THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND

VOL. VII. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1833. NO. 2.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars a year, to be [illegible] $2 [illegible] within [illegible]

[illegible] will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued until [illegible] the editor is informed of the intention to discontinue it, and all arrearages paid, and a due compliance with all other requisitions, or notice to the editor to the contrary, must be received before such discontinuance can be expected.

[illegible] will be paid by the subscriber.

Any person who shall procure five subscribers, and be responsible for their payment, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

[illegible] will be charged for inserting a square [illegible] and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; [illegible] exceeding a square in the computation.

[illegible] advertising, not [illegible] the times [illegible] charged [illegible] each.

All communications [illegible] the editor must be post paid.

CONTRACT OF TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

DRUGS,

Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Dyes, Confectionary, Garden Seeds, Nails, Putties, Bath [illegible]

[illegible]

Emancipation,

[illegible]

CROSS KEYS,

SALISBURY, MD.

[illegible] C. Wright, [illegible] respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above stand, and that he has prepared to cut and dress wigs, and other [illegible]. He hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, April 2, 1833.

Cash! Cash!!

[illegible]

Constable's Sale.

[illegible]

A NEW FIRM.

Curtis and Brittingham.

HAVING associated in the Boot and Shoe Making business, and taken the stand recently occupied by Curtis & Brittingham, respectfully give notice that they have now on hand, and are still continuing to manufacture

BOOTS

For Ladies' & Gentlemen's

SHOES,

And that they are prepared to meet all the wants of a [illegible] public, at the very lowest prices. All articles in their line warranted to be equal to any thing of the kind ever before offered or been produced at this place.

The united exertions of the firm will be exerted to make their establishment as [illegible] as any, for style, neatness and quality of work, and they now respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public, believing that they can give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

The subscribers have both the disposition and ability to serve.

[illegible]

Constable's Sale.

[illegible]

LETTERS

[illegible]

Cash in Market.

[illegible]

PRINTING.

[illegible]

DRUG STORE.

[illegible]

Dyes & Medicines, Oil, Paints, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

[illegible]

Trustee's Sale.

[illegible]

Bill in Chancery in Somerset County Court.

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

LETTERS

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

BLANKS

[illegible]

Indentures Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

[illegible] JOHN S. DAVIS, Esq. is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Somerset county.

March 26, 1833.

[illegible] SAMUEL G. HOLLAND, Esq. is a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

April 2, 1833.

Town Lot for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, on TUESDAY the 30th instant, at the Washington Hotel in Princess Anne, the Old Court House Lot, and Jail lot. The [illegible] will be a credit of six and 12 months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the purchase money, at on the payment of which the property will be conveyed. Sale to take place between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Levy Court

GEORGE A. DASHIELL, Clerk.

April 9, 1833.

Bank of Salisbury,

March 29, 1833.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors will take place at the Banking House in Salisbury, on MONDAY the 22d day of APRIL next, between the hours of 10 and 1 A. M. and 2 P. M.

By Order

W. H. RIDER, Cashier.

April 2, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit on TUESDAY the 16th instant, at the court house, the Clerk's office, in Princess Anne, and continue until every thing pertaining to the business of the Court and assessment during the session of said Court, or Mayor, at, for the purpose of receiving transfers and changes of property in said County, and no changes will be made after the rising of the said County Court. By order of the board,

C. W. HARDING, Clk.

April 2, 1833.

Two Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, offers for sale all his landed property in Baltimore county, containing 300 acres, and divided into two farms, adjoining each other. The said land is about half a mile from the County road leading from Salisbury to Quantico, about five miles from Salisbury, and about three from the Upper Ferry on Wicomico River. A more particular description of said land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would prefer seeing the same. The terms of sale will be accommodating.

JOHN BYRD.

Salisbury, March 26, 1833.

NOTICE.

I am at McDANIEL and [illegible] Peace Office, in Princess Anne.

My necessitous [illegible] to make a personal call on the [illegible] indebted to me. To some [illegible] and others [illegible] accounts, either by cash or note. I cannot no longer, as my creditors will not wait on me.

H. K. LONG.

March 26, 1833.

DISSOLUTION OF

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN HOOPER & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to discharge their respective accounts, with the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. The business will be continued under the name of John Hooper of Thos. at the house formerly occupied by the firm.

JOHN HOOPER, of Thos.

Salisbury, March 12, 1833.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 19, 1833.

[illegible] ON application of John J. Dashiell, Administrator of James W. Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, [illegible] administration on the personal estate of James W. Dashiell, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, A. D. 1833.

JOHN J. DASHIELL, Adm'r.

of James W. Dashiell, dec'd.

March 19, 1833.

List of Resolutions

Passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Maryland.

No. 1. A resolution in favor of John McElroy, principal of St. John's Literary Institution in Frederick.

2—In favor of Doctor Emma Martin, of Talbot county.

3—In favor of Benjamin Goddard, of Prince George's county.

4—In favor of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

5—Relative to the payment of the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof.

6—In favor of Bushrod W. Marriott sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

7—In favor of Alexander Robertson.

8—Relative to furnishing to the editors of papers and public journals in this State, printed copies of the daily proceedings of the senate and house of delegates.

9—In favor of Jonathan Kershner, of Hagerstown, and James P. Bayless, of Baltimore city.

10—In favor of James Wats, of Dorchester county, a soldier of the revolutionary war.

11—Relative to issuing a commission to the honorable Joseph Kent.

12—In favor of Levin Wilson, sen., of Somerset county, a soldier of the revolutionary war.

13—Requiring the treasurer of the Western Shore, to pay to his excellency the governor, the sum of money therein mentioned.

14—Authorizing the register of the land office, to issue a patent to Elisha Wright on two certificates of resurvey.

15—In favor of John Hutchinson, of Dorchester county.

16—Relative to a work on the testamentary law.

17—In favor of the Wardes of Baltimore county jail.

18—Requiring the register of the land office to record certain papers.

19—In favor of Alexander Robertson of Allegany county.

20—Requiring the treasurer of the Western Shore, to carry to the tobacco warehouse sinking fund, a sum of money therein mentioned.

21—In favor of Elizabeth Downing, widow of the late Butler Downing, a revolutionary soldier.

22—Authorizing the governor and council to contract for the rebuilding the centre division of the State tobacco warehouse No. 2, in the city of Baltimore.

23—Relative to transcribing certain records therein mentioned.

24—For the preservation and safe keeping of the barracks in the city of Frederick.

25—In favor of John B. Armstead, of Pasquier county Virginia.

26—In favor of Joshua Gupton sheriff of Harford county.

27—Relative to commemorating the anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

28—Relative to the public lands.

29—Authorizing the State librarian to dispose of certain copies of the "debates and proceedings" of the Virginia State Convention of 1829 & 1830.

30—Relative to the roof of the State House.

31—Relative to certain accounts.

32—Authorizing the governor and council to cause to be delivered a copy of the index to the laws of Maryland, from 1818 to 1831 to each court, and to each judge or justice of said court, and to each member of the general assembly, &c. in this State.

33—Relative to the ordinance of nullification of South Carolina, &c.

34—In favor of Harriet Williams.

35—In favor of Adam Hoops, of Westerlo Allegany county State of New York.

36—In favor of Stephen Pennell, of Brown county, State of Ohio.

37—In favor of George Pearce of Warren county, Kentucky, a revolutionary soldier.

38—In favor of Bernard Thompson, a revolutionary soldier.

39—In favor of James Jones of Baltimore county.

40—In favor of Barbara Reily, widow of ——— Reily, a soldier of the revolutionary war.

41—In favor of the visitors and governors of St. John's College.

42—In favor of Sally Hillman.

43—In favor of Solomon Sherman.

44—In favor of the Rev. Mr. Gerst and the Rev. Mr. Blanchard.

45—In favor of Jacob Koontz, of Allegany county.

46—Relative to certain records in the office of Register of Wills of Kent county.

47—Relative to the catalogue of the books in the State library.

48—Relative to the State map.

49—In favor of Moses Grove of Anne Arundel county.

50—In favor of James M. K. Hammond administrator of Thomas Lynch.

51—In favor of William Jones of Caroline county.

52—In favor of John Burbridge.

53—In favor of Ann Martin, of Prince George's county.

54—Relative to Prince Frederick town Academy in Calvert county.

55—In favor of William McLaughlin of Allegany county.

56—In favor of Samuel Graham, of Anne Arundel county.

57—In favor of Lower Marlboro' Academy.

58—Relative to the armory of Easton.

59—Relative to the presentation of a sword to George W. Rodgers.

60—In favor of Mary Chapman, of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

61—Relative to a geological survey.

62—In favor of the heirs and representatives of the securities of William Barrow deceased late of Dorchester county.

63—Requesting the governor to procure two suitable swords, to present to Col. Nathan Towson and Capt. John Gallagher.

64—In favor of Juliana Brice.

65—In favor of William Moore of Somerset County.

66—In favor of Anne Sommes of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

67—In favor of Joseph Williams of Annapolis, a soldier of the revolution.

68—Relative to newspapers.

69—Relative to two certain accounts referred to in the governor's message of the 13th of February last.

70—In favor of William Scharf, of Baltimore county.

71—In favor of Catharine Whitelock, of Cecil county.

72—In favor of Andrew Silver, messenger of the senate, and John Quynn, door-keeper to the house of delegates.

73—Relative to the State library.

74—Relative to the distribution of the extra sets of the acts of Congress in the library.

75—In favor of the president and visiters of the Maryland Hospital.

76—Relative to distribution of the laws of Maryland, and of the journal of the votes and proceedings among the sheriffs and county commissioners of this State.

77—Relative to the library.

78—Relative to militia officers.

79—Relative to the distribution of the laws and journals.

80—In favor of John Marshall of Cecil county.

81—Relative to academies in this State.

82—In favor of the supervisors therein mentioned.

83—In favor of Samuel G. Osbourne.

84—In favor of William Willis of Frederick county.

85—In relative to opening the navigation through the sounds.

86—In favor of the members of the legislature.

87—Authorizing the governor and council to settle the accounts of the printers.

88—In favor of the adjutant general.

89—Relative to the armories.

From the Southern Planter.

ON PAINTING HOUSES.

Shrewsbury Farm, Feb. 15, 1833.

Sir—We paint our wooden buildings with two objects: first, ornament; second, durability. Was oil used itself without any coloring matter, the wood would be made more durable than it is with paint, but as ornament is a considerable part of the object of painting, and as the addition of paint to the oil wears properly prepared, does not materially injure the preservative qualities of the oil, the ornamental effect of the coloring matter more than counterbalances the injury it does. Paint, when properly prepared, therefore, while it is highly ornamental to wooden buildings, as materially contributes towards their durability, that there is economy in using it. But as it is generally prepared, (I may say always) the ornamental effect of it on the outside of buildings is made only temporary, and its preservative qualities wholly destroyed. It is only necessary to look at our quickly decaying wooden buildings with the paint washed off more or less in different places according as it is exposed to the sun and rain, to be satisfied that the expense of painting has added very little towards preserving the building, or whether a building looks better without paint, or with paint nearly all washed off, with here and there a little remaining to show that it once was painted, I cannot determine. If what I have stated be fact, that paint as mostly prepared, is of little value, it will be well to look into the cause of it, that the evil may be remedied, and if I give the correct cause, happily the evil is removed without expense or trouble; or rather it is cheaper to make well than in this defective manner. We have only to leave out the spirits of turpentine, and we will have good paint. Ask the painter why he adds it to the paint, and he will tell you to make it dry quick. This is just the same as saying, to destroy the oil, which *renders the paint useless.* Now let us reason upon it and see if this is correct. If we pour oil on wood it soaks into it, and after it is all soaked up, if we apply more oil it will strike still deeper and soak up more; when it has penetrated sufficiently deep into the wood to prevent moisture from rain &c. penetrating as deep as itself, the wood is perfected very lasting. This would be the case if a building was simply covered with two coats of oil without paint. If we give it the third coat we put upon it as a fancy coat of paint to give it color, the wood would so quickly soak up the oil that the paint would be left a dry powder on the building, that would be easily rubbed or washed off. If we give it first a coat of oil with a little paint added to it, the oil soaks into the pores, and another coat of oil with the proper quantity of paint, while the pores are filled with the recently put in or first coat, remains sufficiently long before the oil is soaked up by the pores, for a part of it to dry with the paint, which forms a permanent covering of paint. This is the advantage of using two coats of paint; if the first coat was oil only, it would be better. When a house was thus painted all the injury done by the application of oil when it penetrates and prevents from penetrating into the wood, and the third part, perhaps wholly counterbalanced in forming a firm external covering which tends to make durable, when properly prepared a building is preserved and ornamented. Now what would be the effect of adding spirits of turpentine to the oil? We know of nothing better calculated to destroy our intentions at the one both of the oil and paint than this addition of turpentine. Every house keeper knows that if oil is on her floor, spirits of turpentine is the application to remove it; and how does it remove it when the oil and turpentine are added together? A chemical union takes place and the qualities of both are destroyed, and although either the oil or turpentine by themselves when applied on wood would add to its durability, yet when added together the original quality of both are destroyed, and the application is useless, just as an acid and alkali when mixed together destroy the qualities of each other and the effect of neither remains. Now when a building is painted with two coats of paint to which spirits of turpentine is added, instead of the first covering of oil (which has very little paint) being soaked up, and the second covering, as the pores are already filled, soaking up the oil so as to put a part of the oil may dry into the paint, thus making a firm coat of paint on the surface, which will exclude moisture and prevent the evaporation of the oil, and thus making the wood almost as lasting as time, and the color to remain as long as the wood lasts; what will be the effect of this addition of spirits of turpentine? The oil is decomposed and instead of soaking into the wood, and slowly drying in the paint to give a firm covering, it is quickly evaporated by the sun, the paint is left a useless powder on the wood where it is not sheltered from the rain it is soon washed away; and in places where it may not wash out without being washed off as the qualities of the oil are destroyed, it retains moisture and hastens decay. We have only to go to a house which was painted white, and examine the somewhat shattered spots where they get wet by showers, get hot in the sun and then wet again, to see how much off the paint, and scratch off the paint, and we will find the surface in a state of decay from the paint only excluding moisture yet retaining it. When pine wood is painted it should more especially have only oil and not paint without the spirits of turpentine, as there is in the wood turpentine sufficient to injure the oil. If we examine the shingles or weather boarding of a house, we will find wherever there is a knot or *fat place*, there the oil is decomposed by the turpentine in the wood, and the paint only put on which when spirits of turpentine was added to the paint. Does not this truth, which I have given all will allow, last turpentine makes paint dry quick, prove that instead of soaking into the wood, the oil is decomposed and evaporates, show the destructive effect of this addition of spirits of turpentine to paint, and although the inside painting of houses or those on which turpentine has been added, yet it would be more durable if the turpentine were left out. The oldest paintings we have are as fresh and glowing as when first executed, while the painting of the first masters of modern times are injured mostly by all I think by the use of turpentine. The fine paintings even of Sir Joshua Reynolds are losing their beauty. By some it is supposed that the paints used now are not as good now as they were in former days. Tis not the fault of the materials, but the preparation. Oil, for instance and white lead are as good now as they ever were and were they used without turpentine, or any thing else, as the painters say to make them dry, (or as we say to decompose the oil and destroy it,) would last as long and be as good as they ever were. If we add to the expense of painting the value of time and the amount of money used in the purchase of turpentine, and to this add the amount of injury done to the house, we will find it an enormous expense. From such trials as I have made, I believe the oil of Palma Christi to be superior to flax seed oil for preserving wood.—If the two oils be put on wood, the Palma Christi oil will be found much more difficult to remove by decomposing with turpentine which is proof it will be more durable. Palma Christi oil when properly prepared by boiling, is as clear and good as the purest oil. A good *work of art* and the effect of neither remains. Now when a building is painted with two coats of paint to which spirits of turpentine is added, instead of the first covering of oil (which has very little paint) being soaked up, and the second covering, as the pores are already filled, soaking up the oil so as to put a part of the oil may dry into the paint, thus making a firm coat of paint on the surface, which will exclude moisture and prevent the evaporation of the oil, and thus making the wood almost as lasting as time, and the color to remain as long as the wood lasts; what will be the effect of this addition of spirits of turpentine? 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Palma Christi oil when properly prepared by boiling, is as clear and good as the purest oil. A good *work of art* will produce from twenty to thirty guineas of it. Planters who wish to paint their buildings, would be able to make the best of paint oil, by cultivating a few acres of it, and when durability more than ornament is the object as in out buildings, sales, &c. giving them two coats of Palma Christi oil without paint would have the desired effect. The posts of my pigeon house, which were dipped in hot Palma Christi oil before they were put in the ground, look like they would last for generations to come; while the posts about the yard, garden, &c. are considerably decayed. Was the exposed six or eight inches of shingles dipped in a hot pot of Palma Christi oil, the expense would be a trifle and they would be very lasting. Some years ago, by neglect, a pot of oil with which I was experimenting, was spilled by burning the roof of the house was quite low, the building being deep in the hill side, I threw the oil on the house roof; in taking this house down a few days ago, these shingles were found as sound and clear of moss as when put on, while the others were much decayed. But the durability thus obtained would not be the only object; it is known that old shingles become covered with a kind of mossy growth; this growth is nearly as quick to take fire as spunk, the smallest spark that falls upon it when dry may take fire. Perhaps nine out of ten houses that take fire from sparks falling on the roof, do so from this mossy growth which never is produced on wood that is oiled, were shingles dipped in hot oil before putting them up, it would be a preventive of fire from sparks. A few days ago, during almost a calm, at mid day, when only a few coals were in the fire place my house roof was discovered to be on fire. As there was no ladder nor any way of getting at the fire, I could not reach it, and was obliged to pull down. A very strong inns however by getting in the window of a house not far off, and throwing water with great strength; some drops would reach the fire; thus some little time was given for relief. A man of great muscular strength with a small hatchet commenced cutting through the ceiling and flooring. The fire began to blaze, it would began to rise, all hope of cutting the fire was gone; he had however cut a hole through and was able to tear off the boards and cut the fire. These shingles upon examination were found sound, but they were covered with the mossy growth. A very small spark must have catched it on fire, for upon trial it was found almost as quick to take fire as gun powder. If these shingles had been dipped in oil before they were put on the house, I would have been safe from such an accident; and if but for many years to come. ROUT. R. HARDEN.

A plant, called the *malla grenada*, has lately been introduced into England from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato.

From the Mobile Commercial Register of the 27th ult.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

"The singular account we gave about three weeks ago of the birds who attempted on the second night after her marriage, to destroy her husband by pouring molten lead, like a vigorous cataract," into his ears, has been circulated far and wide in the newspapers. The incidents we related, have since been confirmed by undoubted evidence. So that what appeared to be nothing but sheer *Romance* turns out to be *Reality*.

The case was submitted to the House of Delegates a few days ago in the shape of a petition from the husband for a divorce.—The Proceedings which took place upon that occasion will appear from the following Report:

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Gholson said for the first time in his life he rose to present a petition for a divorce. He held in his hand the petition of Mr. Bradnax B. Williams for a divorce from Mildred his wife. This petition, with the accompanying documents, presented a story of the most interesting character. It showed that the petitioner some years since paid his addresses to the lady, who afterwards became his wife, and was then rejected by her—that subsequently, encouraged by marked attentions in the conduct of the lady, of a favorable change in her sentiments towards him, he again addressed her, was accepted, and about a month since was married to her—that the marriage was accompanied by the usual festivities, and demonstrations of joy and festivity, but that on the second night after the wedding his murder was attempted by an ingenious device—that of pouring a quantity of melted lead into his ear. He (Mr. G.) was of opinion, that, all the facts being considered in this transaction,—it presented a case of deliberate premeditated malice, in which the defect of reason was only developed by some great excitement which at times broke out into an uncontrollable madness or fury. If such was the fact, and the lady was deranged before her marriage, that circumstances were sufficient to authorize a divorce.

Mr. Brodnax said that it was not customary for a delegate to state the facts in petitions on their presentation, and he begged the House not to form a hasty opinion, from the single unpleasant circumstance in the unfortunate female in question. Mr. B. had received a letter from an intimate friend of his wife's family, which gave a beautiful delineation of the circumstances of this sad affair. And he thought that it would be unnecessary, that she was laboring under a bereavement of her mental faculties, when she made the attempt on her husband's life, and was incapable of the ingenious device which his friend from Brunswick seemed to think she had premeditated.

Mr. Gholson said he was sorry the gentleman from Dinwiddie had not understood his remarks.—He had been indulged to offer the petition merely in the course he had pursued during his whole public life—because if he was confident of any thing in his mind, it was of the fact that he was confident that this unfortunate woman was in a state of mental alienation at the time she made the attempt upon the life of her husband. He understood that it was the student desire of all parties, that this unhappy marriage should be severed. If her disarrangement was caused by repugnance to the connexion she had formed, it was clear to his mind that she never would be happy in the state, and consequently would be miserable, until released from it; while if she was deranged before marriage, it was sufficient cause in itself for a divorce.

Mr. Brodnax explained. He had heard the facts from the lady herself, and knew that she was perfectly sane. He was sorry that the gentleman had thrown out the remarks he had, against the character of the lady. He was from Brunswick, and was well acquainted with her family. He was from Brunswick, and was well acquainted with her family. He was from Brunswick, and was well acquainted with her family

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Repos.

At a Sabbath school festival given by the ladies of Hudson, Ohio, for the purpose of the contribution to their sabbath school library, in excellent taste, as well as heard about long among them, the following stanzas, from a gifted lady, were read to the least attractive.

Twinsburg, March, 1848.

THE FAIR.

On, lovely, and pure as are the Fairies
Of our mythic traditions and lore,
We welcome a band of our friends,
Who come in a spirit of friendship,
Clasping arms, and fans and baskets light,
Down the aisle of the Lady's Fair.
And lovely they are, in their delight,
When all unselfish are.

We've seen old faces, in the world's glare
Beneath the heavy cares of life,
Take, for the time, new powers,
Brighten and lighten as we meet
Where Duty's call, from the high hall,
Where Duty's call, from the high hall,
And well, in man, Mercy's call,
Fair sisters of the earth!

Then here's a health to the sisterhood
Fair Hudson's lovely band!
Here's a health to each sister's home,
Where'er it may be found!
May Sabbath's calm, and peace, and home
Soften and cheer each heart!
May Sabbath's calm, and peace, and home
Soften and cheer each heart!
Here's to the perfect delight on earth,
A wealth of hallowed joy!
Sun, light, and the tints of earth
How bright in our joy!
Nay—hear all ye—the joyous pealing
Fair Hudson's evening bell!
Of course, we'll take a look in
Becoming beauty's chapelet

Though gaudier bedecks, or not, in pride,
Who dare to be with beauty?
Hold! hear them! Hold! Hold!
Hold! hear the Hudson's Maidens!
And what? ye ask—
With some lovely one, the Maidens,
We know the Hudson's Lady Fairies
Dwell in just one island!

Haste, ye our Fair, we know not who pines
Your sisters's expectation!
Haste, ye of Hudson's Lady Fairies
Ye are not more divine!
Our sisters, too, are lovely, lovely
Each light and simple in mien,
Where, in that country, pine, oak, cedar,
Where all that age can pleasure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN.

The rapid increase in the population of Michigan has made it apportionable for representation in Congress to be admitted into the Union, fifth number of the states of the United States, can be but little longer delayed. A territory of such extent and such resources, from the enhancement to our wealth, and the influence to our political power, can not long be kept from the sisterhood of states. Her population is now about 150,000, and she is entitled to two members in Congress. Her population is rapidly increasing, and the tide of emigration is now setting in with great force, and will continue for years to come. Her population is composed of the best class of citizens, and her soil is rich, and well adapted to the production of all the products of the northern climate. The lands are now in the possession of the Indians, and are not in market. The Indian title will be extinguished in a few years, when the tide of emigration will flow in upon her with great force. The Indians are now selling their lands, and will soon be compelled to leave the country. The Indians are now selling their lands, and will soon be compelled to leave the country. The Indians are now selling their lands, and will soon be compelled to leave the country