POETRY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

In tone, style, and sentiment, the following lines are indeed of rare and surpassing beauty.

"Who can separate hearts that have united, or divide waters that have met, and mingled into one?"

"Love never dies; where it does not exist, there it never has existed."—

Think not, beloved! time can break
The spell around us cast;
Or absence from thy bosom take
The memory of the past:
My love is not that silvery mist,
From summer blooms by sunbeams kissed,
Too fugitive to last—
A fadeless flower, it still retains
The brightness of its early stains.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,
In tainted breast which glows,
All wild and thorny as the briar,
Without its opening rose;
A gentle, holier love is mine,
Unchangeable and firm, while thine
Is pure as mountain snows;
Nor yet has passion dared to breathe
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now, when grief has dimm'd thine eye,
And sickness made thee pale;
Think'st thou I could the mourner fly,
And leave thee to the gale?
Oh no!—may all those dreams depart,
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,
If now my bosom fail;
Or leave thee, when the storm comes on,
To bear its turbulence alone.

The ivy round some lofty pile,
Its twining tendril flings;
Though fled from thence to pleasure's smile
It yet the fonder clings:
As lonelier still becomes the place,
The warmer is its fond embrace,
More firm its verdant rings,
As if it lov'd its shade to rear,
O'er one devoted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,
Unchanged by gliding years;
Through Fortune's rise, or her decline,
In sunshine or in tears;
And though between us oceans roll,
And rocks divide us, still my soul
Can feel no jealous fears,
Confiding in a heart like thine,
Love's uncontaminated shrine!

To me, though bathed in sorrow's dew,
The dearer far art thou:
I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,
And can I alter now?
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair,
More beautiful since grief is there.
Though somewhat pale thy brow;
And be it mine to soothe the pain
Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.

Yes, love! my breast, at sorrow's call
Shall tremble like thine own:
If from those eyes the tear-drops fall,
They shall not fall alone.
Our souls, like heaven's aerial bow,
Blend every light within their glow,
Of joy or sorrow known:
And grief, divided with thy heart,
Were sweeter far than joy apart.

HUMOROUS.

MR. JEFFREY

Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis

Who would have thought it? Mr. Jeffrey, the pride of the Scottish bar, the late Editor of the Edinburgh Review, who for more than twenty years, has held a mild but pretty absolute sway over the literature of Britain, and even that of the continent, amuses himself sometimes with school-boy jests, the pleasantry of which, is not unmingled with cruelty. The vivacity of his criticism procured him a challenge from the wounded vanity of Moore; and his roguery once came very near furnishing him with an affair of honor.

Some time ago, the assizes were held in Aberdeen, a city of Scotland near the sea, in which there is a city of some note. In this college, there was a professor profoundly versed in the dark history of the middle ages, whose character exhibited a compound of good nature and credulous vanity, with which the malice of Mr. Jeffrey has more than once amused itself. In order to provide himself with some further sport, the Edinburgh Aristarchus, after extolling to him very highly the pleasure of shooting, persuaded him that he was particularly qualified to excel in it; though the professor was so short-sighted, that he could hardly distinguish a person at the distance of ten paces. Accordingly, Mr. Jeffrey and an accomplice of his prevailed upon him to accompany them to Skaetron, a village on the sea-shore, at some distance from Aberdeen, to which sportsmen are in the habit of resorting to shoot the sea birds, which abound among the rocks in this neighborhood, at certain seasons of the year.

After having ordered a good dinner, at the best hotel, to which the *elite* of the literati of Aberdeen were invited their novice in sporting is provided with a fowling piece, and Mr. Jeffrey succeeds in drawing him to a certain point to which he directs him. At every discharge, a multitude of birds fall like thunder at his feet. While his companions at a little distance could shoot only a single bird, he brought down fifty at a shot. The secret of this miracle was, that Mr. Jeffrey had caused a cart load of dead game to be collected some days before; and a peasant concealed in the clefts of the rock, threw down a vast quantity at every discharge of the professor.

Enchanted at his own skill, he did not perceive in the midst of his triumph, that the waves had completely surrounded the spot on which he was standing, his perfidious friends having given him no warning of the calamity. A sailor came to his aid, and took him upon his broad shoulders. In this way, he had nearly reached the shore, when the sailor, who had received his instructions beforehand, cried out that his leg was seized by a shark, and forthwith tumbled his burthen into the water. The unhappy professor thought himself for an instant in the mouth of the monster, but the stout arm of the sailor dragged him from the waves, and laid him dripping on the bank.

He was then escorted to his friends, with the most comic air of compassion, to the inn of Skaetrou. There, one of the company, a physician, represented to the historian the urgent necessity for changing his clothes. But, how unfortunate! no man's dress was to be found, and a woman's habiliments only could be furnished him. The physician insisted that he should put them on. It was urged, that he was surrounded by his colleagues and friends, and necessity compels him to submit to this odd masquerade. After an absence of a few minutes, he repaired to the dining-room, clothed in a woman's dress from head to foot, with embarrassment according very well with the character of the sex whose garments he had assumed. The guests found it difficult to repress their mirth. Let one imagine this huge figure, with his gray locks covered with a lace-cap, with which the merciless doctor had invested him, his periwig having fallen into the sea. The rest of his costume was in keeping—his broad shoulders being covered with a red shawl, forming a brilliant contrast to his blue gown.

The professor was just beginning to forget his fatigue and trouble, and apply himself in earnest to eating, when suddenly a person who was known to him rushes hastily into the room, shouting, "The college is in flames! The college is in flames!" At these words, the professor started up; but his terror is doubled, when he learns that the fire is in the wing of the college, in which are all his books and manuscripts, the fruits of his patient researches into the middle ages. At this moment, he would willingly have exclaimed, like Richard, "My kingdom for a horse!" but the foresight of his friends had already provided one. Forgetting his strange costume, he leaps upon the horse's back, and the postillion, by a crack of the whip, sets him off at a gallop. All the company, with Mr. Jeffrey at their head, follow to witness his entry into Aberdeen. Never was Scotch gravity so completely compromised. It would be impossible to give an idea of the astonishment and laughter of the people of Aberdeen, on seeing their learned fellow-citizen rushing into the city, with the rufles of his cap and his shawl flying in the wind. To make his appearance still more grotesque, his stirrups had been shortened like those of a Mameluke, so that the whole of his large person appeared to rest upon his knees.

The fire, as may well be conceived, was a mere joke; so that when he entered the college, both students and professors were wholly at a loss to account for his consternation as well as his costume. When he found his books and manuscripts in safety, he took the jest very ill, but as he entertained not the slightest suspicion in regard to the other events of the day, and as his success in shooting had satisfied him of his skill, it was with great difficulty that he was dissuaded from making trial of it on the person of Mr. Jeffrey, who had been denounced by some false brother as the author of this mistification.

A GOOD JOKE.

The subjoined anecdote has been communicated to us from a respectable source, and no doubt of its authenticity exists in the state where the circumstance is alleged to have occurred.

A well-known Unitarian clergyman in one of the western states, who had formerly belonged to the Orthodox faith, breakfasted once at the house of a lady, who requested him to carve a fowl that was near him. Finding the task rather difficult, he laid down his knife and fork, and with a consequential air addressed himself to the lady, and asked if that was the fowl that crowed when Peter denied his master?—"Yes, sir," she replied, "and we have kept it to feast Judas on who betrayed him."—*Georgia Rep.*

On Sterne's entering the coffee-room at York, a Mr. A. staring him full in the face, said, he hated a parson—upon which Sterne said, and so, sir, does my dog—for as soon as I put on my gown and cassock, he falls a barking." "Indeed," replied A. "how long has he done so?" "Ever since he was a puppy, sir, (answered Sterne,) and I still look upon him as one."

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 90 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.*

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

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

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Hooper, against Comfort Williams, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, on Saturday the 1st day of January next at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at James L. Waller's Office in Salisbury, all the said Comfort's right and title to a house and lot near Salisbury bridge.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

Dec. 7, 1830.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	unsteady
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford	2
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	2
NEW-YORK	
N Y city banks	par
Albany	1½
Troy	1½
Newburg	3
Other N York notes	2
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	2
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins. Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	2
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Montgomery county	do
Chester "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	½
Pittsburg	3
Greensburg	50
Brownsville	3
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers bank and branches	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	½
MARYLAND	
Bank of Salisbury	par
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de-Grace (none)	
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	½
Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.	par
Hagerstown	½
Westminster	½
Prince Georges	25
Elkton	75
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	½
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	½
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N. CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	3
Cape Fear	3
Newbern	3
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	2
Macon Br. Co.	2
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N' Orleans	7

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
Several Servants for Hire.
W. L. JONES.
Princess-Anne, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will meet on Friday the 7th of January next for the purpose of electing a PHYSICIAN for the year 1831. Applicants will please make known in writing, the terms on which they are willing to serve, to some member of the board of Trustees, on or before that day.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 14, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Faeri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Robert Leatherbury against Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, Alexander Jones and Samuel G. Holbrook, I have seized and taken into execution the following property, to wit:—One tract or parcel of land called My-own-before, and one tract called The Lot, containing 86 acres, more or less, and two horses and one carriage, taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, and I hereby give notice that on Thursday the 6th of January, 1831, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, I shall expose to Public Sale all the right and interest of the said Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins in and to the above mentioned property, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.
Dec. 14, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month, and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

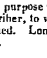
Passage from Castle Haven to Baltimore, or from Baltimore to Castle Haven, $2 50.
October 16—Nov. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of T. *Jones & Co.* are respectfully solicited to settle their accounts, either by note or cash, for which purpose they will please to call on the subscriber, to whom the accounts have been assigned. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN JONES of Thos.
Dec. 7, 1830.

TO RENT



FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Store-House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Littleton Long.
ALSO, the House and Lot occupied by Mr. John Gurney.
Apply to ROBT. STEWART.
N. . 30, 1830.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830—In Chancery—

ORDERED, *That the report and sales made by the real estate Bayly, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robert I. King, deceased, in the cause of or Robert I. King, devisers against Robert I. H. King, Long and others and Robert I. King, heir at law administrator, Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Somerset county before the second day of May term next.*

The report states the amount of sales to be $1540.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True Copy. Test.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
November 23, 1830.

Tubman Cox vs. Stephen Riggin, Administrator of William Cox, and Anne Elizabeth Cox, the only child and heir at law of William Cox.	}	In Chancery, in Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in Chancery sitting, in the above cause passed in November Term, 1830, the subscriber as Trustee will, on Wednesday the 29th of December (instant,) on the premises, expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, all the real estate whereof William Cox late of Somerset county, died seized and possessed, consisting of the following tract or parcel of land, viz. Part of Long meadow containing 109 acres more or less, lying and being on Pocomoke river. The buildings are in good repair.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, (and not before) and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized, by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged of all claim of the complainant or defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The creditors of William Cox, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the clerk of Somerset county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS MARSHALL,
Trustee.
Dec. 7, 1830.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for success may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.
Dec. 28, 1830.

We are authorized to announce JOHN DENNIS, Esq. as a candidate to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Col. Wm. Done, in the representation of Somerset county in the State Legislature.

Mr. Zieber,

You are authorized to announce WILLIAM W. STEVENS, Esqr. (of Rockawalking) as a candidate to represent Somerset County in the Maryland Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Done, one of the delegates elect for this county—Mr. Stevens is friendly to the present administration of the General and State Governments.

Thomas Robertson vs. Nathaniel Dixon & Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins.	}	In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of Thomas Jenkins, dec'd. as made and reported by John P. Langford, trustee for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Somerset County, once in each of three successive weeks before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $963 Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
True copy,
Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

LEGER LOST.

THE Leger relating to the business of *Charles Jones,* deceased, while Sheriff and Collector of Somerset County, has been misplaced or fallen into the hands of some person to whom it can be of no use, and having been thrown by, is probably forgotten. The friends and relations of Charles Jones, and others, who in the transaction of business have ever had possession of this book are requested to examine among their papers and books for this, and if found, to hand it over to the subscriber, the administrator d. b. n. of the said deceased.

ARNOLD E. JONES,
Adm. d. b. n. of C. J.
Dec. 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

Female School.

If reasonable encouragement be given, MATILDA R. DONE, proposes to open a School for the instruction of Female Children, on Monday the 3d of January next.

The course of instruction will include Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Every exertion shall be made for the improvement of those committed to her charge, both in morals and learning.

If desired, a few scholars can be accommodated with board.

Dec. 21, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE residuary Legatee of James Ritchie late of Somerset county, deceased, is hereby notified, that the subscribers, the executors of the said deceased, have since the last distribution struck on the 9th of June 1830, collected money which goes into the residium of the deceased's estate, and rightfully belongs to the residuary Legatee, and that they are ready to pay the same when called on, either to the said residuary Legatee or to her legally authorized agent.

ELIJAH PARSONS,
ELIZABETH McBRYDE,
Ex'rs. of J. Ritchie, dec'd.
Dec. 21, 1830.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, being authorized by the lands, on which the late *Daniel Whitney* resided, for the benefit of his creditors will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January next, at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, all those tracts or parcels of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay his debts, which said Daniel purchased of a certain Dr. Charles Nutter, lying on the South side of Wicomico Creek, and adjoining the farms of John H. Bell and Littleton P. Dennis, Esq's., containing, according to a deed from Dr. Nutter to Daniel Whitney, 500 acres, more or less.

More than half of this land is in timber, and is attended with facilities of sending to market its timber, staves, firewood and agricultural productions, rarely to be met with, as it is bounded by a creek navigable for vessels of 80 tons, within 50 yards of the door. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed that those who wish to purchase will judge for themselves.

Acting as agent, the subscriber can sell on such title as is vested in him, which is believed to be good. Persons, wishing to investigate the title, are requested to call on the subscriber.

All persons having claims against Daniel *Whitney,* deceased, are hereby warned to file them with James Polk, Esq. Register of Wills, within six months from the day of sale, who is engaged to audit the same.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WM. T. G. POLK, Agent.
Dec. 21, 1830

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Dec. 20th, 1830.

[SEAL.] *On application of JAMES F. KELLY Administrator of Ebenezer D. Howard late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against 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 hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ebenezer D. Howard, 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 thirteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, A. D. 1830.

JAMES F. KELLY, Adm'r. of E. D. Howard, dec'd.
Dec. 21, 1830.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 4th instant, a negro man named

CYRUS, usually called Cy.

He had on when he went away a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and a fur hat. He also took with him other clothing such as is usually given to slaves. Said negro is very black, with large white eyes, large feet, and about six feet high,—when spoken to seldom looks at the person speaking,—has thick lips and a grum look, and can read tolerably well. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, and $100 if taken in the State and out of the County, or if taken in the County fifty dollars, provided he is delivered to me, or confined in Somerset County jail.

JOHN BOUNDS, near Quantico,
Dec. 14, 1830. *Somerset Cy. Md.*

☞ *The Cambridge Chronicle and Delaware Gazette will each insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.*

JOB PRINTING;

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald

Appeal Bonds

Of several kinds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1831. NO. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further interesting abstracts of Documents accompanying the President's Message.

It appears from the Report of the U. S. Ordnance Department, that 26,125 new muskets have been made at the several U. S. armories and arsenals, during the last year. Also 90 gun carriages. We find from the same report that the rents which accrued from the public Lead Mines the last year, were 563,567 lbs. being 890,564 lbs. less than the rents of the preceding year. The quantity of lead made was 8,332,058 lbs. being less than the product of the previous year 6,209,252 lbs. This falling off is to be attributed to the low price of the article for some years past. The lead accruing to the United States in the shape of rents during the last year, would, if sold in the market, barely suffice to pay the expenses of collection. The supply from the mines is greater than the country requires, and unless a market for the excess be found in foreign countries, it is not to be expected that even the present rate of production will be sustained. It appears from the Treasury statements that the whole quantity of lead, in all its various forms, imported during the ten years commencing with 1819, has averaged 7.835,000 lbs. and that the quantity exported averaged 1,338,218, leaving for domestic consumption an average of 6,497,705 lbs. Prior to 1829 the product of public mines had not been so considerable as to effect the market; but during that year the product was suddenly increased to more than 12 millions of lbs. In 1829 the public mines yielded 14 millions of lbs. and the average for the last 3 years is more than 12 millions, being about double the quantity consumed prior to 1829. It is recommended that the lead regions be now surveyed and sold, as their value is well known. Independently of the mineral riches of these lands, the climate is represented to be remarkably salubrious, and the soil to be fruitful, and adapted to support a dense population.

The Militia of the United States amount to 1,228,502, being about one tenth of the estimated population.—*B. Amer.*

The Major General's Report.—The report of Major General Macomb mentions the disturbances already noticed in our abstract of other documents, amongst the Indians on the north-western, south-western, and southern frontiers of the United States, and their repression by the presence of military force.—It appears from the same report that Key West, Fort Jackson at the Balize, and the tower constructed for the defence of the Bayou du Pre, have been occupied by garrisons. Some United States troops have been ordered to co-operate with the authorities of the State of Louisiana in suppressing any insurrectionary movements there; a measure which has been attended with good effects. The Major General urges the subject of providing earlier than the usual annual appropriation will accomplish it, for the armament of the principal fortifications on the seaboard. The guns required being heavy, some time will elapse before they can be furnished. It would be an awkward predicament if these strong holds, thus unfurnished, should fall, in the event of a war, into the hands of an enemy. This Report, in opposition to that of the Secretary of War, hopes for beneficial results from the abolishment of the "whiskey ration."

The aggregate amount of the Army in commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, is 6,188.

The Report of the Chief Engineer states that Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor, will soon be ready to receive a garrison. Of *Civil Constructions* we notice several in the harbors of Lake Erie, and at the mouths of rivers entering that Lake, intended to protect the vessels employed in the lake navigation. Among these are Cleveland harbor, (the outlet of the Ohio Canal,) Presque Isle, Buffalo harbor, and Black Rock. Similar improvements have been made in the harbors of Lake Ontario, as Oswego, Big Sodus Bay, and the mouth of Gennessee.—Works designed to secure harbors, to facilitate the entrance into them, and to connect the navigation of various sounds and rivers along the sea coast have also been carried on in various parts of the Union, from Maine to Florida. We have already mentioned the partial removal of the Raft of Red River, and the successful operations in improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi. The arrangements made for the progress of that part of the Cumberland road which lies in Ohio, west of Zanesville, are stated to be judicious. Its whole distance through Indiana has been opened and grubbed; and contracts have been made for the same progress on the road on the whole distance between the eastern boundary of Illinois and Vandalia 66 miles, of which 59 are to be finished by the close of this year, and the remainder by the 1st of April, 1831. Roads are nearly completed, or in rapid progress, from Detroit to Chicago, to Fort Gratiot, to Saginaw and Maumee, all in Michigan.

Various surveys have been in progress during the present year, with a view to some principal points of internal communication—among these is a survey with a view to connect Lake Champlain with the Connecticut; another with the same object as to Lakes Erie and Michigan and the Ohio; a third to connect these lakes with the Illinois; a fourth as to the best mode of crossing the Alleghany summit of the Pennsylvania Canal. The survey near the mouth of Lake Champlain, with a view to a project of defence for that part of the frontier, has not been commenced in consequence of the unsettled state of the question of boundary at that point.

Estimates are given of the probable cost of various defensive works. They are divided into three classes. The cost of the first class, namely, those which should be commenced as soon as possible, is computed at $4,531,873; of the second, those to be commenced at a later period, $5,540,500; of the third, to be commenced, at a still remoter period, $1,854,575; the sum total of cost $11,726,948.—*B. Amer.*

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1831.

The following letter was on Tuesday transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
20th Dec. 1830.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of appropriations proposed to be made, for the service of the year 1831, amounting to $10,568,566 09

viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous,	2,144,319 50
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordnance, Indian Affairs, revolutionary and military pensions, and internal improvement,	5,589,051 79
Naval service, including the marine corpse,	2,835,194 80

To the estimates are added statements shewing:

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1831, made by former acts including public debt, gradual improvement of the Navy, arming and equipping the militia, subscription to canal stocks, revolutionary claims, and Indian affairs, amounting to	$11,284,345 00
2. The existing appropriations, which will not be required for the service of the year 1830, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1831, amounting to	1,375,151 77
3. The existing appropriations, which will be required to complete the service of 1830, and former years; but which will be expended in 1831, amounting to	3,740,552 96

The three last mentioned amounts, together with so much as may remain unexpended, of the sum stated in the report on the finances, presented by this Department, on the 15th instant, as the estimated expenditure in the 4th quarter of the present year, and with such sums as may be appropriated by Congress for the year 1831, will complete the whole amount, subject to the disposition of the Executive Government, in the year.

There is, also, added to the estimate a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year; either because the objects for which they were made are completed, or because these sums will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them, amounting to $140,858 59.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your ob't. servant,
S. D. INGHAM.
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the Speaker
of the H. of Rep's. U. S.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 21st instant, transmitted to the House of Representatives, a statement of the disbursements made since the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the end of the year 1829, for fortifications, light-houses, public debt, revolutionary and other pensions, and internal improvements. From this statement, it appears that there has been paid on account of

Fortifications,	$13,420,639 24
Light-Houses,	3,348,716 85
Public Debt,	180,303,679 31
Revolutionary and other pensions,	20,492,647 27
Internal Improvements,	5,310,930 11

From the Baltimore Republican.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

A fact has come to our knowledge recently, which illustrates, strikingly, the force of antipathy upon the animal spirits. A child in this city, about six years old, having red hair, had contracted an aversion so strong for that apendage of its person, that the most unconquerable repugnance to see itself reflected in a mirror was contracted.—And such was the force and effect of the antipathy, that the child pined and fretted itself to death.—Every expedient had been resorted to, in order to direct its attention from the object of its aversion, the most effectual of which, was dying the hair; but as the effect of the color was but temporary, the child relapsed into its wonted state of depression. This is a circumstance so remarkable that we have thought it worthy of notice. It is a counter part for the fable of Narcisus, who is described as pining away through love for himself.

We copy the following article more with a view to shew our readers what can and has been done, in other parts of the world, than from an expectation of their imitating the example:

POULTRY.

The following easy and economical method of rearing poultry has been communicated to the London Society for the encouragement of arts, &c. by Mrs. D'Oyley, of Sion Hill, over Northallerton, who received the Society's silver medal for the same. Where poultry are reared expressly for the market, this method is certainly deserving of attention

Mrs. D'Oyley keeps a large stock of poultry, which are regularly fed every morning upon steamed potatoes, chopped small, and at noon upon barley. In the poultry-yard is a small building, like a pigeon house, in which the hens lay, with a frame with nets to slide in before each hole: the building is kept dry, light, and well ventilated; and once a week the floor is strewed with fresh ashes. When she wishes to procure chickens, she sets many hens together, confining each to her respective nest, by drawing the sliding net before the hole; and they are daily let out for air, exercise, and food.

As soon as the chickens are hatched they are taken away, and the hens have a second lot of eggs allowed them, to sit again, by which means they produce as numerous a brood as before.—Mrs. D. puts the chickens in long wicker cages, placed against a hot wall at the back of the kitchen fire, and within them has *artificial mothers* with which the chickens run. These mothers are made of boards, about ten inches wide and fifteen inches long, supported by two legs in the front, four inches in height, and by a board at the back two inches high. The roof and back are lined with lamb skins, dressed with the wool upon them, and the roof is thickly perforated with holes: they have no bottom, but have a flannel curtain in front and at the ends for the chickens to run under, which they apparently do by instinct. The cage is kept dry and clean, either with sand or with moss, and is of a proper size for fifty or sixty newly hatched chickens.

When a week old, they are carried together with their artificial mother to a grass lot, in fine weather; and the mother is kept warm by placing a long narrow tin vessel at the back, filled with hot water, which will retain its heat for three or four hours at a time; and towards evening they are removed back again to the hot wall. When three weeks old, they are put into a cage, which is fitted up with frames similar to the artificial mother, round the floor, and with perches conveniently arranged for them to roost on.

When Mrs. D'Oyley first attempted to rear poultry in this way, she lost several, owing to the roof of the mother not being sufficiently ventilated; and experienced many losses from improper food, until she thought of getting coarse barley meal, and steaming it until it became soft; with which and with minced potatoes, they are fed alternatively, and are frequently excited to eat by pellets of dough that are thrown to them.

Upon this the young chickens are stated to grow surprisingly, and soon become fit for the table or the market; and Mrs D conceives that her method might be pursued near populous towns with immense profit. A young person, it is stated, of twelve or fourteen years old, might bring up some thousands in a season, for hens may be set four times in the year, and be made to rear two broods at each setting. The proper heat of the wall is eighty degrees of Farenheit's Thermometer; and the troughs for the food are placed without side of the cages, from which, to the artificial mother, a small quantity should be littered, in order to point to the trough.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The Baltimore Republican has the following remarks on

The Effect of the Veto.—At the last session, when the Maysville Bill was rejected by the President, on the ground of its local character, it was prophesied that a great and valuable work was thereby destroyed, and a lasting benefit lost to the country. Those fears, as the event has shown, were idle. The persons interested, whose duty as well as whose profit it was, finding that the Government would not aid them out of the public treasury, applied their own means to the work, and we learn that there is no doubt of its early and successful completion.

So of the Louisville and Portland Canal—On the last day of the last session of Congress, a bill was retained by the President, subscribing to a large amount of the stock of that Company. The result has been, that before the next session of Congress commenced, and actually before the President had returned the bill with his objections, the work is done, the Canal completed, and that too, without the aid of the public money. Private enterprize was found sufficient for all the demands of the work.

These are strong evidences of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the Veto doctrines, as well as of the fallacy of the statements, so frequently made, that those doctrines will arrest Internal Improvements.—Internal Improvement cannot be arrested. Its vitality is in the spirit of the age, and the enterprise of the people, and of this no man is better convinced than Gen. Jackson. He, however, believes that spirit of enterprise will not be aided but retarded, by an indiscriminate adoption by the Government, of works to which private means are adequate; and the result in these cases, corroborates his judgment.

The course of a river reversed.—We find in the papers, an article dated, NATCHITOCHES, Nov. 13, stating that Red river, a bold, rapid, and deep stream, had changed its course, owing to a severe drought, and had been for several days flowing in a contrary direction. Notwithstanding the low water, the people were healthy, and the crops uncommonly good.

Under the new CENSUS, the cities and towns in the United States, containing a population exceeding *Five Thousand,* will range in the following order:

New York,		213,750
City of Philadelphia,	80,477	
Incorporated N. Liberties,	28,923	
Kensington,	13,326	161,412
Spring Garden,	11,141	
Southwark,	20,723	
Moyamensing,	6,822	
Baltimore,		80,519
Boston and Charlestown,		70,161
New Orleans, (not heard from)		
Charleston,		30,289
Cincinnati and Liberties,		26,513
Albany,		24,216
Washington,		18,823
Providence,		16,832
Pittsburg,	12,540	17,365
Allegheny & Bayard's Town	4,825	
Richmond,		16,055
Rochester, (not heard from.)		
Salem,		13,826
Brooklyn, (not heard from.)		
Portland,		12,521
Troy, N. Y.		11,405
Newark, N. J.		10,900
New Haven,		10,653
Louisville,		10,126
Norfolk,		9,800
Hartford,		9,617
Georgetown,		8,441
Utica,		8,324
Petersburg,		8,300
Alexandria,		8,241
Newport,		8,010
Lancaster, Penn.		7,681
New Bedford, Mass.		7,517
Savannah,		7,173
Springfield, Mass.		6,196
Middletown, Conn.		6,876
Augusta, Geo.		6,696
Wilmington, Del.		6,626
Lowell, Mass.		6,477
Newburyport,		6,375
Buffalo, N. Y.		6,353
Lynn, Mass.		6,130
Lexington, Ky.		6,087
Cambridge, Mass.		6,071
Taunton, Mass.		5,898
Reading,		5,621
Nashville,		5,560
Wheeling,		5,211
Yorktown, Va.		5,207
Marblehead, Mass.		5,142
Roxbury, Mass.		5,166

The Baltimore Republican says, the deputation from the Menominee tribe of Indians of which we gave some account last week, arrived at New York on Wednesday last, and took lodgings at the New York Hotel, in Greenwich street. They are attended by General Mason, Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, Col. Stambaugh, Indian Agent at Green Bay, and Major Forsyth, of Detroit. This tribe has been constant and faithful in its friendship to the U. States, and was never conquered. They will proceed to Washington in the course of a few days.

In reply to enquiries concerning Captain Ross's expedition to the polar regions, the *New York Albion* says:—

"Captain Ross sailed from Scotland, in a steam vessel, fully prepared and equipped to make the northeast passage to the Pacific, if that scheme be practicable. Captain R.'s expedition is fitted out at his own expense conjointly with that of several public spirited individuals, who were anxious to give the attempt one more trial; and it remains to be seen if private enterprise will succeed where public munificence has so signally and totally failed. The government of Great Britain, it is known, after expending vast sums, has given up the matter as hopeless, if not useless in a commercial point of view, even if the point should be achieved; still in a scientific sense the subject has its interest, and we are glad that Captain Ross has embarked his fortune in the cause. In the abilities of this officer for the task before him, we certainly repose confidence. His sudden return from Lancaster Sound with the first expedition fitted out by the Government, was variously explained—his nautical skill was, we believe not impeached; but it is generally understood that he had left behind him an attraction that acted so powerfully on his affections as to cause him to see difficulties when none existed, and hence he commanded the vessel to put about and return, when his most ardent expectations of final success were entertained by his officers. Captain Ross, has at all events, now an opportunity of redeeming his character, and the next arrival will probably bring us some intelligence of him either of his return, or the prosperous prosecution of his voyage, by the Greenland whalers."

Fate of the Hornet.—It is now fifteen months since the gale in which the U. S. ship Hornet, with her gallant crew, is supposed to have been lost in the Gulph of Mexico, and up to this time not a syllable of direct information has been given to the public concerning her fate. We have now a single item to communicate, which we believe can be relied on. Capt. Williams, of the schooner Texas, informs us that he saw at Brassos one of the Hornet's boats, which was driven ashore north of Tampico several months since, and in which were found a number of caps marked "Hornet." She was recognized by a Captain well known to Captain Williams, as a gig in which one of the Lieutenants of the Hornet frequently came ashore. Capt. Williams described her as from 20 to 25 feet long, painted black, with a white streak round her waist, and copper-fastened. She is single-banked, having two oars on one side, and three on the other. Since she came into the hands of her present owner, (a pilot at Brassos) she has been coppered to preserve her from decay. Captain W. offered him one hundred dollars to exchange her for his own boat, in order that he might bring her home, but was refused. Further information may be obtained, by applying to Capt. Williams, on board the schr. Texas, lying at pier No. 1, North River.

There are persons at the Navy Yard, we presume, who will be able from the above description, to decide whether or not she belonged to the Hornet. To us there seems little reason to doubt on the subject. No other appendages of the ship, or pieces of the wreck had come ashore, from which it is probable that she foundered.

The annexed notice of counterfeit $100 bills of the U. S. Bank, which have just made their appearance, will receive the attention it deserves. It is copied from the New York Post of Friday:—

One of the most extraordinary and dangerous counterfeits ever put into circulation in this country consists in spurious one hundred dollar notes of the Bank of the United States, one of which was shown us this morning, and which we do not hesitate to pronounce the most perfectly executed imitation we have seen. The note is of the mother bank, letter J, dated May 30th, 1828, and payable to R. Smith. The signature in the body of the note, and the endorsement of R. Smith, the Cashier, are remarkably well executed. The steel dies on the ends of the note, on which reliance is generally placed to detect counterfeit paper, are an excellent imitation of the original; the vignette is also exceedingly well done, and the body of the note is engraved with great exactness and skill. The principal distinctions are that the spurious note is considerably the largest, the impression is fainter, and the filling up with the pen is lighter and less free in its style of hand writing. The following is a description of the note by the engraver of the Bank of the United States:—

"The scroll at the top of the denomination dies is imperfect, and the whole lines of those dies are less distinct than in the original. There is a marked difference between the two fancy heads of the marginal dies and those of the original notes, also in the heads of Washington and Franklin, the former appearing in the counterfeit more like an outline than a finished engraving. There is a want of uniformity in the marginal die work surrounding the heads, &c. The words "Bank of the United States," in the body of the note, are much less bold than the original, and the same remark will apply to the general appearance of the counterfeit."

Three of these notes have made their appearance at the counter of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, two purporting to be issued by the Washington and one by the Savannah office.

We learn from a distinguished friend abroad that the United States will shortly be honored by a visit from an illustrious traveller, who cannot but excite as much interest and curiosity among us, as he will feel himself, in the novelties of our western republic. This is no other than the accomplished Persian, whose long residence in England as Ambassador from his Persian Majesty, formed the basis of the amusing volumes of Hajji Baba, and other works of satire and light literature. He has since resided, as the representative of his sovereign, at Constantinople. The curiosity of a Persian court has been excited by our fine ships, our commerce, and the occasional presence of an American traveller, to learn something official about the *Yanzee Dooneea* or new world. This gentleman, whose residence at Paris and London has given him an acquaintance with the languages and manners of Europe unrivalled in the higher circles of the east, has been selected for that purpose. He does not, however, come in an official character, though, in fact, sent by his court to see the whole length and breadth of the land, which he will do with the eyes of a good traveller, as well as a good Persian. He will probably be here by way of England, some time next fall.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the New York Courier.

The Haut Ton.—Since the departure of Master Burke the movements of the fashionable have been numerous and splendid. Parties of "all sorts" have been rife in spirit—animation and [illegible]. Some of the "suppers" this season have been of the most splendid description. The dress of the ladies is now uncommonly elegant, simple and fascinating. There are yet some portions of their dress that ought to be reformed, but for this we shall trust to providence. Many "matches" have taken place recently, and it would not be unphilosophical to attribute the increase of these delightful affairs to the improvement in the taste for dress, manners, &c. During the present winter a number of the most exquisite *debutantes* have made their *entree* into the *beau monde.* Scarcely a party has been given in which some fair girl has not been introduced into the great and gay world. Married ladies, however, are the greatest *belles.* Dancing is in danger of being banished from fashionable *soirees.*—Why? Because the crowds of the invited are so numerous, that there is not room—not the circumference of a sixpence to show a pretty foot and elegant ancle. Now and then when the *en bon point*—the dashing widows—the married *belles* make a rush to the illuminated supper tables, one may find a few Adonises and an odd "grace" or two, meandering through the sentimental waltz. These *mouvements* are, however, like angels visits, few and far between. Conversation is now sadly cut down—there is neither room nor time for the activity of intellect, feeling or fancy. However, there is a pleasurable excitement to be pushed into a crowd for three hours, but those who patronize the high pressure don't feel it.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1831.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State convened on Monday the 27th ult. In the House a quorum appeared, and proceeded to organize, and then adjourned. On Tuesday, *Richard Thomas, Esq.* of St. Mary's, was elected Speaker of the House, without opposition. A warrant of election was issued for an election in Somerset, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. Done, Esq.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, there being no quorum on Monday, *Wm. H. Marriott, Esq.* was re-elected President; and the several standing committees were appointed.

On Wednesday, the Governor transmitted his Message and its accompanying Documents to the Legislature.

(☞ We shall issue the Message on an extra sheet, after noon.)

Mr. Brewer, of Annapolis, has been elected Chief Clerk; Milbourne, of Worcester, Assistant do. Seegar, Hinds, Farquhar, Watkins and Richardson, Committee Clerks —continued the old Sergeant-at-Arms, and Door Keeper.

There appears to be no doubt of Martin's being the Governor for the present year. Probably his election took place yesterday.

It is hoped by many, that the arrival of the President's Message at Columbia, will arrest further proceedings on the subject of the call of a Convention in South Carolina. We are not sanguine upon this point, but hope for the best.

We copy the above from an opposition paper, the Fredericksburg Arena. It seems that those who wage an eternal warfare against the President, still look to him for the safety of his country. The scripture says, "blessed is the peace-maker;" and yet the man whose prudent counsels and weight of character are relied on as saving the Union from civil dissension, receives nothing but curses, from that party, whose management produces the dangers that are left for him to quell.—*The Globe.*

Antwerp.—The American merchants, as well as others, had large quantities of coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and other merchandize, stored at Antwerp, and it is to be feared that in a loss represented as amounting to ten millions, and by some accounts to twenty millions of dollars, we shall be sharers to an undesirable extent.—B. Rep.

West India Trade.—The George Canning from New York, which carried out the President's Proclamation for opening our West India Trade, arrived at Liverpool about the 2d of Nov. and the British Government immediately repealed their Order in Council, which prohibited that trade. This repeal was published at London on the 6th.

But the good news does not end here. In France a commission has been appointed for the adjustment of our long-standing claims against that Government, for spoliations upon our commerce; and that the son of General La Fayette is one of the board. Such is the state to which our negotiation with that government has arrived; and such the prospect of a speedy adjustment of the difficulty between the two countries. [Del. Gaz.

The king's speech, on the opening of the British Parliament, is, as usual, general and indefinite. The language held as to the affairs of Belgium, is slightly ominous, however, of interposition on the part of the Allies, and of support of that interposition on the part of England. It may be difficult to determine what that "good state of the Netherlands' government" is, to which the speech refers, or what may be deemed compatible with the "society of other governments." But "the treaties on which is founded the general system of Europe," and which the king is "determined to maintain," involve some arrangements inconsistent with the present state of the Netherlands' government, and with the pretty obvious determinations of the Belgians. If the kingdom of the Netherlands must be supported as a part of the system of Europe, the Prussians must enter Belgium on one side, and then the French will enter it on the other. It seems little probable that the parties concerned will agree on any pacific arrangement mutually corresponding to their respective views. It is very evident that the prince of Orange is willing to make fair weather with the Belgians. This would seem to indicate his opinion as to the result of the contest. The speech of the king of the Netherlands expresses his reliance on the deliberations of his allies, "who have guaranteed his kingdom," and who, it seems, "have made the present state of its southern provinces the subject of their serious meditations." In another part of his speech he declares that these allies "will constantly maintain the political system of Europe." If that is indeed their determination, and, England, as the speech of the king to parliament would imply, decides to play the same game, the prospects of Europe for peace are not very flattering. The king of the Netherlands considers the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as one of the provinces still subject to lawful authority; on the other hand, the provisional government of Belgium has taken possession of it. The fortress of Luxemburg is occupied by a Prussian garrison. It is evident that there are ample materials for a general combustion. The Times, indeed, represents the *reported* congress on the affairs of Belgium to contemplate no *hostile* intervention, nor even the forcing on her of any particular form of policy. Other journals express a like opinion. But this does not exactly consist with the expressed determination of the powers to sustain "the system of Europe." It would seem that the leaning of Belgium is towards a constitutional monarchy and the draught of the proposed constitution provides for a hereditary and irresponsible executive.

The *Constitutionel* says that the cause of liberty in Spain is far from being lost. Various provinces it thinks ripe for revolution, of which it predicts the final success, "after the example of half Europe." Mr. O'Connell's proceeding in Ireland, and his language, are as uncompromising as ever. The Anti-Union society has been joined by some protestants and presbyterians. Mr. O'Connell had been challenged by Sir H. Hardinge for some expressions, the most offensive of which Mr. O'C. disavowed, as erroneously imputed to him.—*B. Amer.*

ILLINOIS.

The Hon. E. K. Kane, was, on the 11th ult. re elected to the Senate of the U. S. by the Legislature of this State, by a vote of 42 out of 52;—and Gen. John M. Robinson, (also a firm Jacksonian) was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John McLean.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ingersoll has introduced two resolutions of some importance; the first proposes to abolish the punishment of death, and the second to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Imprisonment for debt.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday contains an article which sets in a strong point of view the evils of the system of imprisonment for debt. It is a statement of forty cases of imprisonment by magistrates of the city and county, between the first of May and the 24th of September last, in which the sum total of debt was but $70 20. $22 40½ while the costs amounted to $70 20. In one of these cases, a man was imprisoned thirty days for a debt of *two cents.* In another case, a debt of $1 50 appears to have been divided into two debts of seventy-five cents.

Another Copper-Mine.—The Norristown (Penn.) Herald says, "The Perkiomen Copper-Mining Company have lately discovered another Copper-Mine in Frederick township, on a tract of land a few miles above the old Mine, which, from the abundance of red, green and blue Copper Ore, taken out but a few feet below the surface, promises to be of vast importance. Experienced miners, who have examined the Mine and Ore, say that it far exceeds any of the kind they have ever seen in Europe or America. The company having purchased the tract of land containing 100 acres, where the Copper has been discovered, and also the tract adjoining, containing 150 acres, by which they will gain water power sufficient not only to work all the pumps required, but also for any machinery or mill works which may be necessary."

NEW YORK.

The Census of this State has been completed. The population is stated at 1,934,496 or a gain since the Census of 1820, of 561,684—nearly *forty one* per cent. The ratio of 50,000 will give her 38 members of the House of Representatives, and *forty* electoral votes.

In 1790 New York contained	340,120
1800	596,050
1810	959,049
1820	1,372,812
1830	1,934,496

We have seen a Trigonometer, or Traverse Quadrant, invented by Mr. Howe. It is intended as a substitute for the Navigator's Traverse Table, and readily shows, mechanically, the three sides of any plane right angled triangle. A quarter of a circle of white wood is inlaid in a square mahogany board, and handsomely divided into degrees and points of the compass. A graduated radius of about fourteen inches, which may be considered as the hypothenuse, or the secant, is to set the angle. Two sides of the square are also divided into equal parts, on which slides a scale, also equally divided, and represents the line or tangent of the angle, according to circumstances. The scale on the side of the board would, at the same time, show the cosine or cotangent. For navigators this will be found cheap, durable and convenient. Others, whose vocations are connected with trigonometrical calculations, would also find it useful.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Woes of Intemperance.—A child about 4 years old, in the village of Rochester, New York, was playing with shavings on the hearth of its own home, when the shavings caught fire and communicated it to the clothes of the child, who was so dreadfully burned, as to survive, in great agony, for but a few hours. The only person near was its mother, and horrible to relate, she was *too drunk to help her child out of the flames.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

The manufacture of Navarino hats, or paper Leghorns, has become a considerable business in Boston.—One manufacturer informs us he made 60,000 the past year. The impressions are made on the paper by copperplates, and passed through the presses without ink. The hat is an elegant and convenient article, and ought not to be neglected, because it costs little.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature of Georgia have loaned the sum of $10,000 to the University of that State, for the purpose of re-building the College edifice which was lately burnt, and replacing the Library and instruments. They have also made an annual appropriation of $6,000 in aid of the funds of the institution.

The Georgia Legislature have passed resolutions, instructing their representatives in Congress to oppose a renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.

Bank of Augusta.—An official statement of the condition of this Bank, represents that it has bank notes and exchange bills in circulation (Oct. 10th) to the amount of $50,649—specie in the vaults, $258,684.

Fresh Shad.—The Augusta Courier says, "On Tuesday last, the first Shad was caught this season. It was taken in the falls just above the city, and proved to be in too good condition to be considered a poor wanderer from the usual haunts of its kind."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Montfort Stokes has been elected by the Legislature, Governor of the state of North Carolina, in the place of Governor Owen, who declined a re election. On the 9th balloting, the votes were for Gen. Stokes 111, and for R. D. Spaight 75.

The returns of the New Census, in the State of N. Carolina, as far as received indicate that the whole population will amount to about 750,000, which will be about sufficient to preserve the State from the loss of a representative in Congress, should the quota be fixed at fifty thousand.

FOREIGN.

Extracts of Foreign Intelligence.

The change lately made in the French Ministry is severely criticised in some of the French Journals. "France will inquire," says the Journal Des Debats, "what unknown tempest drives far from the avenues of that throne raised by her shelter against storms, Messrs Perier, Guizot, Mole, Broglie and Dupin, the eloquent and courageous leaders of our long opposition, tribunes in tranquil times and ministers in times of danger. Among these names there is not one in which France might not safely confide. It was in the midst of the great struggle of the nation that they arrived at power, when power was to be established, or rather, when it was still at St. Cloud, when to assume it was attended with the risk of life, when it required more resignation, courage and devotedness to accept it, than it requires ambition to seek it in peaceful times." The *Quotidienne* thus criticises the appointment.

"The three new names in the ministerial list, may, strictly speaking, afford matter for reflection. M. D. Montalivet, called to the peerage by a particular favor of Louis XVIII, a favor which met with little gratitude from him who was the object of it. M. de Montalivet, we say, has not yet attained the age necessary to vote in the Chamber of Peers. This choice, therefore is not flattering to an assembly in which there are men who have voted for a long period. The Chamber of Deputies is not better treated. M. Merillon has not the honor of belonging to it. Does not this appointment betray a want of gratitude towards an assembly which has not been wanting in docility. As to the nomination of Marshal Maison, it is more rational. Every body knows that one of the most essential qualities in a Minister for Foreign Affairs, is prudence. Now, it is presumable that the Marshal possesses to a sufficient degree this diplomatic quality, if, as it is asserted, on the termination of the mission he had received an invitation to accompany Charles X. to Cherbourg, he induced his colleague, M. Odillon Barrot, to ask of that Prince a certificate of good conduct, which Charles X. granted with a good grace, adding the following observation to it '*At the request of these gentlemen.* It is believed that this historical document remains in the hands of M. Odillon Barrot."

The *National*, while it complains that the presence of the *Doctrinaires*, as the dismissed Ministers are called, was an obstacle to the progress of things under the new Government on account of their attachment to legitimacy and to the doctrines which led to the two restorations, still questions the capacity of two of the new Ministers, and asserts that the appointment of Marshal Maison and M. de Montalivet has occasioned extreme surprise. Another journal says that the change in the ministry "has arisen out of the threatened resignation of M Dupont and Lafayette, and proves that they alone have the power of managing what they alone created." The Journal de Paris thus defends the appointments:

"The suspense in which the public has been so long kept, as to the formation of the Ministry, has at length ceased. Baron Louis, Count Mole, M. Guizot, and the Duke de Broglie, who, remaining under the influence of the doctrines of the restoration, were incapable of comprehending the claims of the revolution of July, have been succeeded by men who ought to inspire the nation with the greatest confidence, and whose names are guarantees of ample capacity, and above all the most perfect integrity. The new combination cannot fail to impress a greater spirit of freedom upon the measures of Government, without alarming the most timid. Composed of such men as Messrs. Lafitte, de Montalivet, Maison, and Merilhou, the new Cabinet will present itself with confidence before the people, and consequently before the chambers. We may now expect to see a decisive system, and in fact a real Government."

The Chamber of Deputies met on the 3d of November. Three hundred and ninety-nine deputies were present. They were addressed by M. Lafitte, who said that a President and Vice President would be appointed the next day. The benches on the right were empty.

The grand review of the National Guards of the department of the Seine took place on the 1st of November. One hundred thousand men were assembled at 8 in the morning in the Champ de Mars. The king, dressed in the uniform of a National Guard, and wearing the great cross of the Legion of Honor, passed through the ranks, amid cries of *Vive le Rois* and the acclamations of three hundred thousand persons who witnessed the ceremony.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The King received on the 28th Oct. the Minister of the United States, who had the honor of presenting to him his letter of credence. The Minister was accompanied by Gen. Lafayette.

The New York American contains a translation of several interesting documents relative to affairs in the Netherlands. The document first in date is the proclamation of the Prince of Orange at Antwerp, acknowledging frankly the independence of Belgium, and placing himself at the head of the national movement. Next is the King's speech on meeting the States General at the Hague, wherein his difficulties are plainly put forth, and his confidence is expressed of receiving aid from his allies. Then follows his message of 20th October to the States General, speaking intelligibly enough, disapprobation of the Prince's Proclamation, and requiring them to consider themselves as only, thenceforth, legislators for Holland; and subsequently his resolve of the same date, revoking the Prince of Orange's commission. These two last papers render the motive of the Prince's farewell to Antwerp, and his voyage to England instead of returning to Holland, clear enough.

The first Parliament of William IV. met on the 26th of October

Speech of the king of England at the opening of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with the most lively satisfaction that I see you assembled around me, to aid me by your counsels.

Since the dissolution of the last Parliament, events of the deepest interest have occurred on the European Continent.

The elder branch of the house of Bourbon has ceased to reign in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the throne, with the title of King of the French. Having received from the new Sovereign assurances of his ardent desires to cultivate the most friendly relations, and to maintain inviolate the engagements made with this country, I have not hesitated to continue the diplomatic relations and the friendship which existed with the preceding government.

I have seen with profound regret the state of affairs in the Low Countries. I deplore that the enlightened administration of king William has not been able to preserve the States from revolt; and that his wise resolution to submit the desires and complaints of his people to the deliberation of a special session of the States General, has not brought about any satisfactory results.

I shall exert myself, in concert with my allies, to re-establish tranquility, by all means which are compatible with the good state of the Netherlands government and the society of other governments.

Symptoms of tumult and disorder have created anxiety in various parts of Europe: but assurances which I continue to receive of the amicable disposition of foreign Courts, give me just ground to hope that my people will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

Penetrated at all times with the necessity of preserving inviolate the engagements which have been made in the name of the nation, I am convinced that my determination to maintain, in connexion with my allies, the treaties upon which are founded the general system of Europe, will appear to you the best guarantee for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Up to the present time I have not accredited the Ambassador of the Court of Lisbon; but the Portuguese Government having resolved to satisfy the claims of justice and humanity by a liberal and general amnesty, I think the time has come to re-establish, in behalf of my people, the friendly relations which for so long a time have existed between the two nations.

My profound solicitude for the welfare of my subjects, induces me to recommend to the immediate attention of Parliament, such arrangements as will secure the exercise of the royal authority, if it should please God to terminate my life before my successor shall have arrived at mature age.

I shall be most ready to concur with you in all the measures which may appear to you proper, for preserving inviolate the dignity and stability of the crown, and to assure more and more the guarantees of civil and religious liberty to my people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—I have ordered to be laid before you, all the statements of expenditures for the present year, which the preceding Parliament was not able to arrange before its separation.—The estimates of the coming year will be made in conformity to the principles of rigid economy, which I have determined to carry through all the branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I am deeply afflicted that in some districts of the country, my subjects have suffered in their property from combinations having for their object the destruction of machines, and that heavy losses have been sustained from the criminal acts of incendiaries.

I have seen, not without chagrin and indignation, the perfidious attempts which have been made, to spread a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction among my people, and to interrupt the concord, which has happily prevailed through the different parts of my dominions, the union of which is essential to the preservation of the general strength and happiness.

The greatest effort of my life will be to preserve the blessings which my people possess, and transmit them unimpaired to posterity; and I have the more animating hope of being able to discharge the sacred duties which have been confided to me, from the wisdom and affection of Parliament and the support of all my subjects.

I am determined to employ, to the full extent of my power, all the means which the constitution and laws have placed in my hands, for the punishment of sedition, and the prompt suppression of disorder and revolt.

Amidst all the difficulties of the present crisis, I receive with high satisfaction the expressions of loyalty and attachment from a vast majority of my subjects. I am sure that they will duly appreciate the great advantages of this happy form of government, under which with the favor of Divine Providence, this country has enjoyed during a long series of years, internal peace, commercial prosperity, and liberty, in short, every thing which constitutes public welfare, beyond any other nation of the world.

☞ *Since putting the above in type numerous extracts of the most important Foreign News have reached us, one of the first of which says that* RUSSIA HAS ACTUALLY DECLARED WAR AGAINST F

We have room for but a few items will be found below.

IMPORTANT

POLITICAL REVOLUTION
LAND!

The Genius of Reform has wand over Great Britain, and the Wellington and his colleagues driven from their places by the force of public opinion. And if the as to the formation of the New Ministry correct, the Whigs have at least full possession of the strong holds ronage, power, and place. The extracts from the proceedings of the Houses of Parliament, of 16th Nov. the official annunciations of the resig of the Wellington Ministers:—

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, N

Their lordships met in considerable bers at a quarter before 5, and several bers of the House of Commons appear der the throne. The ministerial bench vacant until the Lord Chancellor occ the Woolsack, when the Duke of W ton, Earl Bathurst, and the Earl of R took their usual places. After the pre tion of a few petitions against negro sl

The Duke of Wellington advanced table and said—"I think it proper to your lordships, that in consequence occurred last night in the House of mons, I have felt it to be my duty to his majesty, and to tender my resign the office which I had the honor to h My lords, his majesty has signified his ure to accept of that resignation, I now hold the office until my successor be pointed." The Duke after pronounc these few words, which were heard w marked attention, resumed his seat for minutes, and then withdrew.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who had ent the House after the explanation of the D of Wellington, was occupied in convers some time with the Lord Chancellor.

Adjourned at half past 5.

The mail brings us Liverp dates to the 30th Nov. Europ putting on her armour. There every appearance of war betw Russia and France. By Paris da to the 28th, it is said that even trial of the Ex-ministers about terminate, is forgotten in the citement occasioned by the atti of Russia. An army of 145 men is to be raised immediate and three others of 100,000 e to be drawn from the Natio Guards, are to be embodied.

Burnings of property and were constantly occurring in E land, and large districts of coun were kept in continual alarm.

STILL LATER.

The New York Gazette of W nesday contains Liverpool dat the 2nd November.

The price of wheat, flour, &c. has advanced in New Yo consequence of the prospect o European war.

A Russian army of 200,000 with 400 pieces of cannon a sembling on their frontier. C Diebitch in command. Var reports are circulating, of movement of Prussian troops wards the frontiers of Belg but of this we doubt. The active efforts are making to p the French frontier in a stat defence. The language of French Journals, is that of pre ation. Marshal Sault's report the condition of the army, w be made to the Chambers o Monday following the last d It was said he would ask for a it of one hundred and twent lions to prepare for the appro ed conflict.

The National Congress of gium have by decree, forev cluded the family of Orange f power in that country. A vote taken as to the form of Gov ment they should adopt. F monarchy, 174; for a republ A suspension of arms for 10 was agreed to, to enable th arrange an armistice with Dutch. The Dutch blockad the Belgic troops has been ra The new Ministry was organ on the 22nd, when the Du Wellington and his compan signed their seats.

Earl Grey, is first lord Treasury, vice Wellington; Brougham, lord chancellor, lord Lindhurst; lord Althorp, cellor of exchequer, vice G buon; lord Melbourn, home S tary, vice sir R. Peel; lord P ston, foreign Secretary, vice of Aberdeen; Marquis of down, President of Counc earl Bethrust; lord Holland, of Lancaster, vice Arbuth

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Baltimore Prices

THE V AGE HERALD—EXTRA.

PRINCESS-ANNE, Md.—Jan. 4, 1831.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1830.

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

The period has arrived, when we have to present a narrative of our proceedings in the course of the current year, and we take advantage of the occasion, to offer our congratulations upon the distinguished evidence of public confidence, which you have received from the hands of the people.

To you has been entrusted, by your constituents, the high responsibility of protecting their rights, and of devising such measures as will advance their welfare and happiness, and coming as you do, recently from them, acquainted with their interests and their wishes, you are well prepared to commence your duties and to perform them in such manner, as to promote the great purposes for which you have been selected.

In meeting on this interesting occasion, it behooves us to tender our unfeigned acknowledgments to a kind and beneficent Providence, for the many blessings bestowed upon our country. Among them, there are surely none more calculated to call forth the effusions of our gratitude, than the enjoyment of peace with all nations. By His bountiful hand, we have been abundantly supplied, also, with the productions of the earth. He has blessed us with a form of Government, the wisest and best the world ever saw; and He has allowed us in conformity with it, the inestimable privilege of thus assembling to represent the interests of freemen.

The accountability of public officers, we hold to be one of the wise features of our republican Government. 'It is the salutary check by which the people, from whom only, all power is legitimately derived, have over those entrusted with the management of their concerns. In accordance with this principle, we shall proceed to lay before you such acts and proceedings of this Department, as may be either interesting or necessary for your information, growing out of the resolutions of the last General Assembly, or required by the laws of the State.

The resolutions expressive of the high admiration of the Legislature for the gallant conduct displayed by three of our distinguished naval officers in the late war, have received due notice. The swords which were required to be prepared and presented under the resolutions referred to, have not been finished, but according to the agreement, will be ready for presentation in the next month.

In tendering testimonials to the officers, who have done honor to their state, by their bravery and honorable services in the late war, the name of a most gallant gentleman has escaped the notice, no doubt, inadvertently, of former Legislatures, and we most respectfully ask leave, now to introduce it to your attention:—we allude to Capt. George Rogers. The justly-celebrated action between the Wasp, and the British sloop, the Frolic, is fresh in our recollection. It was in that hard-fought battle, Lieutenant Rogers, of the Wasp, evinced the patriotic ardor and naval skill, which entitle him, among others, to the warmest expression of gratitude from the citizens of his native state.

The resolutions Nos. 54 and 55, have been duly complied with. The sealed proposals for executing the public printing, as required, are herewith transmitted, for the consideration of the Legislature.

The Executive, in conformity with the resolution No. 59, caused abstracts of the election laws to be distributed, with the laws passed at the last session of the General Assembly; and a copy of the laws and resolutions was forwarded to the Trustees of the Poor in each county of the State, pursuant to the resolution No. 62.

According to the act of Assembly of last session, authorizing and requiring the Executive to appoint a suitable person to represent the State in all future meetings of the stockholders of all joint stock companies incorporated to make roads and canals, and to vote therein,' the Hon. Michael C Sprigg, of Washington county, has been appointed to represent the interest of the State, and to vote upon the stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The attention of the Executive was drawn to the act of Assembly, passed in 1825, authorizing the purchase of a 'complete set of the manuscript or printed votes and proceedings of every session of the several conventions held antecedently to the formation of the Government, and the votes and proceedings of the Senate and House of Delegates, which are missing.' And we have the satisfaction to state, that a purchase has been made of these records, from Mr. Jonas Green, of Annapolis.

They commence in the year 1772, and continued to the year 1826. It is believed that this is the only set of these early records to be obtained; and it must certainly be a source of much gratification to all who cherish a grateful recollection the services of their ancestors, thus to be enabled to examine their proceedings, and at the same time, be furnished with useful information for future legislation.

By virtue of the authority given under the resolution No 64, adopted at November session 1829, Gideon Pearre, Esq. has been appointed to prepare an index to the Laws of the General Assembly, commencing with the session of 1826, and ending with the session of 1829—when this work shall have been completed, it will remain for the Legislature to determine upon the compensation to be allowed for this service.

As requested by the Commissioners to ... a letter was addressed by order of the Executive, to the Secretary of War, for an engineer to survey the route for a canal to connect Pocomoke River, ... and Tangier Sound." The Secretary of War, in his reply, states ... communication had been ... the subject by the late Executive ... —that the application should be ... and would receive the consideration ... Secretary of War, at the pro...

... the honor herewith to transmit ... the Secretary of State, by order of his Excellency, the Governor of Delaware ... his letter, was accompanied with ... of the revised edition of the ... State, up to the year 1829, and ... of the acts passed at the last session of the General Assembly.—A request ... the same time, that the Executive of Maryland would furnish that State with such copies of the laws as would, when received, afford a complete set—a memorandum of the laws asked for is annexed, and can be referred to;—Not having any copies of the laws at our disposal, we take leave to submit the communication to the Legislature, and merely express the hope, that the civility extended to us, may, if practicable, be reciprocated.

Communications have been received, and now are transmitted for the deliberation of the General Assembly, from the Executive departments of the States of Ohio and Delaware, in regard to the tariff of 1828; both of which contain resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of these States, expressive of the expediency of that measure, and of its accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

As requested by his Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, we present authenticated copies of two acts of the General Assembly, respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Copies of the laws of several States have been received; and from the State of Maine, a copy of 'Greenleaf's Map and statistical view of the State.' We have deemed it proper to present the several communications accompanying these documents, in order that they may be referred to if necessary.

His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut, has forwarded to this department, to be laid before you, a resolution adopted by the Legislature, expressing a non-concurrence with the State of Missouri in the proposal so to amend 'the Constitution of the United States as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, without the intervention of electors; and to prevent the election in any case, from being submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States.'

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky are also placed before you. These relate to the 'American System,' and are in answer to 'certain proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina, and other States, concerning the powers of the General Government in relation to the tariff and internal improvements.'

We should, perhaps, go beyond the limits prescribed for us, to express opinions upon the several proceedings referred to; we have only to submit them, therefore, to the Legislature, in the confidence, they will receive the attention their importance deserves.

A list of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, selected by the Executive of this State, and placed in the Pennsylvania Institution, is now furnished by the Clerk of the Council. It shews the name of each individual, the counties from which they have been taken, and the amount of money paid for their support and tuition. It will also appear from which counties there have been no reports.

We have thus given as much in detail as necessary, an account of the performance of the few duties, which were particularly assigned us; and have also made such other communications as requested, either for the information or reflection of the Legislature; our task might therefore be completed. Entertaining, however, a proper sense of the magnitude of the trust committed to our hands, we beg permission to offer a few suggestions upon such topics of public concern as we may think proper to introduce—at the same time, we are well aware that there are few subjects of general interest to the State, which have not been adverted to by those who have preceded us; yet, if such should be now presented, we trust, it will not be considered an useless occupation of your time, again to be reminded of them.

There is no subject upon which the patriot and the philanthropist can dwell with a deeper interest, than that of Education. It is one which has often attracted the attention of the Legislature, and we should do injustice to our own feelings, not to entreat their constant and untiring efforts to diffuse its benefits. Its beneficial effects upon the happiness of mankind—its connexion with the comforts of rational beings—and its certain tendency to the permanence of political freedom, producing a knowledge of its blessings, and thereby, a proper appreciation of its value, are truths admitted by all who have intelligence to comprehend them. And to the elightened representatives of the people of Maryland, it will scarcely be necessary to urge the propriety of appropriating liberally to this object, when the finances of the State will justify the expenditure.

The free-school fund has been productive of great benefits, wherever it has been distributed. Many children, within our knowledge, who would otherwise have remained in ignorance from their unfortunate condition in life, have been taught those branches of learning, which may lay the ground-work of their future usefulness. And we indulge the pleasing hope, that by the well directed exertions of the Legislature, the time will not be far distant, when no individual in the State, no matter how humble his situation, shall be deprived of the benefits of an education essential to his own happiness, and necessary to make him a useful member of society.

To ameliorate the condition of his fellow men, and to advance them in the comforts and happiness of life, are primary objects with a wise legislator. To effect these objects, his attention must necessarily be drawn to the repression of the vicious propensities of human nature, and of the evil consequences flowing from their indulgence. Among the plans devised by the benevolence of enlightened men, for the punishment of crime, and for the reformation of offenders, an efficient Penitentiary system, stands pre-eminent.

It is here the sanguinary infliction of punishment upon those who have violated the laws of their country, has yielded to the humane substitutes, seclusion and labor. In the Penitentiary of Maryland, imprisonment and labor have been resorted to, as the punishment for crime. The plan has been in operation for several years; the experiment has been tried, and at an enormous expense upon the people: it therefore becomes the imperative duty of the Legislature to inquire whether, under the present system, violations of the law have been less frequent. Has reform been the consequence of the infliction of punishment? Has it operated by example to deter the evil disposed? Can many cases be pointed out, where liberated culprits have been induced to prefer a life of honest industry, and to refrain from the repetition of offences? If these questions ... answered affirmatively, the conclusion ... tentiary system has failed to answer all the great purposes for which it was established.

To call the attention of the Legislature to an investigation of the subject, and to point out briefly, some of the defects, is all that may be required. The great error as we apprehend, which has attended the plan, has been the promiscuous association of the convicts. When its inmates are permitted to enjoy the society of each other and to keep up a recollection and fondness for the vices, which produced their degradation, the terror of the penitentiary must lose its effects. The valuable improvement which has been made in the institution, of affording a separate apartment for each convict at night, no doubt will have a most beneficial tendency. During their labours by day, the vigilance of the keepers, may in some degree, prevent the corrupting intercourse to which their depraved minds must necessarily lead them; but when associated at night in the same chamber, they can give an unrestrained recital of their misdeeds and lay future plans of villany. We are inclined to the belief, that the remedy for the error has not yet been fully applied. The convicts engage in the same daily labor, and it would be utterly impossible to prevent the more hardened in crime from extending their baneful influence in some way or other over those committed for minor offences—conversation cannot be entirely prevented, and if it could, a knowledge of each other is formed, which after liberation must bring them together to commit further depredations upon society. To correct this radical fault of improper association, the plan of classification may be adopted. It is certainly worthy of the experiment. But we are constrained to express our fears that a completely favorable result will not flow even from that measure. Many difficulties would occur in making this arrangement; although they might be convicted for the same crime, yet the same aggravating circumstances might not attend its commission; and there must be different degrees in the moral depravity which no human being could discover. Unless then, there should be such an arrangement of classes as to place together those who had reached the same degree of infamy in all respects, the evils of communications must still exist. While upon this subject, we would refer you merely for examination, to the plan of the great Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. It consists in seclusion day and night. Labor is assigned to the convict not as a punishment, but as an alleviation of the severe anguish of his mind, calculated to produce habits of industry not by coercion, but as affording him under the circumstances a pleasing employment. He is debarred only the society of vicious associates, while he receives the visits of those who can instruct him in morality and piety. The experiment is a new one, and we should wait to observe what good effects it will produce. Another defect seems to have arisen from the restriction imposed upon the courts in regard to the time of confinement of convicts in the penitentiary. To sentence an individual who has committed some minor offence, for which this punishment is prescribed, and who has never given other evidence of moral turpitude, to a confinement of two years with the most profligate of human beings, is certainly defeating one of the primary objects of penal law, the reformation of the offender. He who may, in the opinion of the court before whom he is tried, merit only confinement for a short period, and made to suffer sufficiently to deter him from repeating his crime, is often after a confinement of two years, turned loose upon the community and an adept in all the arts of vice. The courts have all the facts before them, and are best qualified to assign the proper duration of punishment. We therefore particularly invite your attention to the propriety of repealing the law imposing this restriction.

The ill advised exercise of the pardoning power, may also produce most serious consequences. It is only from recommendations and representations in behalf of the convict, the individual invested with that power, can act. And if misapplied sympathy or ill directed feelings should procure an interference by the Executive, without regard to the merits of the case, criminal offences can never be diminished. It is only the discreet exercise of this most delicate power which can leave a salutary effect. But whenever a belief shall be entertained of repentance and unfeigned reformation on the part of a convict, and a representation of the fact should be made by those who are best acquainted with all the circumstances in relation to his case, before and after conviction, an interposition of Executive clemency becomes a duty. And we are satisfied no Executive under such circumstances would ever refuse to extend that pardon to an unfortunate fellow being, which we all expect to receive from a just and merciful Providence.

The Penitentiary here, has been a considerable burthen to the State, but from the judicious management of its internal concerns, it is now capable of supporting its own expenses, and may be a source of revenue to the State. But there never was a greater error in Legislation than to look to a Penitentiary for pecuniary profit. It is true, the most judicious economy should be observed in its management, and the convicts should be made so far as practicable, to relieve the State from the burthens imposed by their crimes. The great object should be, and to which the attention of every legislator should be directed—to punish crime—to deter by example, and to produce reform. The expense of an institution that would effect these objects, would be trifling indeed in contrast with the permanent benefits arising from it; and the expenses must necessarily decrease with the diminution of criminal offences.

As connected with this subject, we recommend to your favorable consideration, an institution, which we understand it is in contemplation to establish in the City of Baltimore, for the confinement of juvenile offenders. To this house of refuge, all minors, who under our existing laws would be sentenced by the courts for criminal offences, to the Penitentiary, should be confined.

The humanity and sound policy of providing an entire separation between the novice in iniquity and the obdurate offender, must be apparent. It has been properly said, that in youth is the period to make permanent impressions; and to place an individual whose tender age must forbid the idea of his being confirmed in vice, in the constant association with hardened culprits, is revolting to all the kind feelings of our nature. Let us follow the laudable example set ... ment of institutions of this kind. The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, established by private donations and wisely endowed by the Legislature, has produced incalculable benefits; for it appears from the reports of the managers, that in the courts of criminal jurisdiction, the number of juvenile delinquents has constantly decreased since its establishment.

The same good effects have been experienced in the other States where the experiment has been tried. We trust the Legislature will concur with us in the propriety of affording aid to an institution, which we are satisfied, in the language of one of the great statesmen who have adorned our land, is "the best Penitentiary system devised by the wit and established by the beneficence of man."

The report from the Directors of the Penitentiary, will exhibit the present condition of that institution. The pecuniary profits, they represent to be less than at the conclusion of the year ended 30th November, 1829, from causes not within their control. As these will be satisfactorily stated in the report now laid before you, we will not trespass upon your time by enumerating them. But as regards the prison discipline, the most gratifying account is given. The plans which have been pursued for the intellectual and moral improvement of the convicts, and for their ultimate reformation, deserve the highest commendation.

The disbursements as respects the State Tobacco Inspection in the City of Baltimore, being under the control of this department, it is incumbent upon us to state that the nett proceeds in the year which ended on the 1st December, 1830, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1829, amount to twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety one cents. And after deducting the disbursements in the year which ended on the 1st December, 1830, on account of the redemption of the principal, and the interest, on stock issued by the Executive, and on the loan negotiated by the Treasurer, for insurance and ground rent, amounting in all, to the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, there remained an excess of two hundred and eighty three dollars and fifty-nine cents; which sum was advanced by the Treasurer. Of the stock issued by the Executive, in payment for the State's Warehouses, there has been redeemed during the year which ended on the 1st Dec. 1830, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; leaving thirty-eight thousand dollars of this fund to be redeemed. This balance added to the stock issued by the Treasurer for the loan aforesaid, make the sum of eighty-six thousand dollars, to be redeemed.

The annual returns of the militia, arms, &c. as contained in the report from the Adjutant General, are now laid before you. In regard to the militia, we are convinced of the propriety of adopting one of two measures: either to enforce a rigid observance of the laws relating to their training and parades; or to dispense with militia parades entirely. And in the present situation of the country, we express a preference for the latter. The militia parades as now conducted, so far from rendering the militia more expert in military tactics, do not have that tendency; while they draw persons from their useful avocations, often to engage in scenes of dissipation. All who have witnessed militia musters in the country, must be satisfied of their perfect inutility, and of their injurious effects upon the morals of the people. We would not be understood as recommending, by any means, that a strict organization of the militia should not be required; on the contrary, we would say, that severe penalties should be imposed for neglect in making a regular annual enrolment, to be reported at every session of the Legislature. By this course, whenever either of the cases prescribed by the Constitution for calling out the militia shall occur, they will be ready to be trained for service, without being subjected to attend militia meetings, as under the present system, where they are neither improved in discipline nor benefited in morals. To provide for emergencies which may occur, when arms might be required earlier than they could be obtained from the Armory, we invite your attention to the propriety of providing that the Brigadier General shall be permitted to receive from the Armory, any number of arms that may be considered requisite, to be disposed of in their Brigades, in such manner as they may think advisable, upon their assuming the responsibility to have them kept in perfect order, and to make an annual return of their numbers and condition to the Adjutant General, to be by him laid before the Legislature. We have been induced to offer these suggestions, from the circumstance of application for arms having been made to the Executive, to provide for cases which were thought to require promptness of action.

The report of the Treasurer which will be made to the Legislature, presents the finances of the State to be in a far better condition than was anticipated. Upon an examination of this interesting document, it will appear, that on the 1st December 1830, there was in the Treasury the sum of fifty four thousand one hundred and six dollars and eighty-eight cents. After deducting appropriations unexpended and chargeable to that fund, the balance at the end of the fiscal year, was twenty nine thousand eight hundred and thirty eight dollars and sixty four cents. The Legislature will at once perceive, that without the imposition of additional burthens upon the people, the State has been enabled to perform its various engagements, support its necessary expenses, and can now present this gratifying result.

We regret our inability to forward with this communication, official reports from the Internal Improvement companies to the State. This circumstance prevents us from presenting to your view an account of the progress which has been made in these undertakings, which now excite so deep an interest among our fellow citizens.

A circular from the board of trustees of the "Rhode Island Historical Society" has just been received, and we comply with the request therein contained, to call your attention to the consideration of the plan proposed for obtaining authentic information of the early history of our country. A number of documents illustrating the transactions of that period are said to be deposited in the public archives of Great Britain, to which access could easily be obtained. And the object of the communication ... ments. We are impressed with the importance of the subject and invite your cooperation in effecting the proposed object.

A memorial to Congress from the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, has been forwarded from New York, and is now placed before you. It is desirable that the legislatures should recommend their Senators and Representatives in Congress, the adoption of some measures of relief for those officers and soldiers, who served between the years 1775 and the 1st day of October 1780, and who have never received compensation either in land or money. The relief solicited is for that class of officers and soldiers who served but few years after the commencement of hostilities and were compelled to resign from causes set forth in the memorial. And though their services deserve the grateful reward of their country men, no provision by Congress has ever yet been made for them. We need not add a remark to induce you to bestow notice to a subject which relates to the alleviation of the sufferings of those who assisted in achieving the independence of the country.

Among the various improvements to which the enterprise of our enlightened citizens has been directed, there is none which affords more gratification to those who desire to see our State occupying an equal rank with others, in her literary institutions, than the laudable effort now making by the Trustees to improve the collegiate department in the University of Maryland.

Whilst other States have found it to their interest to foster their colleges, furnishing all the advantages for complete education, we regret to say, in Maryland the subject has not excited that lively interest which we had a right to expect from the intelligence of her citizens. The legislature has endowed these institutions with a liberality commensurate with the means, it must therefore be owing to the want of individual exertion that they have not flourished in an equal degree with others. So long as superior advantages are known to be presented in foreign schools, the young men from every section of the country, will necessarily be drawn to them. And the only way to check this fondness for sending them from the State for education, is to make our own colleges equal to those abroad. The additional influence and weight of character which would consequently be given to the State, the great saving of expense to all, and the facility which would be afforded to those, whose fortunes would not allow them to seek an education elsewhere, without enumerating other considerations, should induce our citizens to unite in their exertions to support a college which would afford all the benefits to be obtained from one in any other State. Without presuming to designate any particular college which from its locality, would combine the most advantages, we only remark that good policy seems to dictate the propriety that the public attention should be drawn exclusively to one. The means then would be ample for providing Professors of the highest attainments and for furnishing every particular in each department required to give character & usefulness to the institution.

As citizens of a constituent part of the great confederacy of republican States, bound together by one common constitution, intended for the benefit of all, it is not unbecoming in us to rejoice at the increasing prosperity of our country. At this day, the United States of America hold the most elevated rank among the nations of the earth. All the operations of the government proceeding peacefully and quietly—the citizens advancing in literature and science, and in a knowledge of the arts, and rapidly adding to the comforts and conveniences of life; under the influence too, of wholesome and equitable laws honestly and justly administered, and almost free from that greatest of evils, a national debt, the Republic of North America presents the most glorious spectacle in the known world. And from the friendly relations which subsist between us and our brethren of other nations, and the happy adjustment of commercial differences, we have reason to hope that new sources of wealth will be opened to our enterprising and industrious citizens.

But whilst we thus felicitate ourselves upon the blessings we enjoy under our excellent structure of government, and upon the rapid advancement of our own country, let us not be unmindful of the wonderful triumph of liberty lately effected in France. Every true Republican, every friend of political freedom must rejoice at the event; and we trust, the glorious example of this noble nation, will prove to all others, that tyranny and oppression will ever be successfully resisted by a people determined to be free.

In contemplating the events of this wonderful revolution, our admiration is not less excited by the calmness and forbearance which characterized it after victory, than by the intrepidity with which it was effected. The indignant burst of feeling which impelled the brave Parisians to dethrone a monarch who had infringed upon principles dear to every freeman's bosom, could not have received a ... whilst that monarch lived, had not their motives been pure and their movements directed by wisdom. Accustomed as we have been to enjoy the sweet delights of civil liberty, our sympathies are immediately enlisted in favor of any people gallantly defending their rights, but towards the nation which chivalrously came to our aid in the hour of peril, when we were struggling for our own liberties, the most ardent invocations to Heaven should be offered, that it may continue successfully to maintain principles which will necessarily lead to the establishment of a government, whose bases shall be entire political freedom, and whose only objects, the prosperity and happiness of the people. We have the honor to be,

With high consideration,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS KING CARROLL.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 29th ultimo, a negro man named NATHAN, usually called NACE, the property of Mrs. Mary Conner. He is about 5 feet and 9 inches high rather slender, of a dark yellow color, and is supposed to be 35 years of age. It is supposed he had on a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, when he absconded. Any person who will apprehend said runaway, and deliver him to me, or confine him in some jail so that I get him again, shall be rewarded as fol lows—

e Library and instrumen
made an annual appro
aid of the funds of t

islature have
heir repre

CONGRESS.

Thursday, December 23.

Senate, yesterday, the resolutions on Tuesday by Messrs. Henmes and Baker, were considered d to. On motion of Mr. Hen by unanimous consent of the bills for the relief of John Bronas Fitzgerald, for carrying into in Indian treaties, were severally time and passed, and sent to the Representatives for concurrence. e o'clock, the High Court of Imfor the trial of Judge Peck, met o adjournment, and upon the are Managers from the House of tives, the case was proceeded Lawless gave in his testimony—harter past 3 o'clock, before the n of that gentleman had been the Court rose, and the Senate

ouse of Representatives, after the entation of petitions and resolu-Hoffman, from the Committee on irs, reported a bill to authorize uction of three schooners for the the United States. It was read referred to a Committee of the the state of the Union. Mr. Mem the select Committee, to whom referred that part of the Presissage which related to the question eligibility of the President for ofented a report upon the subject. ad a first and second time, and orbe printed. Mr. Dwight offered a n that the House meet at 11 o'clock, nd the Senate at 12 during the trial mpeachment of Judge Peck. Mr. f New York, called for the yeas and he question, which were ordered—nt number rising to sustain the . Pettis, Mr. Dwight, Mr. Clay, Dodridge addressed the House on et, the latter gentleman moving as ment to the resolution, the resoluitted by Mr. Hoffman on the prey, to the effect that the House ttend day by day during the trial. man supported the necessity of the e of the House; and after some reon Mr. Strong, the amendment of idge was negatived. Mr. Drayton further amendment that the manashould be required to attend. This negatived; and the question was the passage of the resolution by nays, and lost by a vote of 87 to 84. inder of the session was devoted to s of the day; and about 3 o'clock e adjourned.

age was received from the Presiing that the Marshals of the United d not had time to prepare their re he Census of the population: it was, of Mr. Potter, referred to a semittee of seven. Mr. Powers obve to be excused from serving on ittee of the District of Columbia, on f ill health. The annual Report of ary of the Treasury was present-,000 copies of it ordered to be The House then went into a Comthe Whole, Mr. Haynes in the the bill to establish certain post he consideration of this bill, and ous amendments proposed to it, he Committee till 3 o'clock; when nd reported, and the House ad-

Friday, December 24.

perceive that little business will either House of Congress until the of the trial now going on before ourt of Impeachment. The House ntatives yesterday came to a reattend that trial until its close; d not come to such a resolution, have done little or no business trial was pending. How long it of course uncertain. We fear, at it will encroach on the new examination of testimony on the United States is now going on es, Mr. Meredith is expected to fence. And then comes the exf witnesses on the part of the de o which will succeed the pleadparties. The judgment of the the whole, may also be accomexpositions by individual Senaparticular views. So that the eadily be extended to the end of did not a regard for the public onish to a more rapid prosecuThe principles which it involves, was justly observed in the epresentatives by Mr Haynes, t, and not to be lighty treated isposed of. Two weeks, we ould be a sufficient time emtrial to exempt the Court from ber of the charges of levity or *Intel.*

s received by yesterday's mail Congressional news of imgress being still occupied achment of Judge Peck.

act.—There are now residing nd, in the St. Lawrence, two e same house; of which the s brother to the mother of the family has *five* children—in s, and *all are deaf and dumb*—ll are daughters, and *all deaf* king ten persons in one house, dumb; all cousins, and all the e thus related.

From the Baltimore American of Dec. 16.

It appears from the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that the surveys of the public lands during the present year have not advanced to the extent desired, in consequence of no appropriation having been made for that purpose at the last session of Congress. Of the sum of $84,000 remaining on hand at the commencement of the year, a considerable portion was required to meet the balances due for surveys in the year 1829. To meet the expenses of surveys made in the present year, and of those which will be required for 1831, an appropriation of $150,000 will be necessary.

The surveys of all the lands in Indiana, the Indian title to which has been extinguished, have been completed with the exception of about 40 townships in the north east angle of the State. In Michigan, all south of Grand River, together with about 60 townships north of that stream, will be surveyed in the course of the next spring, embracing that district of country to which the tide of emigration has recently extended. The extinguishment of the Indian title to the remainder of the territory north of Grand River, and to that portion of Indiana yet in possession of the Indians, in all about 12,000,000 acres, would increase the inducements to emigration and settlement, and materially advance the growth and prosperity of that State and Territory.—In the states of Illinois and Missouri, and in the Territory of Arkansas, the surveys have been equal to the demand. Those in Louisiana are much retarded by the interference of private claims In Mississippi there remain to be surveyed about 460,000 acres of the Choctaw lands, and 46 townships The surveys in Alabama have been sufficient for the demand; those in Florida are advancing, and policy demands that the developement of the great resources of that territory should not be impeded by the tardiness of the surveys. These particulars may be interesting, as showing the rapidity and direction of emigration in this country.

The business of the Land-Office is much retarded, so as to have accumulated at length to a very inconvenient degree, by the want of a sufficient number of clerks. The number was reduced in 1827 from twenty four to eighteen. Ten additional clerks are required to bring up arrears, and transact the increasing current business. It is believed that the annual demand for the public lands by actual settlers, commencing with the year 1831, may be estimated at a million and a half of acres, and that this demand will increase to fifty per cent. at the close of the next ten years. The forests have been opened, and the settlements advanced with a rapidity equal to the facilities afforded by Government.

The British Government, we perceive, are about to follow the example of our own, and substitute money for the spiritous part of the rations of the army. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in answer to a proposal from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, New Brunswick, to supply rum for the use of the troops in New Brunswick, state that "no further supply will be required, as it is in contemplation to substitute a money payment to the troops in lieu of the issue of wine and spirits." The Montreal Herald, noticing this intended change, says "the arrangement cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the health and morals of the army."

The number of miles of increased transportation of the mails, during the last year, is stated in the Post Master General's Report, at exceeding *eight hundred thousand.*—This is about *thirty eight* times the circumference of the world. The mail therefore, travelled during the last year, upon a *new route* a distance greater than the distance round the Globe, once in every nine days,—and yet say the opposition, the Post Office is ruined? The Department never was in such perfect order until it was ruined!

Balt. Rep.

The Creek Indians who have moved beyond the Mississippi, are stated to have raised a surplus of 50 to 60,000 bushels of corn the past season. This is the country represented as a desert by those engaged in the benevolent attempt to induce the Indians of the Southern States to remain in their present situation, against their welfare and existence as nations.

Altered Notes.—One dollar notes on the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, *altered to ten,* were extensively circulated in Philadelphia, a week or two ago. They are so well executed as to deceive the best of judges, and we learn that a number of them were not only passed upon several of our storekeepers, but readily discounted by different exchange brokers. The difference between the genuine ten dollar notes on this bank and the counterfeit ones, is that the genuine notes are ornamented with the arms of the State of Delaware, and with the heads of Franklin and William Penn;—the counterfeits have a female figure and a head resembling that of Hamilton. They are all of different dates, letters, ect. Storekeepers and men of business will beware!

Counterfeit Detector.

TURKEY.—According to recent intelligence from the Levant, the Porte has formed the resolution of opening the Bosphorus to vessels of all nations, without subjecting them to search, and of affording them all the advantages granted to the Russian flag by the treaty of Adrianople.

The two great States of the Union, New York and Pennsylvania contain upwards of three millions of people, and their two capital cities New York and Philadelphia including the suburbs, upwards of 400,000 souls.

The population of the Territory of Florida, is not expected to exceed 35,000.

The President's Message is copied into the Montreal papers of the 16th ult. and spoken of as an interesting and highly important state paper.

The language of love is more potent than that of reason. Logic requires *two* negatives to make an affirmative—a lady but *one.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.

WHEAT, red 95 a 98; white, $1 a 1.05; CORN, old white, 55; old yellow 56; new white 52; yellow 54.

COURSE OF EXCHANG

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	unsteady
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford	2
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	2
NEW-YORK	
N Y city banks	par
Albany	1½
Troy	1½
Newburg	3
Other N York notes	2
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	2
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	2
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Montgomery county	do
Chester "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	1
Pittsburg	3
Greensburg	50
Brownsville	3
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers bank and branches	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	4
MARYLAND	
Bank of Salisbury	par
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de-Grace	(none)
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	½
Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.	par
Hagerstown	½
Westminster	½
Prince Georges	25
Elkton	75
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	2
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	½
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N. CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	3
Cape Fear	3
Newbern	3
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	2
Macon Br. Co.	2
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	7

TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand cubic feet of White Oak Timber. A liberal price will be given.

J. P. MARSHALL.

Jan. 4, 1831.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are repectfully requested to present them to him on or before the first day of April next—And all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to come forward and make immediate payment, within the same period, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOSEPH BARKLEY.

Jan. 4. 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of WILLIAM DONE, deceased, and have not yet complied with the terms thereof, or who shall hereafter purchase before the close of the sale, are hereby requested to come forward before 2 o'clock on TUESDAY the 11th instant, for that purpose.

The subscriber deeming all purchasers who shall not have complied by that time, as unwilling or unable to do so, and being resolved to close the sales as soon as possible with justice to the estate, will, at the hour named, on the above day, proceed to sell all the property, the purchasers of which, shall not have complied as above required.

HENRIETTA B. HAYNIE,
Adm'x of Wm. Done, dec'd.

Jan. 4, 1831.

November Term, 1830—In Chancery in Somerset County Court,

ORDERED by the Court that the sales as made and reported by Joseph Barkley, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Francis W James, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks for at least three weeks in some newspaper printed in Somerset county before said day

The trustee reports the amount of sales to be $1334 64.

Test, *GEO. HANDY, Clk.*
True copy,
Test, *GEO. HANDY, Clk.*
Jan. 4. 1831.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the voters of Somerset county that he is a candidate to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col Wm. Done.

WM. W. STEVENS,
Dec. 23, 1830. of Rockawalking.

JOB PRINTING;

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of JANUARY (inst.) at Mr. Isaac Newman's Store, the following effects, viz:

A Scow and Canoe, a Horse and Gig, 300 cords of Oak and Pine Wood, 37 pieces of square Timber, one Timber Cart, and a Yoke of Oxen.

Terms of Sale—A credit of three months, the purchasers to give bond with approved security.

Sale to commence between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Jan. 4, 1831.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st of January, 1831.

B
D. C. Ballott
Arnold H. Ballard
Wilson Bradley
C
John Curtis
Jacob Cullin 2
Moses Carey 2
Henrietta Cluff
Clerk Somerset county
D
J. E. Dashiell
Matthias Dashiell
Isaac Denson
F
Whitty Fontaine
Josiah Furniss
G
John Ginder
H
Parker N Hutchisson
James Hyland
J
Mrs. Jones
Isaac D. Jones
Thomas Jones
Maria S Jones
Thomas D Jones
L
Hester Anne Lankford
Somerset Lodge No 49
Henry K Long
M
Tho's or Wm Morris
James Murray
Henry Maddux
Isaac Milligan
Henry S Maddux
K
Kaul Ostner
P
Caroline E G Polk
Zadock Powell
R
Jos Richards
T
Jno Tull
Teagle Townsend
W
James Wilson 3
James Ward
John Waters
William Ward
Sarah Anne Ward
John Ward

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

Jan. 4, 1831. 45

We are authorized to announce JOHN DENNIS, Esq. as a candidate to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Col Wm. Done, in the representation of Somerset county in the State Legislature.

Amelia Bell,
vs.
Nancy Wilson, adm'x. of Thomas Cottingham, James Cottingham, and others.

In Chancery, in Somerset County Court.

THE amended bill filed in this cause states that a certain Thomas Cottingham of Somerset county lately departed this life seized and possessed of certain real estate lying and being in the said county and considerably indebted to the complainant, that the said Thomas Cottingham died intestate, that letters of administration were in due form of law committed to Nancy Cottingham, the widow, upon the personal estate of of the said Thomas Cottingham, by the Orphans Court of Somerset county, that the personal estate of said Thomas is not sufficient for the payment of his debts, that the whole of the obligors mentioned in exhibit A. are insolvent except the said Thomas Cottingham, that the complainant never hath received any part or parcel of the said claim except a part of the dividend of the personal estate of the said Thomas, that the said Thomas left James Cottingham, of full age, David Cottingham, Mary Cottingham, Samuel Cottingham, Letitia Cottingham, and Thomas Cottingham, infants under the age of twenty-one years his only children and heirs at law, that the said Nancy Cottingham, after the death of the said Thomas, intermarried with a certain Jesse Wilson, who hath since departed this life, that the said James Cottingham is a resident of the State of Georgia, and that the other defendants are residents of Somerset county, Maryland. It is thereupon, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty, ordered, that notice of the bill in this cause and the object thereof be given to the said James Cottingham warning him to be and appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the third monday of May next to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill, otherwise the said bill as to the said James Cottingham may be taken *pro confesso* and a decree pass accordingly, and ordered further that said notice be given by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in the City of Washington and in a newspaper printed in Somerset county aforesaid, once a week for three successive weeks, the first insertion of which copy shall be made at least four months before the said third Monday of May next.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy. Test,
GEO HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 4, 1831.

☞ The U. S. Telegraph will please copy the above once a week for three successive weeks and forward act. to this office.

Counting-House Calendar for the Year

1831,

Being the Third after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Fifty-Fifth of the Independence of the United States.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	The Sun's Rising & Setting for every Saturday. Rises at	Sets at
JANUARY											1	7h 21m.	4h 38m.
Last Quarter	5	5	47	E	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7 19	4 41
New Moon	13	8	30	E	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7 14	4 46
First Quarter	21	2	22	M	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7 8	4 52
Full Moon	27	9	26	E	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7 2	4 58
					30	31							
FEBRUARY													
Last Quarter	4	3	6	E			1	2	3	4	5	6 51	5 6
New Moon	12	11	51	M	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 46	5 14
First Quarter	19	9	52	M	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 38	5 22
Full Moon	26	11	43	M	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 29	5 31
					27	28							
MARCH													
Last Quarter	6	0	1	E			1	2	3	4	5	6 20	5 40
New Moon	14	0	42	M	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 11	5 49
First Quarter	20	5	10	E	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 2	5 58
Full Moon	28	3	11	M	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 53	6 7
					27	28	29	30	31				
APRIL													
Last Quarter	5	6	56	M						1	2	5 44	6 16
New Moon	12	10	53	M	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 35	6 25
First Quarter	19	1	20	M	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5 27	6 33
Full Moon	26	7	12	E	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 18	6 42
					24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 10	6 50
MAY													
Last Quarter	4	10	23	E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 3	6 57
New Moon	11	6	51	E	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 56	7 4
First Quarter	18	11	5	M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 50	7 10
Full Moon	26	10	53	M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 45	7 15
					29	30	31						
JUNE													
Last Quarter	3	10	13	M				1	2	3	4	4 41	7 19
New Moon	10	1	41	M	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 38	7 21
First Quarter	16	10	52	E	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 37	7 23
Full Moon	25	1	53	M	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 37	7 23
					26	27	28	29	30				
JULY													
Last Quarter	2	6	33	E						1	2	4 38	7 22
New Moon	9	8	40	M	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4 41	7 19
First Quarter	16	0	56	E	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4 45	7 15
Full Moon	24	3	56	E	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 50	7 10
					24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4 56	7 4
					31								
AUGUST													
Last Quarter	1	0	31	M									
New Moon	7	4	56	E		1	2	3	4	5	6	5 3	6 57
First Quarter	15	5	17	M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 10	6 50
Full Moon	23	4	58	M	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 18	6 42
Last Quarter	30	5	41	M	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 26	6 34
					28	29	30	31					
SEPTEMBR.									1	2	3	5 34	6 26
New Moon	6	3	26	M	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 43	6 17
First Quarter	13	11	35	E	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 52	6 8
Full Moon	21	4	48	E	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6 1	5 59
Last Quarter	28	11	21	M	25	26	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER											1	6 10	5 50
New Moon	5	4	37	E	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 19	5 41
First Quarter	13	6	52	E	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 28	5 32
Full Moon	21	3	37	M	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	6 36	5 24
Last Quarter	27	6	55	E	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	6 45	5 15
					30	31							
NOVEMBR.													
New Moon	4	8	31	M			1	2	3	4	5	6 53	5 7
First Quarter	12	1	38	E	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 0	5 0
Full Moon	19	1	50	E	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 7	4 54
Last Quarter	26	5	21	M	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 13	4 47
					27	28	29	30					
DECEMBR.									1	2	3	7 18	4 42
New Moon	4	2	41	M	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7 21	4 39
First Quarter	12	6	15	M	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7 23	4 37
Full Moon	19	0	3	M	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	7 23	4 37
Last Quarter	25	7	3	E	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	7 22	4 38

POETRY.

From the Columbia Spy.

LINES.

By the friends we have lost, by the smiles we
can never
Again in life's loveliness view,
By the ties of attachment death only can sever,
Those ties the same hand can renew;
By the tears we have shed o'er the tomb of
the cherish'd,
O'er the days ne'er to bless us again;
Let us still give a sigh to the hopes that have
perish'd
But a smile to the hopes that remain.

Oh, still as the circle of social affection
Of some valued friend is bereft,
While we treasure through life their beloved
recollection,
Let us cling to the few that are left,
Down our cheek while the tear drop of an
guish is stealing
A solace e'en then may it prove,
To view the sad glance of reciprocal feeling
When it beams from the hearts that we
love!

Oh this is the charm which shall brighten
to-morrow,
With the joys that we cherished to-day;
'Tis the pilot who steadies our vessel of sor-
row,
'Tis the star which enlightens its way;
And if e'er o'er the sea of adversity driven.
That bark has no pilot to steer,
The *Star* beaming bright from the portals of
heaven,
Shall bid us seek fortitude there.

HUMOROUS.

"Good morrow friend, how do you feel to day;" "Pretty well; how are you?" "Oh, sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere, combining with the porosity of the earth, and joined with the humidity of the climate, has discomboborated my respiration, and affected my theoretics."

Why is wit tempered with politeness like four letters in the alphabet.—the first, deep in thought; the second, advancing to meet you; the third, holding a flaming torch; and the fourth, singing psalms?—A-musing; B-coming; D-lighting; N chanting.

Conscience.—Judge Jeffries taking a dislike to a witness who had a very long beard, told him "that if his conscience was as long as his beard, he had a swinging one"—To which the fellow replied, "my lord, if the conscience is to be measured by the beard, your lordship has neither one nor t'other."

Originality.—A pleasant sort of a discussion upon some local topic, has been carried on between the Milledgeville Journal and the Macon Telegraph. Georgia. The telegraph propounded certain interrogatories, to which the Journal replies, somewhat after our Yankee fashion, by asking a question, which involves a proposition, that, to us, appears to be perfectly original—viz. "Can the Telegraph bite the bottom of a frying pan without smutting its nose?"

Inscription on a village doctor's sign in Devonshire:

"I cures a goose, my wife cares the ganders."

As our readers may find some difficulty in making this out, it is necessary to explain that the good man intended to make known that he cured *agues* and his wife cured the *jaundice.*

A LAUGHABLE JOKE.

An elderly gentleman who wore a large white wig, had been out late one Saturday evening in hot weather. Next day he attended public worship, and for his own comfort, as he was rather corpulent, seated himself in the aisle of the church, near the door, before which were a number of sheep feeding; among them was an old ram who was a skilful warrior. While the parson was engaged for the good of his soul, the old gentleman was sleeping for the refreshment of his body. As he sat facing the door, nodding in his sleep, the old ram observed it, and mistaking the wig for the head of an antagonist, and the nodding for a signal of battle, began to shake his head, and drew back to a proper distance for a rencounter, when our hero making a very low nod, the ram supposing the enemy advancing, met him full butt, and sent him howling half way to the pulpit, knocking off his wig. The sudden interruption did not a little foil the minister and divert the audience. What added to the diversion, the old man recovering his legs as soon as possible, gathered up his wig, and putting it on, the tail before, again took his seat, but did not discover his mistake until service was ended.

On the late Dr Johnson's return from a town in Scotland, a lady at whose house he called, had got ready what is in England called a hotch potch, for dinner. After the Doctor had tasted it, she had an opportunity of asking him if it was good. "Very good for hogs," answered the Doctor. "Then pray," replied the lady, "let me help you to a little more."

TRUE WISDOM.

A blacksmith in Alabama having been slandered, was advised to apply to the Courts for redress. He replied with true wisdom, "I shall never sue any body for slander; I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in the court house in a year."

Display of Technicals.—A *Doctor*, on going into his boarding house and not finding dinner ready, observed, "what, are there no *symptoms* of dinner yet?" "No *appearance*," replied a *lawyer*. "There's a *sample* of it," said a *merchant*, as a servant appeared with a turkey. "Faith, and a fine *token* it is," rejoined a *printer*.

RING BONE AND SPAVIN.

Mr. Fessenden—I know from *actual experiment* that the following recipe will cure *Ring Bone and Spavin in horses:*

Take 6 oz. of the oil of Origanum; 2 oz. Camphor; and 2 oz. Mercurial ointment; mix them well together and rub the place affected two or three times a day, keeping the horse dry — N. E. Farmer.

EPHRATA, is an irregular village built and occupied by a society of Seventh-day Baptists, on the Cocalico creek, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 60 miles from the City of Philadelphia, and 38 from Harrisburg.—This society, usually denominated the *Dunkers*, was founded by Conrad Beissel, a German of much intelligence and piety, and who had received a regular education at Halle, and took orders as a Calvinistic Minister; but being persecuted for his opinions on some points of Theology, which he could not reconcile to his mind, he left Europe and retired to this place about the year 1720, and soon formed a little colony called EPHRATA, in allusion to the Hebrews who used to sing psalms on the border of the Euphrates. It contains several very ancient and singular buildings, the principal of which are a brother and a sister house. The two houses for the brethren and sisters are very large, and four stories high; each contains a chapel and is divided into small apartments, so that six dormitories, which are barely large enough to contain a cot, (in former times a bench and block for the head) a closet and an hour glass, surround a common room, in which each mess have their meals and pursue their respective avocations. These people are remarkable for the rigid adherence to the precepts and ordinances of the New Testament, even to the washing of the feet before administering the sacrament; and do not admit of any innovations whatever on the established form and ceremonies of Christ.—They are very observant of the Sabbath (the seventh day.) The dress of the brothers and sisters is that of the Franciscan or White Friars. The members of the society are much dispersed; a large body of them now live in the community at the Antietam in Franklin County, Penn. At one period, about 60 or 70 years since, they were very numerous, exceeding 500 in the Convent, and the members in the adjacent County, differ in no respect from their neighbors in dress or manners, though they live in the faith of their fathers and are remarked for their exemplary life and deportment. The ancient community entertained some opinions, which, in the present days, are deemed visionary, and the product of enthusiasm and speculation. They are much misrepresented by those writers who assert that they live chiefly on roots and other vegetables, the rules of the society not allowing them flesh, except on particular occasions; that they consider future happiness only to be attained by penitance and outward mortification in this life: and that they disclaim violence, even in case of self-defence, and suffer themselves to be defrauded or wronged rather than to go to law. These writers are also in error when they state that they allow no intercourse between the brethren and sisters, not even to marriage. On the contrary, whenever two wish to engage in the bonds of wedlock they are aided by the society, though they consider celibacy a virtue. They are peaceful, and their manner of living temperate, but they enjoy in moderation the same temporal goods and comforts as their fellow men. They are distinguished for their music, which is peculiar, composed and arranged by themselves.

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.*

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

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

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.

Female School.

If reasonable encouragement be given, MATILDA R. DONE, proposes to open a School for the instruction of Female Children, on Monday the 3d of January next.

The course of instruction will include Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Every exertion shall be made for the improvement of those committed to her charge, both in morals and learning.

If desired, a few scholars can be accommodated with board.

Dec. 21, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE residuary Legatee of *James Ritchie*, late of Somerset county, deceased, is hereby notified, that the subscribers, the executors of the said deceased, have since their last distribution struck on the 9th of June, 1830, collected money which goes into the residium of the deceased's estate, and rightfully belongs to the residuary Legatee, and that they are ready to pay the same when called on, either to the said residuary Legatee or to her legally authorized agent.

ELIJAH PARSONS.
ELIZABETH McBRYDE.
Ex'rs. of J. Ritchie, dec'd

Dec. 21, 1830.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase 200 Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.

Jan. 4, 1831.

New Factories at Lowell—The Lowell Journal states that the Suffolk Manufacturing Company has been organized in that town, with a capital of $500,000, and that they are already preparing to erect two mills, which are to be completed the next year, with thirty or forty tenements for the accommodation of the workmen

NEW GOODS.

DONE, JONES & CO.

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and are now opening, a large and choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, among which are

Sup. Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Drab & Mixt

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND SATTINETTS.

Sup. Blue Palisse Cloths.
Stout Blue, Drab and Brown Coatings.
Mixt Kerseys and Linseys.
Tartan Plaids and Camblets.
Florentine, Silk Velvet, Valencia, Toilnett
Swansdown and White Marseilles

VESTINGS

And ready made Vests.
Brown Beaverteens.
3-4 and 4 4 White, Red, Green and Black
Wool Flannels.
White. Green and Brown Canton do.
7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 double
Rose Blankets.
3½, 4, 4½ and 5 point do.
Green Bocking Baizes. Rattinetts.
Red, Mixt and Drab Paddings.
English Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines,
Lustres and Bombazetts. assorted colors.
Superior Double Black Italian Lustring.
Common do. do. & Sarsnetts
Black and col'd. super. Gros de Naples.
Super. changeable and fig'd. do. do.
Black Crape de Lyons.
Black, Blue Black, Pink and White Satins.
Assorted Florences. Black Modes.
Black Nankin and Canton CRAPES.
Do. 3 4 and 5-4 Italian do.
White and Green do. do.
Black and White Bobbinetts.
Do. do. Floss Threads and Silks
Black Bobbinett Worked VEILS.
Hat Band Crapes.
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colors.
Black and Fancy Italian Cravats.
Black Laventine do.
Bandanna, Spittalfield, Foulard and Flag
Silk Handkerchiefs.
Merino, Poplin Cashmere Pressed Crape,
Gauze, Silk and Barrege Fancy Hdkfs.
6-4, 8-4 and 9 4 Merino, Brocha, Mandarine, Camels' Hair, Cassimere and Prussian SHAWLS.
Thibet Hkfs. assorted colors.
Madrass, Navarino, and Britania Hkfs.
Fancy and White Jackonett Cravats.
Plain and Changeable Mantua Ribbons from
No. 1½ to No. 22, assorted colors.
Plain Satin do. do.
Fancy Sett and Cap Ribbons, assorted
do. Gauze do.
Assorted Silk and Worsted Braids.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Fancy & Plain Belt Ribbons, assorted colors
Do. do. Guard do.
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Edgings
Insertings, Pearling for Lace, and Bobbinett
Footings.
Ladies Silk RETICULES; Fancy Head
Ornaments
Gentlemen's Silk STOCKS
Ladies' Black, White and col'd. Silk HOSE.
Do. do. Worsted & Cotton do
Do Silk, Kid, Chamois & Beaver Gloves
and Mitts, assorted.
Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Yarn Gloves
Do. Buck, Dog, Beaver & Hoskin do.
Do. Silk, Worsted, Lambswool, Cotton and Yarn Hose, and half do.
Children's Stockings and Socks.
Silk, Worsted, Cotton, & Webb Suspenders.
Assorted Sewing Silks.
Clark's, Alexander's. Chappe's and Orrell's
Sewing Cottons.
Sewing Cottons in Boxes; Hooks and Eyes.
Worsted and Cotton Furniture Bindings.
Cotton Tapes and Bobbins; Silk, Lace and
Pearl Buttons; Pins; Bonnet Wire & Reeds
Plain, Figured, Tambored, Swiss, Book,
Leno, Jacconett and Mull

MUSLINS.

4-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Cambrics.
Bishop Lawns; Linen Cambrics.
Imitation Linen Cambric Cravats.
Plain & Fancy Bordered Linen Camb.Hdkfs.
Tambored Capes and Collars, Children's
Tambored Muslin Caps.
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens Long Lawns.
Linen Handkerchiefs.
Bird-Eye, Russia and Table Diapers.
Irish, Russia and Scotch Sheetings.
German Rolls, Brown Hollands.
Russia Crash, Burlaps, Oznaburgs & Ticklenburgs.
Splendid, Dark, Chintz and Cambric Prints
Com. Calicoes; Black and White do. do.
Black and Lavender do.
Ginghams. Colored Cambrics.
Furniture Calicoes; Foundation Muslin.
Do. Checks. Waddings
Domestic Ginghams; do. Plaids.
3-4 and 4-4 Indigo Apron Checks; 3 4 and
4-4 Indigo Bed Ticks
Cotton Bed Spreads, and Worsted Rugs.
White and colored Stout Lowell Cottons.
Hamilton Drillings.
3-4, 4 4 and 5 4 Bleached Sheeting and
Shirting Muslins
3-4, 4 4, 5 4 and 6-4 unbleached do. do.
Cotton Yarns, from No 4 to 16; Bleached
Knitting Cotton.
Raw Cotton, Candlewick, Shoe Thread, &c.

ALSO, a Complete Assortment of

FANCY GOODS & STATIONARY,

Hardware, Cutlery and Castings, China, Glass, Queens and Stoneware: Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots and Trunks: Block and Common Tinware.

Drugs, Medicines. & Dye Stuffs.

GROCERIES,

White-Lead, Sperm and Linseed OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for cash or country produce. The public are invited to give them an early call as they are determined to sell bargains.

Dec. 28, 1830.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, being authorized to sell the lands, on which the late *Daniel Whitney* resided, for the benefit of his creditors, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January next, at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, all those tracts or parcels of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay his debts, which said Daniel purchased of a certain Dr. Charles Nutter, lying on the South side of Wicomico Creek, and adjoining the farms of John H. Bell and Littleton P. Dennis, Esq's., containing, according to a deed from Dr. Nutter to Daniel Whitney, 500 acres, more or less.

More than half of this land is in timber, and is attended with facilities of sending to market its timber, staves, firewood and agricultural productions, rarely to be met with, as it is bounded by a creek navigable for vessels of 80 tons, within 50 yards of the door. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed that those who wish to purchase will judge for themselves.

Acting as agent, the subscriber can sell on such title as is vested in him, which is believed to be good. Persons, wishing to investigate the title, are requested to call on the subscriber.

All persons having claims against *Daniel Whitney*, deceased, are hereby warned to file them with James Polk, Esq. Register of Wills, within six months from the day of sale, who is engaged to audit the same.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WM. T. G. POLK, Agent.

Dec. 21, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Dec. 20th, 1830.

[SEAL.] *On application of JAMES F. KELLY Administrator of Ebenezer D. Howard late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against 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 hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ebenezer D. Howard, 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 thirteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 20th day of December, A. D 1830

JAMES F KELLY, Adm'r. of E. D. Howard, dec'd.

Dec 21, 1830.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 4th instant, a negro man named

CYRUS, usually called Cy.

He had on when he went away a blue cloth coat and pantaloons. and a fur hat. He also took with him other clothing such as is usually given to slaves. Said negro is very black, with large white eyes, large feet, and about six feet high,—when spoken to seldom looks at the person speaking,—has thick lips and a grum look, and can read tolerably well. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, or $100 if taken in the State and out of the County, or if taken in the County fifty dollars, provided he is delivered to me, or confined in Somerset County jail.

JOHN BOUNDS, near Quantico, Somerset C'y Md.

Dec. 14, 1830

☞ *The Cambridge Chronicle and Delaware Gazette will each insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.*

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS

Several Servants for Hire.

W. L. JONES.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will meet on Friday the 7th of January next for the purpose of electing a PHYSICIAN for the year 1831. Applicants will please make known in writing, the terms on which they are willing to serve, to some member of the board of Trustees, on or before that day.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 14, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

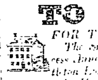
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month, and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of passengers, and not at Cambridge

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Passage from Castle Haven to Baltimore, or from Baltimore to Castle Haven, $2 50.

October 16—Nov. 16.

TO RENT



FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Store House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Littleton Long.

ALSO, the House and Lot occupied by Mr. John Gorney.

Apply to *ROBT. STEWART.*

Nov. 30, 1830

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 19th of JANUARY next, at the late residence of *Parker Barnes*, deceased, near Quantico, the following personal estate of said deceased, to wit:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Carriage, and a great variety of other articles.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given for all sums over five dollars the purchasers giving bond with approved security—for all sums under five dollars cash will be required.

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

WM. PORTER, *Adm'r of P. Barnes, dec'd*

Dec. 28, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court to me directed, at the suit of Robert ... use of Robert Bell, Jr. against John Cohoon, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Harriet, one negro man named Nace, one negro boy named George, ... head of hogs, 3 head of horses, 3 carts, ... of corn, 18 stacks of fodder, 1 lot of ... 1 lot of tobacco, 2 yoke of oxen, 13 head of cattle, 1 gig and harness, 3 beds and furniture, 4 beadsteads, 6 windsor chairs, ... do. 1 looking glass, 1 bureau, 1 corner board, 1 clock, 1 writing desk, 3 pine ... 1 mahogony table, 1 French musket, ... 3 ploughs, 3 barrows, 2 scythes, one ox ... 3 ox yokes, 1 half bushel measure, 1 ... stone, 1 lot of barrels and hogsheads ... iron pots, 1 tea kettle, 1 Dutch oven, ... ing pan, 1 lot coopers ware, 2 axes, ... dle, 20 head of turkeys, and 1 pair of ... rons, taken as the goods and chattels of said Cohoon, and I hereby give notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, on the premises of said Cohoon, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, ... I will sell all the right and title of ... John H. Cohoon to the above described property for cash, to satisfy the above ... with interest and cost thereon.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, ...

Dec. 28, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias ... out of Somerset County Court, and ... directed at the suit of Robert Leat... against Major Simpkins and Charles ... kins, Alexander Jones and Samuel ... brook, I have seized and taken into ... tion the following property, to wit ... tract or parcel of land called My-... fore, and one tract called The Lot, ... ing 86 acres, more or less, and two ... and one carriage, taken as the goods ... tels, lands and tenements of the said ... Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, and ... by give notice that on Thursday the ... January, 1831, between the hours of ... 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, I ... pose to Public Sale all the right and ... of the said Major Simpkins and ... Simpkins in and to the above m... property, to the highest and best b... cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL

Dec. 14, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm ... *Jones & Co* are respectfully solicited ... tle their accounts, either by note or ... which purpose they will please to ... subscriber, to whom the accounts ... assigned. Longer indulgence ... given.

JOHN JONES ...

Dec. 7, 1830

Thomas Robertson vs. *Nathaniel Dixon & Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins.*	In Somerset County Court, November ... 183...

ORDERED, that the sale of the ... tate of Thomas Jenkins, dec'd as ... reported by John P. Langford, ... the sale thereof, be ratified and ... unless cause to the contrary be sh... 2nd day of the next term—Provi... of this order be inserted in ... published in Somerset County, ... of three successive weeks before ...

The trustee reports the amount ... be $903 Test, GEO. HAN...

True copy,
Test, GEO HA...

LEGER LO...

THE Leger relating to the ... *Charles Jones*, deceased, while ... Collector of Somerset County ... misplaced or fallen into the ha... person to whom it can be of ... having been thrown by, is ... ten. The friends and relations ... Jones, and others, who in the ... business have ever had posse... book are requested to examine ... papers and books for this, and ... hand it over to the subscriber, ... trator d. b. n. of the said deceased.

ARNOLD E. ...

Dec. 14, 1830.

BLANKS

Of the following description ... excellent paper, constantly ... sale, at low prices for ... the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa's before ...
Do. after
Ca. Sa's before
Do. after
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,