The Somerset Herald.

"Be just and fear not."

VOL. XIII.] PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 24, 1840. [NO. XVII.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.—*If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing three dollars will be demanded.*

One Dollar and twenty-five cents *in advance, will be taken for six months.—No subscription for a shorter period.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except at the editor's option.*

Letters *must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.*

Advertisements not exceeding a square (sixteen lines or less) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion.

Liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

A. G. STAKES takes pleasure in calling the attention of his numerous circle of customers and the public generally, to his new and extensive STOCK of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS;

which have been carefully selected by the subscriber himself from the most recent importations in the cities of Philadelphia, and Baltimore; they were purchased on the most favorable terms, will be sold at his usual low prices, and embrace as follows:

Blue, Bl'k, Invis Green, Drab, and Adelaide Cloth
Blue, Black, Fancy, Rib'd, and plain Cassimeres
Merino, Cassimere, Valencia, Swansdown, and Satin Vestings.
Blue, Black, mixed and Drab Satinet.
Kentucky Jeans, and mixed Kersey.
Plain and Plaid Linsey.
Pilot Cloth.
Black, Brown, Drab and Green, Plain and Figured Merino.
Plain Black, and Col'd Circassian.
Black and Brown Muslin.
Linen Sheeting, Bird Eye and Russia Diaper.
Damask Napkins and Table Cloths.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
11 and 12-4 Whitney and Common Blankets.
White and Red Flannel
Gauze and double mill'd do.
Bed Tick and Apron Check.
Black and White, and Plaid Black Mouslin Delainds and Cloths.
Plaid, Fancy, and Plain Col'd do (a new article.
Striped and Embroidered do.
Black and White, Figured and Plaid London Prints.
Turk'd. London Prints, and oil'd. Calico
French Chintz and Manchester Gingham.
Brittan and Blue Black Bombazine.
Matlasa and Rept Silk.
Jackonet and Mull'd. Muslin.
Bl'd Cambric and Book do.
Plaid, Figd. and Plain Swiss do.
Bishop's Lawn.
Merino and Silk Shirts.
Ladies Silk, Cashmere, Merino, and Worsted Hose.
Taffeta, Broche, Cashmere, Merino, and Challe Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Sattin Gauze, and Merino Scarfes.
Scotch Plaid Silk (a new article, for Scarfes.
Silk, and White Crape.
Irish Linen.
Silk and Worsted Segel.
Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, together with a great variety of STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES too numerous to detail. Please call and see.

Princess-Anne, September 22 1840—tf.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE have just returned from market with a large and well selected stock of *very cheap*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which we will *sell very low for cash*, or on time to *punctual dealers*. Please call and examine our stock

S. W. JONES & CO.

Princess-Anne, September 29, 1840.—1y.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. KING Merchant Tailor has just returned from MARKET with a general assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which he will make up to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and at short notice. Persons bringing their own goods will be as usual, punctually attended to.

Princess Anne, October 20, 1840—tf.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

THIS Institution was reorganized on the 28th inst. The Trustees take great pleasure in assuring Parents and Guardians of the entire and very satisfactory qualifications of Mr. Taylor to perform the duties of the station and earnestly recommend the Institution to the patronage of the Public.

By order, J. W. CRISFIELD.
October 6, 1840. President of the Board.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of *LEATHER OF BEST QUALITY*, to suit Shoe and Boot makers, Carriage makers, and others that use the article and will sell upon reasonable terms for hides, cash, or country produce. All orders will receive prompt attention that enclose the cash, by the public's humble servant.

W. H. WAILES.

Salisbury August 18, 1840.—3m

IN CHANCERY,

15th October 1840

ORDERED, that the Report of John W. Crisfield, Trustee for the sale of Real Estate of John H. Anderson, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 23d day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 23d day of November next. The Report states the amount of sales to be $293 50.

True copy. Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Cur.
November 3, 1840.

POETRY.

A Jubilee Song.

The following patriotic song is from the pen of Dr. Percival, of New Haven, the most distinguished of our American poets.

SUCCESS TO TIPPECANOE.

TUNE:—"*The Campbells are coming.*"

The Day is all over; the Battle is done;
The Field—it is conquered! the Victory won;
We've carried our leader triumphantly through;
Then peal our Huzzas for Old Tippecanoe,
For Glory, bright beamer, has shewn us the way,
To the heat of the conflict, the thick of the fray:
We've taught the proud Freeman, what deeds we can do;
Then hail to the triumph of Tippecanoe.

CHORUS.

Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!
Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!
Old Tip is a coming—he's for his Log Cabin!
Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!

Brave Tippecanoe has come out from the West,
To deliver the land from a horrible Pest;
A Plague, such as Freedom before never knew,
Had fled at the touch of Old Tippecanoe!
The *foul spot* that darkened the roll of our Fame;
The *black lines* recording our annals of Shame;
A proud-hearted Nation no longer shall rue;
They've all been expunged by Old Tippecanoe!

Old Tip is a coming, &c.

Bold Tippecanoe has dethroned little Van;
His country to rise, he'll do all that he can;
Sound Measures—he'll carry them steadily through;
Not or four for the honest Old Tippecanoe;
Like Washington, veritant every just,
He'll always be faithful and true to his trust;
To cherish the Good, and give Merit its due,
Is Glory enough for Old Tippecanoe!

Old Tip is a coming, &c.

A hard work he'l have, the foul palace to clean,
But soon it all garnished and sweet shall be seen;
And decently simple and plain to the view,
Shall the House be that shelters Old Tippecanoe!
No Carpets from Brussels, no Vanity Fair,—
No gold spoons, or bauquets, or *ar-stocra*, there;
Good cash from our Workmen shall furnish it throughout
The Mansion of Patriot Tippecanoe!

Old Tip is a coming, &c.

No Parties Exclusive, No Minnet Balls,
No Levees & Routs shall float in his Halls:
The Stump of his Door shall never be drawn through;
Aliens, Welcome's the word with Old Tippecanoe!
No Banquets he'll give *alamode de Paris*;
No wines of great price on his board you shall see;
But Sirloin, and Bacon, and Hard Cider too,
Shall be the plain fare of Old Tippecanoe!

Old Tip is a coming, &c.

From highest to lowest, all offices then
Shall be filled with Good, Earthlin, and Virginian men;
Clear proof they are Competent, Honest and True,
Is all that is wanted by Tippecanoe!
The Treasury then shall be safe and secure;
The funds fair control it shall ever be pure;
For the Good of his Country, a long Service through,
Never stuck to the fingers of Tippecanoe!

Old Tip is a coming, &c.

No doubt faced Janus shall sit in the chair,
Who in all sides a temper eternal shall wear;
But Frankly he'll tell the whole Land what he'll do:
There's no Double Dealing with Tippecanoe!
He has solemnly said, When One Term shall expire,
To the shades of North Bend he will surely retire;
And certainly Truth, when he One Term is through,
Again to the Plough will go Tippecanoe!

Old Tip is a coming, &c.

There let us all stand by the Honest Old Man,
Who has rescued the Country, one hear to the Van:
The Sprout' Evil has gotten its due;
In foul is the strong arm of Tippecanoe!
In the Front Rank our Nativ-ouldn now takes its stand
Peace, Order, Prosperity, begin'ten the land:
Then loud swell the voice of each Good Man and True—
Success to the gallant Old Tippecanoe!

Old Tip is a coming, &c.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals, does not appear to be sufficiently understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them; there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season. Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command. They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their health and comfort. The quantity allowed in Spain for 1000 sheep, is 25 quintals, probably twice the amount the same number would get in this country; and this quality is consumed by them in about five months, they getting little in the winter or while jumping to and from their mountain pastures. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as a security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medicinal point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curaeus, must be deemed decisive:—

"I defore I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farmer's bull averaged 58 pounds per annum (or more than 250 dollars,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in any one year over five shillings."

Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them, should be kept for their use. Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less loss from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs, to put a little tar on the bottom and spindle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but rubbed in this way on the more open backs of the sheep, it keeps off the attacks of the Fly.

Nobody blames a rich man for going with his relions out, because every one knows that he has money enough to get him a new coat; but it is unpardonable in a poor man to go ragged because every body knows it is out of his power to do otherwise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Cadet.

The Slaver.

BY AUTHOR OF "CRUISING IN THE LAST WAR."

"All that of living or dead remain,
Hurled on high with the shivered fane,
In one wild roar expired!
The waves a moment backward bent—
The hills that shake, although unrent,
As if an earthquake passed—
The thousand shapless things all driven
In cloud and flame athwart the heaven,
By that tremendous blast."

Siege of Corinth

It was noonday. The sky was without a cloud and the sun, pouring vertically downward, filled the atmosphere as with the breath of a furnace.—Not a zephyr rippled the glassy surface of the bay. A few birds wheeled lazily around the neighboring marsh, or settled slowly in flocks on the white strand of the beach. The broad expanse of the deep was one hid and by a solitary sail. The low, green marshy shores stretching around those quarters of the horizon, and the white sea outside of the inlet on the eastern seaboard formed a picture almost as monotonous as could be imagined. The stilled roar of the distant breakers, was the only sound that broke the stillness of the scene. One deep, oppressive silence, as if the day of doom was at hand, hung over sea and sky; and all animated nature.

Close in to a point of the meadow, and in not more than two fathoms water, lay a low, dark, rakish schooner, swinging by a single anchor with the tide which now at a half ebb, was running like a mill-race out to sea. The inlet with its seaboard and breakers, could just be seen aloft the main chains of the schooner far away on the eastern horizon. A hot undulating haze waved in the distance; the sea glowed like molten lead; and only the sluggish ripple of the tide against the schooner's bows, broke on the silence of that sultry noonday.

A more beautiful craft never sat the waters than that solitary schooner. She was painted of deep black, unrelieved by a single line of white. Her mould was clean and sharp; her bows tapered off like a knife; her low deck ran straight from stem to stern; her tall, whip-stalk masts raked gallantly backward; and her yards, sails and rigging, betokened the highest discipline in her crew. Her high bulwarks, surmounted by a modest rail running all concealed much of her deck, but enough was seen to shew by its extreme whiteness, and the burnish of her brass mountings, that she was no common merchant-man; while the two ports on either side, from which frowned the deadly carronade, and a long swivel gun mounted amidships, warned one that she was not unarmed too rather. Yet no signs of life were discernible about her. Not a man, nor a boy nor any living thing betokened by his presence that she was inhabited. There she lay—silent, motionless, a thing of dread—coming one knew not whither, and going one knew not where. Her low hull reposing beautiful as a swan on the water, and her tall mast raking away into the sky until they seemed to taper into nothingness.

It might have been three hours or more after the meridian, when a slight ripple could have been seen ruffling the surface of the bay, and as it come down towards the schooner, a score of men, as if by magic, sprang forth upon her deck; the anchor was heaved up, and cathed; the fore-sheet and jib hoisted away; and as her bow caught the breeze, she fell off before the wind; her mainsail and topsails were set, and in less than a quarter of an hour she was sweeping down the inlet like a sea fowl on the wing. Before sundown her white sails could just be seen upon the eastern seaboard, appearing and disappearing amid the spray, as she rose and fell, on the horizon.

During the whole of that day a heavy frigate was lying becalmed, hull down in the offing, and no sooner did the greatful breeze reach her from the shore, than her sails were directed home, and she began to lay off and on as if watching for some expected prize. Nor did she wait long. Scarcely had she, after stretching off on her first tack, run down half the distance she had come, when a hoarse voice called down from her forecastle and at the same instant the man at the main cross trees echoed back the cry.

'A sail—ahoy on the weather bow.'

'What is her rig?' hastily exclaimed the officer of the deck as the crew of the frigate scrambled on the decks, and covered the sides, at the signal.

'A fine and all top-sail and flying jibs—

'Bring me my glass,' said the captain, coming on deck at the alarm.

'She's the craft we've been looking for, Mr. Weldon,' said the captain, drawing a long breath and he took the glass from his eye, after a protracted gaze, her model, her rig, her comfort, every thing speaks it. We've got her though now. Oh can't you see us on the boom tack, thank God and she might as well attempt to escape Scylla in a December storm as to pass athwart us with the wind. What think you—is she not caught at last?

'Caught'—found himself could not save her.

'You are right' and now call the hands aft.'

The summons was soon passed through the ship, and in an incredibly short space of time the men were all gathered in a dense mass, with their hats in their hands in presence of their superior.

'My lads' said he upon a gun carriage and turning his bold, open countenance to his crew 'you know the duty which has kept us so long on this heaving coast and I have now to tell you that yonder clipper of a schooner is the only thing to prevent us from leaving this station. As soon as she is captured we shall wear off for Jamaica. You hear this,' he continued as soon as the cheering which this announcement caused had subsided 'with no small joy, and I have only to say that you deserve it for your noble conduct since I have had the honor of commanding the ship. And now, my lads to your quarters and remember that the first duty of an English sailor, a man or a Christian is the capture of a Slaver.'

The deafening cheer which followed the close of this address had scarcely subsided, and the men took their stations at the guns, but not a shall came whizzing down towards the man of-war, from the schooner, and after a lapse of a moment a bright flame leaped a second time from the side while the crashing of the fore-royal-yard-arm of the frigate gold of the unerring aim of the long swivel gun of the Slaver.

As during a bravado as ever I saw, by—muttered the captain, 'forward there and let them have a gun or two—fire,'

'Cut away her fore top-sail—see how she falls off,' exclaimed a lieutenant, as the ball from the man-of-war whizzed through the schooner's rigging.

'Bear away a point to two, quarter-master—let drive here with your forward guns.'

'Ay—ay, sir!' answered the gunner, as his battery opened upon the flying clipper.

'By the holy cross' ejaculated an Irish lieutenant isn't she a beauty, boys—she'll be after clearing us yet.

The words of the officer were not without some shadow of truth, for the schooner was running nearly free before the wind, laying her course right across our fore-foot, but intending to pass nearly a mile ahead. If she could succeed in doing this, the chances of her capture would be almost destroyed, as night was coming on, and every opportunity would be afforded to her to get an offing unperceived, and thus escape from the clutches of the law. A single glance satisfied the English captain that such was her intention. To circumvent her required immediate action—He did not hesitate a moment.

'Port your helm—port—port,' he thundered, springing upon a gun carriage and holding on by a rope, as he leaned over to catch a better view of the chase, 'keep her, away there now—steady—steady.'

'She begins to find she's entrapped,' said the first lieutenant, after a few minutes trial had satisfied all that she could not pass across the frigate's bows in safety 'see she wears—she's luffing into the wind's eye.'

'And by St. George, she will make her port again, and leave us to eat her out with our teeth; unless we are quick—starboard—quartermaster—hi—a—ul!' and as the giant vessel came up and the small, her huge sails flapped heavily against the mast a moment and then as she fell off on the other tack they filled again, driving her through the swell with such force, that the spray flew in showers to the very forestay.

The scene was now one of absorbing interest. The low coast, presenting its shine sandy beach in front and the thick groves of tropical plants farther back from the shore, for a league or two upon the weather bow; while the surface of the sea was in an instant on the scene, the huge frigate, as she rose, formed in her sweeping course, a sea upon the dismantled schooner. But in another instant all again was dark.

A few moments of thrilling excitement passed. Eagerly the crowd lay for the sound of the gun that they came not. Instants moments passed away, and a mysterious silence still hung upon the night. What could be the cause? Had the slaver offered no resistance? Preposterous. What then could it be? Each man looked at his neighbor with inquiry written on his countenance and the captain had turned with no inquiry of wonder, towards his lieutenant, when a vivid blinding light filled the whole atmosphere as if by magic; a stream of fire in the direction of the schooner, shot far away upon the heaven, revealing the sea and sky, and shone in terrible distinctness; a confused mass might be seen darting upward in the midst from the deck of the slaver, a roar followed as of the Archangel's trump; the sea reeled to and fro the frigate quivered from the keelson to the track, and then a darkness so sudden and as awful as that momently flash, and in which every thing appeared swimming before the aching eye fell upon the scene. There was a moment of suspense.

'God help us,' ejaculated the captain, in tones of horror 'they have blown themselves and the poor wretches up. Heave to gun the boats are safe.'

The Lord Almighty have mercy on those souls' responded the chaplain at his side in a voice tremulous with solemnity and awe.

Every man aboard was horror struck. It was long before the shocking sensation felt by all, had passed away, and it might have continued longer, had not the captain dissolved the spell by ordering the remaining boats to be manned, and go to the relief of the sufferers if any yet remained alive.

Never sped a barge quicker over the waters, than that sent from the frigate on this errand of mercy. The men bent to their oars with enthusiasm and driving the boat through the waters as if she were endowed with life, soon reached the spot where the catastrophe had occurred.

Forward there at the bow, what is that shadowy object ahead,' said the officer at the helm.

But ere the shot across the night in reply, and directly the frigate's launch appeared in sight.—Greeting her with three hearty cheers, the new comer hastily enquired respecting the fate of their fellow comrades, and learnt to their relief, that the souls of the frigate were all saved; for that by some mistake, the magazine of the slaver had exploded while they were yet a sufficient distance from her to insure their safety. The poor wretches in her hold, however as well as the slaver's crew, were all lost in that terrific explosion.

The launch had already been engaged in searching over the spot where the schooner had been last seen, for her ill fated passengers and a more awful spectacle her lieutenant said he had never witnessed. Her hull had already sunk but fragments of the wreck—human bodies torn to pieces scorched to cinder, disfigured, mutilated, ahead shorted and scarred and blackened in the most frightful manner, covered the sea in the vicinity.—Even while he spoke, a hideous corpse floated its distorted face looking almost fiend-like on the glassy.

The other boats soon joined the barge from the frigate and every exertion was made to discover if any human beings of the slaver's ill-fated hold were alive. But though shattered timbers and mangled bodies were found floating on every hand, not a man, woman or child, yet living was picked up.

After a search of nearly two hours, the crews of the boats returned with heavy hearts to the frigate.

The next morning the search was resumed but in vain. For along the coast floated the wreck of the schooner and the disfigured bodies of the slaver, but no one was ever rescued from their engrave to tell us what manner happened the destruction of the slaver.

Composing and Distributing Machine.—There is a very decided improvement recently been introduced in the mechanism of a machine which promises to effect a wonderful revolution in printing and composing. The inventor is a person named Francis Wright, and the machine is said to perform the whole operation of superseding the operation of the hand. Upon one end of the machine is placed a case, containing the letters, as usual, which are so arranged that the compositor, by touching a key, causes the letter attached to the key to be immediately dropped from the case, and conveyed to the composing machine. The Rev. Kenelm Digby Beale, in speaking of the invention of Francis Wright, says "I saw the machine in operation, and it appeared to me to be a very ingenious piece of mechanism. The composing machine is connected with the distributing machine, so that the types by which the compositor arranges, are conveyed from the case to the composing machine. The distributing machine is worked by means of a handle, turned like that of a mangle, the compositor machine is by means of a key board, like that of a piano forte, which must be touched by the compositor. It appears that, in the end of the invention, words may be composed in types by a certain spell. Even a slow compositor and compositor, may compose a sheet of Cobbett's paper in hour and a half, and he requires no more than half an hour to lift from the machine each page as it is completed.—*Polytechnic Journal.*

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1840.

☞ The Fall Term of Somerset County Court commenced its session yesterday.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

☞ We collect the following interesting from the Baltimore American and Patriot received on Saturday night.

ELECTORAL VOTES

	Harrison.	V. B.
No. 1.—CONNECTICUT,	8	
No. 2.—OHIO,	21	
No. 3.—MARYLAND,	10	
No. 4.—RHODE ISLAND,	4	
No. 5.—NEW HAMPSHIRE,		7
No. 6.—NEW JERSEY,	8	
No. 7.—MAINE,	10	
No. 8.—PENNSYLVANIA,	30	
No. 9.—NEW YORK,	42	
No. 10.—GEORGIA,	11	
No. 11.—KENTUCKY,	15	
No. 12.—INDIANA,	9	
No. 13.—DELAWARE,	3	
No. 14.—MASSACHUSETTS,	14	
No. 15.—TENNESSEE,	15	
No. 16.—MICHIGAN,	3	
No. 17.—VERMONT,	7	
No. 18.—LOUISIANA,	5	
No. 19.—MISSISSIPPI,	4	
No. 20.—VIRGINIA,		23
No. 21.—NORTH CAROLINA,	15	
	234	30

NORTH CAROLINA.

Incomplete returns heard from the Harrison majority is 1342, and the Harrison gain 1013.

TENNESSEE.

The last Nashville papers give Mr. Harrison one hundred votes over Van Buren. The Columbia Democrat says, we do not believe Alabama will give Gen. Harrison at least 20,000 votes over Van Buren. The Columbia Democrat, a Van Buren paper, says—"To Mr. Van Buren we have gained some vote about Mt. Pleasant.—We begin to feel a little well about the neck."

OHIO.

The actual majority for Gen. Harrison is 23,301.

ILLINOIS.

All the State but 17 counties heard from. The majority for Harrison 9265. Gain since August 5022.

VIRGINIA.

The majority for Mr. Van Buren according to the Richmond Whig, is 1105.

MICHIGAN.

The Whig majority is 1962.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Whig majority, 19,961.

MAINE.

The Whig majority is 840. Fourteen or fifteen Democrats in the legislature.

VERMONT.

The Whig majority is nearly every town heard from, is 4,414—falls to be 15,000.

GEORGIA.

The Whig majority is 8320 in 80 counties heard from.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Porter has issued a Proclamation declaring the gentlemen on the Harrison Electoral ticket to be duly elected Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

KENTUCKY.

The Whig majority upwards of 20,000.

INDIANA.

The Whig majority about 17,000.

MISSOURI.

From this State our exchanges continue to return Missouri will swell Mr. Van Burens *minority* four votes!

☞ THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Elections have taken place in 13 States for members of the next Congress, and the results show that 81 Whigs and 57 Locofocos are elected. Whig majority 24.

The next U. S. Senate will stand 29 Whigs 25 Locofocos. Whig *majority* 6.

MARYLAND.

Official returns of the Maryland Electoral Election.

Dr. Hollman,	32,528	
John Leeds Kerr,	32,533	
Theodore R. Lockerman,	32,531	
John P. Kennedy,	32,531	
George Hazard,	32,529	
James M. Coale,	32,527	
Jacob A. Preston,	32,530	
Wm. T. Worthington,	32,528	
Richard J. Bowie,	32,524	
Thomas A. Spencer,	32,524	
Van Buren Ticket.		
Benjamin C. Howard,	28,755	
H. G. S. Key,	28,756	
Gabriel Humphreys,	28,759	
Elias Ellicott,	28,756	
Charles Merill,	28,754	
Wm. D. Lockhart,	28,753	
William A. Spencer,	28,752	
James Murray,	28,752	
Elias Scott,	28,751	
Walter Michel,	28,751	
Average Whig vote,	32,529	
" V. B. "	28,754	
Whig majority,	4,775	

The Resumption.—The New York Express of Saturday, 21st inst. says:—"The Banks in Philadelphia and Boston have been called on by the local Banks in the cities of Philadelphia, or a loan of two or three millions of dollars, in Post Notes, having twelve and eighteen months to run; and bearing an interest of 6 per cent. This loan thus have accepted, and have invited the New York Banks to participate in the loan, to the extent of a million of dollars. The loan is to be made in Philadelphia Funds, and the Post Notes to be made payable in New York. The Banks here have readily agreed to take their part. The Bank of Commerce has loaned more, viz. $255 90 to the Merchants' and Mechanics' $100,000 each,—the Phenix, Statesland Co., allotts, so that the loan will be made up without the slightest difficulty, and the country will not give any inconvenience, as the New York Banks have call a million or dollars in balances being loaned to Philadelphia, on which they have not for a long time received any interest; and the Boston Banks have, in cash, quite as large a sum lying dead. The arrangement is most favorable for all parties."

Office of the News,
St. Augustine, N. S. 8 October, 31.

Intelligence has been received in this city from Fort Peck on the 1st of June, that Col. W. S. Harney, 2d Dragoons, had captured twelve Indian, consisting of women and children, last week. Gen. Arbuckle, U. S. Army, has about 50 hundred, some perfectly naked, and a number of pieces of calico, handkerchiefs, &c. The chief is no doubt some that we have, which the Indian Re was destroyed by the Cherokees. *Wild Cat*, and his party, are still in the neighborhood, and committing depredations daily.

Fort Hanson, about fifteen miles from this city, was burnt about three days ago. The troops that were garrisoning it (Volunteers,) had not left it but a few hours, hence it was burnt. There were eight distinct tracks discovered around the Fort by the scout who observed that the place was burnt. One of the tracks was that of a negro, and very large. It is the same party that are daily murdering our people about here, headed by *Wild Cat*, alias *Coo-ee-hee!*

The Steamer *Columbia*, Capt. WINDLE, from Havana, bound to Charleston, put in here on the 6th instant in a leaky condition, being unable to proceed further. She has put her cargo on board the schr. *Mystery* of *Baltimore*, Capt. Magee, consisting of 60 hogsheads of sugar. The steamer is subject to look her interior into repairs. She begins very fine. She will be refitted, and proceed in a day or two for Charleston.

The former *Hon. Gordon*, Capt Barden, arrived here yesterday morning in Southern Ports, having been on her passage since, on account of a *sprung* mast, which she had to cut down, and make a good mast, which she did in a good manner.

GEN. HARRISON'S POPULARITY.—In looking at the returns of the recent elections in the different States, it is seen that in all parts of the country, Gen. Harrison has run ahead of the local candidates. In alluding to the popular enthusiasm thus manifested in behalf of the brave old hero, the Albany Evening Journal says:—

"With these demonstrations of the feelings of the People towards their President elect, have we any reason to look forward to his administration as the commencement of a new and happy era in the political concerns of the country? He comes into office with the moral power of a free and mighty People to sustain him. Nothing to tear from or prevent him from the exercise of policy, unexpired by faction, unoompromising course of policy. The character eminently fits him for the task to which he has been called. No man since General Washington, has possessed more advantages to carry out the comprehensive design of our republican form of government and to give to all its functions the vigor and energy necessary to the growth, prosperity and happiness of the People—The country looks to him for a bold and direct correction of the abuses and usurpation of his immediate predecessor. It looks to him to bring back to the conduct of public affairs the purity the statesmanship, and the elevated patriotism which distinguished the administration of Washington of Jefferson and Madison."

The more zeal of the people in elevating General Harrison to the Presidency has been so general as universal as completely successful, that it loses the characteristics of a party triumph.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—Last week, Dr. Hamilton of this city, extracted a lunar needle from the elbow of a man about forty, five years of age. The patient from whom it was taken, on applying to the doctor, stated that he had some time previously, received severe fall, and a number of pieces of rotten bone, &c. The chisel is no doubt some that the carpenter, after the fall, found it much swollen, and to the touch perceived a portion of the bone to which he operated. The sufferer anxious to extricate the bone, but the doctor, fearing that such an operation might be attended with danger, refused to comply. He had requested, however, to probing and other treatment, and in four days after wards, on examining it carefully, he discovered the point of a needle protruding and succeeded in extricating it without subjecting the patient to any violent pain. The needle does not appear much worn, but is greatly discolored, being quite black—it is very sensitional sharpened to point, and is supposed to have been swallowed, probably in food, four or five years ago.—The man on its removal, felt at once relieved, and is now perfectly recovered. He had been complaining to eleven, week, before it was extracted, and lately was scarcely able to move.—*Londonderry Ireland, paper.*

Death of Dr. Orme.—The sad news recently sounded in land and lone, in latitude 57 deg south, and 85 deg. 10 west longitude from Paris, by the officers of the Friendship Venus on board her vessel of discovery, at a depth of 3170 yards, or 2 1-2 miles; no bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said that leading to the lead took sixty minutes upwards two hours. In another place in the Pacific Ocean, no bottom was found at a depth of 4440 yards.

The Boston Atlas says that one on the voters in Pa. is—"A young eighty five years of age, and who had fought at Bunker Hill, travelled six miles in the rain to vote for Gen. Harrison.

THE LAST KICK OF A "DEMAGOGUE!" During the Presidential contest General JACKSON has been out upon the stump and in course and unbent letters against the People's Candidate for the Presidency. On the 6th ult. he was addressed by an assemblage of his partisans, to which he responded in the true Kalamazoo manner, which may be regarded as his last card."

General Jackson's reply.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It affords me unspeakable pleasure to be able to meet you on this occasion, this opportunity the last I fear I shall have if in my power to exchange salutations with you—the last opportunity that I shall have to thank you personally for the many proofs you have given me of your respect for my character and services. The only one as I fear is beside me that I cannot much longer be a partner with you in the vicissitudes of life; and I can therefore have no other feeling when honored with the cordial welcome you have accorded to me, but that which belongs to a heart full of gratitude, and sincerely anxious for your happiness and prosperity individually and collectively.

If I have been instrumental by the mercy of a kind Providence in advancing the interest of our common country, I can say with sincerity, that in no part of my career in life have I felt that any honor was due to me which ought not to intend in a much higher degree to my fellow citizens who were associated with me, or to whose judgment and superiority my conduct was accountable. My cherished impressions remained in our revolutionary struggle were that the people capable of appreciating the blessings of freedom, were the only safe depository of power, and with those impressions I came when quite a youth to this section of our country, and I believe that not more a rich and peaceful state. These impressions soon became a maxim in me guide of my life; and it is now a proud satisfaction to me, after a long experience, to be able to assure you, that time so far from weakening their force, has confirmed them. Thus habitually accustomed to look to my fellow citizens for and instruction and support, it was impossible for me even to feel elevated by any event which did not place their honor and interest far above mine as an individual. And it is this view alone of the consequences resulting from my public act, of which you are pleased to speak with so much partiality and kindness, that I am enabled to enjoy the satisfaction which their retrospect is calculated to inspire.

Fellow citizens: My health is so feeble to sustain me in an attempt to express full the reflections which are excited in my mind, by the view you have taken of our public affairs at this time. I cannot forbear, however, a brief response of the topics you have touched. You are right in attributing a deep interest in the result of the contest which they have produced between the federal and republican parties. I *feel it*, and throw away the reserve which would suppress an avowal of it, as an affectation unworthy of a freeman whatever may be his station in life.

These are no ordinary times. It is impossible to disguise the fact that a revolution, if not in the forms, in the spirit of our institutions, is attempted by the federal party; and it would be unnatural for me to look at the signs which announce the progress of this spirit, without warning my countrymen of the existence, and with finding I may be denounced by the whig and federal presses as a dictator.

Whilst I was your chief magistrate this spirit was frequently exhibited, and so strongly was I impressed with the character of its designs, that I felt it my duty in my farewell address to guard you against them, and to which, as a full exposition of my views, I earnestly refer you. The display of its power, therefore, in the present political contest does not surprise me.

In the early history of our country the federal party made many attempts to mould the government to their purposes, but they were defeated by the vigilance of the people, then fresh from the School of the Revolution. Our national energy has since been chiefly directed to the adjustment of our relations with foreign powers, and these have had such a preponderating influence on the action of the general government, as to furnish but slight opportunities for the admission of any principle in our system, dangerous to republican liberty. But the period has arrived when it frees us from an apprehension on this head in regard to the operation of our system, so far as the question of security against foreign danger is concerned, and we are yet to test our capacity to adjust in an equally fortunate manner, those more delicate relations which belong to our intercourse with each other, and in which are more intimately involved the means of preserving our happy union. Hence we may be said to be in many respects in an infancy as a nation. We are yet to see, whether we can resist successfully the many schemes that can be brought to bear against our harmony as states, and which may aim to give a wrong bias to the action of both federal and state governments.

Look I pray you, at the efforts which are making to array our section of the union against the other. It is in this aspect that the movements of the abolitionists become fearful and portentous. If there be any real philanthropy in the mass of those who constitute this party, it can not be doubted that it is made to take a false direction by those who are striving to revive the doctrines of the federal party. It is undeniable that the mass of the abolitionists are neither suspected nor leaders, those who have signalized their opposition to the measures, which will keep the government in the path prescribed for it by its founders. If there is a single abolitionist in the United States who supports or advocates any leading doctrine of the republican party, I have not heard of it. Wherever the influence of these societies is felt, it adds to the power of those who favor the establishment of a national bank—who contend for a system of internal improvement at war with the states—who advocate a tariff of protection unnecessary on the score of revenue, and calculated to multiply the sources of discord between the various sections of the union.

But it is less to the facts that these elements of discord are visible in our horizon, than to the truth that we have, who are the devoted objects of their wrath, are strengthening them by divisions among ourselves about minutemen things, that I would call our attention, and arouse you to a proper sense of duty. It is impossible Tennessean, whatever division or names they may allow themselves to be called by, can ever as a majority be brought to question the doctrines of the federal party. Can an Tennessean say—whether he be a whig or republican or democrat—can he say to the leaders of federalism, I will give you my vote because I agree with you in political sentiments?" The almost universal answer is no! Yet such will be the effect of divisions, if we shut our eyes to the danger which is before us, and which will inevitably befall the country, if the origination of the various influences now brought by the federalists to the support General Harrison, should include any considerable portion of the earth.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I know that in speaking thus plainly, I expose myself to the obloquy of the federal party; and perhaps may incur the imputation of seeking to intermeddle with the independent judgment of you, my countrymen. The obloquy of the federalists has no terrors for me when the liberty of my country is in danger. For them as individuals I cherish no unkind feeling, but while I believe their principles to be dangerous to the public prosperity, I will not cease to oppose and expose them. For those of my friends who may ascribe to me other considerations than those which I profess in the freedom of which I had adverted to the present state of public affairs, I must be content to say that they do me injustice.

It is no personal motive, fellow citizens, that leads me to speak of General Harrison as I have—and if I know myself none such should prompt me in the conviction which I have formed, that the election of Mr. Van Buren is essential to the preservation of republican principles. It is from this that the latter gentleman I have an intimate acquaintance, and I have for years been on terms of the closest confidence and friendship.

But this leads to my present respect, great and unqualified as I admit them to be, sink into insignificance when contrasted with those which he presents not only to me, but to you, and all the country as a republican statesman, a pure patriot and a sagacious statesman. To these claims his services, whenever he has been publicly employed, have been the most indisputable testimony, and it is in an act of duty for me to say that they were most signally displayed while he was a member of my cabinet—Mr. Jefferson himself in a similar situation, and I have been more careful of the public good or more resolute in maintaining the republican principles free from all innovation of kind, whether threatened by open or secret influences.

This, my fellow citizens is a great and momentous crisis in our national affair in which our dearest rights as freemen are deeply concerned. The presidential election is near at hand, which will decide the fate of our republican system; whether it will be perpetuated on the great principles laid down in our written constitution, or changed to a great consolidated government in which the rights of the states will be destroyed, the republican system trodden under foot, our glorious union burst asunder, and your constitutional liberty lost forever. Its destiny is in your hands the hands of every citizen. I prophesied the poll on the 3d of November, and this all important question, for weal or for woe. If you cast your votes for that well tried republican Martin Van Buren, your republican system is perpetuated and placed upon a durable foundation. If you cast your votes for Gen. Harrison, the chosen candidate of the apostate republicans, the abolitionists, and the Hartford convention federalists, and your constitutional liberties are perhaps lost forever, and may end like that of ancient republics.

Then I say to you, go to the polls like independent voters bearing in your minds the blood, the treasure, the days of toil, the hardships of our revolution, which gave our revolutionary fathers to posterity and bequeath to you the invaluable boon of those blessings of liberty which we enjoy; and which never religious we were to perhaps the lands into hand down to them unimpaired. Then, fellow citizens, I say, to you, go to the polls on the 3d of November next, with that independent spirit with which your revolutionary fathers fought and conquered—I say looking steadily on the stars and stripes on the banners of your country's glory, under which your revolutionary sire fought and conquered, and give your votes like freemen, as you are, to that man whom you believe to be a pure, and under Washington, well tried republican and liberty is safe. You thereby snatch the republican system from that peril that awaits it, and to which it is now brought by the combination of united faction of popular republicans, federalists and Hartford convention federalists, leagued together for the purpose of destroying your constitutional government, and raise upon its ruins and your liberties, a great consolidated government, based upon the combined monopoly power of England and America, and make the laboring and producing classes of our country, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their own aggrandisement. Remember, my fellow citizens, the fate of ancient Rome! Remember that by corruption and the combined corrupt factions she lost her liberty. Thus I say again to you, if you vote for the candidate of this combined and corrupt faction, whose candidate is silent and will not answer any questions you ask him, and to which your important rights are deeply concerned, you seal the fate of constitutional freedom. I say again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, vote for no candidate that will not tell you with the manliness of an independent freeman the principles upon which if elected, he will administer your government. That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a man candidate whose his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who value his rights vote for any man who when asked for his principles insults you with the reply "I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe?" I answer for you that none worthy to be free can do so.

I thank you gentlemen for your kind attention, and can only add an expression of my regret, that the feebleness of my health, gives me so little power to do justice to the important object of your assembling on this occasion.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—The expense of transporting the Emperor's remains from Cauchevoie to the Hotel des Invalides is estimated at several millions of francs. Immense preparations are on foot. The vessel carrying the coffin will arrive at Cauchevoie. A triumphal arch be there erected to receive the imperial remains, and this ceremony will take place with the utmost pomp. The *cortege* will enter Paris by the Barrier de l'Etoile and the Champs Elysees. Benches will be erected on the line of passage, right and left, and covered with magnificent draperies. In front of the Invalides a new mausoleum will be erected to receive the procession, and for this purpose a number of trees will come down. To aid the perspective, a flying bridge will be constructed and will afterwards be taken down. The interior court of the Invalides will be entirely covered, and hung with velvet of a violet colour (the characteristic hue of royal mourning) and will likewise be transformed by the aid of a vast number of waxlights into an enormous *chapelle ardent*. 24 white horses of an excellent breed have been imported from Germany, and by these the hearse will be drawn.

From the National Intelligencer.

The splendid *Chandelier* lately suspended in the Hall of the House of Representatives, was lighted on Wednesday night; when a number of gentlemen attended to witness its effect. We understand from one who was present, that the effect was exceedingly beautiful and extremely brilliant. We had the pleasure of viewing and examining this splendid Chandelier last Thursday morning. It is certainly, without exception, the largest, most elegant and splendid Chandelier we ever beheld. We understand that it was manufactured to the order and the cause of inflammation. Nothing is equal in vitiating humors with a vegitable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved to do injury, but always good.

Purchase them at Princess-Anne of S. W. S. & Co., or only in their respective districts as published in another part of this paper.

ALMANACK.

1840. SEPTEMBER.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon' Phases.
Monday,	7 11	4 49	
Tuesday	7 12	4 48	Full, 5th day.
Wednesday	7 13	4 48	Third quarter, 13 day.
Thursday	7 13	4 47	New, 20 day.
Friday	7 14	4 46	First qr. 24 day.
Saturday	7 14	4 46	Longest day 5
Sunday	7 15	4 45	Nov.—10th. Hour.

Baltimore Prices Current.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN,
NOVEMBER 17 1840.

Flour—Mills	$5 00
Ground-Rh	5 12
Susquehanna	5 25
Wheat—(white)	100 a 102
(red)	99 a 100
Corn—(White)	45 a 50
(yellow)	46 a 50
	56 a 58
	24 a 29

The Laborer and the Employer.—How often, cold Mr. Prentiss, since the recent speech at Portland, do we see in this country, that the employer of to-day is the laborer of to-morrow, and the laborer the employer. And whenever is the condition of our seamen and the result of our institutions, how shall any man rise up and address himself to the conclusion of different ranks of the community and declare them is a distinction between them? Or I would take the sons of the poor man in preference to the sons of the rich to prove the truth of this. The son of the poor man much sooner reaches the golden goal of honour, than those with money pushing in their pockets. It is the poor man who rises out of low, who reaches the point of eminence. This have been in history—they have existed in our country. Nothing is more common. It is true that a had man sometimes gets wealth, but not often, and when he does, it is oftener by foul means than by fair. How was it with Stephen Girard, and how is it with John Jacob Astor? They were the architects of their own superior enterprise.

"The acquisition of wealth is the result of exertion. The sons of the poor man prosper. I would let two to one in his success in the trial of a fair course."

ular Remedies.—The most popular remedies present day are those which cleanse and purifies the blood, and which are known to be innocent of qualities. Such remedies as Mercury, Antimony, Zinc, and the recourse of Bleeding in disease now out of fashion, and Vegitables Remedies the popular medicines now *Brandreth's Pills Universal Pills* are used and appreciated. are known to act on every part of the body; taken up by chyle they pass into the blood, they purify; and should be remembered that where only these remedies the blood which the cause of inflammation. Nothing is equal in vitiating humors with a vegitable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved to do injury, but always good.

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HORE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Princess-Anne, Somerset County, Md.

SS CARROLL has the gratification to announce that she has been successful in procuring the services of two highly accomplished ladies, as Teachers in the different branches their direction. The one, who will instruct Drawing, Guitar and the French Language, is located with great ease, in Europe, and has ble experience in teaching. The other, es lessons in Drawing and Painting. Ren of every description, and Ornamental Work, on of wax flowers and fruit, has been taught of our distinguished artists, and has for me been engaged in giving instruction.— ks advantageously conferred by, and by unting attention in the other departments, Miss rs herself, the Institution will merit the ge of the public.

Ladies not connected with the Seminary be afforded in instruction in any of the omanbranches.

mber 21, 1840.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

the subscriber's parents prevent his personal mention to his farm, he will sell it at Private it not so disposed of before the 15th January, ill on that day, and upon the premises offer it ble Sale.

ains about ten hundred acres, of cleared and land, and about twenty-five of woodland; and attached to it *some*, and adjoining it much ish, which has been proved by ample experience to be an excellent manure. It was the residence Charles Fullen, and lately has been the residence of his Mother, and is in a state of high cultivation; and the crease of emigration from Europe to the United States.

Great Britain is endeavoring to divert the course of emigration from Eng and, Ireland and Scotland to her distant colonies in New South Wales, the West Indies, and the British Provinces of North America, in pursuance of a policy which for the combined monopoly power of England and America, and make the laboring and producing classes of our country "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their own aggrandisement. Remember, my fellow citizens, the fate of ancient Rome! Remember that by corruption and the combined corrupt factions she lost her liberty. Thus I say again to you, if you vote for the candidate of this combined and corrupt faction, whose candidate is silent and will not answer any questions you ask him, and to which your important rights are deeply concerned, you seal the fate of constitutional freedom. I say again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, vote for no candidate that will not tell you with the manliness of an independent freeman the principles upon which if elected, he will administer your government. That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a man candidate whose his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who value his rights vote for any man who when asked for his principles insults you with the reply "I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe?" I answer for you that none worthy to be free can do so.

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IMMIGRATION.—The Report of the Harbour Commissioners of New York states that the number of passengers at that port from foreign ports from the 1st of January to the 1st of November 1840, a period of ten months, is fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine.

The process of immigration is now conducted with more ease than formerly. There are so many Europeans already settled in this country that an extensive correspondence is kept up between them and their friends and relatives on the other side of the water—so that preparatory arrangements are made and lo aliens selected, in a multitude of cases, for those who now swell the current of emigration. The New York Commissioners on instance in which an entire community, including the spiritual pastor and parents of all trades, came over together and quietly took up their residence on the Ohio.

The introduction of steamers upon the ocean on the great lines of communication between this country and Europe has been too recent to cause any sensible change in the average of emigration. The expenses of passage are yet too high to allow the new mode of transportation to be generally available to the great mass of emigrants. But if it should happen in the course of time that the application of steam should be extended to the ordinary class of trading vessels, we might expect to witness in connection with that event, a great increase of emigration from Europe to the United States.

TUESDAY the 8th day of December next,

ts the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the Stand bid bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above ford writs and cost.

WILLIAM J. LAYFIELD, *Constable.*
ember 17, 1840.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SOMERSET COUNTY,
SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1840.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, former Collector of the County Tax, laid before the Commissioners for Somerset County, the following list of Real Property, on which the Taxes remain unpaid for the years 1834 and 1835, requesting that an order may pass authorizing them to be sold agreeably to law. Whereupon it is ordered by the said Commissioners, that the same be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Somerset Herald, and Baltimore Patriot notifying those interested, that unless the county charges are paid on the Lands and Lots, and Houses mentioned in said list, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the Lands and Lots, and Houses mentioned in said list, may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, to wit:

PROPRIETORS NAMES.	NAMES OF THE LANDS.	AMOUNT OF TAX DUE. 1834.	1835.
Anderson, Thomas (heirs)	Green's Recantation 14 acres, part Union 7 acres, Anderson's Chance 3 1-2 acres, Addition 14 acres, and Tower Hill 11 acres, total 35½ acres deduct 100 acres—25½ acres	$1 16	$5 18
Barkley, Betsey	Part Stanton's, 5 acres,		2½
Barkley, Rachel	Wolf's Quarter, 43 1-4 acres,		31
Brasselman, Ann	Part of Philip Bennett's land 102 acres,		33
Brewer, Levin L.	Part Prospect Hill and Hump's land 102 acres,	1 93	2 51
Bennett, Sally	House and Lot at Levin's Chance 11 1-4 acres,	30	28
Brown, George (heirs)	Home and Lot in Princess Town,	21	31
Bullard, William (heirs)	House and Lot in Hungry Anne,	2 82	
Baston, James	1 Waterford Concreted, Middle Ground,	14	18
	Tilghman's Fortune, and Hagsmore, Wife's Don Arabia Low Lands, Something Worth 1 acre, containing 100 acres,	6 48	8 55
Part Dorman's Conclusion 51 acres			
Cant Fell, 91 acres, 1-3 Last Choice, part Hog Quarter, part Dorman's Conclusion, Addition to Barbers Rest 2 acres,		75	
Parker Swamp 18 acres,		2 14	2 18
Flat Land, marsh, 100 acres,		14	18
Long Acre 40 acres,		75	99
1 Lot 3 acres,			31
Part Standway 6 1-4 acres,		23	30
Standway, improved 1 acre,		30	31
Marsh land 95 acres,		1 20	28
2 Lots at Sit. Anthonys 40 acres,		19	22
Peter's Hill, Gollets House, Dorman's Folly, part Dorman's Conclusion, Addition to Peter's Hill, part Hog Quarter containing 236 1-2 acres,		3 19	
The second addition to Hog Quarter and part Hog Quarter 20 acres,			
Part Long Acre 50 acres,			
2 Houses and Lots in Salisbury	A credit given of 3 cents,	1 36	1 46
Nest Egg 514 acres,		7 83	
Triplin's Choice 5 quarters, Peters Hope 35 acres, Gollets Hope 20 acres, Dorman's Folly 30 acres, Dorman's Conclusion 7½ acres, addition to Peters Hill ¾ and part Hog Quarter 36 acres total 128½ acres,		1 36	1 6
Dorman or Peter Evans land 31 acres,		30	
Part Well Ridge and Middle Ridge 16 acres,			
Part Mount Sinaia,		14	21
Home and Lot in Princess-Anne,		35	34
Hobbs Conclusion 8 acres,		19	21
Rider's Consolidation 110 acres, land bought of John Taylor 28 acres, total 168 acres,		1 74	6 23
Rider's Addition 14 acres,		47	62
Sandusky 114¾ acres, Watsons Folly, part Timber Tract, Miles' Addition, Bad Luck, and part Addition 112 acres,		31 92	16 06
Part Hopewell 75 acres,			
House and Lot in Quantico,		2 79	
1 House and Lot in Salisbury,		47	62
Part Winder's Addition 150 acres,		3 52½	4 65
Part Dutton Fanny and Discovery 17 acres,		30	28
Land, Bad Luck, 11 1-4 acres,		52	68
Part A mesore ½ acres,		30	28
Part Wm. Cox's land and part Long Meadow 24 1-3 acres,		1 19	1 49
Hayman's Luck, 10 acres,		19	24
Bewdly 26 acres,		61	80
Part Bengall 150 acres,		2 32	3 72
Part Haw Tree marsh 100 acres,		50	65
Part Coulbournes 33 acres,		26	34
Part North Situation 10 acres,		21	31
Part High Ware's Lands 5 acres,		12	15
Part 1 Lot near Salisbury,		67	89
Lands bought of Matthias Dorman 12 acres		21	31
Part of the Last 34 acres,		1 13	1 46
Part Confederacy 40 acres,			99
1-3 Tulbucks Grange 56 2-3 acres,		1 31	1 75
Part First Choice 63 acres,			1 18
Part Littleworth 110 acres,		1 03	1 36
Part Canada Island 30 acres,		47	62
White Oak Swamp 51 acres,		47	62
Orphans Lot, Bad Luck,		47	62
Part Covington's Vineyard 10 acres,		21	31
Part Knights Success 90 acres,		84	1 11
1 House and Lot in Tempin Town,		47	62
1 House and Lot 3-4 acres,		21	31
Part Bell Aire 25 acres,		35	47
Partnership 75 acres,		47	62
Part Little Bolton 10 1-3 acres,		28	36
Part Watsons Discovery and Addition 25 acres, Pazzel Cap 14 acres, total 39 acres,		51	71
House and Lot at Pea Hill,		47	62
Lot at Lawson Point 5 acres,		47	62
Lands in Revells Neck and part Cow Quarter,		2 63	3 47
Part Whittington's Neglect and Warwicks Discovery 90 acres,		1 41	
Part Disposse 34 1-2 acres,		6 11	8 06
Part Hog Yard 19 acres,		42	56
House and Lot in precincts of P. Anne, part Haywards Purchase 14 acres—also 1 Tanyard,		7 65	9 30
Part Henderson Island 4 acres,		28	37
Part Vineyard, part Baltimore and part Beach Ridge 120 acres,		1 97	
Part Edwin and Meadow Ground 14 7-8 acres,		28	37
Part Dunns Fancy 68 3-5 acres,		1 03	2 51
House and Lot,		89	1 18
Pleasant Meadow 92 3-4 acres,		86	1 14
Part Bell Aire 1 acres		09	14
Bell Fancies Gift 28 acres,		1 43	1 73
Part Kellams Lot Discovery and part Acworth's Folly 100 acres,		1 82	2 18
Winter Castle 100 acres and Addition 39 acres, total 139 acres,		1 95	
Part Jones Lands and marsh,		73	96
Marsh land 90 acres,			27
Sharp's Landing 35 acres,		42	56
House and Lot at the Bridge in Princess-Anne,		2 35	3 16
Part Privilege, Pasturage, 1-3 Grays Purchase, 1-3 Pierce Riggins Lands 165 acres,			3 46
Middlesex 10 acres,		17	
Part Standway 2 1-4 acres,		16	22
Part Larger part Atheluy 96 3-4 acres,		1 84	
Part Cock 7 acres,		26	31
Part Cork 5 acres,		28	32
3-5 Tract called White Chapel,		1 53	2 02
Part Little Eden 5 acres,		30	43
Millbournes Purchase 93 3-4 acres,		2 63	4 01
Part Barbers Rest 34 1-2 acres,		80	1 05
Golden Lyon 16 3-8 acres,			31
Part Moorsborough 12 acres,		56	74
Part Cork 5 acres,			31
Dowick, William R.	Part Dorman's Lot in Princess Anne,	3 76	4 96
Dickerson, Mitchell	1-3 Thos. Walstons lands 7¼ acres,	1 38	1 83
Dixon, Burdsen	Part Barbers Rest 16 acres,	1 13	1 48
Dashiell, John (heirs)	Landings Labors 51 acres,	73	96
	1-3 Thos. White's lands 112 acres,	3 37	4 13
	Part Albany 7 8 of an acre,	47	62
	Part Finness and part End of Strife 70 acres	1 03	1 36
	Part Hog Yard 37 acres,	71	93
	Part White Oak 2 acres,	19	24
	Part Cork 13 acres,	1 03	1 36
	2-4 Thomas Walston's Lands,	1 30	1 83
	Part Ignoble Quarter and Noble Quarter 57 1-2 acres	82	1 08
Dorman, Joseph S.	Part Standway 6 1-4 acres,		
Collier, Nancy	Part Dorman's Conclusion, Addition to Hog Quarter 20 acres,		
Cannon, Thomas	Part Jones Lands and marsh,		
Cottingham, John and Abraham	Marsh land 90 acres,		
Curtis, Samuel (heirs)	Long Acre 40 acres,		
Chesser Ephraim			
Dunn

PROSPECTUS

THE undersigned proposes publish in the city of Baltimore a newspaper to be called

THE PILOT.

Earnestness of conduct in the West, he has known General Harrison personally, and been familiar with his public acts, since the commencement of the war. He was Brevet Major General and specially mentioned in his report since 1836.

The chief endeavour to secure the arduous and responsible station as Editor, is the hope that he may, from experience, be something more at this election than a mere politician. The talents, ability, honesty of purpose, and high principles, which have secured him such distinction, and which have commended him directly to the most responsible of all fields of public trust—the Presidency—will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee for the support of his public acts, so unanimously and so deservedly bestowed on the hero and patriot of Tippecanoe, that no effort, he will be, is required to secure a faithful companion and honest monitor, to whom all the administration measures will be submitted for some confidence, and thus receive the Guardian care of his reputation, and prosperity of the nation. Country, now paralyzed by unfaithful and treacherous public agents.

The Pilot will be now the course of the present administration and discuss freely the Executive acts and actions of the public men and their measures and actions in the field of warfare or the labyrinth of the cabinet, in doing this the present Executive administration and the identified, and their measures, examined and contrasted, with those of former Presidents, and conditions of the country, the answer is left to every impartial reader. The invariable consequence of comparing notes, the same hands with a boldly and fearlessly powerful.

The undersigned believes that the Editorial profession, conducted in the Western country, has never more to hope and more to fear than at the present time. Its influence is unrivalled, and the good or evil of the Editorial profession, in the Western country, will be felt and seen in the future, in the political and moral condition of the country. The undersigned believes that the Press of Government must be permanent contraries which can not long continue in a state of war, as the leading interest of the country demands a good and system of Government, and the Press must be the means of bringing about the change, if it may be brought about, and the Press must be the means of bringing about the change, if it may be brought about, and the Press must be the means of bringing about the change, if it may be brought about