POETRY.

TO THE LADY OPPOSITE.

I wish the girl would move away—
Why need she sit the whole day,
Sit beaming at her window a sat,
With that eternal smile!
Tis very strange, and very odd,
And very like a plan;
With such a look and such an air—
And I a single man!

There sat she, like a sweet chained
In morning's earliest hour,
And there she leaned upon her hand
When crimson sunset came,
And there she was at twilight hour—
I saw the shutters close,
Move slowly, as with vain regret
They folded up my rose!

And I will sit, mysterious maid,
And watch by morning sun,
And fondly gaze through rust and shade,
When the fair day is done;
And love the lips, the rosy lips
That never to me have spoken,
And wear the chains that silence wove;
And I words have never broken.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Feb. 8, 1836.

ON application of John Cottman, Admr. of Margaret B. Chapman, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POINS, Reg. W. S. C.

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 Margaret B. Chapman, late of said County, decd. 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 6th day of Sept. 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 8th day of February A. D. 1836.

JOHN COTTMAN, Adm'r. of
Margaret B. Chapman, Dec.

Feb. 16.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of *John Henry*, decd., on WEDNESDAY the 23d of MARCH (instant), if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the

Personal Estate

Of said deceased, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of

A quantity of Corn and Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

SUSAN HORSEY, Admr.
of John Horsey, dec'd.

March 1, 1836.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the *SCHOOL*, known by the name of Madkin's Corner, informs the public that if any wish to learn SURVEYING or NAVIGATION they can have board and tuition on reasonable terms, and if better myself that I would be competent to teach them the art both by theory and practice.

The public's obt. serv't.
ROBERT W. SWAN.

March 1, 1836.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having press sity to call on each person, that each person will collect him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press shd. I collect. H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 9 '36

Steam Saw and Grist MILLS

At Princess-Anne, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared for GRINDING CORN at his Mills at Princess-Anne. The sawing of timber will be continued as heretofore started. Those who may favor him with their custom are assured that every attention in his power will be paid to give them satisfaction.

John S. Zieber.

Jan. 5, 1836.

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in *Princess Anne* the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber some time since, an indentured apprentice by the name of WILLIAM GALE. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, at their peril. For his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, the above reward will be given, but no charges paid.

ISAAC NEWMAN.

Somerset County, Feb. 16, 1836.

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware;

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs.	Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 "	Prime Brown Sugar,
1000 "	Refined do.
1200 "	Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee
500 "	Cheese.
20 bbls.	Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 galls.	Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR.

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

☞ All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835, will please come forward and close the same either by cash or note. Their books are now ready for settlement, and it is of great importance to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to WILLIAM DORSEY, who is legally authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM DORSEY,
THOS. G. DASHIELL.

Jan. 6, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Blickwell's Detector will insert the above 1mo. and send their accounts to the Herald office. jan 19

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold for cash, lumber, produce, or on any domestic articles, at fair prices.

WM. DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

Cabin Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels, HANDBILLS, &c.

is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued by William Whayland, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, all at the suits of William and John Gunby, against Constand D. Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Amers' Choice, containing 591 acres, also, part of Hopkins' Lot, containing 218 acres, also, a part of White Chapel, 334 acres, also, a tract of land called Come no Nearer, 354 acres, also, a tract of land called Poor fields, 291 acres, and a part of a tract of land called Satisfaction, 204 acres: Also a negro woman called Eliza, one horse one cow, one ox cart, one Clock and case, one Cupboard, and fifty bushels corn, more or less, taken as the property of the said Stanford, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at William and John Gunby's store in Fooktown on THURSDAY the 17th of March next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

ARTHUR LANKFORD, Const.

Feb. 23

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Covington Cordrey, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner, Sen. against William S. Dobarston, I have levied, seized and taken in execution all William S. Dobarston's right to one negro woman named Matilda, and child named Samuel Jones, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the above property on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the office door of Elijah C. Johnston in the Town of Salisbury, for the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 23, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Wm. Whayland, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Robertson, administrator of George Robertson, use of Benjamin Davis, against John H. Piner, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the real Peter's right in and to his whole right of dower in the lands of Isaac Handy, dec'd, to wit—a certain tractor part of a tract of land lying on the south side of Wicomico creek, formerly part of the land of Daniel Whitney deceased; also, the said Peter's right to one other tract or parcel of land lying and being in Somerset county, on the road leading from the Upper Ferry to Wicomico river, whereon his and Isaac Harris formerly resided, which shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on THURSDAY the 31st day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

JAMES ADAMS, Const.

Feb 9 '36

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas B. Crooks, use of James Bulbain, one of John White; and one at the suit of Thomas H. Parks, both against Alexander Kohler and county, I have seized and taken in execution a tract or parcel of land called Atlanta Purchase, also a tract of land called Ford of Stone, containing in all 570 acres, and situated in Somerset county, and the schooner Hope, as the property of the said Kohler, which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY the 8th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in Princess Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost, and county levy and officers fees for 1834 and '35.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Feb. 16, 1836

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, *earnestly* requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector
Jan 26 '36 of Somerset co.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sups.	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Attachments,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Narraticns, &c.	

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS: Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto—Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS —Lambswool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—HOBINETS—GRAECIANETS—Irish GAUZE, &c.

Also a large assortment of

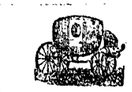
GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Scherry ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G. Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, Men's and Boy's Brogans, Men's Hall Pumps, Furred Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunella and French Kid Shoes—which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 12, 1835.



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected FOUR OF ASSORTMENTS, comprising every thing necessary in their business, which are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Bridges being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's obt. servts.

Bradwater & Bridges.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—as having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Wilson; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 18 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan 21, 1834.

Wanted

TO hire for the present year, a colored woman capable of cooking for a good country HOUSE. Enquire of the subscriber, or any other person in the town.

ROBERT LEE.

Kingston, Somerset county, }
Jan. 19, 1836. }

Insolvent's Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent satires which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will have have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞ *and he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceeding one.*

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN *FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS* will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—there, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and fact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid*. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ The SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ *All orders must come postage paid*

☞ Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan 19, 1836

The Weekly Metropolitan,

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS:—*One Dollar and a Half* per annum, in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing $5; nine for $10; ninteen for $20; fifty for $50. The receipt by mail at the risk of the editors, for receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, banks-Boys, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

☞ All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN,
Georgetown, D. C.

Feb 16

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No 2, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 34 lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, title lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which insures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude.

Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similies, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cut metal cuts, ornaments, &c., engraved over and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Letters must be post paid.

Sep 29

Bank of Salisbury,

January 23, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution that a resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors, requiring the entire payment of all outstanding installments, which are drawn for in the following manner, viz: one third in sixty days after the first day of February next, and which will cease at ninety days after the first day of March next, and a installment of forty per cent. and a installment of 20 per cent upon all those which are drawn for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

Postmasters, bankers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINTESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 51. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 4—No. 12.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $1 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 regular notice of discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably complied with as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come rose free.

POETRY.

DANISH WARRIOR'S DEATH SONG.

"Away, away your cares in song!
Nor lech contend in moan;
The chill of death is on my heart,
Its damp upon my bone.

Weep not—I shame to see such tears
Within a warrior's eye;
Away! how can we weep for him
Who in the battle dies.

If I had died with life's head
Upon my lady's knee,
Half fain would I on such a bed,
Then might I weep for me

But I lie on my own proud dark
Before the enemy's;
The wind that sweeps my pallid cheek
Will bear my dirge sigh.

My banner floats over me—the clouds
Are my canopy—
Well suits my couch to be shroud of
So high preferred to die.

Give me a shield for my head—
A late hard bitter sway;
Give him my sword, and let it be
Half cross his bosom laid.

Tell Sigurd, when he comes
To seek out his renowned
And at his side, my lady fair
Then needs no more to wed.

Farewell, my lady, farewell from death
Now thine a moment's—
Our cup of sweetness is all dried,
But mine is of gall.

From the London Monthly Magazine of Polite Literature.

CAMBRIDGE LITERARY ANECDOTES.

All the Algerines do not behave so well as the Patron dialect of Arabic, though they profess to be the most polite people in the world. The protector concludes by saying, "Write on my tomb that I have been murdered by my black-eyed Gazelle." And she served you right, you rascals, she," I responded.

The popular songs of Algiers are by all accounts very gross. There sonnets which my friend Pharazeh translated for me, in one respect abominable, and they are models, and perhaps, however unmodest, the feelings of a Mussulman lover, if it bump, when well wet, ala boiling water ter, as much as to cover this equally, sin it continually until it boils; then add one part of milk, when cool enough to avoid curdling, and a small bowl of the best flour as will make it of a proper consistency for bread; then add a little salt, and an hour is all that will be necessary to add a little more of wheat flour, if boiled too soft, the bread will be hollow. Yeast is much better than more cheap. If you can obtain an the yeast for two, you may; but if you do not succeed in making it good. Take mutton, rather dumpers, boiled in milk, and bring it under the boiling point. Some mutton, rather dumpers, boiled in milk, and bring it under the boiling point. These children have had the fever to play several days in succession let the Dauphin, the Princesses of France and before mass where high personages, in court and of the nation. May it please, sir, I had the honor of dining one day at your table, with the mign in the Rue d'Orbel, in the solitude, in the great one of the high ministry. The Princess Victoria, your great grandmother, was there, and I had the honor of conversation of some time with your Highness, Madame, the princess, your sister, and the Duchess of Orleans, your mother. Madame, a child, and we were well pleased with her. The Princess Victoria, your great grandmother, was very well pleased with Madame. The princesses, your sister, set to your Royal Highness are in the most perfect, but having the question of assuming the name with your Highness' leave, their success cannot be doubtful, and the world cannot but entertain a favorable opinion of an author of seven years appearing under your Highness' protection, should, that the language of gratitude might be expressed in poetic. I should then be less embarrassed to speak of the

RICE FAMILY BREAD.

The following letter from a lady, will reach the housewives of our country in so far as the condition is concerned:—

"I have been tryed experiments with rice flour, and have produced a bread that is unrivalled, far superior to the receipts I sent you. Since I got it perfect, I have sent some samples to every one I could think of. It is the best bread I ever tasted, and I don't think it more expensive than wheat bread, for the rice flour goes so much further than the same weight of flour. I make it thus—one quart of rice flour made into a stiff pap by wetting it with warm water, and so hot as to make it cook a little; when well wet, add boiling water, as much as to cover this pap, stir it continually until it boils; then add one quart of wheat flour, for the rice flour goes so much further than the same weight of wheat flour, I make it thus—the same weight of rice flour, I make it thus—one quart of rice flour made into a stiff pap by wetting it with warm water, and so hot as to make it cook a little; when well wet, add boiling water, as much as to cover this pap, stir it continually until it boils; then add one quart of milk, when cool enough to avoid curdling, and a small bowl of the best flour as will make it of a proper consistency for bread; then add a little salt, and an hour is all that will be necessary to add a little more of wheat flour, if boiled too soft, the bread will be hollow. Yeast is much better than more cheap. If you can obtain an the yeast for two, you may; but if you do not succeed in making it good. Take mutton, rather dumpers, boiled in milk, and bring it under the boiling point. These children have had the fever to play several days in succession let the Dauphin, the Princesses of France and before mass where high personages, in court and of the nation. May it please, sir, I had the honor of dining one day at your table, with the mign in the Rue d'Orbel, in the solitude, in the great one of the high ministry. The Princess Victoria, your great grandmother, was there, and I had the honor of conversation of some time with your Highness, Madame, the princess, your sister, and the Duchess of Orleans, your mother. Madame, a child, and we were well pleased with her. The Princess Victoria, your great grandmother, was very well pleased with Madame. The princesses, your sister, set to your Royal Highness are in the most perfect, but having the question of assuming the name with your Highness' leave, their success cannot be doubtful, and the world cannot but entertain a favorable opinion of an author of seven years appearing under your Highness' protection, should, that the language of gratitude might be expressed in poetic. I should then be less embarrassed to speak of the

From the Lady's Magazine and Museum.

THE POMPADOUR.

Paris, 5th May, 1761. Here, I am, my dear friend, in the Palace of Versailles, in the apartment of the Marchioness of Pompadour, the most celebrated, the most powerful, the most fascinating, the most fashionable, the most ridiculous, the most amiable, the most hypocritical, the most sincere, the most generous, the most avaricious, the most prodigal, the most proud, the most humble, the most pious, the most impious, the most chaste, the most lascivious, the most—in short, the most everything that a woman can be, or not be, or should be, or should not be, or could be, or could not be, or would be, or would not be, or will be, or will not be, or shall be, or shall not be, or can be, or can not be, or may be, or may not be, or must be, or must not be, or ought be, or ought not be, or dare be, or dare not be, or need be, or need not be, or have been, or have not been, or have been not, or have not been not, or have been not not, or have not been not not, or have been not not not, or have not been not not not, or 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THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1836.

☞ The Orphans Court of Somerset County will sit next Tuesday.

Virginia Senator—The Legislature of Virginia, on the 31 inst., elected William C. Rives to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler. The vote on joint ballot stood thus:—For Wm C. Rives, 95; scattering 41.

The following appointments were made by the Executive of Maryland, for this county, on the 10th of February last.

For the 23d Regiment, Somerset county.

Edward M. Adams, Captain, vice Taylor promoted.
George F. Ward, Lieutenant.
Thomas W. Long, Ensign.

The Bill to establish Magistrates' Courts in this State has passed the House of Delegates almost unanimously; but we doubt whether it will pass the Senate—for one other provisions the bill proposes to invest these Justices with power over all civil cases, where the debt and damages do not exceed one hundred dollars, and likewise gives them the cognizance of all assaults and battery cases, unless there shall be no evidence to kill.

In the following paragraph, published in the Globe of the 5th inst. we have a new assurance of the speedy approach of the U. States and France to their ancient footing of friendly intercourse and reciprocal good feeling. May we not justly hope that the recent misunderstanding, now satisfactorily explained away, will be the means of rendering in the strongest manner the good will which the common interest and happiness of the three great Powers—France, Great Britain and the United States—call upon them to cherish towards each other

We have announced among our items of foreign news, the fact that the King of Fly took place at M Sermont. As the French Government withdrew their minister under a false impression in regard to the President's feelings and intentions, the early appointment of a successor to M. Serurier evinces a just sense of what is proper on the part of that great and powerful nation in resuming amicable relations between it and the U. States. The advance of the French Government will, we have no doubt, be promptly and cordially met by the American Executive, and every trace of the late dissension will soon be obliterated, except as a matter of history.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

A meeting for the purpose of raising means for rebuilding this establishment, was held in New York on Monday, 29th ult. The New York Commercial of Tuesday, says,—It was of much interest, and its results surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The official proceedings will be shortly published; meantime we state, for the information of the public, that upwards of *thirteen thousand dollars were subscribed.*" The same paper contains the following:

Beautiful Incident.—At the meeting of citizens in the Methodist Church in Green street, held last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to rebuild the public structure known as "The Methodist Book Concern," very interesting and impressive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, and the Rev. Mr. Waugh. The history of that extensive institution, from its infancy, fifty years ago, its recent means of great and extensive usefulness, and the efficient and salutary manner in which they have been applied, were disclosed in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and with the best possible effect, as will be seen in the sequel. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Bangs related the following remarkable incident. Among the burning fragments of books and printed sheets which were whirled aloft upon the wings of the flame, and borne onward upon those of the wind, was a page of the Bible containing the tenth chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up on the morning of the conflagration, about twelve miles distant, on Long Island, and before the catastrophe was known which had carried it thither. It was indeed a winged messenger of truth, in a double sense, for the fact is no less striking than authentic, that every word of the page was so marred as to be illegible, save the 11th verse, which reads in the words following:

"Our holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is burned up with fire: and all our pleasant things are laid waste!"

Allegany Lands.—The Cumberland Advocate gives the following flattering proofs of the value of Allegany county lands:

"Sales of land in Allegany have not yet ceased. Last week two purchases were made; one by the Boston Company,—from Mr. Combs. They pay him $22,000 for his farm near Frostburgh. It cost Mr. C. about $700. The other purchase was made by Gen. Duff Green. It consists of a small farm lying near Westernport, for which he gives Mr. Duckworth $4,000. Its original cost was about $400."

The following resolutions have been adopted by the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore:

"*Resolved*, That the Senators and Delegates from the city of Baltimore be and they are hereby requested to use their exertions to have the authority of the city to borrow money for the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the Western Waters, extended to $3,000,000."

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

The Washington Globe, of Saturday, March 5, says: "We learn that information has been received in this city, that General Gaines, with about twelve hundred men, took up his line of march from Tampa bay on the 13th ultimo, and encamped the first night about six miles from the fort, on his way to Fort King. He will pursue the route taken by Major Dade, and thus pass through the country occupied by the hostile Indians."

We observe in the Key West Inquirer, of the 12th ult., a contradiction from the collector, of the story which has been running through the newspapers, that the Indians had been supplied with arms by the Spanish fishermen. "Floe," says the editor, "do mountains grow out of molehills.

The same paper contains a letter from Lieutenant Awald, dated at Tampa bay, in which he states that the commanding officer had burnt the quarters at Fort Brooke, and that scarcely a vestiger left of the cantonment. He adds: "Little did we think that our first success would be from the navy. Glory ever rest upon the facts! Really it seems to us that the past week have been great indeed, when officers of the army could write and act in this manner. We were brought up in the war, and have heard many tales of Lundy's Lane and bravery; but that the Seminoles intended to attack a fortified position, maintained by regular troops, friendly Indians, and some volunteer force, probably to the amount of upwards of three hundred, and defended by cannon, is something new. In the west the women would have repulsed them, as they defied Fanning, Wheelring and other places.

It seems that every place in Florida expected Powell and his force at the same time. He was, we repeat said, at Tampa bay, at Fort King, *preparing to attack* Tallahassee. And yet for more than six weeks the Indians have struck no stroke, nor appeared any where in such force. They have done great injury, destroyed a large amount of proper y, and occasioned much waste of life; and the reason of this part of the Territory where all this has occurred, is greatly to be deplored.—We trust that in a short time the long suitable state of things will be over, but in the meantime the strength of the Indians should not be magnified, nor unreasonable apprehensions be entertained, and the exertions of our forces thus paralyzed."

Extract of a letter received at Charleston, dated St Marks Feb 23.

"I have no way to get from here south or north, as the Indians are supposed to infest Florida throughout. During my absence, a few days since, at Tallahassee, the citizens were called upon to do duty, having been informed that the Indians were in the adjoining neighborhood, and it was presumed, were wanting to attack the troops which were on the road down from Tallahassee. Ship Axis sailed for Tampa with a detachment of 200 troops—among them are 25 friendly Indians to act as guides. The troops at Tampa are under the command of Major Reed. It is thought that the forces from St. Augustine will concentrate at the former place as head quarters, when Gen. Scott will join them and proceed forthwith to action. They will first proceed to Withlacoochee, in order to inter the dead which were killed in the late engagement there. The whole number of troops is estimated at 4000, now in readiness to take the field. Capt. Jones of the Cutter Washington, on arrival at Charleston Harbor, despatched a barge round the Island, fearing that a *body* of Indians were located in the neighborhood, they have not been heard of yet, and the general opinion is, that they have been cut off and murdered. There has been no further news received here from last quarter respecting the movements of the Indians."

A special envoy from Mexico to this country, *Senor Gorostiza*, has within a few days arrived at New York. The Courier and Enquirer concludes some speculations on the object of his mission with the opinion that he comes to say to the United States,—"Give us a fair price in money for that portion of Texas lying even the line you claim and the desert south of the Rio Grande, and we are prepared to establish the boundary line where nature has so clearly fixed it."

Our southwest boundary is long undefined, and extending according to our interpretation to the East of Texas, the Courier and Enquirer thinks that such an arrangement would be expedient for both parties.—*Balt. Amer.*

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

THURSDAY, March 9.

Mr. McLean reported favorably on the bill from the Senate to encourage the Fine Arts in this State; also reported a bill to incorporate the Globe Insurance Company.

Mr. Mercer submitted a series of resolutions in relation to the contemplated movement in the Senate of the U. States, to expunge from the Journal of that body, the resolution declaring that the President, in the Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.—The resolutions declare that vote expunging from the Journal of either House, any part of the proceedings of that body, is a manifest and dangerous violation of the Constitution of the U. States;—And they request our Senators and Representatives to use all constitutional means to prevent a measure fraught with such danger to constitutional freedom;—They were read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Pratt's substitute to the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending the rejection of Mr Tea.ch's bill, to establish the Real Estate Bank of Maryland, was, after being amended, rejected. The report of the Committee of the Whole was then laid on the table.

In Senate, Mr Pigman submitted a report on the subject of the Manumission Society of Maryland, to John Leeds Bond, presented to the Legislature by John Leeds Kerr, Esq. accepting the present and presenting the thanks of the Legislature to the donor and authorizing the printing of said Bible.

Mr. Taney, Counsel for the sufferers by the Baltimore riots, will appear at the Bar of the House to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Mr. McLean reported a declaratory act concerning contempts of court.

Mr. Tyson asked leave to bring in a bill to alter the Constitution so as to repeal the assent of two thirds of the members elected to both branches of the Legislature to pass every bill or other resolution appropriating the public money or property for local purposes, or creating, altering or repealing any act of corporation. Ayes 20 Nays 10 Leave granted.

His Excellency H S Fox, the Britannic Majesty's Minister to the Government of the United States, has been lodged at Sparm's Eglebert's Hotel, where he will remain a few days. He will be complimented by a public Ball, to be given on Monday next.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7, 1836.

Mr Berry's bill, proposing to alter the Constitution so as to allow Baltimore city four Delegates was passed—ayes 52, noes, 22.

The bill reported by Mr. McLean to incorporate the Grand Council of the State of Maryland, was read and *ordered to be engrossed.*

Red Men, was passed.

Mr. McLean presented a communication from Simon Hooker, Chairman of a Committee of one of the Branches of the City Council of Baltimore requesting the Legislature to postpone further action upon the report of the joint Committee on the memorials of the sufferers by the late Baltimore riots, to afford an opportunity to the corporate authorities of said city to produce and have examined before the Committee, testimony on their part, and also to be heard by counsel.

Mr Pratt submitted an order which was adopted, directing the Clerk of the House to inform the corporate authorities of Baltimore, that Thursday next has been assigned for hearing the Counsel for the sufferers by the late riots, and also to inform them that the joint Committee on that subject will be instructed to hear any testimony which may be from shed unto, and deem it proper to be produced, and recommend—and that on the same day the Counsel on their part will be heard, if they desire it.

The New Orleans Courier of the 19th ult. has the following report It is to be hoped in truth, the hope of the achievement of the independence of Texas is indeed a fair one:

Highly important—if true.—We extract from the Donaldsonville (La.) Eagle of the 14th inst., received by the mail yesterday evening, the following important intelligence:

"We learn from a respectable person arrived here, that the Comanche and several other tribes of Indians have declared war against Texas, and will second the operations of Gen. Santa Anna, who is now marching on San Antonio at the head of 5000 men, and 25 pieces of artillery. The Indian force, it is said, amounts to 10,000 warriors, and 5,000 cavalry. This report accords perfectly well with the departure of the 6th regiment of U. S. troops from Jefferson barracks, for the Mexican frontier, where they are to be joined by Gen. Gaines, who is to take the command."

The dissatisfaction of the Camanche Indians is also stated in an article which we published on Tuesday last; according to the Arkansas Advocate, they had seized the twenty lately entered into by them with the Commissioners of the U. States, and exhibited a hostile attitude.

If this rumor prove correct, which God forefend, then indeed the friends of Texian liberty have every thing to fear—a bloody and savage war must ensue, the consequences of which will be terrible, and may forever seal the chance of Texian independence.

Santa Anna, perhaps, has offered the numerous hordes of Indians, who inhabit our frontiers and those of Mexico, the whole of Texas as a reward for their services, in case they should expel the colonists. This measure would be politic on his part, as it would crush all that vestige of liberty which is so rapidly diffusing itself among his countrymen, and which every means mount threatens to heal him from his usurped power—besides it would put a stop to all future American enterprise in that quarter. The Indians he could easily induce to become his allies, and use them either as means to gratify his ambition or revenge.

The frontiers of Louisiana and Arkansas would require a large force to keep the Indians in awe; and even then be subject to the depredatory excursions of the savages.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.

By some papers received from the west of this State, we learn that Gen. Samuel Houston has issued a proclamation calling on the Texians to drive [illegible] refers an independent and sovereign people; and denouncing those who are desirous of forming a confederacy with some of the eastern Mexican States. The proclamation has strongly a direct on among the Texian leaders; and may so much prejudice the interest of Texas, as the Mexican people have made the cause their national affair.

General Sesma, a nobleman of wealth and bravery, will command the Mexican expedition against Texas, one Army will remain at home to attend to the interests.—*Her.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 7.

The Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Mad River and Lake Erie Rail Road Company, for the right of pre-emption to the lands through which the Road may pass.

Mr. Kent offered the following resolution, which will be considered to-morrow:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the propriety of giving to the District of Columbia a delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives, and thereby place them on an equal footing with the other territories of the United States.

Mr Clay offered the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the total amount expended in constructing and repairing the Cumberland Road, (including buildings) distinguishing the sum expended east of Wheeling, and in the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and he also communicate to the Senate, the total amount of the [illegible] in the three States and Missouri respectively, was received out of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for making roads or canals leading to these several States; distinguishing between the amounts of that fund, which have accrued in each of the states.

The subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was resumed on the Pennsylvania petition, praying for its abolition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, March 7.

The House took up the unfinished business of Monday, the motion of Mr Patton to suspend the rules in order to enable him to submit a motion to [illegible] Committee on Ways and Means, [illegible] Committee on Abolition.

Mr. Pinckney's motion was [illegible]

Mr. Adams moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Patton asked for the yeas and nays on the motion, and the yeas and nays were taken, the question being, "Will the House consider the motion?" Yeas 96, Nays 96.

The motion to suspend the rules was then put and negatived, Yeas 92 Nays 96.

On motion of Mr Gordon, the rules were suspended for the purpose of proceeding to call the Speaker of the House to the chair, and the motion being carried in the negative, Yeas [illegible] Nays [illegible]

Trustee's Sale.

[illegible]

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

[illegible]

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

BONE & LYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Cooking China, Stone and Earthen Ware;

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Straw Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime Island Sugars,
500 " Rio do. do.
1200 " Rio, Java, L.S. Domingo Coffee
500 " Cheese,
20 Bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Flour,
250 " Prime Family Molasses,
Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR.

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior.

[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CHECKS—SATINETS—FLANNELS—Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Jaconet—Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Ladies wool dittos—Gents DRAWERS—BOBINETS——GROSGRAINES——Irish GALZES, &c.

Also a large assortment of GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whiskey, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sherry Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Sherry Wine—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Oil Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Figs, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Cotton, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Brass and Mahogany Cocks, Glass, Queensware and Tin Ware, Water Pails, Brooms, Steel and Hay Forks, Hoes, Spades, Bed Pans, Tarred Cord, Linsey Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Monroe, Pacific and Prince Albert Hats, &c. &c.

[illegible]

THE SALMAGUNDI, And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above signification, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it (those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—*Suffice it for the publisher himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceeding ones.*

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Pocket Mentor. It is calculated that MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—Over, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Gentleman, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a literary Banquet of a superior and tempting order; and the publisher feels such perfect confidence in the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which his experience emboldens, will enable him to place this journal successfully and gratifyingly with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid*. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding ten dollars. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞The Salmagundi will be published on Saturday evenings, and will be ready for delivery to the numerous subscribers in Baltimore on the following morning. ☞Orders may now produce yield.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Publisher, Franklin Place, Baltimore.

Jan. 18, 1836.

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A great Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C., in all its departments unequalled by any other publication in the highest character, Printed on good paper, on a large sheet of fine white satin paper, the whole forming a valuable and interesting reading matter, to accompany and add to the pleasure in reading the Congressional Globe.

Terms—*Four Dollars and a Half per annum, in advance.*

Four copies will be sent to the order of one subscriber, acting as agent, for the price of three, and so on, [illegible] dollars for $20. The Congressional Globe and Metropolitan will be sent to subscribers, and using $5. time for one year, and so on [illegible] dollars for $50. To Members of Congress, a payment of $2 per annum will be made at the close of the session, for the Metropolitan, and $3 for the Globe and Metropolitan.

Letters and a number of the papers will be sent to any one who may remit the money to us.

Postmasters, Lawyers, and in general, all those who are interested in the success and spirit of the Metropolitan, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the [illegible] being of the most liberal character.

All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN,
Georgetown, D. C.

Jan. 16

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPIERING,

Letter Cutter & Engraver

Has for the Three Fall depl his.

[illegible]

WOOD LETTERS.

[illegible]

Jan. 9, 1836.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 51. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 42.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $1 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 year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come *post free*.

POETRY.

DANISH WARRIOR'S DEATH SONG.

"Away, away! your care is vain;
No leech could aid me now;
The chill of death is on my heart,
Its damp upon my brow.

Weep not—I shame to see such tears
Within a warrior's eye;
Await how can ye weep for him
Who in the battle dies.

If I had died with life head
Upon my lady's knee—
Had Fate stayed by my sisters bed,
Then might ye weep for me.

But I lie on my own proud deck
Before the sea and sky;
The wind that sues a my gallant sails
Will have my latest sigh.

My banner floats among the clouds,
Another floats below;
Well wish my heavy heart island is pay?
Such purchase of a foe.

Give and each my balls, there dwells
A far home but of sons;
Give him my sword, while yet the blood
Darkens that fatchless shine

Tell him that only other life of
Sheer is which was dim to me—
And if he be his father's child,
There needs no more to say.

Farewell, my lady, farewell my friends!
Now fling me on the wave;
Give a spirit wave and one of blood,
Pass on such a grave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Magazine for January

CAMPBELLS LETTERS FROM ALGIERS.

All the Algerines, Jews included, speak Patois dialect of Arabic, though they prefer to write the language purely in sacred compositions. Before the conquest printing press was unknown in Algiers; but two years ago the French establish the "Moniteur Algerien," which they ordered should be written both in their language and in that of the natives; the paper is a mere fragment pretty, with only a few Arabic words, for motto, and is no way calculated to enlighten Africa.

Lewesom, who wrote about Africa some thirty years ago, says that it was then remarked with a *reading* Moorish gentleman, that the library consisted at most of the Koran, and some commentaries upon it, with a couple of prayer-books and some old Moorish chronicles; the last of these inscriptions, the chronicles, he describes in the most contemptuous terms. They are silly, he says, and stuffed with the most nonsensical stuff even than the works of our monkish chronicles. Nowithstanding all this, I wish I understood Arabic, I were young enough to sit down to study these Moorish chronicles. Nunquam, I understand, go farther back than the times of Barbarossa and his brother, an adventurer to prove which [illegible] Bearing, however, that there was such a thing as modern Algerine literature, I applied for information to the Professor who [illegible] the French Government to teach Arabic here. He is an Egyptian by his name, by a singular conjunction the familiar and scriptural, is Johnny Pastor, but he is a worthy Johnny, and in the least like his namesake of Bed-Fordshire. When I asked him if he could help me to any modern Arabic poetry, he had been written in or about Algiers, "Modern Arabic poetry?" he exclaimed; "why there is no more a poet in all the earth." Hem, I thought, may, your truth is more plain than polite, but no matter, I must endeavour to [illegible] Perhaps there may be some slight exception to the general barrenness of modern poetry in a few of the popular songs which they may have chanced to hear. "Sir, I do not do for me," I replied, "you must give me to something *warranted moral*." Then, you must have something *sacred and dull*." Well, I know his translations of the Koran, and sure enough, no fault of for I knew he translated them faithfully. They were sonnifuriously dull. Twas once asked by an English clergyman how he had liked the sermon he preached before him. "Why, it was a short sermon," quoth Cansing: "Still yes," said the preacher, "you know I avoid being tedious." "Ah! but," replied Cansing, "you were tedious." In like manner, though these translated sonnets were but six in number, I thought them as wearisome as if I had clambered through a hundred. The poetaster concludes by saying, "Write on my tomb that I have been murdered by my black-eyed Zuleiko." "And who served you right, you caterwauler," I responded.

The popular songs of Algiers are by all accounts very gross. Those sonnets which my friend Pharaoh translated for me, in one respect are tolerable, and they are musical, and express, however immodestly, the feelings of sentimental love. Upon such a feeling can exist among the Moors is to me surprising. From all that I can learn of their domestic manners, that pure but free intercourse between the sexes, which is the prelude to our courtships, which opens acquaintance into friendship, and raises sensation into sentiment, cannot be known among this people. When a man wishes to have a handsome wife and the daughter of a respectable family, he either hires one of her negresses or hires some female merchant to bring of trinkets and millinery, not to carry her a love letter, but to prose him a true and faithful description of her person, eyes, stature, complexion, features, &c. Now, in the true and faithful report which he receives there is always some chance of the portraiture being flattered, for his informants will very naturally convey a high idea of their commission to the marriageable lady, and like the Judges of Russia, be apt to take a bribe on both sides. The *zealous* merchants is well, therefore, set up to Lord Bacon's dictumone of poetry, and *accommodate his short of things to the wishes of the mind*.

The, the lover, with dreams of beauty in his heart, may find himself bewilder one fine morning to a hog or a donkey, and when her veil is lifted the lead have every spot and blow blessedly different from the Cosy our dear Dulcinea even to personal beauty, when the soul's free and good will is not fettered. Nevertheless, I cannot help suspecting that there are sudden means of connivance between the young Moors and Moorish more than are commonly avowed in the description of their mistresses. By the way, I was not aware of the character of the last Dey of Algiers, Hussein Dasha, that he had affection enough for his daughter to wish her to marry a husband of her own choice. Lewesom says that proceeding was not quite in our style of romance. He took her to a window under which he brought together some of the best looking men of Algiers, and bade her make her selection. She chose—said sinking of poetry—an handsome youth, whose vocation was that of a weaver. And yet, after all, he seems quite Rowland Hill in love—his Orlando from seeing him weaver. Too anecdote at least proves that a woman's love will in matrimony was respected by a Dey of Algiers.

On a general view of the Algerines, I should say that they are not becoming our day a literary, romantic, and highly-refined people. Our common idea of the Moors is that they are savage and unsocial, but that is a vulgar error as blackening the visage of Othello. They are generally courteous and intelligent. Captain Bozet affirms that the majority of them are better educated than the majority of Frenchmen, *i. e.* that power of them are ignorant of reading and writing. It is true that their schools are confined to the Koran, on the Lancasterian system, as we were told by a well be discovered, of manuscript but they deliver a pretty general education, and every Moorish boy learns to read the Koran, to write, and to cast accounts by the four first rules of arithmetic. I have already alluded to an hereditary work he has found Moorish Annals, entitled "The Mirror of Africa," which with all its faults, is not destitute of interest.

Lewesom, though he was sore sly more fortunate than Pharaoh in gaining transcriptions of any interesting Moorish manuscripts, has not even this exception. It is a poem by a Moorish Cadi of Algiers, interspersed with prose, and is entitled "A Dialogue between the Wine and the Water," which it is remarkable that the jolly Cadi should have made wine the subject of eulogy. The scene is a magical chamber, where, in bride and bridegroom, the highest joys of their first evening by a cup of the forbidden vintage. The poet not unnatural figures their imagination so exalted, that they hurried the wine and water, speak out, and maintain a controversy about the comparative claims to the gratitude of the happy pair—"I am a sun in their chamber," quoth the water, "when lowest I am clear. I bring beams to their eyes by which they may see each other's beauty." "And I put a new life into their life, and a new soul into their soul," responds the wine. The lovers are flattered by the controversy and encourage it; but I suppose get at last overdazzled with the eloquence of the one candidate, and overcome by the influence of the other. Thus exists, I believe, a translation of this poem in German. Lewesom's account of it makes me think it has a spice of sensuality, though I fear, a little prurient.

RICE FAMILY BREAD.

The following letter from a lady, will teach the housewives of our country how to add to the comforts of home:—

"I have been trying experiments with rice flour, and have produced a bread that is unrivalled, far superior to the receipts you have. Since I got it perfect, I have sent some samples to every one I could think of. It is the best bread I ever tasted, and I don't think it more expensive than wheat bread, for the rice flour goes so much farther (can the same weight of flour. I make it thus:—Take a pint of rice flour made into a stiff pap by wetting it with warm water, not so hot as to make it lump; when well wet, add boiling water, as much as two or three quarts, stir it continually until it boils; then add one pint of milk; when cool enough to avoid scalding the yeast, add half a pint of good yeast, and as much wheat flour as will make it of a proper consistency for bread; put it to rise; when sufficiently risen, it will be necessary to add a little more wheat flour. If baked in the morning, it will be hollow. The first I baked were once sheds. If you can substitute the rice flour for yeast, you may; but if you do not give all this information, people will not succeed in making it good. The same mixture, rather thinner, baked in puddings, makes the best puddings I ever tasted. I forgot to say the bread must stand half an hour or more in a warm place, after it is put in the baking pans, and it will rise again almost as much as it did at first."—*N. E. Farmer.*

Mennee is Wealth.—In our interiorness with some of the farmers in mining within forty or fifty miles from New York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have laboured and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears until they have commenced buying manure.—Fifty, six, even sixty dollars per column load of the lumbing, for the apparently worthless dirt swept from the street. This applied at the rate of twenty loads produces wealth. The very farmers who could not obtain a living by every other mode, have to sale on their farms, have, in a very few years, not only freed their farms from incumbrances, but purchased others in addition, and are now living on the early produce of their farms, putting money out at interest. It then it is found so profitable to buy manure, and he at the various expense attending the mining, has very important in it to give special attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic yard manure, without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought too, that at least fifty per cent of the manure properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rains, excessive fermentations, and injudicious application to soil. The more we consider this subject the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

From a German Newspaper of the 20th of March, 1791

THE BOY MOZART AT PARIS.

Paris, 20th March, 1791.—There lies here at Paris for some months past, Mr. Mozart, the celebrated music to his force the Ambassador of Germany, with ten more complimentary tickets. He daughter, eleven years old, plays on the piano in perfection and the boy of the age of seven years is a perfect prodigy. He has all the knowledge and experience of a master of music; he not only performs on accompanying to cover the concerts of the most celebrated masters but he also composes himself. He is a complete musician. He plays on the piano with the keys with a towel, without preventing his from playing with equal precision and rapidity. Three children have had the honour to play several times in succession before the Dauphine, the Princess of France, and the Queen of Hungary, who, at the court and of the city, young Mozart also, with the honour of playing for an hour and a half the organ in the Royal Chapel, at Versailles, in the presence of this high sensible. The Princess Victoire, has most generously consented to accept the humble dedication of some Sonatas composed by this master, a child, and which will be published forthwith. They are prefaced as follows:—"Madam! The music which I have sent to your Royal Highness, are not the most perfect, but having the gracious permission of obtaining them with your Highness' name, their success cannot be doubtful, and the world cannot but entertain a favorable opinion of an author of seven years appearing under your Highness' protection, would, that the language of gratitude might be expressed by himself I should fear, a little prurient.

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making.

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers [illegible]

[illegible]

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and pay more for them than any purchaser on the Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessa Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B. All common slaves detained immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Wanted.

I wish to hire for the present year, a single man who can come well recommended or one being a good country BLACK SMITH. Teach no one liberal wages will be given.

ROBERT BELL.

Kingston, Somerset county, Md.
Jan. 19, 1835.

Notice.

[illegible]

Collector's Notice.

[illegible]

To the Public.

[illegible]

Constable's Sale

[illegible]

Constable's Sale

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.