THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

To have the following clever affair well understood, it is necessary to premise that the annunciation noticed below is celebrated as "THE FORE FATHERS' DINER" and we think it nothing more than justice to the *fore-mothers*, that they live in song.

U. S. Gazette.

From the Plymouth, Mass. Memorial.

OUR FORE-MOTHERS.

Excuse, I pray, the simple lay
Of one who knows it wrong, Sir,
And thinks it shame our mothers' fame
Should be forgot so long, Sir.

Our fathers' toils and bloody broils,
Have often been recorded!
But not a scribe, of all our tribe,
Their pretty wives has hailed.

Did not they brave the stormy wave,
And toil by their daughters,
Keep roaring fires, to warm our sires,
And cheer their winter quarters?

A stocking too, our mothers knew
To knit and mend, as well, Sir,
To darn a hole, or dance a reel,
As any modern belle, Sir.

Or if in 'fray, the warriors, *they*
Were found o'er hill and hummock,
'Twas then no ill, with good hot stuff,
To bring back some valiant stomach.

But doubt not, think that scalding drink
Was all their dearies gave them:
Those help *meats* drew from chinks too,
The means of making brave men.

And when dear souls on husbands' polls
Perchance, fit a disaster,
That made them bare of skull or hair,
They'd spread the ready plaster.

Our fathers, pray! and who were they?
Without their wives, I trow, Sir,
That core-flummy have made of the day
Their ship was moor'd below, Sir.

The Mother.

By Joseph R. Chandler.

Early in one of those beautiful mornings of last May, that called forth from the city so much of its youth, beauty, and even its decrepitude, to inhale health and gratify a refined taste, I was riding leisurely along the narrow road that skirts the Schuylkill, about a mile above the princely and hospitable mansion of Mr. Pratt. Solitude and the darkening foliage of the surrounding trees gave a solemnity to the scene that those whom gaiety and habits of recollection render fond of retirement, as dearly love.—Not a breath of air disturbed the leaves of the branches that stretched across the path-way. It was the true silence of nature in her secret places, and the mind, undisturbed by outward objects, grew busy in the solitude. An opening in the bushes on the left, showed the summit of the hills on the opposite banks of the river, just touched with the yellow tints of the rising sun; and the dew-gems upon its luxuriant grass glanced its beams in all their prismatic beauty; but below and between, the mist of the night, settling upon the bosom of the river, had the placid stream, or rolled heavily off towards the opening of a distant interval.—And such, thought I, as I checked my horse to contemplate the scene, such is my course—darkened now and solitary, but beyond me, and beyond this life are scenes of happiness [illegible], like that lull with the rays of the sun! and promise yet between me and those enjoyments too a fearful passage, darkened by the mists which the night of ignorance has caused to settle upon it, and deep and dangerous as my errings have made it.—A train of reflections was following—reflections such as one who had sat for months in the contemplation of near approaching death, may be supposed to indulge when my eye, dropping from the sun-lit eminence above, rested upon an object at the distance of a few yards from me, between the road and the river. A slight breeze dissipated the mist from the spot, and I discovered a female, apparently lifeless stretched on the ground.

Alighting from my horse, I approached within a few feet of the woman, when she raised her head suddenly from the little eminence, upon which it had rested, and showed a face that had once been beautiful, now moved by continual sorrow, and inflamed by recent indulgence of grief.

With a hasty apology for what might appear an impertinent intrusion, and proffering wine and I could bestow, if any should be needed. I withdrew a few yards; but whether the little felt that there was a something in her appearance and situation that required explanation, or whether my wasted, consumptive form and hallowed, sallow cheek, forebode a thought of intrusion, and invited confidence. I cannot tell—she hastily adjusted her hair and dress, and beckoned me with the calmness of grief to approach. With these feelings that affliction ever excites, I complied with the intimation, and soon discovered that I was in the company of one for whom education and affection had done much, but deep and lasting sorrow more. I respectfully tendered aims to the female, whatever assistance her circumstances might demand, and mine would allow. "I am alone," she said "in the world, and the little that nature requires is easily obtained. All that life had valuable, has been taken from me; and death, which to some is a dreadful consideration at this time, I contemplate with pleasing satisfaction, while I await it with resigned patience. Not my afflictions, but their consequences have prepared me for that event, and I look with pleasure to the rapidly approaching time when I shall lie beneath the hillock from which I have now risen, and none shall be able to call me back to the bitterness of my earthly lot. All that was dear to me in life is there, and where my earthly treasures are deposited there my heart is also."

I learned from the lady, that her husband had left England with a view of establishing himself in this country, and after residing in Philadelphia a few months, he sent to her a letter, acquainting her with his prospects of business, directing her to dispose of whatever property she had, and to come with the children to him. She complied with his request and arrived in America ten days after the death of her husband.

A stranger and widow, unused to depend upon herself she at first almost sunk beneath the afflictive stroke of Providence; but the claims of five children called a mother to a sense of her duties. She exerted herself, but still found that the little which remained of her limited store, was daily wasting; "and," said she, "I knew not the power that would give the prolific blessing to the last measure of meal in my barrel, or that could bid me still pour out abundance from the widow's exhausted cruse. To protract life then, scarcely to save it I left the city, and took yonder miserable hut that had been deserted by a family of blacks. Here with rigid economy and unsparing labor, I might have raised my children, imparting to them the rudiments of a useful education; but your climate at best unfriendly to health, and rendered still more deleterious by our contiguity to the river, and exposed to the morning and evening moisture, proved too powerful for my children. The eldest wasted away with racking chills, or almost shrivelled by burning fevers, expired in my arms, with a blessing upon me mingling with the last accents. We laid him here, in this grave, and when the earth was heaped over him, I returned to renew my watchings with the next.

"Death was busy with my household: In 3 months, four of my children were brought to this spot. And perhaps the last would have been with them, but for the change of atmosphere that checked the progress of disease. How strong is a mother's love! All the affection which had diffused itself over my four children, had centred with deep intensity upon him that had been spared—my youngest boy. He was beautiful; poverty had not crushed his spirit; and, knowing little of other joys, he had moulded even his childish sports to my wishes. How often, as I threw back the clustering curls to express upon his polished forehead a mother's kiss, has my heart ached at the thought that we must separate; that before long, I must be with those dear ones that had gone, and then who would watch over my Albert. The cold charities of public provision, meted out to him among a squalid race, cradled in misery and nurtured to crime; what were these to one—poor, poor indeed but endowed, with an appetency for good, and taught to love virtue not for its reward but for its excellence?

"It is now three weeks since, finding some necessity to visit the seat of our opulent neighbor, I left my Albert in care of the house, with especial charge to guard the little enclosure. My errand was unusually fortunate; and as I hastened home, I thought of the delight which my child would evince in contemplating an acquisition which, by the kindness of a lady, I had made. I thought of the smile that was to play over his features, as he was to come bounding along the path-way to greet my return, and aid me in carrying my well stored bundle.

"I approached the house, but Albert did not appear. I looked when he should spring from behind a tree to surprise me, and even conned the little monition which I should give him for the rudeness that yet could not offend. He was perhaps studying his lesson, and did not think of my return; for children forget often, very often, when a parent's heart yearns most for them. Agitated with undefinable fears, I hastened forward, and when within a few paces of the house, I discovered my lamb sitting and leaning against the trunk of a tree. For a moment the blood curdled at my heart, and thoughts thick coming and fearful, passed my mind with a rapidity that none but a parent, an afflicted and suffering parent, can know." The woman paused and laying her hand upon my arm, and said enquiringly—"You are a father?"

I bowed assent.

"And have mourned the loss of a child?" again she asked.

The tear that smote her hand as it still rested on my arm, told her that I could sympathize with her.

"I may then proceed, for only to a parent may a parent tell her woes. But still you cannot know it all—No, a mother only, only may drink of that cup. Oh how a mother loves her boy—and that one, one spared for all. I have held him to my bosom in moments of deep feeling, when sorrow, poverty and despair, have chilled every current from the heart. I have pressed my Albert there, and, one by one, the remembrance of woes fled away, a smile lighted up my countenance, and the blood gushed through my veins with the elastic play of youth.

"But let me not weary you—I stepped towards the child—he was asleep. I gazed with a mother's fondness, and with a mother's pride. The sun was pouring his setting beams upon his face, and the wind scattered the curls of hair that lay in profusion on his shoulders. I kneeled to kiss and bless the boy, and thanked God that *he* was spared me.

"That night he awoke with a hoarseness, and other indications of a cold—caught probably while sleeping in the open air. I resorted to the usual applications, but in vain. The next day saw him worse, and the medical adviser who visited him the third day, expressed serious apprehensions. Let me haste to the close. The night succeeding as I sat with my Albert on my knees, I noticed that the glimy whiteness which had rested on his eyes during the day, had passed off, they were brilliant beyond the brightness of health. I knew the approaches of death too well to be deceived; yet I gazed with agonizing intensity. The lamp poured a pale light upon his visage, over which a hectic flush was passing:—"Mother, dear mother," died away half-articulated by the angel—a slight convulsion distorted his lip—and—and—I was left alone. When the physician came the next morning, he found me sitting in my chair with Albert on my knees.

"They buried him here—with all my dead—all in one grave—over which I kneel so often, that not one blade of grass springs where them—nor must it—the earth will soon be removed for me; and when I sleep with my babes the grass will then grow over us, for there will be none—no, not one, to shed a tear upon our resting place—for I am alone—all, all alone."

When the paroxysm of passion had passed off, I asked whether she had no relations in England. She replied in the negative. A brother and her eldest son left that country for India, more than twelve years since, and though certain intelligence of their death had not been received, still there was not a doubt that they had fallen victims to the disease incident to the interior of Hindoostan.

When I turned to leave the scene of affliction that I had witnessed, the mist of the morning had passed away from the river, and the whole width of the stream lay before me, glistening in silvery whiteness with the rays of the risen sun. Half an hour before, absorbed in my feelings, I had likened the river and its dark folds of mist to death. Does not sympathy in the woes of others diminish the burthen of our own affliction, and tend to chase even darkness and tears from the passage which all must tread?

A few days subsequent to the interview which I have described, an advertisement in the public papers called for information relative to a family, the description of which answered in many particulars to that of the afflicted mother. I called at the "Mansion House" for the advertiser, and found, in a young and interesting stranger, the son who was supposed to have died in India. I acquainted him, in haste, with the situation of his family, and could scarcely restrain him from setting out directly to find his parent. I knew too well the state of her health to allow such rashness, but promised him that I would accompany him the following morning.

As he approached the abode of his mother, I proposed alighting first, and preparing her, in some measure, for the interview.—When we arrived at the opening in the bushes, through which I had first discovered her, I perceived her kneeling beside the unsodded grave. I urged my companion to pass on.—The noise of our horses had disturbed her, she raised her head, and a smile of recognition rested on her face as she rose to meet me.

"Still," said she, "still like Rachel, mourning for my children, refusing to be comforted."

"Yet, madam," said I, "there may be comfort; the survivors may by kindness and sympathy, teach you, if not to mourn less for the dead, at least to live for the living."

"There is no such hope," said she, "I can say with the afflicted one of old—'Lover and friend thou hast put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness.'"

"But you mentioned a son in India."

"I mentioned him as dead," said she.

"But, madam," I replied, "I have a reason to believe, nay to know, that he did not die at the time to which you refer."

"Does he live *now*? Is he alive,"—asked the mother with haste.

"The young man who accompanies me has seen your son and can give certain information of his welfare. Shall I call him hither now, or will you see him at the house?"

"Here, even here; my home is on the grave of my children." I stepped to the road, and beckoned to the young man. He approached the grave in some haste.

——"You have seen my son—you know him—you can tell me—me, his mother—of his welfare."—

The youth lifted his dark eye, swimming in tears, and vainly endeavored to reply. He scarcely articulated his name, and the mother and the son rushed into each other's arms, and knelt down in a convulsive embrace upon the grave, the altar of her morning sacrifice.

When the son attempted to rise, his mother fell from his arms pale and lifeless. The gush of pleasure had been too strong she had breathed her last blessings upon the bosom of her song and now lay unconscious of joys or sorrows.

The son, in a few weeks returned to India. The mother is buried with her children, on the banks of the Schuylkill, and my young readers will perhaps lengthen their morning walk in the coming summer, to see whether there is a rose upon the bush that I have placed at the head of the grave.

[SELECTED.]

3 Practical Comment on Miss F. Wright's Lectures.

In the following statement of facts—for let it be noted that they are facts and not imaginings—there is so much that is important and *seasonable*, that we have determined to give the paper a place in our pages. "Bad people, for whom good books are written, are the very people who never read them"—and we, once, a shrewd reviewing critick: and we fear that our Miscellany is never looked into by any of the Owenites and Wrightites. But it may be that some of our readers, who do not need the warning contained in this paper for themselves, may have access to an individual that does; and if so, we request them, in Christian charity, to read this piece to such an individual—It may possibly save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins."

C. Advocate.

From the New York Gazette.

"Of late, my friend Lang, a good deal has been said about Miss Wright and her Temple of Reason. I think the plain, simple, but true history of myself and William affords as good a practical comment on the effects of infidel principles, as any thing I have met with. If you think it worth publishing, it is at your service.

"In a short time it will be forty winters since I first landed in New York. I was then in my twentieth year, without a face that I knew, or friend to counsel or direct. On the first Sabbath morning after we landed, three young men of my passengers called, and enquired where I was going to-day. I said, to church; they answered, we have been at sea two weeks confined to the ship, let us now walk out and see the country; our health requires exercise, and we can go to church any other day. I said, as long as I can remember, I have gone to church with my father, every Sabbath of my life, and when we parted, his last words were "*Remember the Sabbath day*" They went to the country, I went to church; they spents few shillings of their wages; I put two one penny corporation bills in the plate. Some of them were good mechanicks, and got from $8 to $10 per week; and my branch was poor, and it was only by close application I earned $5 per week. They continued going in the country, found house company, spent most of their week's wages, came home half drunk, sometimes caught by a thunder storm, spoiled their fine clothes and hats; rose late on Monday morning, hours and head aching; but could work but little all that day. I went to church, saved my wages, rose early on Monday morning, my hours rested, my head sound, and started on the labours of the week, with a light heart and quiet conscience. At the end of the year, they could show fine clothes, and powdered heads on Sunday; but, I could show $100 piled in the corner of my chest. They have all been gone long ago; having lived fast they died early; while I, as one consequence of regular living have not been confined by sickness for one day, in all that period. Now, Mr. Deist and Mrs. Deist, you who purpose to reform the world by destroying the Bible and abolishing the Sabbath, Provoke ask you—who lived the most comfortable life, they or I? Who were the most useful members of society?—They died and left their wives and children beggars. If I die to-night, my family have the tools and hands to to make themselves independent of the world.

"About three months after I landed, there came from England into the shop where I wrought, a man by the name of William.—He had a fine little woman for a wife, and one or two young children. He was an excellent mechanick, and the first, I believe, who manufactured coach springs in New York. He was by religious profession a Baptist, and went to the church in Gold street Dr. Foster, I believe, was then the pastor. He continued a consistent professor, and attended church regularly with his wife and children. But William was a warm politician—a democrat, as red hot as the iron he hammered.

"He was soon found out by the radicals of that day. About this time there came to the city a man who was either born blind, or had lost his sight by disease. The blind leader of the blind used to lecture on deism, in what was then called the assembly room, in William street. William was led by some of his new associates into this dungeon of despair, and drank deep in their dark creed, to less doctrine. In a short time he came out a flaming deist, and instead of going with his wife and children to church, he led them to Long Island, or the fields in Jersey, or he went by himself to a low tavern, and hanged on Tom Paine's Age of Reason, any set of blockheads who would hear him. His children, as they grew up, being left to wander where they pleased, soon associated with bad company, and turned out as than good for nothing. He had commenced business for himself, and for sometime in a very thriving way, but now every thing was forgot in his zeal for professing his principles. You might find him in every street and corner, pouring out his new light; so vulgar and brutish was the language which he blasphemed every thing which society in general holds sacred, that most men of any principle got disgusted, stopped his company and shop, and his circumstances began to fell into decay. The old shopmates, he and I ever have been now are, on the most friendly terms, as we meet; and, from the beginning, he expostulated and warned him of the ruin was bringing on himself and family in world, laying the next aside. Though he could not deny the truth of what I said, he seemed like one who had gone so far, he was ashamed to recede. One morning about ten o'clock, a few weeks ago, he called on me, and asked for something to his breakfast, as he had not tasted a thing that day. I looked on him with almost to crying—says I, William, how really come to this with you? He said had not a cent, a friend, or a child, to him in the world. I asked for his sons daughters by name. They had all gone ruin, or were dead. The few old friends William street *Illuminati*, now that he poor, knew him not. I gave him a small and told him to call on me in his extremity. Says I, William there are my sons daughters; they are an honor to their parents, being all useful members of society. Your children and mine were brought up in the same house—what should make them to differ? He was silent. Says I, I am 55 years ago, your mad principles made beggar yourself, and ruin your family. When you carried your children to the fields, left them to wander in the road to destruction, I carried mine to the church, and they were not exposed to bad company, now they walk in the ways of wisdom, are pleasantness and peace. I added, must now be convinced that religious boasting for this world, and in the next will be as well off as you. But if the Bible be true, you may say with the miser, I starved in this life, and damned in that life to come. He confessed I had the best of argument, and said he might have taken his root, if he had stuck to the principles he brought with him from England said he thought of going into the Bridewell House—it was a good last retreat; and this, says William, I have to thank Christianity, for, where the Bible is not known they have neither alms house nor bridewell. I have only to add that this story is no fiction, nor combination of characters that may have existed, but it is literally true. My friend William now lives (you know him)—he is a man of strict morals, and well and will vouch for what I have said were he asked. If any one doubts, you may give them my name. I will point him to some of the men, still alive, of whom I speak.

CARDUS.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

'Tis sweet to think, there still is one,
Whose bosom true shall love no more,
Who closer clings as others shun,
Who'll never, never flee.

The faithful bird that cleaves the air,
Through trackless regions flies,
But still one thought, one hope is there,
To cheer him through the skies.

Affection's heart hu pinions guide,
Remembrance lends its light,
While to his mate, his bosom's pride,
He speeds his homeward flight.

An Irishman standing on the pier at Vicksburg, New York, was asked by a person present, where he was from. "Och," said he, "I am from every place but this; and when the boat comes along, I shall be from this."

A fellow once observed that he had a dozen of brass on his boots to keep him light. "Well balanced!" (said a bystander) "brass at both ends."

Just after Sheridan had taken a seat he met lord Guilford, to whom he said "We'll all go on like clock work." "Yes" said his lordship "tick, tick."

Horse Power.

We every day hear of steamboat manufactures having engines of perhaps 30, or 40 horse power; but, as there may be among our readers some who may not precisely comprehend what the term means, we beg leave to explain the word as it is now understood. The power of a horse is considered to be that which would raise a weight of 33,000 lbs. the height of one foot in a minute or 330 lbs. at the rate of 100 lbs. at 3 miles per hour. This is a greater than that exerted by a common horse, which is not estimated at more than 70 lbs that is to say, that a horse harnessed to a cart, owrighing, with its load, 400 lbs. and drawing on a level road at the rate of four miles an hour, makes use of the same force as if his traces, instead of being fastened to a cart, were passed over a pulley and lifted perpendicularly a weight of 70 lbs. The expression of the power of a steam-engine in horses' power is correct only by more practical than scientific. If we introduced when steam engines first began to supersede horse mills, when the question naturally enquired, how many horses a steam-engine would dispense with.

Liverpool Mer.

To render shoes water proof.—Take a square inch of Indian rubber, (that is whitest the best,) cut it into slices as small as possible, put it into a pint of spirit of turpentine, and shake it up occasionally to assist the dissolution; add, if required more of the Indian rubber, until the solution is of the consistence of treacle, then add a pint of cold drawn linseed oil, and it is fit for use. New shoes should not be worked for few days after, that they may dry.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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.

☞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.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
N. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	par	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	1
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	1
Boston banks	1	*Branch of do. at Milford*	1
Other Mass. notes	1	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
RHODE ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	1	*Frederick City bank*	1
Other R. Island notes	1	*Hagerstown bank at Hagerstown*	do
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Easton*	do
Middletown bank	1	*Mechanics bk. of Balt.*	do
Bridgeport bank	1	*Merchants bk. of Balt.*	do
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Commercial & Manufacturers do*	do
Hartford bank	1	*Farmers bk. of Md.*	do
NEW-YORK		*Farmers bk. of Chester*	do
N. City banks (except Lombard)	par	*Bank of Chester*	do
Albany	1	*Bank of Westminster*	do
Other N. York notes	1	*Bank of Elkton*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*Bank of Columbia*	par
Camp bank	no sale	*Union bk. Georgetown*	1
Bank in Newark	1	*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	1
Bank of N. Brunswick	1	*Merchants bank*	1
Bk. of Paterson	par	*Commerce do*	1
Bk. Trenton	par	VIRGINIA	
Bk. Morristown	1	*Richmond & branches*	1
Sussex bank	1	*Bk. of the Valley*	1
PENNSYLVANIA		*Bk. of Lynchburg*	1
Philadelphia banks	par	*Bk. at Charlottesville*	1
Farmers bank of Bucks co	1	*Bk. of Romney*	1
Germantown do	1	*Bk. of Virginia*	1
Montgomery county do	1	S. CAROLINA	
Chester do	1	*State bk. at Raleigh and branches*	1
Delaware do	1	*Cape Fear*	1
Lancaster bank	1	*Newbern*	1
Farmers bank of Lancaster	1	N. CAROLINA	
Harrisburg do	1	*State banks generally*	2
Washington do	1	GEORGIA	
Farmers bank of Bucks co	1	*State bank*	2
Northumberland do	1	*Planters*	2
Farmers bank at Reading	1	*Augusta*	2
Farmers bank of Lancaster	1	*Macon*	2
Gettysburg do	1	*Augusta br. Cb. mond*	1
Chambersburg do	1	KENTUCKY	
Westmoreland do	1	*Bank of Kentucky & branches*	no sale
Pittsburg do	1	OHIO	
Brownsville do	1	*Specie banks*	2
DELAWARE		LOUISIANA	
Bank of Delaware	1	*Banks at N. Orleans*	1

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to E. P. Williams, of Dorchester, or the Subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w7

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to inform the Public that the has removed the old stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

where his doors are open for the reception of former customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to be that he is prepared to accommodate them well as he has done heretofore, and renews his grateful acknowledgements for past patronage.

The public's obt. serv't.

C. Farrow.

Snow-Hill, Dec. 29, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w2

SHERIFFALTY.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June, 1829. 3m

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. w52

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in

CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES,

from 12 to 25 years old, on application, at Mrs. Disharoon's, Princess Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.

July 21, 1829. w3m

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Office Fees are respectfully to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Bratten,
Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having got the room of the Trustees, taken in connection with the Banking Department, is now prepared to receive Deposits, make Loans, discount Notes, &c. &c. on the usual terms, and will pay the interest on Deposits quarterly, provided the money remains a sufficient time to make it worth the trouble of calculating the interest.

It is hoped that persons having small sums to dispose of, will not be offended at being asked if they prefer the interest being paid them quarterly or not.

Persons having small sums lying by them, must be prepared by the time that it was bringing on himself and family in world, laying the next aside. Though he could not deny the truth of what I said, he seemed like one who had gone so far, he was ashamed to recede. One morning about ten o'clock, a few weeks ago, he called on me, and asked for something to his breakfast, as he had not tasted a thing that day. I looked on him with almost to crying—says I, William, how really come to this with you? He said had not a cent, a friend, or a child, to him in the world. I asked for his sons daughters by name. They had all gone to ruin, or were dead. The few old friends William street *Illuminati*, now that he was poor, knew him not. I gave him a small and told him to call on me in his extremity. Says I, William there are my sons daughters; they are an honor to their parents, being all useful members of society. Your children and mine were brought up in the same house—what should make them to differ? He was silent. Says I, I am 55 years ago, your mad principles made a beggar yourself, and ruin your family. When you carried your children to the fields, left them to wander in the road to destruction, I carried mine to the church, and they were not exposed to bad company, now they walk in the ways of wisdom, are pleasantness and peace. I added, must now be convinced that religious boasting for this world, and in the next will be as well off as you. But if the Bible be true, you may say with the miser, I starved in this life, and damned in that life to come. He confessed I had the best of argument, and said he might have taken root, if he had stuck to the principles he brought with him from England said he thought of going into the Bridewell House—it was a good last retreat; and this, says William, I have to thank Christianity, for, where the Bible is not known they have neither alms house nor bridewell. I have only to add that this story is no fiction, nor combination of characters that may have existed, but it is literally true. My friend William now lives (you know him)—he is a man of strict morals, and well and will vouch for what I have said were he asked. If any one doubts, you may give them my name. I will point him to some of the men, still alive, of whom I speak.

CARDUS.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

'Tis sweet to think, there still is one,
Whose bosom true shall love no more,
Who closer clings as others shun,
Who'll never, never flee.

The faithful bird that cleaves the air,
Through trackless regions flies,
But still one thought, one hope is there,
To cheer him through the skies.

Affection's heart hu pinions guide,
Remembrance lends its light,
While to his mate, his bosom's pride,
He speeds his homeward flight.

An Irishman standing on the pier at Vicksburg, New York, was asked by a person present, where he was from. "Och," said he, "I am from every place but this; and when the boat comes along, I shall be from this."

A fellow once observed that he had a dozen of brass on his boots to keep him light. "Well balanced!" (said a bystander) "brass at both ends."

Just after Sheridan had taken a seat he met lord Guilford, to whom he said "We'll all go on like clock work." "Yes" said his lordship "tick, tick."

Horse Power.

We every day hear of steamboat manufactures having engines of perhaps 30, or 40 horse power; but, as there may be among our readers some who may not precisely comprehend what the term means, we beg leave to explain the word as it is now understood. The power of a horse is considered to be that which would raise a weight of 33,000 lbs. the height of one foot in a minute or 330 lbs. at the rate of 100 lbs. at 3 miles per hour. This is a greater than that exerted by a common horse, which is not estimated at more than 70 lbs that is to say, that a horse harnessed to a cart, owrighing, with its load, 400 lbs. and drawing on a level road at the rate of four miles an hour, makes use of the same force as if his traces, instead of being fastened to a cart, were passed over a pulley and lifted perpendicularly a weight of 70 lbs. The expression of the power of a steam-engine in horses' power is correct only by more practical than scientific. If we introduced when steam engines first began to supersede horse mills, when the question naturally enquired, how many horses a steam-engine would dispense with.

Liverpool Mer.

To render shoes water proof.—Take a square inch of Indian rubber, (that is whitest the best,) cut it into slices as small as possible, put it into a pint of spirit of turpentine, and shake it up occasionally to assist the dissolution; add, if required more of the Indian rubber, until the solution is of the consistence of treacle, then add a pint of cold drawn linseed oil, and it is fit for use. New shoes should not be worked for few days after, that they may dry.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE Subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership, intend to carry on the above line of business in all its various branches, in the town of Princess-Anne, and the shop formerly occupied by William Colton. Having supplied themselves with a good stock of suitable materials they are now prepared to supply, with a neatness and despatch any kind of work in their line.

From the past encouragement given to the shop, they are led to believe great satisfaction has been afforded to customers, and they now pledge themselves that the same attention, assiduity and care shall be continued and every effort used to merit the approbation of the patrons. They select a combination of public favor, hoping that nothing will transpire on their part to make them forfeit that confidence which they expect to receive from them.

They have also gone to Baltimore with the express purpose of purchasing a good assortment of Coach Spring Steel, Springs, Axles, &c. &c. which they are now receiving, and will in a few days receive any thing in that line of business. Persons in the surrounding neighborhood would do well to call and see them a call.

WILLIAM COLTON.
THOMAS LANG.

Princess Anne, Jan 1, 1830.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber will confer a favor on him by calling and settling their respective accounts, making it a necessity that he should compel a settlement, which he would much prefer should be effected amicably; and, though reluctantly, to dispose the notes in hands of a proper officer for collection.

WILLIAM COLTON.

Jan. 1, 1830.

Quantico Hotel.

WILLIAM COLTON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has sold the old tavern stand at the place formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Lankford, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may have occasion to call at his house. The house has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up for the reception and entertainment of customers in the best manner, that by strict attention to business he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Quantico, Jan. 1, 1830.

SUGAR

500 Neats Sugar
100 Dozen Bags
200 Gross Lump

assorted sizes.

Spinning

Made of good cotton thread.

Brushes, Shoes and

And for sale at No. 194 Pratt street, South side of Pratt st. Baltimore, 11th mo. 1829.

Executor's

By virtue of a decree of Somerset Court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale on the premises on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the late Jacob Lankford, deceased.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, if not paid when due, to be entitled to a discount of 5 per cent. for the cash.

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

JAMES POLK.

Jan. 19, 1830.

BLANKS

Of the following descriptions, on fine white paper, constantly for sale, at her price, per cent, at the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa's, before Jus.
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa's, before Jus.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Bills of Sale.

ALSO,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES POLK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

Somerset County, Jan. 19, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829.

ON application of Henry L. Stokes, Harum, Adm'r. o. b. n. of Lee P. Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. o. b. n.
of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. w4

NOTICE.

Persons having claims against the Office at Princess Anne, 1st January, 1830.

Jas. Anderson, John Jones
Jas. Wm. Bozman, Daniel H. Irving
Jas. Bozman, Alexander Jones
Thos. Bozman, Robt. H. King 2
Jas. R. Bozman, Thomas Lang
Jas. H. Blades, Robert Lowry
Jas. Buckland, Mars. Ann Sides
Wm. Bozman, Wm. Sander Waters
Wm. Bozman, Wesley Wishart
Jas. Bozman, Perrygrine Weatherly
Jas. Bozman, William R. Wyatt
Jas. Bozman, Rev. Joseph Wilson
Jas. Bozman, Wm. Wilson
Jas. Bozman, Matthew Horton
Jas. Bozman, Eli Morgan
Jas. Bozman, Eli Morgan
Jas. Bozman, John R. W. Parsons 2
Jas. Bozman, Leah Polk
Jas. Bozman, John Robinson
Jas. Bozman, Elizabeth Sauer
Jas. Bozman, James Stewart
Jas. Bozman, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Coffe
Jas. Bozman, Stephen L. Weatherly
Jas. Bozman, William Williams
Jas. Bozman, Alexander Watson
Jas. Bozman, Wesley Wishart
Jas. Bozman, Perrygrine Weatherly
Jas. Bozman, William R. Wyatt
Jas. Bozman, Rev. Joseph Wilson

J. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

THE Somerset Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the *Somerset Recorder* are respectfully requested to turn the names forthwith to the Editor, at Washington City.

The first number will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its principal contents will be: The usual Back numbers of Congress, so far as they go; The Dollar Statement—exhibiting the *Receipts* of the Government annually, from all sources, since 1789 up to 31st December, 1828; Estimates of the same for all objects for the current year; Value of *Imports* for do; Value of *Exports*, domestic and foreign for do; *Tonnage* and *Tonnage duties*; Value of Imports of sugar, coffee and tea for the year 1828; *Amount of the Revenue* for do; *Amount of the Expenditure* for do; *Amount of the Public Debt* at the close of the last year; *Amount of Pensions* granted by the United States; *Public Lands* sold and the proceeds; *Amount of Revolutionary Pensions* granted by the Legislature in 1828, authorizing the Levy Court to adjudge from the full pay amount that might be fair, which is not estimated at more than 25 per cent. of the full pay; *Amount* already released by the claims, and it is presumed that others would be well qualified.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only remains that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend of course their respective proportions, of the condition of the public and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, on the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with Isaiah T. Handy, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with William Dose, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, after which they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. 3t84

THE Somerset Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the *Somerset Recorder* are respectfully requested to turn the names forthwith to the Editor, at Washington City.

The first number will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its principal contents will be: The usual Back numbers

NO PAPER, LIBERTY ONLY.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1830.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS by the Governor and Council, for Somerset county, 1830.

Orphans Court.

William Williams — Arnold E. Jones
Robert I Henry

Levy Court.

John Woolford, jun. — Anthony B. Bennett
Peregrine Weatherly — William Roach, sen.
Isaac Williams — Levin S. Leatherbury
Benjamin I. Jones

Surveyor.—John N. Rowland.

Crossers.

John J. Davis — Thomas Jones, of Th. (Quantico)
George Rawe — T. G. Beauchamp
Benj. M. Cready — Jonathan Huffington
Levin W. Ballard — Tubman Bedsworth
James L. Waller — Levin Dorman
Levin Jones, of S. — Geo. Hopkins, (of M.)
John P. Lankford

Justices of the Peace.

William Williams — Thos. G. Dashiell
John Woolford, sen. — John G. Wilson, jr.
William Roach, sen. — John Leatherbury
Isaac Kennedy — Tubman Lankford
James Gallup — James Moore
Samuel James — Joseph Richards
Levin Ballard of Jas. — Solomon Evans
Wm. Coston, sen. — Peter Cannon
W. Cullingan, of W. — Henry Crawford
Thomas Robertson — John Curtis
Benj. I. Jones — James Lawson
Charles Rider — James P. Kelly
J. C. Wilson, sen. — James Bonsett
Levin Tyler — Jas. Wilson (sp. dis.)
John H. Bell — Levin H. Polsick
James Wilson — W. H. D. Collier
Beacham Ascworth — Francis Disharoon
James L. Waller — Levin Morris
George Rawe — Samuel Robertson
John S. Bell — Isaac Nevels
Stiles Crockett — Joseph Windsor
Daniel Bullard — Sec'ra Mills
Robt. I. Henry — George B. Waller
Levin W. Bell — George Bell
Jesse Hughes — Geo. Dashiell of W.
W. S. Disharoon — Travis Ascworth
Levin Jones, of S. — Geo. Hopkins of W.
J. W. Dashiell — John Mitchell
Joseph Brickley — John J. Davis
John Hopkins — Wm. S. Dashiell
William White — John D. Brewer
Anthony B. Bennett — Henry Mills
Geo. Malcomb

The above list contains 65 names—five more than were in last year.

☞ The Commissioners' bonds are in the Clerk's office, the officers will please call for them.

[*Communicated.*]

The appointments, which came to this place yesterday, will doubtless be highly gratifying to every friend of Jackson in this county. The premium citizens were made to the Executive, after due deliberation and with the purpose in view, of serving the public good.—From the best lights for three-quarter *heads* we may speak more on grounds, arising probably from disappointment. In the real Jackson ranks, long over, there prevails much indifference in regard to the office, which to the friends of the cause is truly pleasing.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS by the Governor and Council, for Dorchester county, 1830.

Judges of the Orphans Court.

Arthur Bell — Phil. S. Yates.
Joseph Ryan

Levy Court.

Wm. M. Dashiell — Thos Edmonson
George Peacey — Benj. Sharpin
Sam'l. I. Rudolph — Samuel Keene.
William Wheatly

County Surveyor.

Matthew Smith, Sen.

The Chronicle also contains a list of the Coroners and Justices of the Peace.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Teackle from the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, an act to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland, accompanied by a report, which with the said bill, was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The report above alluded to appears entire in the Journal, occupying 14 or 15 pages.

On motion by Mr. Hopkins, it was

Ordered, that the committee on the Militia be requested to enquire into the expediency of a repeal, so much of the third section of an act, entitled an additional supplement to the act entitled an act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State," passed at the Session 1821, ch. 181 which requires two company meetings annually—and to report thereon.

Mr. Done presented a petition of John Woolford, and others, citizens of Somerset county, praying the passage of a law authorizing and requiring a re-valuation and re-assessment of the real and personal property of the said county, directing the Levy Court of said county, to appoint three assessors, whose duty it shall be to re-assess and re-value the same, and requiring the said assessors, or any two of them, to act jointly, in order that the re-valuation may be equal throughout the county; and also requiring the said assessors to re-assess the property in said county, at its real and bona fide value, and that they shall proceed to the execution of their trust as soon as it may appear practicable after their appointment; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Done, Irving, and Jones.

Mr. Done also presented a memorial of the Levy Court, of Somerset county, praying the passage of a law confirming their proceedings in relation to a certain suit prosecuted against John King, of said county, as one of the securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff and collector of said county; which memorial was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs Done, Irving, and Jones.

January 22, 1830.

Mr. Done submitted the following resolution,

Resolved, that the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of having a survey made for the route of a canal across the southern extremity of Somerset county, so as to connect the Pocomoke and Annamessex rivers.

Which being twice read,

Mr. Teackle proposed a modification thereof, by striking out the first word, "Resolved" and inserting in lieu thereof "Ordered."

Mr. Done accepted the modification, and it was adopted by the House.

January 23, 1830.

Mr. Irving presented a petition of Richard Waller, and others, of Somerset county, praying that a certain road therein described, as leading from the town of Salisbury to the Delaware State line, may be made public; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Irving, Done, and Jones.

Ordered, That the Committee on Inspections, which was instructed to report a bill to provide for the inspection and counting of staves, be discharged from the subject of that reference, and that the same be referred to a select committee.

Messrs. Teackle, Hitch, Hicks, Hunt, and Gough, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

Mr. Teackle moved the following order:

Ordered, That the bill entitled an act to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland, be made the order of the day for Wednesday the 10th day of February.

Which was twice read; when Mr. Tyler proposed to amend the same by striking out 10th, and inserting 3d.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Teackle, and adopted by the house.

The said order, so amended, was then adopted.

On motion by Mr. Done, it was

Resolved, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether under the present revenue system, taxpayers and others are compelled to take out a separate license for selling liquors in larger quantities than half a pint.

Mr. Done from the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, an act to confirm certain proceedings of the Levy Court of Somerset County, and for other purposes.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

January 25, 1830.

Mr. Jenifer, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, an act to abolish the forty first article of the Constitution and form of government of this State, relating to the appointment of Register of Wills.

Executive Department,
Annapolis, January 23d, 1830

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
of the House of Delegates:

We herewith transmit for your information, a report which we have just received of the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by resolution of the last General Assembly, "to examine, explore and survey that section of the river Pocomoke which lies between the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester county and the line of the state of Delaware, and the intermediate country, between the said river and the waters of Sinepuxent bay, and, also, the shoreward course of the said river, and the country across the southern extremity of Somerset county," with a view to the ascertainment of the expediency of the several improvements mentioned in the said resolution.

With the highest consideration,
We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS KING CARROLL.

The said communication, and the accompanying report, therein mentioned, were referred to the committee on Internal Improvement, and ordered to be printed.

January 26, 1830.

Mr. Teackle, from the select committee to which the subject was referred, reported a bill, entitled an act to provide for the inspection and counting of staves and heading, in this State.

The bill reported by Mr. Hicks, on the 9th instant, entitled, an additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to ascertain the allowance of members of the General Assembly, electors of Senate, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, passed at November session, 1796, chapter 41, was taken up for consideration, and, in the progress of the second reading thereof.

Mr. Gunson moved that the further consideration of said bill be referred to the first day of June next.

And the question thereon being taken,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

January 27, 1830.

Mr. Irving presented a petition of Peter Bell, Daniel Bell, and others, citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying for the passage of a law regulating the compensation of jurors and witnesses in the courts of said counties; which petition was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Irving, Hitch, Boyer, Hutchinson, and Jones.

We make the annexed extracts from the amended Constitution of Virginia, believing that they will be acceptable to our readers.

12. The Legislature may provide by law that no person shall be capable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, civil or ecclesiastical, civil or military, Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, under the government of the Commonwealth, who shall have, after fight or duel, or challenge therefor, or knowingly be the bearer of any challenge or challenge, or shall be accessory to any fight or duel, or challenge, or carrying a challenge, or who shall, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, have given or received any gift or reward for the same, or who shall be convicted of any other infamous offence.

13. In all elections in the Commonwealth, by voice or ballot, the votes of persons of color shall be given openly, or viva voce, and not by ballot.

From the Baltimore American of last Wednesday.

Our readers will no doubt be much gratified to learn that the persons supposed to have been concerned in the attempt to rob the Washington stage on Monday morning last, have been apprehended. The circumstances, as far as we have been able to ascertain them are as follows. On Monday, a man was arrested near the city on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, last week, of Mr. George Howard's negro man. Upon being taken before a justice of the peace, he denied the charge, and alleged his ability to prove an *alibi* by 3 persons who were then in the city. He was accordingly permitted to go in search of them, under charge of constables, whom he led to a house in Buxton Lane. Two men having been pointed out as those who could furnish the desired proof, they were taken before the magistrate. In the course of a minute investigation, one of these men was discovered to be *Abraham* Potter, a most desperate offender against the laws, who had made his escape from the Maryland Penitentiary on the 20th June last, by forcing himself through an aperture in the wall of his cell only nine inches square. In searching his person a pair of first rate pistols was found on him. From the character of this man there is strong ground for suspicion that it was he who fired at the deputy keeper of the Penitentiary on Friday night last, and that he was one of the persons who fired at and wounded the driver of the Washington stage on Monday morning. He was immediately taken to the Penitentiary. The person first arrested, and the man summoned by him, have both been placed in safe keeping.

Since writing the foregoing, a fourth person has been arrested by Mr. Jeffries, one of the police officers. Upon being searched, he immediately produced a pistol, which was with some difficulty taken from him. We are informed by an officer who assisted in their arrest, that one of them has made a full confession in which he implicates all the rest, and confirms the above surmises.

RAIL ROAD EXPERIMENTS.

The Baltimore American states that on Saturday the 23d ult. a number of members of Congress arrived from Washington to see the road, and to judge for themselves of the advantages possessed by this mode of conveyance. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, a great concourse of visitors assembled. The Members and some of the Directors, to the number of about twenty-five, took their seats in one of the Messrs carriages, and seven or eight gentlemen occupied a light carriage which had a man mounted and all. On the excursion out to the Relay, the two carriages were drawn by one horse with the greatest ease, at the rate of 12 miles an hour. In the *return* a train of *four carriages* had been filled with passengers, the total number of whom, as nearly as can be ascertained, was little short of *one hundred and fifty!* To this was added an *empty car*, which was attached, with a view to the immense load—estimated to weigh passengers and carriages included, upwards of *fifteen tons*—at the rate of six miles an hour! Only two of the carriages were on Winans's construction, the other two, which were fitted up at and heavier, being without the advantage of friction wheels. This circumstance, is believed, the greatest and which has yet been shown on this Road by a single horse, and the exhibition was well calculated to excite a feeling of wonder in all who witnessed it. On the return from the Relay, the carriages containing the members of Congress stopped at the Relay long enough to make the best of its way back to Baltimore on the rail road, without the aid of a horse, however, an experiment which made with the sail, when the carriage was for a short distance, at great velocity. The sail used, at which the members returned was *three hundred!*

We learn that an experiment was this morning made on the Rail Road with the car which has been constructed to be propelled by means of a sail. The wind being fair and favorable, it was carried along at the rate of TWENTY MILES AT HOUR, and exhibited a great deal of admiration of the novelty with which it was propelled.—*Gazette of Saturday.*

Rail Road from Jersey City to Washington.—We are credibly informed, says the Jersey City Gazette of this morning, that stock has been subscribed for a Rail Road from Jersey City to Washington. The public spirited gentleman who have undertaken so laudable a undertaking, are said to be the prime movers, and directors of it's conduct. Congress is only waits the sanction of the corporation to be organized with vigor.

UNION DESPATCH.

By the Amelia, arrived at the Boston Patriot, goods are received here, orders for which were sent by the 14th November packet from New York. In 12 days, the relay, or Cars from this country are executed in England, the goods shipped and received here which is truly very great despatch in the service to-day. We received a reply to a letter sent to Liverpool by the Packet, 48 days, having elapsed between despatching the letter and receiving a reply.

From the New Orleans Courier, Jan. 6.

MELANCHOLY FRUGALITY.

On Monday last, a little after the sun, was inquire delivered by Dr. Pouquet of FOUR little children of the female sex. They were all of perfect conformation, and two of them appeared very likely to live, whereas the two others gave but little hopes. The unfortunate mother did not enjoy long the sight of her four dear and interesting babes. The next day they all died, and yesterday afternoon they were all consigned to the same grave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Stanford's bill concerning the Currency, which was reported in the Senate, yesterday, contains several provisions, the bearing of which will ultimately be very important on our financial and banking concerns. Copper coins it proposes to make a legal tender, to the amount of ten cents, and no more. Silver coins of the U. S. less than a dollar, not to be a legal tender for any sum above ten dollars. No gold diminished in its weight more than 1-250th, to be a legal tender. No foreign coin to be a legal tender after 1831. The most difficult point of currency, the proportional value of gold to silver and the regulation of the mixed currency of the two metals is leaves untouched.

The following extract from the Report of the Directors of the Mdl. Penitentiary shews the number of Prisoners received and discharged at that institution, from 1st Dec. 1828, to 30th Nov. 1829 inclusive.

Of 118 prisoners rec'd		Of 81 natives of Md.	
43 were for 2 years		there were born in	
8	3		
11	4	Baltimore county	26
25	5	Kent	7
11	6	Dorchester	7
6	7	Frederick	5
9	8	Montgomery	5
4	10	Anne Arundel	4
2	14	Cecil	4
1	23	Talbot	4
		Harford	3
112		St. Mary's	3
		Worcester	2
		P. George's	2
		Somerset	2
		Queen Ann's	2
		Washington	2
		All-gany	1

Prisoners Discharged.

67, Their time of servitude having expired,
14, By Pardon;
4, Died;
1, Escaped;
86

329 Prisoners remained in the Penitentiary on 30th November, 1828.
114 rec'd. from Dec. 1, 1828, to Nov. 29, 1829
443
86 discharged, there remained 356.

TOBIAS WATKINS.

The case of Dr. Watkins has been again brought before the public; and it is probable, that another discussion will cause from its revival. On Saturday, in the Supreme Court Mr. Richard S. Coxe, moved for a rule to be served on the Counsel of the United States to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted to bring Tobias Watkins before the Court, in order to ascertain by what authority he was held in custody.

On the suggestion of Chief Justice Marshall, the further consideration of the motion was deferred until such time as the Attorney General should be present.

The ground of the application is made by Mr. Coxe is principally grounded upon the argument so long discussed during the late trial of this case, and decided upon by the Justices of the Circuit Court, with respect to the common law jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of the U. States within the District of Columbia.

The Kentucky Reporter informs us that the proprietors of the Steamer "*Uncle Sam*" have endorsed Mr. Clay a free passage from Louisville, *down the river* to New Orleans. *Uncle Sam* has been carrying Mr. C. down *stream* ever since 1824.—*B. Statesman.*

LABOUR SAVING MACHINE.

Mr. Reynolds, of Bristol, (R. I.) has invented a machine for manufacturing wrought nails, with the same facility as cut nails are made. A company has been formed, a manufactory erected, and four of the machines put in operation which are said to be capable of turning out several tons of nails a day. The Providence Advertiser in speaking of the importance of the invention, says—At the first speed, each machine will turn out 50 nails per minute. Allowing 12 hours to the day, four machines would manufacture 258,200 nails per day. The nails are altogether superior in shape and head to those wrought by hand, and their toughness for clinching, &c. is in every respect equal. The process is performed by passing ordinary nail rods, welded together, round a mandrel, from which the rod is drawn as fast as the machine will use it. The first passing through a fire to render it sufficiently malleable. It then seized by the machine, and the nail is drawn out, the fibres being preserved in parallel lines. The shank is held in a vice long enough to receive a blow, by which the head is formed, as in cut nail machines, and the nail is then cut off by another motion, and dropped.

A Man with a wooden leg chosen a Member of Congress.

The debt of Pennsylvania is $500,000. The yearly interest is $300,000. The revenue of the state is $300,000. When will she have be caught?

Intercourse with Colombia.

January 19th, 1830.

The following message of wisdom was received in the House of Representatives from the President of the U. S.

To the Senate and H. of Representatives:

Gentlemen: The accompanying gold medal, commemorative of the delivery of the Liberator President of the Republic of Colombia, from the daggers of assassins, on the night of the 25th of September last, has been offered for my acceptance by that Government. The respect which I entertain, for the character of the Liberator Patriot, as for the People and Government over which he presides, renders this act of their regard most gratifying to my feelings. But I am prevented from complying with their wishes, by the provision of the Constitution, forbidding the acceptance of presents from foreign States by the officers of the U. States; and it is therefore tendered at the disposal of Congress.

The powerful influence of the affairs of this country, which the sacrifices and heroic exploits of Gen. Bolivar have acquired for him, excites an anxiety as to his future course, in which the friends of liberal institutions throughout the world deeply participate.—Some favorable estimate which I have formed of the nature of the services rendered by him, and of his personal character, inspires me with the strongest confidence, that his select, in the present condition of his country, will be such as may best promote our true interest, and best secure his permanent fame.

I deem the present a suitable occasion to inform you, that, shortly after my communication to Congress, at the opening of the present session, despatches were received from Mr. Moore, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia, stating that he had succeeded in obtaining the assent of the Council of Ministers to the allowance of the claims of our citizens upon that Government, in the cases of the brig Josephine and her cargo, and the schooner Ranger, and part of her cargo. An official copy of the Convention subsequently entered into between Mr. Moore and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, providing for the final settlement of those claims has just been received at the department of State. By an additional article of this Convention, the claim in the case of the brig Morris is suspended, until further information is obtained by the Colombian Government, from the court at Caracoas; and Mr. Moore anticipates its early and satisfactory adjustment.

The Convention only waited the ratification of the Liberator President, who was at the time, absent from Bogota, to be laid among upon the Colombian Government. Although these claims are not comparatively of a large amount, yet the prompt and equitable manner in which the application of Mr. Moore, in behalf of our injured citizens, was met by that Government, entitles its conduct to our appreciation, and promises well for the future relations of the two countries.

It gives me pleasure to add an expression of my entire satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Moore, since his arrival at Bogota.—The judgment and discretion evinced by him on occasions of much interest and delicacy; the assiduity displayed in bringing so nearly to a conclusion, within five weeks after his arrival, claims which had been pending for years, and the promptitude and capacity with which he has entered upon other and more important portions of his official duty, are calculated to inspire strong confidence in his future usefulness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 19, 1830.

With the Message and Medal, the President transmitted to Congress the following letter to himself from Mr. Moore:

U. STATES LEGATION.

Bogota, Nov. 28, 1829.

Dear Sir: It gives me much pleasure to enclose a gold medal which has been confided to me by this Government, to be forwarded to you, as a testimonial of its high and distinguished regard for your character and person; and as a slight testimony of the satisfaction felt by the Colombian Government, and the Colombian People, at your election to the Chief Magistracy of the U. States.

The enclosed translation of a note to me from Mr. Vergara, the Minister of Foreign Relations, explains the occasion which has caused the execution of this medal.

I would have preferred sending the medal by a private conveyance; but opportunities of that kind seldom present themselves, and I have concluded that it may go safely with the public despatches.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

T. P. MOORE.

To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

President of the U. S. Washington.

MAINE.—In the Senate of this State, after 50 ballotings, Joshua Hall (Jacksonian) was elected President. Mr. Hall is a Methodist clergyman.

From the Washington Telegraph.

Rev. John Leland, to Col. R. M. Johnson, on the Message of the President, and Transportation of the Mail.

The Message of the President proves that he is as wise to rule in times of peace, as he is brave to fight in times of war. It embraces the whole ground. Our relations with Foreign powers, the Barbary States, and Indian tribes, are clearly stated. The rights of the people, the integrity of the authority of the States, and the specific powers of the general Government, be delineated with the hand of a master. Where he believes the constitution can be amended, for the better, he recommends the amendment, and gives his reasons why. And where he judges the laws are deficient to check frauds, or too obscure to be well understood, he advises a new enactment. A great genius, tempered with a moderatory spirit, runs through the whole of it; and a conviction fastens on the mind of those who read it, that his words flowed from his heart. His friends, who fear'd he would be deficient in the Cabinet, have their fears turned into admiration; and his enemies, who have cilified him, must stop their mouths, and own that it is a Message of wise measures and necessary business.—The document reminds us of the ancient sages who had knowledge of the times and knew what Israel ought to do.

Our relation with foreign powers—intercourse with the Indian tribes and internal regulations, cannot be developed with a more anxiety as to his future course, than the friends of liberal institutions throughout the world deeply participate.—Long as it is, I wish it contained another solemn warning to Congress, to do nothing in a legislative capacity that would have any bearing on religious opinions.

A large number of People, in convert, have petitioned Congress *to stop the transportation of the Mail on Sundays;* because they believe on their conscences that Sunday should be kept holy and free from all servile labor. The report of the Committee of the Senate, last session, on the petition, is replete with popular and strength of argument; the ratiocinal parts of which never have and never can be confuted; but still it has not put the matter to rest.—New memorials are to be presented to Congress—irreligion is trumpeted—and the Deanship and religion of the petitioners are to outweigh all opposition.

The Constitution of the United States is a charter of powers granted, and rights made inviolate, among all the enumerated powers given to Congress, there is none that gives them a power to make a law, that a man must work for six days, or a man must not labor or travel. Should they exercise such a power, where is it written, in the Constitution? The seventh day is not in the United States, as a commandment kept holy; it is not in the book for "one to work" Congress has the strongest claim of the world on the seventh day, and nothing is in no sacred day, what would the petitioners say? When they out one job on a Sunday, "Our sons of the Sabbatarians, to the great of the Sunday, do? It amounts to nothing, legislation is absolutely that prefer the observance of Sunday to any other day." for religious have inalienable rights, which ought not, and cannot, be surrendered to Congress. The God we adore made mankind, or gave him, and the times of performing land work, ship, are articles not within the compass of any Civil legislature. The sacrifice of civil Government, which is to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the men, which from the whole body, [illegible] is a sacrifice without that sacrifice, [illegible] mentioned. Congress is not, and cannot be, [illegible] this, or any other, on all religious matters. In the petitioners are [illegible] persons, and rights, [illegible] Congress [illegible] and with guilt, for which [illegible] sciences [illegible] Why should [illegible] Upon this Protestant [illegible] standard? The divine [illegible] neither before these men [illegible] for every of them are, [illegible] of their decision. [illegible] necessary to govern the [illegible] and keep them from all because not religious [illegible] why not make [illegible] Sunday Sabbath for them? [illegible] relation between education and religion, then there is between travelling and religion. Paul and companions, [illegible] some five days travelling by water from Philippi to Troas. In Troas they tarried seven days, the last of which was the first day of the week, of course one of the five days was Sunday, and yet there was no law of conscience, or law of Congress, to prevent them from transporting themselves and goods on Sunday.

Should Congress indulge the petitioners, and pass a law to stop the transportation of the mail on every Sunday, it would be considering to themselves and to others. Concerning it be such, they would need no [illegible] to have the days of Christmas and Easter and those associations and such every good in the same way, and where and [illegible] The Sabbatarians with the Jews, Christmas Congress [illegible] would, with equal right, claim a law to satisfy Jewish or Christian conscience. Where is a legislature legislate holiday, records of tooth, arms or worship, or pecuniary reward for religion as service? Her intrude into the kingdom of Christ, and impeach the wisdom of the divine law given (for not knowing how), or his goddess, for not giving offence to his government. The deadly pill, at first, will always be rolled in honey. The honor of religion—the sacred of the gospel—the purity and research of the reformers—the good of society—the safety of the state, and the salvation of souls, into the strings in which the poisonous pill is hidden. It is from men, high in esteem of holiness and wisdom, that the word of the law go and most cruel laws proceed; for base characters defeat their own wishes. The least of king—but was perfect all his days, yet he oppressed some of the people—was mad at the seer who reproved him—and made a law that whosoever would not worship the Lord, should be put to death.

Admit the principle that *religion is an institute of state policy*, and the people hold their liberty by the tenure of the legislature, which is very changeable—often corrupt—and many times very cruel. Admit of the principle, and you oppress of that which you reared an impudition and do robed the earth with blood.

Many plead for an equality of all *Christian societies*, and plead so strongly that they should become bodies politic, and be supported by the civil law. If this is proper for Christian societies, it is as proper for Jews, Pagans, or Mahomedan societies; but the liberty, needed for, should be guaranteed to each *individual*, as his inalienable right, which cannot be meddled with, without usurpation in the rulers which turns them to tyrants.

Those who wish to call in the *strong arm* of law to defend their opinions, give evidence that they have not logical reasoning, on moral and religious subjects, to support their crude dogmas.

I am sorry that Congress have committed themselves by a precedent of giving their Chaplains a legal reward for religious services. How preposterous the sound! A for fatchest construction supports it. The law of reason and revelation enjoin a reward to the laborer; but if Congress should reward the Chaplains with their own contributions, it would look more like simple Christianity. The people at large, have none of the devotion or instruction of the Chaplains; why then should they be taxed where they are not represented? The Chaplain who would not attend on request, and trust the promise of Christ, and the benevolence of his friends for his reward, without *legal obligation*, would be selling his prays for money and trusting the gospel into merchandise. The thing here spoken of, is a small moit which the nation can never feel; but touch it to its root, and it contains the principle which is so pernicious in the world; and is now used as a stream, by the petitioners, to impeach the stand and rule down in the gospel.

In all other respects Congress have been cautious and wise in every thing that has a tendency to conscience and religious rights; and even in this particular they have made *best of the bad*; for they have shown no partiality to sects or sentiments in their elections.

I have written a long epistle, but it cannot be that I shall ever see it in any form; but my age advises me that the time of my departure is near.

Your, with respect,

JOHN LELAND.

Cheshire, Mass. Jan. 3, 1830.

U. S. SHIP HORNET.—From the latest intelligence, the fate of this ship and her gallant crew could apparently be no longer doubtful. There is none and the least ground of hope left for safety.

A reward of one hundred pounds has been offered by a Mr. Handley in Scotland, for the invention of a steel plough.

The Northern American Mackerel Fishery is estimated at 82 sail, amounting to 1412 tons, and employing about 749 men.

The Alexandria Gazette says a middle woman, in that place, on Friday last, fell into the fire, while the family were absent, and was burned to death!

[illegible] Proceedings of the Friendly [illegible] Society, [illegible] Monday the [illegible] Jan. 1830.

☞ The Orphans Court of Somerset county met on Tuesday the 5th inst.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29, 1830.

FLOUR—Balt. wheat family, 5 75 [illegible] 6 25—Superfine Howard st. 4 37 a 4 44 City mills, 4 00 a —; Susquehanna, —; [illegible] 4 50 a 5 00—GRAIN—Red wheat [illegible] 95 a 1 00; best white 0 95 a 0 98; [illegible] 0 70 a 0 75—CORN, old white [illegible] 57 a 0 58; Yellow 0 55 a —; OATS, 30 a [illegible]—RYE, 70 a —; PEAS, 60 a ——COTTON—Balt. 12, 12—TIMOTHY 2 00 a 2 25—FLAXSEED, 1 12; [illegible]—PLANTED, 1 12; [illegible] Balt. 18 00 a 18 50; [illegible] 22 00 a 23 00; [illegible] 25 00 a 26 00—PLANK—Balt. 25 00 a 27 00; [illegible] 22 00 a 23 00—HAY—Balt. 25 00 a 26 00—PROVISIONS—Pork, 12 a 13—Beef, 10 00 a 11 00—Hams, 12 a 13—Lard, 10 a 11—Tallow, 7 a 8—Butter, 12 a 14—Cheese, 8 a 10—Flaxseed, 1 12 a 1 15—WHISKEY—Balt. 31 a 32—Phila. 31 a 32—Rye, 30 a 32—Peach Brandy, 1 00 a 1 10—Apple, 1 00 a 1 10—Cordial, 1 00 a 1 10—Madeira, 1 00 a 1 10—Sherry, 1 00 a 1 10—Port, 1 00 a 1 10—Malaga, 1 00 a 1 10—Teneriffe, 1 00 a 1 10—Lisbon, 1 00 a 1 10—Claret