Steam-Mill Notice,

The subscriber having put up a Rolling Cloth in his Steam Mill at this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture Wheat FLOUR: Fridays and Saturdays only are set apart for this purpose, until further notice. CORN, will continue to be ground, as usual, every day. Persons bringing grist from a distance can have it ready before noon, are, it is believed, invariably accommodated in good time to return the same day.

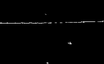
Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, September. 5.

Advertisement.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would now inform them that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a full supply of articles suited to

The Coach, Gig & Harness



MAKING,

He has also in his employ first rate Workmen, in every branch of the above business. He flatters himself that his work will not suffer by comparison with any now done on the Eastern Shore.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders committed to Him, and he hopes to meet a further share of public favor.

L. J. M P BROWNWATER.

Princess-Anne, Sept. 5th, 1837.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

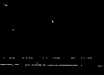
Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding department.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton Baltimore.

august 29 1837 4m

100 Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, living in Dorchester, a negro boy named GEORGE, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, stout built, large eyes and talks loog. Complexion bright yellow, large lips, and thick lips. Had on when he left light clothes, and a domestic shirt. His mother lives at Mr. Levin Dallard's on St Peter's Creek, and it is more than probable he is at present strolling about in that neighborhood.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber if taken in the state, or $120 if taken out of the state and secured so that I get him again.

STEPHEN RIGGIN.

august 29 1837

For Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove to his former residence near Barren creek, offers his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico for sale—if not sold on or before the last day of September, it will be for rent the ensuing year. It would suit a Physician or Merchant. As there is an excellent Store House standing on the lot, any person wishing to purchase or rent will please make application to the Subscriber.

July 18 P. W. LANGSDALE. tf

For Sale:

A FARM containing about 440 ACRES more or less, well watered and well timbered, situate on the mouth of Broad Creek and adjoining the lands of Edward Tarrice, the above land will be sold at private, the terms will be made known on application to the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises.

JONA. BARKLEY.

August 29 1837

MISS E. SLYDER,

[OF BALTIMORE.]

Respectfully informs the ladies of the Trap, and vicinity that she has taken a room in Mr. Allen's House, where she will carry on, in all its branches, the

Millinery and Mantua MAKING BUSINESS.

Her prices will be moderate. Ladies are invited to give her a call!

September 19

Notice.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Somerset County will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 26th Sept. inst for cash, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, one

Negro Woman & Child.

The sale will commence at 2 o'clock P M.

WM. SIDLER, Adm'r
of Nehemiah Walston,

Sept. 19

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 11th, 1837.

(Seal) On application of N. Rider and W. W. Maddux, executors of Peter Bell, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscribers of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Peter Bell, 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 subscribers on or before the 15th of Nov. 1837 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 11th day of July, A D 1837

N RIDER, } Ex'rs.
W W. MADDUX, }
of Peter Bell, dec.

Aug 8, 1837

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT.

April 18, 1837.

ON application of Alexander Dorsche and Ann Phillips, Administrators of W R. Dasche, of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

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

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Dasche, 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 18th day of Jan. 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1837.

ALEX. DONOHO,
ANA PHILLIPS.
Adm'rs of W. R Donoho, dec'd.

July 11, 1837.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT.

September 5, 1837

On application of Daniel Benson, (Seal) Adm'r, of George Dakes, late of Somerset co. dec. it is ordered by the court, that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of George Dakes, late of said county, deed. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 15th of Feb. 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 5th day of September A D. 1837.

DANIEL BENSON,
Adm'r. of George Dakes, dec.

Sept. 19 1837

In Chancery,

16th JUNE, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of *Jesse Walter* against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others, made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D James be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $553 12 1-2.

True copy.
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
June 27 *Reg. Cur Cur.*

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

July 4.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and unbeatable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been standing six months or longer are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately by cash or notes of hand as longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

August 22, 1837.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md, in the house occupied last year by L. D. Coller, on Main st. leading down the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them and the traveling public generally, that he will be glad to see them at his house.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He invites his old friends, travelers, and the public generally, to give him a call, as every exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who shall favor him with their patronage.

☞ Board will be furnished by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedt servt,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL.

Jan 10 1837

TO BE RENTED.

For one or more years, that large and commodious BRICK TAVERN.

And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it to advantage.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and the place, consideably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this established house, to a considerable degree, at

☞ If the above accounts of the extent of the house, and the advantages attributed to the origin of the enterprise, with their countless benefits and important prerogatives, for restoring smoothness to the skin, and restoring the delicate upon cheeks too rudely visited by winds or time. The preservation or fashion of beauty of form, as even more admired than mere regularity of features, or form being, apparently, neglected aside by art, received an early and due share of attention, and has largely proved the ingenuity of the fair sex, for luxury and adornment. It is only now to aid them to the utmost in attaining their wishes, by indicating the principles upon which the corset is to be constructed, to ensure the most perfect comfort, and with a view to secure the most proportions of the best form consistent or displacement and, at once, to display the general contour of the figure, without impeding the grace of its motions or the gentle undulations caused by natural respiration, or gigantic objects of the corset. For this purpose, it should be composed of the softest and most elastic materials, to be accurately adapted to the form to secure, so that no point may receive undue pressure, and should never run as tight as to interfere with perfect freedom of the free and graceful action and movements. It is obvious that such corsets should be entirely dispensed of those barbarous innovations of steel whalebone, which, by causing them to bear down upon the parts of the body, under no circumstances can the value of the instrument, when in a well formed individual. Such appliances a very first received in style, deformed, or diseased, who are so natural pretensions of figure, of themselves with the hope of being by mere strength, exerted upon diseased, whalebone, the best steel, and, to squeeze themselves into dell proportions. If, however, it be required that the use of corsets is to be used display a fine figure, not to cause, and that they are to be seen a poitrious custom of dict and exercise will be readily perceived that persons agents are utterly unskilled, in composition. In selecting a corset, experienced, in its thickness and to the size, age, sex, of the by a proper employment of and wanting, they may be made perfect fit, and perfect ease.

☞ If the then accurately fitted form of the individual, and based upon the supply it comfortably, adjusting of the corset may be fully

☞ But such, unfortunately, is not generally pursued. Ladies purchase of the most fashionable patterns of the most fashionable patterns, regardless of the peculiarities of their own figures, which may necessitate a very defective construction and material of very inferior description. Hence it often happens, naturally endowed with fine forms, wear corsets designed for persons disproportionately thick or thin, they by the graceful ease of their by hedging themselves in the which nature originally intended, the superabundant corpulence luxurious downeger. As no two figures are precisely alike, it is that the corset should with the minutest accuracy and a naturally good figure to take advantage from any corset constructed and adapted in the been calculated. Slight irregularities may be remedied or concealed by judicious application, or by interposing an of the cloth. It be remembered that certain one to the female frame, after maternity have commenced, absolutely unavoidable. Among general outlines of the female figure is the most observable, productive of inelegance, compliance very disproportionately the enlargement of the bust and of the hips, which should be development by mere force the most pernicious system of

We are authorised to announce
John P. Lankford, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty o Somerset county.
august 22 1837

We are authorized to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 19.

We are authorized to announce
John N. Bowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Simons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
WILLIAM H. JONES. Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
august 29 1837.

We are authorized to announce
NOAH RIDER, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. June 27

We are authorized to announce
JOHN T. ADAMS, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 1

We are authorized to announce
ALEXANDER S. JONES, ESQ.
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, je 27 tf

We are authorized to announce
LAMBERT W. DYLAND, ESQ
as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 27

We are authorized to announce
Robert J. Dennis, Esq.
As a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
August 8

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir—You are authorized to announce me as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Yours &c.
C. C. CARROLL.

je 20

We are authorized to announce
DR RICHARD LEMMON,
As a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
July 18 1837

Mr. Callahan:

I wish you to announce me as a candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland, as a free and Independent Citizen in favor of Free Trade and Sailors Rights.

August 22 1837 WILLIAM ROACH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well known stand recently occupied by Capt. W. H. Curtis, called the

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing. Having spared no pains or expense in fitting up the house, and procuring the best of every article, he will warrant a thorough satisfaction.

His table will constantly be supplied with every thing necessary to good living. Every delicacy the season will afford will be procured for the benefit and accommodation of his boarders and other customers—so that in coming to his table persons may rest assured they will get their money's worth.

A large and choice assortment of the very best liquors always on hand, and may be had on application at his Bar.

His rooms are furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort and ease of all travellers and others who may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful ostlers.

Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant.
THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess-Anne, Somerset co. {
January 8d, 1837. }

☞N. B.—T. G. Dashiell's Hack will be sent from this place to White Haven every Saturday morning for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the Steamboat.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of William Roach, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor Further indulgence can not be given.

W. ROACH, Ex'r of W. Roach, dec.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, open account, or bond, are solicited to settle the same forthwith: otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

August W. ROACH.

Wood and Timber LAND—WANTED.

The subscriber has occasion to ascertain if it be practicable to obtain some

THOUSAND ACRES OF WOOD and TIMBER LAND, on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Persons having such to dispose of, will please address me, stating the number of acres, how much of it is Wood, and whether any Timber and the description of both the nearest and the most distant point of either, from sloop navigation—the probable number of cords of wood within a given distance from the landing: the proportion of the Land cleared and ploughable, with a general description of the soil and the improvements—though these are of less importance, as wood and timber, especially the former, are the chief objects—also state with precision how little money will be demanded in hand, and how long a same for the balance to be paid in instalments—and again, for what price per annum Negro Men may be hired in the neighborhood, and what are the current prices paid for cutting per cord, pine and oak.

Answers to this cannot be too particular on all points, and the writers may be assured that while it will be best to state at once the lowest price per acre—no one will be made of the information to the detriment of the party should it not end in a sale.

Proposals will be received for the small tracts, provided there be wood enough convenient to navigation to make it an object. It may be well when there is cleared Land and Improvements, to state what the Land has rented or would rent for.

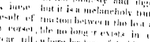
J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, July 11 4t

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Change.

THE STEAMBOAT



PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 15th July; and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS.

July 1, 17.

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH T. SMITH
(Late of Baltimore)

Having commenced the above business in Princess Anne, most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop may be found in the House formerly occupied by John H. Stewart as a Store, and within a few doors of Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern.

Having provided himself with an excellent STOCK of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS,

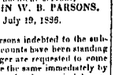
he is prepared to execute all orders for new work with neatness and despatch. He will also, repair and varnish old Furniture, and attend promptly to funeral orders.

By constant attention to business, and the employment of such workmen only as are well acquainted with the various branches of the business, together with his own knowledge, the public may rest assured that his Work will be executed in a style and manner equal to work done in any of the large cities of the Union.

☞His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Attention.



The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, will open it for the reception of persons going and returning in the Steam Boat Patuxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

Board will be furnished by the day, week or month.

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wp

N B. Persons having horses to leave at White Haven, can have them well taken care of at his stables, until they return.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

Vol. XI—Whole No. 550. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1837. Vol. 3—No 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Encyclopedia Americana]

CORSET.

An article of dress, especially intended to preserve or display the beauties of the female form. Its name appears to have been derived from its peculiar adaptation of tightening or compressing the waist, and may be compounded of the French words *corps* and *serrer*. The invention of female charms, among civilized people, has, in all ages, been extensively and beneficially, and the sex have always regarded the possession of beauty their highest endowments, and thought acquisition to be cheaply made at any sacrifice of fortune. To this cause may be attributed the origin of the enamelled, with their countless baneful and important prerogatives, for restoring smoothness to the skin, and restoring the delicate upon cheeks too rudely visited by winds or time. The preservation or fashion of beauty of form, as even more admired than mere regularity of features, or form being, apparently, neglected aside by art, received an early and due share of attention, and has largely proved the ingenuity of the fair sex, for luxury and adornment. It is only now to aid them to the utmost in attaining their wishes, by indicating the principles upon which the corset is to be constructed, to ensure the most perfect comfort, and with a view to secure the most proportions of the best form consistent or displacement and, at once, to display the general contour of the figure, without impeding the grace of its motions or the gentle undulations caused by natural respiration, or gigantic objects of the corset. For this purpose, it should be composed of the softest and most elastic materials, to be accurately adapted to the form to secure, so that no point may receive undue pressure, and should never run as tight as to interfere with perfect freedom of the free and graceful action and movements. It is obvious that such corsets should be entirely dispensed of those barbarous innovations of steel whalebone, which, by causing them to bear down upon the parts of the body, under no circumstances can the value of the instrument, when in a well formed individual. Such appliances a very first received in style, deformed, or diseased, who are so natural pretensions of figure, of themselves with the hope of being by mere strength, exerted upon diseased, whalebone, the best steel, and, to squeeze themselves into dell proportions. If, however, it be required that the use of corsets is to be used display a fine figure, not to cause, and that they are to be seen a poitrious custom of dict and exercise will be readily perceived that persons agents are utterly unskilled, in composition. In selecting a corset, experienced, in its thickness and to the size, age, sex, of the by a proper employment of and wanting, they may be made perfect fit, and perfect ease.

☞ If the then accurately fitted form of the individual, and based upon the supply it comfortably, adjusting of the corset may be fully

☞ But such, unfortunately, is not generally pursued. Ladies purchase of the most fashionable patterns of the most fashionable patterns, regardless of the peculiarities of their own figures, which may necessitate a very defective construction and material of very inferior description. Hence it often happens, naturally endowed with fine forms, wear corsets designed for persons disproportionately thick or thin, they by the graceful ease of their by hedging themselves in the which nature originally intended, the superabundant corpulence luxurious downeger. As no two figures are precisely alike, it is that the corset should with the minutest accuracy and a naturally good figure to take advantage from any corset constructed and adapted in the been calculated. Slight irregularities may be remedied or concealed by judicious application, or by interposing an of the cloth. It be remembered that certain one to the female frame, after maternity have commenced, absolutely unavoidable. Among general outlines of the female figure is the most observable, productive of inelegance, compliance very disproportionately the enlargement of the bust and of the hips, which should be development by mere force the most pernicious system of judicious fitted corset, whose object should be to support and gently compress, might, in such cases, be advantageously worn but, at the same time, it must be thoroughly understood, that the corset can only be really beneficial when combined with a proper attention to diet and exercise. Thus many ladies, who dread the disfigurement produced by obesity and constantly wear the most unyielding and unremittable corsets, lend an entire luxurious food. Under such circumstances, it is vain to hope that beauty of figure can be maintained by corsets, or that they can effect any other purpose than that of grouping and restraining the movements, and causing it comfort to the wearer. On the other hand, proper exercise, and abstinence from all but the simplest food, would enable the corset to perform its part to the greatest advantage. There is another error in relation to corsets, as prejudicial as it is general, and calling for the serious attention of all those concerned in the education of young ladies. This error is the belief that girls just approach to the period of their majority should be constantly kept under the influence of corsets, in order to *force* their figures. They are therefore subjected to a discipline of stays for a period when, of all others, it is mischief. At this time, all the organs of the body are in a state of energetic augmentation, and interference with the process of nature, at any one set is productive of permanent injury to the whole. So far from making a fine form, the tendency is directly the reverse, since the restraint of the corsets during early interference with the perfection of the frame. The muscles, at time so impressed and held in inactive, neither acquire their due size nor strength, and a stiff, awkward carriage, with a slide, the, unfortunate, inevitable result of such injudicious treatment. The corset, if it begin from her 12 to 15th year till her 21st, should be nothing more than a loose jacket, made so as rather to have her shoulders back, but without improper compression of the chest and pros, devoid of stiffening, but what is proper to the material of which it is made. At this age, slight imperfections of form, or inclination to a bad carriage, may be easily corrected by the control of well-directed exercise and appropriate diet; hence is utterly unnecessary, and can have no other tendency than that of causing injury. We may conclude with a few remarks on the use of the corset, by considering the whole in a few plain, general rules:—1st. Corsets should be made of a very first received in style, deformed, or diseased, who are so natural pretensions of figure, of themselves with the hope of being by mere strength, exerted upon diseased, whalebone, the best steel, and, to squeeze themselves into dell proportions. If, however, it be required that the use of corsets is to be used display a fine figure, not to cause, and that they are to be seen a poitrious custom of dict and exercise will be readily perceived that persons agents are utterly unskilled, in composition. In selecting a corset, experienced, in its thickness and to the size, age, sex, of the by a proper employment of and wanting, they may be made perfect fit, and perfect ease.

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There is no doubt but that a

HARD TIMES.

The Philadelphia Enquirer states that an advertisement for a clerk inserted in that paper, elicited several hundred applications within a few days. We can readily believe this statement, for not a week passes away during which the same circumstance does not occur in our own office. So far as it indicates a depression in business it is to be deplored, but we are much mistaken if this greedy and continual application for clerkship does not proceed from something far worse, in the view of considerate men, than any momentary or local vicissitudes in trade—a want of proper employ in the youth, if not in the parents, have given the said, and the prosperity of the country all such ample evidence that the mind of the laboring class has been wounded. Our resources are as ample as our territory, and our support all our climates. The products are popularly distributed, and cannot be found in the whole range from New Brunswick to Texas a single solitary exception to extreme poverty. It is bad enough to see old men in positions of difficulties, but it is hard worse to see strong, able bodied, young men, who should run their heads in the sweat of their brows, crowding into trades, and performing those offices that a clerk, shipper, counter are more impossible than the hands of the machine or the implements of a farmer.—*Boston Courier.*

CLERICAL ECCENTRICITIES.

Translated from the Dictionaire Historique of Education

The pranks of the Jesuits in Germany in France affected to enough, to excite contempt which gave place to their accusations. Father Martin, a preacher of the Cordeliers, made his fashion in his time, and was employed in building a pulpit, but had failed in his sermons of his sermons. Rouen, about the year 1600, made in the convent, by his hand in the form of a cross, in a manner still more deplorable. The chancel, the pulpit, the sacristy, the chapel, the dormitory, the refectory, the kitchen, the cellar, the stable, the dung-hill, the latrines, the cemetery, the cloister, the garden, the fountain, the well, the bell, the clapper, the cross, the steeple, the cock, the weather-cock, the bell-rope, the bell-tower, the bell-ringer, the bell-tower, the bell-ringer, the bell-tower, the bell-ringer

PRINCESS-ANNE:

TUESDAY, OCT 3.

From the Easton Gazette.

"For the satisfaction of those who are desirous of knowing the true financial condition of the State, we publish below the Tables, which are copied verbatim from the Report of the Treasury of the Western Shore, made to the Legislature at its last session and dated 26th December, 1836. The high reputation which this officer has so long sustained and a more intelligent men of all parties, for financial skill and accuracy, will place his statements beyond the reach of cavil or contradiction.—We address ourselves to honorable men without regard to party distinctions, to tax payers and others.—We do not hope by submitting these statements, to extort a confession of their errors, from certain Van Buren Editors, who have so frequently published, with bold and unblushing impudence, the most incorrect and garbled view of the State's debts and resources. Indeed, their usual method is, to state her debts at a sum greater by some *millions* than the real amount and entirely to omit to give any credit for her very ample means. On this principle of calculation, there are few individuals extensively engaged in business, who might not be shown to be utterly insolvents. If an individual should borrow ten thousand dollars to purchase a farm as long as it will yield him six per cent, clear of all charges and continue to be worth the purchase money, he is not a whit the loser, but if the farm should rise in value it is not a gainer to the amount of the difference between the sum it cost him and that for which he could sell it? Just so it is with the State—she has incurred debts by buying stock—Banks also have contracted debts, but not every one knows that Banks stock rises in value, often before, and almost invariably after, the commencement of Banking operations? The State then, by the purchase of such stock, has often increased her resources, and so far relieved her citizens from taxation.

The Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig, in his last number, but one, asserts boldly, that within four years after 1835, a surplus of more than three hundred thousand dollars was squandered and the State involved in a debt amounting to near seven millions." He cautiously intends to impress his readers with the belief that amount is near, due, independent of the 5,000,000 appropriation—now look at the Treasurer's statement. Instead of near seven millions, the State's debt is *six hundred* millions, seven hundred and *forty* seven dollars and three cents. But why does he say *near* seven millions? We can assign but two reasons, a want of information on the subject, or a desperate determination to sustain a sinking cause by reckless assertions. That capital, as appears by the Treasurer's statement marked E was in December last, five millions, three hundred and seventy four dollars and two cents, *more by upwards of five hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, than the whole amount of her debts.

"Tis true that the Legislature at its last session authorized a loan of eight millions of dollars, to be expended in internal improvements, for which act certain Van Buren Editors are disposed to hold the Whigs responsible. But every man of ordinary intelligence knows that the internal improvement system of this State, has no connexion whatever with the parties which have formed with reference to the administration of the General Government. To be a friend of this system does not constitute a man a Whig, nor does an opposition to it make him a Van Buren. In Cecil county, where the Van Buren party have a large majority, no man can be elected to the Legislature, who is not a most zealous and unflinching advocate of the System. In the City of Baltimore, where the Van Burenites obtained a majority at the last election, men of all parties are eager to promote the system. The same may be said of the voters in other parts of the Western Shore. Tis true that the eight million appropriation was sustained principally by the Whigs, not because they were Whigs, but because the constituents of those who did vote for it, both Whigs and Van Burenites called loudly for the measure. In the face of these facts then, to throw the responsibility on the Whigs alone, is manifestly unjust. We will add, that the measure was firmly opposed, by every delegate from this county, all of whom were Whigs.

In the number of the Whig referred to above, the Editor, with his usual reckless boldness, asserts that the Commissioners appointed to negotiate the loan of eight millions, are to receive for their services the moderate sum of twenty four thousand dollars."

By reference to the act from which we make an extract, it appears that upon the whole sum which shall be so negotiated and obtained by the said Commissioners, they shall be allowed, as a joint compensation for their expenses, care, skill and diligence, *one quarter of one per centum*; This rate per cent on such millions amounts to more than twenty thousand dollars, and yet we are told, positively and without equivocation, that the commissioners are to receive twenty four thousand dollars for their services, although it is manifest that their compensation, is to be *proportioned* to the sum so little shall be negotiated and obtained" to pay for their passage.

Twenty thousand dollars is the utmost amount they can claim, even if they obtained the whole sum authorized to be borrowed, but the Editor will have it twenty four; in any event, that it is possible they may not receive enough.—How can the People repose confidence in a paper which thus spurts, in mere wantonness, with their understandings, and misleads them in regard to important matters of fact, about which is no difficulty in obtaining correct information.

In an article taken from the Frederick Citizen and republished with approbation in the Whig of the 5th inst. it is stated that very deficiency that now exists, or may be hereafter produced in the State Treasury, must be met by direct taxation" The amount to be thus raised annually it is said will be four hundred and seventy thousand dollars, viz.—seventy thousand dollars, the annual deficit and four hundred thousand for interest at 5 per cent on the eight million loan. Thus it would seem from the above statement that we shall certainly be subjected to a direct tax of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars annually. ☞Now at the birth. The commissioners appointed to negotiate the eight million loan are commanded not to borrow at less than a premium of twenty per cent, and the law expressly directs that the interest on the loan shall be paid out of the said premium. So that instead of four hundred thousand dollars, not a single cent will be raised by taxation to defray the interest on this loan. Again—By act passed at the late session, of two hundred and fifty one dollars, part of the State's proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, set apart and appropriated for the purpose of defraying the interest on the public debt and other expenses of the government.

Thus the interest on the public debt other than that created by the act, and all other expenses of the government, out of which the annual deficit of seventy thousand dollars arises are also fully provided for without a cent's additional taxation. What then becomes of the bugbear—this phantom of an annual direct tax of $470,000? It vanishes at the slightest touch—It will not bear a moment's scrutiny. Is it not disgraceful in an Editor to make such palpably false statements? But comment seems needless; a desperate partizan blushes at nothing.

Perhaps we may be told that the surplus revenue may be demanded of the State by the Secretary of the Treasury. Does any man believe that the General Government need the money more than it does at present? The President admits that the Treasury will, unless additional provision is made by Congress, be insolvent at the end of the year to the amount of ten millions, and not satisfied to resort to all the States to relieve itself. In truth, it is almost certain that at no very distant period, Congress will pass a law to release the States from their obligation to repay, and thus leave them the absolute property in the fund.

[E.]

CAPITAL OF MARYLAND—1st Dec. 1836.

Productive.	
Bonds of the Ches. & Ohio Canal,	1,750,000 00
Balt. & Susq. Rail Road,	1,100,000 00
Professors of University,	2,471 93
Farmers' Bank of Maryland stock,	190,000 00
Bank of Baltimore,	174,000 00
Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore,	45,500 00
Union Bank of Maryland,	81,800 00
do do Town Bank, do	25,000 00
Com & Farm. Bank of Baltimore,	21 666 66
Farm & Merch. Bank of Baltimore,	15,000 00
Franklin Bank of Baltimore,	15,000 00
Marine Bank of Balt.	10,000 00
Balt. & Fred. Turnpike road,	10,000 00
do do York. Turnpike road,	5,000 00
Union Man. company of Maryland,	10,000 00
Loan to Charlotte Hall School,	2,666 66
Due from sh. cks. exch. imp. & Anc.	37,088 22
	5,346,196 51

Unproductive.	
Loan to Pres. & Direc. Potomac co	30,000 00
Interest thereon to 10th May, 1835,	13,180 00
Potomac Company stock	120,444 44
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, do	1,000,000 00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, do	625,000 00
Chesapeak and Del. Canal, do	50,000 00
Balt. & Susq. R. Road on Nanticoke Bridge Company, do	100,000 00
Elkton Bank of Maryland, do	4,338 83
Bonds installed and not matured, do	10,000 00
	11,015 74
	1,964,077 51

[F]

Capital Debts contracted by the State, for Loans lent and Stocks issued, as of

Loan of 1828, at 5 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	80,000 00
Rail road 5 per cent stock, do do at the pleasure of state,	246,180 00
do do do	500,000 00
Canal 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	125,000 00
Canal 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	262,500 00
University 5 per cent stock of 1822, redeemable 30th March, 1852, for hear interest of 6 per cent,	120,000 00
Penitentiary 5 per cent stock of 1824, redeemable 1st April, 1853, or hear interest of 6 per cent,	30,000 00
State 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	27,036 30
Rail Road 4 & 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of state,	350,311 00
Monument 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	100,000 00
Loan of 1835, at 5 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	10,000 00
State 6 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	20,000 00
Indemnity 5 per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	2,730,000 00
Loan of 1836, at 5 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the state,	2,799 70
	30,000 00
	4,717,717 00

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Cambreling presented to the House on Monday, a statement, prepared by himself, to show the probable state of Treasury on the first of October, and to the last quarter of the present year. The following are the principal items of his estimate:

On the 1st Oct. Specie in land offices, banks, and mint,	1,500,000
Balance due from Banks,	5,000,000
Balance of instalment due from Banks of the United States,	1,500,000
do do including instalments from Bank of the U. States,	8,000,000
Leaving to meet current expenses,	2,000,000
One half a million which is specie. On the last quarter he estimates Balance in the Treasury,	4,000,000
Receipts from all sources,	6,000,000
Expenditures of all kinds,	6,000,000
Leaving the treasury insolvent to the amount of	15,000,000

So much for the grand experiment, which has exhausted a full treasury and involved the country in a debt of upwards of nine million of dollars.

A NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The people of the United States will, we are sure, believe, with hesitation and difficulty, that the annexed circular was issued in serious and sober earnest, from the Treasury of the United States. We assure them, however, that such is the fact. The original, addressed to one of the first bankers in Baltimore, is now before us, signed with the name of Levi Woodbury, in his own proper hand writing.—As originally drawn it was designed to be addressed to the Bank, but, the purpose being discharged, the words 'your Bank' are erased and the word 'you' substituted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 19th, 1837.

Sir:—A Bill is now before Congress to authorize the President of the United States to cause the issue of Treasury Notes for such, sum or sums as he may think expedient, but not exceeding in the whole amount of notes issued, the sum of twelve millions of dollars and of denominations of not less than one hundred dollars for any one note, to be reimbursed at the Treasury of the U. States, after the expiration of one year from the date of the said notes respectively.

I will thank you to state whether, in the event of the passage of this bill, you will agree to take the said notes from the Government, and give the Treasurer of the United States a credit for the amount, to be drawn for as may be necessary, and payable in specie if required, and if so, to state what amount you will receive, and the lowest rate of interest to be borne by said notes.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To ——

It will not be difficult for any merchant or man of business to divine the reply which such a proposition received. The offer was, of course, declined. Any house offer was, of course, declined. Any house who, in the present condition of affairs, will accept it, cannot but meditate fraud upon the Government or be willing to risk a certain loss to itself. With specie at a premium of ten per cent, who but a madman could suppose that any man would be willing to come under an obligation to answer the drafts of the Secretary in that medium, merely for the honor of being made a depository of Treasury notes, which are not redeemable, at all, for twelve months, and which cannot, by law, bear an interest of more than six per cent. The proposition argues, on the part of the Secretary, the grossest ignorance of the plainest principles of business and finance.

But, this is not the only aspect in which this matter is to be viewed. Suppose that the Secretary should find some one sufficiently daring to run the risk of accepting the proposition. He agrees to take half a million of Treasury notes, which he remits to Europe or otherwise disposes of. The Secretary makes a draft for one hundred thousand dollars in specie. That article has been advanced and the demand occasioned by the wants of the Treasury agent causes a sell further advance. He finds that he cannot meet the Treasury draft, without an enormous sacrifice. Is it improbable that he will adopt the course lately pursued by the Treasury itself, and postpone the day of payment to a more convenient season?

The experience of every day exhibits more clearly the deplorable shifts to which the Treasury is reduced. At one moment we find it boasting of its ability to pay in gold and silver—the next calling upon the Legislature for Treasury notes—and anon, sending its circulars abroad, back, stating the difficulty, and asking the loving people, whether and upon what terms, they will trust the Govern ment.

THE THREE PROJECTS.—There are now in agitation before the people of this nation and their representatives in Congress three plans for the collection, keeping and disbursement of the public revenue—These are:

The employment of Treasury agents—now known as the Sub-Treasury system.

The employment of State Banks.

The establishment of a National Bank.

The first of these projects is the scheme of the Executive. It is claimed for it that it is the safest, the least expensive and the most efficient. Let us examine it, in reference to all three points, and

First, as to the superior safety of the public funds under this system—

The public revenue of the United States is sometimes forty millions of dollars in a single year. It arises, chiefly, from imposts and from the sales of public lands. The Sub-Treasury system contemplates the receipt of all this money in specie, and, consequently, the collection of it by agents, whose personal liability, and that of their sureties, are the only guarantees the Government can have for the security of the fund. The receipts of many of these agents, singly, will be millions of dollars. They are not to be permitted to deposit it at stated periods, as heretofore, in Banks, but are to be provided with strong boxes in which it is to be lodged, and to be forthcoming, whenever called for by the proper authority. If it be lost or embezzled, the Government will have no redress, but to look to the responsibleness of the agent and his sureties. Every man, who has been conversant with public affairs, must know that this will offer poor security indeed.

If we look through the business of the States, whose moneys have been generally entrusted to sub-treasuries, we shall be surprised at the enormous amount of defalcations—Sheriffs, collectors, treasurers, clerks and their several sureties, year after year, disposite and embezzle an incredible amount of public money. It is impossible to suppose that the agents of the Federal Treasury will be more scrupulous? On the contrary, as the temptation and the opportunity are both greater, than they can possibly be in the case of State agents, it is far to presume that the embezzlements will, to say the least, not be less. But, we are not left to speculation, upon this subject. The Federal Government has, at this hour, upon the books of its Treasury, evidence of how little reliance is to be placed in the fidelity of agents, entrusted for a length of time with large sums of public money.—If it could now collect the balances due from these agents, it would, we presume, have but little occasion for an extraordinary issue of Treasury notes.

The superior safety of this newly proposed mode of keeping the public funds is, therefore, to say the least, sufficiently problematical to afford good reason for doubting the wisdom of those who, adopt it, would abandon old and well tried plans, under which the public monies have been kept without any loss whatever, indeed, the history of the custody of the public funds of the United States Bank precludes argument upon this point. The money could not have been safer, for the Government never lost a dollar. It is alleged that the proposed plan will be less expensive than the one of the Banks of the United States. It is a sufficient refutation of this to cite the fact that the Bank never remunerated the Government any expense at all. It is further contended that the new plan will be more efficient. The answer is the same. The Bank of the United States was *it perfectly* efficient, fiscal agent. The Government had only to intimate its desire to have funds at a particular point, and, *presto*, they were there. More than five hundred millions of public money were kept, transferred and disbursed by this Bank, without the loss, to the Government, of a single cent. In all the qualifications of a safe, cheap and efficient agent, it was unexceptionable. We postpone to another occasion an enquiry into the probable results of the employment of the proposed substitute.

WISCONSIN.—The Burlington (Wisconsin) Gazette, in noticing the complaints of hard times in the Atlantic cities, thinks the necessitious cannot do better than to emigrate to the West, That Journal indulges in the following strain:

"Come ye poor and famished, to Wisconsin. Here we have a plenty and to spare. None need, none can suffer, for the necessaries of life. Thank Providence, we have enough and to spare, to eat and to drink, and withal to be clothed. This is the place for the poor—plenty of every necessity of life, and to dispel high wages. It is strange that the poor and laboring classes will in despite of all entreaty—in despite of common sense and prudence, dole out a miserable starving existence in old, barren, bleak, worn out States and in large cities, and towns, when they could here with less than half the ordinary exertion, make a comfortable (not) hand—and with ordinary prudence and industry make themselves and their families, in a few years perfectly independent. But how are they to get here? Easily enough. Work their way. A little will carry them to Ohio, and from thence they will readily be taken for their services in almost any steamboat—and if they should not, deck passage is always low."

Horrid Rencontre—The N. Orleans Picayune gives an account of a horrid affray which took place on board of the steamboat Gelonian on the 10th inst, on her passage down the Mississippi, near Natchez. A difficulty arose between Mr. Cossy, commander of the boat, and one of his stock passengers Captain C, drew a Bowie knife, and made a pass at the throat of the passenger, which killed him in the twinkling of an eye. The man went on board to get his baggage, and the Captain immediately sought the cabin for a pistol. As the passenger was entering the door, the boat, which supped, instantly the enraged and wounded individual seized Captain Cossy by the throat and brought him to the ground, when he drew a dirk, and stabbed him eight or nine times in the breast, each blow driving the weapon into his body up to the hilt! The Captain expired in a few minutes. The passenger was arrested carried to Natchez, tried and acquitted.

Wonderful Squirrel Hunt.—This extraordinary sport took place near Fisher's Creek, Tyler county, Virginia, beyond the Alleghany mountains, about two weeks since! Two parties assembled, numbering 38 each, and upon a signal, dispersed over the whole country, set out for their respective neighborhoods, to make a trial of their skill in that most delightful of all sports—hunting. At the end of the second day they returned to hand quarters to make report of their achievements in their respective commanders. After all the scalps had been counted, and fair calculations made, the result proved as follows—for one party 732! for the other, 731! Thus in all upwards of 1400 squirrels which had been killed and scalped in six days by sixty men!!! *Weekly Messenger.*

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS

According to a paragraph in the Mobile (Tenn.) Enquirer, emigration to Texas is going forward on a large scale. The editor says—"There scarcely a room left in our streets and highways leaving one town on account of the crowds passing in of horses and wagons, and bidding adieu to the friends of emigrating parties. Several hundred families have crossed the Mississippi at this place on their way to the promised land within the last six weeks; and this rush is still in full tide. Some four or five thousand of East Tennessee, for not a wagon passed some dozen chicks belonging to poke their flaxen heads though the ly of the canvas."

Damages for Seduction.—A cert tried in the Middlesex Court of Common Pleas N. J. on Friday last in which Brown was plaintiff, to recover dam of the defendant Gordon A Shaw teacher, for the seduction of her daug It was proved that he had paid his addr to the plaintiff's daughter for abo years, but having destroyed her char and abused her confidence in lef The child which was the fruit of the intercourse he refused to maintain or some informality in the proceeding aged to avoid it. The jury returned dict for the plaintiff of $1200 dam

The Conservative portion of the party in New York are about to re President a lesson on this subject of currency, and for this purpose have lished a call for a meeting of all Democrats who "disapprove of the Treasury System." The call is signed by one hundred of the principal of the party, and the meeting is to place this Evening at Tammany Among the names signed to the call are those of Gideon Lee and Jeremiah Fish. &c.

A correspondent of the New Y press, writing from Washington, "The multitude of strangers has the hotels or at decent accom his beds in a room and try to a very tolerable accommodation reasonable secure their rooms a advance."

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1837.

THE SILK CULTURE.

We take great pleasure in stating to our readers in the county, and to the people on this shore generally, that a gentleman is now in our Village from whom all the necessary information touching the rearing of the mulberry and the culture of silk may be obtained. We hope the enterprising citizens will avail themselves of his offer, and engage his services in the erection of an establishment for the manufacture of the article.

Dr. Gay, the gentleman alluded to, states the object of his visit to our shore to be the establishment of silk companies along the Peninsula. His efforts, have, so far, been attended with the utmost success. Very recently he has been instrumental in the erection of several companies on the shore, in a number of others in the State of Delaware. At Cambridge, in Dorchester, and Salisbury, in our own county, we are told to learn, companies have been formed and we may add, we have no doubt but that no one will also be formed at Princess Anne.

The mode of propagating the Mulberry generally the Morus Multicaulus,—Feeding the silk worms—Furnishing a set of cradles for that purpose—Supplying fillabeans for winding the raw silk from the cocoons, with practical instructions therefor, and instructing a set of hands in the branches above—may be obtained at a very small expense.

This will comprise the first stages of the culture. Another set of Machinery—the set of which will likewise be small, will be necessary to manufacture the raw material into sewing silk. The latter machinery, however, may be dispensed with at the pleasure of the company, a ready market being at all times found for the raw material. It will command, at all times, a price that will repay the cultivator a clear profit of 2 to $3 on every pound they may send to market. And if, after sufficient experience, the company should find the business a profitable one, no doubt it would, then the additional machinery to which we have alluded as necessary to convert the raw material into sewing silk, might be obtained.

It has been estimated, by the best writers on this subject, that the profits arising to the grower range between five and ten dollars on every pound of scarcely silky mulberry. And, as to the quantity of the land necessary to the successful rearing and cultivation of the Mulberry, it has been clearly proved, that, for this purpose, the poorest sandy soil is well adapted. One acre of such land will produce from 1,500 to 2,000 trees, which for three successive years, will average, at least, one sixteenth of a pound of silk per tree. And for the sum thereafter the product of each tree will be the enormous sum of a pound. This is a very moderate estimate.

Hence it will be seen at a single glance that the business, however limited, or however great the extent to which it may be carried, cannot be otherwise than profitable.

But besides the pecuniary advantages which must necessarily flow from the introduction of the culture of silk amongst us, there are other considerations attached to the subject which cannot but arrest the attention of the philanthropic, as well as the enterprising citizen. When we look around us and behold a class of beings, whose condition begrays description, seeking a precarious subsistence from the scanty produce of our forests—wearing out the vigor of their manhood in indolence and poverty—for the want of employment, we are led to view with feelings of pleasure, the adoption of any system which promises to rescue them from their degraded position, by the agency of honest industry. We allude to the numberless women and children—the victims of poverty—who throng the outskirts of our woods and forests—and to whose hands such employment would come most welcome. It has been ascertained that the culture of silk can be prosecuted by women and small children, who are incapacitated for labor of a more arduous nature. Such, alone, indeed, is best calculated to carry on the business successfully, and there fore those who engage in the culture may do so without interrupting the regular routine of agricultural duties.

It is an undeniable fact that that spirit of energy which is so essential to individual, as well as National, prosperity, is now scarcely known amongst us. An almost universal apathy has succeeded it, which rests like an incubus upon us, and will ever prevent, if not shaken off, a rapid rise in the scale of prosperity. Something must be done, and the sooner the better. Not only for the benefit of that class of which we have just spoken, but to prevent the emigration of another and a more valuable portion of the community. The tide of emigration from our county, and indeed from our shore, is flowing so rapidly. This must be checked, or, ere long, active industry will not find a home amongst us. The bone and sinew of our land are daily departing from us, to seek habitations in the far West, where greater inducements are held forth—Where industry is better rewarded, and where enterprise will ever meet with success. If, then we, can strike upon a system which, whereby the thrifty and industrious may be retained, and the indigent employed, the advantages will be incalculable. We know of none more likely to succeed in the accomplishment of this purpose, than the establishment of silk companies along the Peninsula. Wherever they have been erected, they have been attended with the most satisfactory results and their utility is no longer questioned. There is one at Centreville, in Queen Annes, which has been established only about twelve months, and we are credibly informed the most beneficial results have attended its operations. There is another at Easton, in Talbot, which is also, we learn, in a flourishing condition. We commend the praiseworthy example of the enterprising citizens of Centreville, Easton, Cambridge and Salisbury, to the attention of our own citizens and those of Snow Hill.

The Morus Multicaulus possesses many advantages over the White Mulberry, the bath species are used in the feeding of worms. The former can be propagated and a crop of silk from them grown the same season. The latter requires a greater length of time to arrive at a state suitable for feeding. We would therefore recommend the raising of the Morus Multicaulus exclusively.

A FACT FOR THE PROPLE.—The people of this county, who are opposed to the SUB TREASURY SYSTEM, as it is familiarly called, should not forget that while the Van Buren presses are constantly endeavouring to make their readers suppose that their party is adverse to said system *the Van Buren administration are busily engaged in making preparatio s for the issue of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS* in GOVERNMENT SUB TREASURY *Notes. This monstrous and mammoth sub treasury system is medically approved by Mr. Van Buren himself—Pubod. Inq.*

☞We have not deemed it necessary to defer the publication of our paper, in order to present to our readers the returns of the election held in this county yesterday for Delegates to the Assembly. There being no opposition, four Whigs are of course elected.

The New Orleans Bull-tin of the 18th says: We learn by a gentleman just from Texas, that Wm. H. Warton, Esq. the Minister from Texas, to the U. States, has made his escape from Matamoras and has arrived in Texas.

The St. Louis Republican of the 13th inst. says that a gentleman just from the Indian country brings information that the negociation with the Sac and Fox Indians for volunteers in the Florida war has entirely failed.

Congress is still engaged in debating the Sub-Treasury scheme, Mr. Wise's proposition for a committee to investigate the causes of the failure of the Florida Campaign, the various memorials praying the establishment of a National Bank, and withholding the October Instalment of the Surplus Revenue from the States. These are the only topics of general interest that have yet been agitated in Congress.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Our slips from New Orleans are of the 19th, and we regret to find that the pestilential epidemic has not diminished in violence. The Bee says—

"The fever, that all engrossing topic, still continues to pursue its frightful career with an unmitigated severity, almost unexampled in the history of this epidemic. Its virulence even appears to augment the number of victims still increases, and, contrary to all hopes that it is less under the control of remedial agents than at its first appearance. The constant influx of strangers too, by presenting fresh prey to the pestilence, enhances its malignity and gives it a wide field for destruction."

The slips furnish no accurate accounts of the number of deaths. On some days they are stated to be 75 per day, and on others to have averaged 50 per day. The Bee contains an official statement of the number of interments at our burying place—the Cemetery of Hayon St. Johns—from which it appears that the total number buried there from the 1st to the 17th September inclusive was 786.

Education in America.—It is the universal attention paid to education, and to the number of academical foundations, the Americans exhibit a public spirit with which we are proud to claim kindred. The great body of the people are, as regards the rudiments of knowledge, far in advance of the English. All can read and write; and to give his children an education, is the first concern of every parent. The oldest college in the United States, is Harvard College, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, founded in 1638, only eighteen years after the first settlement at Plymouth. Yale College was founded in 1700 Besides these, there are in the Union, about fifty Colleges authorized to confer degrees. The number of Colleges and religious Institutions in America supported by voluntary contributions is almost incalculable Their Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Prison Discipline Societies, Penitentiaries, Asylums, &c. are the noble results and evidences of a public spirit, an enlightened philanthropy, and a religious zeal, which certainly can find a parallel only in the patent country.—*Eclectic Review.*

SIGNS OF WAR IN THE EAST.—The St. John's (New Brunswick) Gazette says, "We learn that American troops have been marched from Houlton to Madawaska, and that a detachment of the 43d regiment has been ordered to the same vicinity, Fredericton Yesterday morning part of three companies, forming a detachment of about 100 men of the same regiment under the command of Captain Ogden, left here in a steamer for Fredericton."

Sir John Harvy, the new Governor of New Brunswick, seems to be very rapid. We do not credit the report that the American troops have left their barracks at Houlton for Madawaska.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Richmond Whig, of Saturday, states that counterfeit notes on the Bank of Virginia are in circulation in that city. They consist of $10's of the Petersburg Branch, dated July 1832, payable to John F. May, and signed by J. Brockenbrough, President, and W. Dandridge, Cashier. It will be remembered that Mr. Dandridge has not been Cashier for many years. Also, $5's of the Lynchburg Branch, payable to—Norvell, and signed by J. Brockenbrough, President, and W. Dandridge, Cashier. Also, $5's of the Charlottesville Branch, signed by J. Brockenbrough, President and A. Robinson, Cashier. The latter without numbers or letters—well executed.

PRICES CURRENT,

	Baltimore, Sept 28.	
Flour per bbl.	$8 50a9 25	
Wheat,	1 40a1 90	90a 97
Corn,		80a 82
Rye,		80a 85
Oats		30a 33

Married

In this county on Wednesday last by the Rev Mr Henderson, Mr THOMAS W OVERLY, to Miss MARTHA, only daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall.

Died

In this county on Wednesday last Mrs. MARY DAVIS, relict of the late John J. Davis, Esq.

At his residence in this county on Friday 22d inst Col. LEVIN POLLITT at an advanced age.

Departed this life on the 8 th inst at the residence of her Father George D. Walter Miss SARAH E P. WALTER in the 21st year of her age.

The offices of friendship and affection are seldom more painfully exercised, than in rendering the tribute so fresh due to the memory of the lamented subject of this notice. To those who knew her fondness, affinity to a kindred spirit, the loss which our friend has sustained is necessarily unknown to many, because of the industry, and unobtrusiveness of her life.

Few individuals are so blessed in the natural constitution of their minds as was our departed friend. From her earliest years the better principles of our nature seemed to predominate, and the way in which she should go was ever the way of her choice The current of her life from its earliest fountain was quiet gentle and benignant, and although its course was hurried before it merged itself in the ocean of eternity it was marked by a moral influence which felt and where it flowed. How strong must have been the tie which bound her to the hearts of her parents, and how painfully must it have been severed, when with truth it can be said, that to their lives, she never gave a moments pain. Every act seemed to impel to their wish even when not expressed. To them and to society her loss was doubly great because at the moment of her departure she was giving every promise, with all the graces of meekness, and distinction which the best principles, a generous heart, and a sound understanding can give.

But that which brings effectual consolation to her sorrowing relatives and friends, is the fact that in the lives of but few has the influence of christian principles been more happily illustrated, sentences and words expressed by her a short time before her death, breathed nothing but a spirit of the most perfect resignation to the will of her maker, and humble but unwavering confidence in the mercies of her redeemer.

Wanted.

As an apprentice to the Black-Smithing business a boy between 13 and 14 years of age. One well grown and healthy would be preferred. Apply to

JAMES McHUMPHREYS,

Princess-Anne, October 3 1837.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY 18th October, (next,) at the residence of Robert Reid, all his personal estate (negroes excepted) consisting of

ONE HUNDRED HEAD

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture &c. &c.

The terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. And attendance given by

ROBERT PATTERSON, Trustee

October 3 1837

N. B.—To rent for the year 1838 the farm of the said Reid, where he now resides—For terms apply to

PATTERSON.

Easton Academy.

Situated in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

The academic year at this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study on the English Department under the care of THOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography on a new and improved plan, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration comprising Superficies, Cone Sections, Solids, Gauging, Surveying, Land Surveying, Navigation, Human Sciences, &c. &c.

PRICE OF TUITION

In the elementary branches such as Spelling Reading &c. &c. per quarter is $12 per annum—with the additional charge of $1 for fuel, equal to $14 per year $14 00

In the higher branches $1 per quarter or $15 per annum—with charge for fuel equal to per year $17 00

In the Classical and Mathematical Department under the care of JAMES SHANLEY, a gentleman of both attainments and experience, a study established in the following authors.

LATIN COURSE.

Ross Latin Grammar, Historiæ Sacra, Viri Romæ, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust and Ovid, Virgil—Eclogues Georgics and the first six lines of the Pious Æneas, Cicero Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Persius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero Orations, Tacitus.

GREEK STUDIES.

Valpy's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Graeca Minora or Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books Homers Iliad, Graeca Majora, Longinus

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies.

Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geography and Use of Globes, and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition Classical and Mathematical Department—$6 24 per quarter with additional charge of

Board in the boarding house $26 00

Board can be obtained in respectable private families at from $100 to $120 per annum and all necessary school-books purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as any the cities.

The above institution is liberally patronized by the State, and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the Trustees from their knowledge of the character and expectations of the teachers confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public.

PHILIP E. THOMAS,
EDWARD SPEDDEN,
Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Easton, Oct. 3

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & WILKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment to Mr. WILKINS.

WM. DORSEY,
SETH WILKINS

Sept. 29 1837—Oct. 3

Printing Office FOR SALE.

THE Editor of this paper feeling doubtful of the success of his undertaking, offers for sale the establishment of the "SENTINEL" To a man with a small capital the offer will be found to be a profitable investment, as the establishment has quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, prepaid, editor Sentinel, Snow Hill, Md.

Snow Hill, September 19th, 1837.

The co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bowen & Crockett, in the Boot & Shoe Making business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to Mr. Bowen within thirty days.

MARTIN BOWEN,
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

Sept 25 1837

NEW FIRM.

Josiah S. & William B. Crockett

Respectfully inform the citizens of Princess-Anne, and vicinity that they have associated at the old stand of Bowen & Crockett, in the

Boot & Shoe Making Business.

Where they will be happy to receive orders, and attend to the calls of all who may favor them with their custom. They have just returned from Baltimore with a full supply of leathers and other Materials in their line, which they are prepared to make up in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.
WILLIAM B. CROCKETT.

Sept. 26 1837

N. B.—An apprentice about 15 or 14 years of age, is wanted at the above establishment.

Administrators Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 25th OCTOBER next, at the late residence of George Riggin decd., at the head of Monie Creek, the whole of his personal estate (except the negroes,) consisting in part of

Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The attention of the public is invited to this sale, particularly to the stock as much attention was bestowed upon it by the late proprietor to improve it.

Terms of sale:—Six months credit will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving sale with security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of $5, and under, the cash will be required. No property can be removed till the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day till all is sold.

WILLIAM RIGGIN, Adm'r.
of George Riggin decd.

Sept 26 1837

Information respecting the above sale and the estate generally may be had of Wm. T. G. Polk.

By his Excellency,
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An Act to redress into the several acts of Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person, voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District. And an election having been held on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth ultimo, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council, as required by the act of Assembly, referred to in the preamble of this Proclamation, Now, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby declare and make known to the citizens of this State, that the following persons have been duly elected in the several districts, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall commence and be ascertained, by the said returns, it appears that John Dennis, Esquire, in the first District; James Alfred Pearce, Esquire, in the second District; John T. H. Worthington, Esquire, in the third District; Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District; William Cost Johnson, Esquire, in the fifth District; Francis Thomas Esquire, in the sixth District; and Daniel Jenifer, Esquire, in the seventh District, were duly elected to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great seal of the State of Maryland, this e

Steam-Mill Notice.

The subscriber being put up a Mill, Cloth-mill, Steam-Mill [illegible] specially adapted to the [illegible] GRAIN, [illegible] good time for [illegible]

Respectfully, [illegible] CHIPPER

Princess-Anne, [illegible]

Advertisement.

The subscriber [illegible] public [illegible] Hatch [illegible] supply [illegible]

The Coach, Gig & Harness

MAKING.

He has [illegible] work, and will suffer by comparison with any [illegible] the Eastern Shore.

Persons [illegible] the green [illegible] committed to him, and he hopes to merit a further share of [illegible]

L. & M. P. BROADWATER.

Princess-Anne, [illegible]

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND [illegible] SCHOOL, No. 142 [illegible]

Corner of [illegible] Streets, [illegible]

WILL RE-OPEN [illegible] on MONDAY, the [illegible] next. The Institution [illegible] improvements and [illegible] feel a confidence [illegible] to be now superior to any [illegible] most ever offered to [illegible] in the Day School and Boarding department.

Pupils [illegible] address [illegible] Baltimore.

august 29 1857 4m

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY [illegible] GEORGE [illegible] 5 to 6 inches [illegible] fingers and [illegible] pipe-[illegible] lips. Had on when [illegible] and a dome [illegible] Mr Lewis Ballard [illegible] and it is more [illegible] strolling about in the [illegible]

The above reward will [illegible] apprehension and [illegible] If taken in the state, or [illegible] the state and secured [illegible]

Again,

august 29 1857 SALEM BALLARD

For Sale.

[illegible] move to the [illegible] Farm [illegible] the Dr [illegible] if not sooner [illegible] tember, it will be for [illegible] It would suit a Physician [illegible] the town is so very [illegible] on the lot, any price [illegible] or rent will please to call [illegible] the Subscriber,

July 18 P. W. TANGHAIL

For Sale

A FARM containing [illegible] more or less, well [illegible] ed, situate on the roads [illegible] and adjoining the lands [illegible] the Shore Land and [illegible] terms which will be [illegible] the subscriber. Persons [illegible] chase will do well to examine [illegible]

JONATHAN PARKLEY.

August 29 1857

MISS S. TAYLOR

[DE BALTIMORE]

Respectfully informs the Ladies of the Town, and vicinity that she has [illegible] room in Mr. [illegible] where she will be happy to see them at any time, which shall be most convenient.

Millinery and Dressmaking

MAKING BUSINESS.

Her prices will be moderate. Ladies are invited to call and see.

September 1 4

Printing Office

[illegible]

THE Editor of this paper [illegible] of the Office [illegible] will be found table [illegible] to the establishment [illegible]

Princess Anne, [illegible]

Snow Hill, September 19th, 1857.

State of Maryland, ss:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHANS COURT, April 18, 1857.

ON application of [illegible] Executor of [illegible] late of Somerset county, deceased, [illegible] the Court that [illegible] and that the [illegible] Executor [illegible] Somerset county, once [illegible] Maryland, and