any dry goods, groceries, spirituous or fermented liquor, imported dried fruit, glass, crockery, hardware, drugs or medicines, paints, printed books, stationary, swiddery, gold, silver or plated ware, jewels, toys, weaving apparel, salted provisions, grain, meal, flour, timber, tobacco, cotton, leather, hides, lime, wrought or cast iron, copper or tin, or any other kind of goods, wares or merchandize foreign or domestic, without first obtaining a license in the manner prescribed by this act; Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who on the day before mentioned, shall have a license annual supply of existing laws to sell or barter, in virtue thereof, until the expiration of the term for which the said license was granted, as herein provided, as they might have done if this act had not have passed. Provided that any license to vend said articles may be granted to any person or persons, who shall have received the same, shall pay for the use of the state a sum proportionate to that charge for a license for liquor