Trustee's Sale.

Esther T. Gray,
vs.
George McElhenny & Jacobina wife, & Benjamin T. Bell, heirs at law of William H. Bell.
} In Chancery.
} In Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 5th day of APRIL next, at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, all the interest and estate of which Wm H Bell died seized, in and to a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, and a tract called Chance, situated on Wicomico creek, in Somerset county, Maryland, the same being an undivided interest in the same.—It being the same plantation formerly owned by John Noble. The sale will take place at 2 o'clock.

The Terms of Sale will be, $50 cash to be paid on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the sale. On the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee will execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, conveying the land to him, her or them solid fee, clear, and discharged of the claim of the complainant or defendants in the above cause.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William H. Bell, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the office of the clerk of Somerset County, court, within six months from the day of sale. WM. W. HANDY, Trustee.

March 8, 1836.

Trustee's Sale.

George McElhenny
vs.
Benjamin T. Bell.
} In Chancery.
} In Worcester County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court, in Chancery sitting, the undersigned as Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 2 o'clock, all the interest and estate of the said Benjamin T. Bell in and to the following lands, to wit:—the one undivided third part of a tract of land called "Hollister," containing 300 acres of land more or less—also the one undivided ninth part of the residue of the tract of land called "Bellville," containing 441 acres of land more or less—also one undivided twelfth part of part of a tract of land called "Dashiell's Lot," being a part of a tract of land which descended to the said Benjamin and the other children of Anne Maria Bell, containing 123 acres of land more or less. The said lands are situated in Somerset county, Maryland, on Wicomico creek. The Trustee forbears to give a more particular description of the property as he hopes all who wish to purchase will examine the premises.

The terms of sale will be $50 cash and a credit of twelve months for the residue of the purchase money, to be secured by bond and security, to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee will convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant or defendant in the above cause. WM. W. HANDY, Trustee.

March 8, 1836.

To the Public.

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

The public's obt. servt.
ROBERT W. SWAN.

March 1, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

WILLIAM DORSEY.
THEO. G. DASHIELL

Jan. 6, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above twice and send their accounts to the Herald office. Jan 16

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

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

SEASONABLE GOODS,

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

WM. DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

is thankfully received and neatly done at this office.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, calls it the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M Welling, Esq.—The premises out-bound, one of, if not the handsomest, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has had in readiness a plentiful supply of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and is made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and allthe sellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, as contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fireplaces, (indispensable at the bar, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's obt. servt.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is resolved on closing his books annually. Moreover his demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in this case they will act on a different principle, and pay the debt because they are, while small, more easily paid. Short settlements make long friends, and he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes this request will not be slighted. His capital is small—his expenses very heavy, and unless paid punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec. 22, 1835

Collector's Notice.

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

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector
of Somerset co.

Jan 26 '36

To the Public.

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

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

AGAIN!

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

Jan 5 '36

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST

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

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

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

Dec 29

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

BONE & HYLAND,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

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

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

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

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR.

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,

and such a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

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

Jan 5

☞ All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835, will please come forward and settle the same either by cash or note. There is now no excuse for not settling their accounts, and it is great injustice to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

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

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg W S S C.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in March ed, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary Ann H. Chapman, 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 6th day of Sept. 1836, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of February A D 1836.

JOHN COTTMAN, Admr. of
Margaret B. Chapman, Dec.

Feb. 16

Constable's Sale.

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

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 23, 1836.

Constable's Sale

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued by William Wharton a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, all at the suits of William and John Gunby, against Constand D Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called Avery's Chance, containing 591 acres, also, part of Hopkins' Lot, containing 216 acres, also, a part of White Chapel, 231 acres, also, a tract of land called Come no Nearer, 361 acres, also, a tract of land called Poor fields, 293 acres, and a part of a tract of land called Satisfaction, 201 acres. Also, a negro woman called Eliza, one horse one cow, one ox cart, one Clock and case, one Cupboard, and fifty bushels corn, more or less, taken as the property of said Constand Stanford, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at William and John Gunby's store in Fordtown on THURSDAY the 17th of March next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

ARTHUR LANKFORD, Const.

Feb. 23

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1835.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

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

Seasonable Goods,

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

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Scheiraz Wines—Fine, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G. Alum and Lump Loaf Salt, Lemons, Pumes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Cotton, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queens Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Blacking, Men's and Boy's Brogans, Men's Half Pumps, Paper Hangings, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunelles and French Kid Shoes—which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or time to punctual customers.

Dec. 22, 1835

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, consisting any thing pertaining to coach, gig, harness and saddle work in a neat and workmanlike manner as upon the shortest notice they can offer as low as any other establishment in Maryland. Gentlemen in want of a coach, gig, or harness, will do well to give us a call, and we feel assured that their work will be done to our satisfaction, and on reasonable terms, as we are determined to merit a continuance of public patronage.

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

Saddle & Bridle Business.

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

The public's obt. servts.

Dashiell & Bridling.

N. B. All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made a new arrangement, after which we will not deem it prudent to keep open any account. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officer's hands for collection.

Four or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

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

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

Cash in Hand!

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

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

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

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Wanted.

I wish to hire for the present year, a single man who can come well recommended as being a good country BLACK SMITH. To such an one liberal wages will be given.

ROBERT DELL.

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

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

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

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

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

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

☞ *All orders must be postage paid*

☞ Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Albion Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia

Jan 19, 1836

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A grand literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments one of the highest character. Printed on good clear paper, on a large sheet of five columns per day, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS—*One Dollar and a Half per annum.*

Four copies will be sent to the order of one person, acting as agent for the collection and payment of the money for the same.

Any person who will act as agent for the Metropolitan, shall receive a copy of the paper free of charge.

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

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

Feb. 16

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No 2, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

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

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 11 Lines Pica, or upwards, made to order, of the strength the chase will admit, and warranted equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the letters forwarded, on receipt of the money, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid*. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the sum, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in transit.

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☞ *All orders must be postage paid*

☞ Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Albion Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia

Jan 19, 1836

Bank of Salisbury,

January 23, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debtors of the Bank of Salisbury, that a law has been passed by the Board of Directors requiring the entire payment of all notes of the said Institution, which are drawn for sums less than fifty dollars, and which may arrive at maturity on or after the first day of March next—and upon all notes of a larger amount than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, a payment of fifty per cent—and a instalment of 25 per cent upon all those which are drawn for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

Jan 26

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

Vol. IX—No. 52. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1836. [New Series, Vol. I—No. 43.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION!

Two Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $1 50 if paid in advance; or $2 50 if paid in six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after subscription will be taken for less than a year.

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

All communications addressed to the editor come post PAID.

POETRY.

From the Amulet for 1835.

THE MOTHER.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Long thought of other years,
Long linked to bower
Of sunny hills and bright far tears,
Dispersing, wreathed with flowers;
Many of affections fled,
Yet ones heard no more;
In my spirit when I tread
Rooms of fondness over.

Alas!—in that magic word
Of love and I joys combine!
Hopes, too oft, alas, deterred!
Watchings—griefs—are blind
Fever, till the hour go round,
Nothing thereafter spurned,
Save to pray that I should repose,
Long mother I found.

Sound prayers at morning! prayed
Under curtain of silver,
Evening warmness enshrined
Where our repose,
Chosen murmur mashed thy tongue,
Or task is taken by rest!
Mother, my thy heart as strong,
Pity and forbear!

Dead fondness ever expands,
Could repay the pain?
In gratitude decayed!—
Ignate, that rarely lost!
Only when the dust is thrown
By blessed mourn over,
Gone on all thy kindness shown,
Sad wish we'd *bless thee more!*

Only when thy lips are sold
Or mouth—with hate rage,
Mystical memories of old—
Ah days forever set,
Not an act, nor look, nor thought,
Against thy mock control,
Lost with a slight remembrance fraught,
Wake anguish of the soul!

Every land, in every clime,
Has to her sacred cause;
Of by that affiance sublime
From which her strength she draws,
In the mother's heart the same;
Ah mother's lot so lonely!
Ah, may man's guard that name
With final power and pride.

CONSCIENCE.

Man art ever against, sure—
A fiend, unwavering light;
Life men try lain thou will endure,
Though darkness shrouds thee quite.

Within the human breast thou art,
Speaking to one and all;
By turns joys spring in the heart,
Or dreadful thought appal.

Ye policies souls a friends thou art
A messenger of peace—
Another of the sublime'st know,
Bidding their sorrows cease.

Yet in adversity's dark hour,
When friends and kindred flee,
Begin at the inhuman whose power
From pain can set them free.

Bitterness and bitter scorn
The injured man can smile;
Sun deep with grief and anguish torn,
His heart is void of guile.

Yet to the faithless and unjust;
A double scourge art thou!
Creating fears and dire distrust—
Their souls on peace can know.

Celestial parcel from heaven sent
To punish and reward;
Into hearts, on sinners deeds intent,
Will find thee still their guard.

Great, gracious HEAVEN of the skies,
Of air, of earth, and sea,
Put in my mind no doubts may rise
Of Conscience or of thee!

HINTS ON MANURE.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD

If I were asked what I considered the first and most essential requisite to successful husbandry, the production of large crops, and the keeping of land in good heart, I should, without hesitation, answer—Manure. Should this question be repeated as to the second most necessary article, the reply would still be—Manure. And for the third time, if again asked, the answer must be in the same—Manure.—To crop land continually, and return nothing to the soil, is most unphilosophical. To be continually borrowing from the indigent earth, without an effort to repay, is to say the least of it, foolish ingratitude. I scarcely could desire better evidence of the state of a man's farm, and his success in farming, than a knowledge of the manner in which he disposes of his manure, would afford. When I see how many farmers manage in this, to them, all important matter,—how negligent they are in the accumulation and use of their resources, and how they dole out their pitiful allowance of manure to their farms, I am reminded of that inveterate Gammy specialist, Dr. Pangloss, who, in the overzealous, if plain, stage-minded, practical man, was called into his lordship's sanctum one day, and thus addressed:—"Sam, I have made a great discovery that will astound all this nation and Europe, and put us ahead of everything." "Well, what is it, Doctor?" "Why, I have found out the way of extracting the *essence of dung*, so that I can carry out as much as will serve a whole field, in my waistcoat pocket." "John Jump his head and said nothing." "Why, John," resumed his lordship, "you do not appear to realize the value of it." "Yes, sir, I do," said John, "I was thinkin' what I was telling Jim, when I was out, my back." replied John, and not for me to shut my thing your lordship say. But I was jis a thinkin' if I put my essence in every the dung out in your waistcoat pocket, you jis put the dung out in your waistcoat pocket, you jis put the dung out in your great coat pocket."

Undoubtedly the great desideratum in successful farming is, to convert the least means of making the greatest possible quantity of manure, and to the best of employing it when made. There are many items on such the nature, that comparatively small quantities of manure are every desirable purpose, and which are generally lost to the world, by inducing too large a growth of straw, and causing grain and grass to lodge before arriving at maturity, be rather injurious than otherwise; and the quantity of straw, and it may safely be asserted, that nine in ten of the farms of Western New York, and I apprehend the same state of things exists elsewhere in the Union, is more expensive all the manure that can be produced on them; and this demand, in most cases, is yearly becoming more urgent. In a new country like ours, we have not yet been compelled to resort to the expensive measures older countries have adopted, to keep their lands fertile, and of course, public opinion has been very little directed, in any quarter, to the subject of manure. We have emptied our yards, if we happen to have any, once in two or three years, perhaps, but it has not been so much for the sake of the manure thus contained, as to avoid the inconvenience resulting from its accumulation, but time and necessity will learn us to be more attentive, and more economical. There are, as the reader must already know, a multitude of articles that can be employed in fertilizing or manuring our soils, such as lime, marl, gypsum, and in general, all substances which assist decomposition, are fitting to fertilize—or in any way are capable of furnishing food for plants, but the remarks here made are intended to refer mainly to the manure produced in the stable and barn-yard, as which is the field with which, for many years, the farmer of this country will be most conversant.

The first requisite in order to have stable and barn-yard manure, is to have stables and barn-yards. Every farmer who understands his business, appreciates the advantages of good yards; they are in fact almost as indispensable as a barn. It is amusing to see with what many apologies for yards some are contented, while those of others are as extensive as the farm, with the addition, perhaps, of the neighboring highways. Instead of being dispersed in nooks, or well enclosed yards, their fodder is spread over half an acre—half of it scattered by the winds to every point of the compass—much of the remainder is trodden into the earth or snow, by the cattle or sheep, while in but part out of such migratory parcels as they are able to overtake, and but a small part of the whole reaches its proper destination, the stomach of the ill treated brute. Thus farmers lose the benefit of their fodder—they lose their manure—in the spring they lose their sheep, while their cattle are in the close of Florida, of which a veracious traveller asserts, it requires two, and sometimes three, to make a shadow. In order to derive the greatest benefit from a yard, no water should be suffered to run from it; or if such a result cannot be avoided, it should be received into an artificial basin, into which a thousand otherwise useless or noxious materials may be cast, and thus converted into valuable compost, or manure. By allowing the leachings of a yard to escape, the most fertilizing and nutritive parts of manure are lost, the essential salts are dissipated, and the composition of straw, cornstalks, and the litterings of the yard, is carried on much less rapidly and successfully. Experienced observation must have convinced every observer, and the research understanding, that the *leaves* were, there fore, not unfrequent, and both parties seemed to take pleasure in their reunion.

The child of the Englishman had been placed at a school in one of the provincial towns, but he solicited and obtained from his imperial friend permission for her to return to the place of her birth, and the care of her setting out, accompanied by a faithful domestic, but days passed away, and she came not to lighten his solitude. His friend, anxiously dreading a repetition of the affair, and at length they those him almost to frenzy. He implored leave to pass out in search of her, and he was granted, but he which proved unavailing. He was guided to trace her course, and to her journey to the capital, but at a certain point, all indication disappeared, and he was driven to the miserable conviction that, to escape the observation of the monarch, she had perished. He returned to Paris, almost heart-broken.

The morning after his arrival, he was seized by a sudden visit from the emperor, at the head of a body of gens-d'armes, who arrested him in the name of the Emperor. His first emotion was astonishment, his second, indignation, and this was not a little heightened, when the officer, with an unusual degree of humanness and hauteur, announced to him that he was accused of conspiring against the life of the Emperor, and that he was to be tried *en secret*, and the day of his trial before a military commission.

His temper was naturally quick and hasty, and it could itself to respect the exclamations and a few oaths—but as they were uttered in English, they seemed to produce no effect on the officer. He was placed in a carriage—the blinds were drawn—and the horses started at full speed.

After riding some distance, but in what direction the prisoner could not determine, by reason of the closeness of the vehicle, it stopped suddenly, a bandage was drawn over his eyes, and he was led into some building, but whether the Conciergerie, or the Bicetre, he could not compute. After traversing various passages in silence, but bounding over his wearied and almost bruised limbs with no small progress, was arrested, the blind was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in the presence of his *friend*, the Emperor. His first glance convey to more wonder, but the smile of his father to see, flowing with anger, which he roused for my moment. The hand of Napoleon wore a gloomy frown, but the hand of the Emperor was cold, and he felt it was equal even before that fearful sign. It was but reflected from his own bold front. "Pierre" he exclaimed, but before he could add another word, a dam was flung upon his lips, and he found himself bounded, all life and hardness, into his arms! Amazement and happiness made him dumb, and Napoleon, smiling, as none but his could smile, turned to have the scene with the single remark: "Joy and surprise would have unseal your tongue, it was better to prepare you for the shock by raising you to anger."

The amusing skill of Fouche's mysterious bird been called into employment by the Emperor's command, and had accorded in discovering the child—but how, or where, I have forgotten

knickerbocker.

COMMERCIAL.

Several letters from the Greek Gazette will serve to show what has already been done in the way of commercial intercourse between Greece and the United States—as well as the opportunity entertained of our country in that quarter of the Globe. We sincerely hope the same encouragement will be established as by the visiting officers of our merchant vessels, the rising generation of that long expiring country be collected.

Extract from the Greek Gaz. of Athens

COMMERCIAL.

Several letters Mercantile of Syracuse, anxious of obtaining a knowledge of the advantages to be derived from a commercial intercourse with America have, within the last few months, sent to that country a quantity of goods, as samples of all kinds of Grecian produce, such as wine, olive oil, currants, &c. This, their first trial, having proved successful, they opened a correspondence with Boston, one of the most flourishing cities of the United States. In pursuing this foresight of those our merchants, to nourish the fond hope experience will open a new commercial career; that the Greeks, naturally enterprising, will exercise their naval skill in the long and tedious voyages across the Atlantic, from whence they will derive great benefit in money as well as in manners. When the sons of America receive with open arms the sons of Greece, when a love of commerce prompts to visit their coasts, and when the former are doubtless ready to do every thing in their power to encourage and augment the commercial relations of the two countries—when, even at this day, we witness the prostrated state of Grecian commerce in the Mediterranean, why should we remain at the discretion of mercy of the merchants of the Black Sea, Adriatic, or those of Marseilles, and not carry directly with our own vessels to the Americans at least a portion of our produce, such as wine, olive oil, currants, &c., which articles the Americans come to our country in search of, or who receive them from the southern part of Europe? Then would the profits, arising from our intercourse with America, remain to the Greek merchants and mariners. In recommending and pointing out to the Greeks the trade of the United States, we shall specify some of the leading articles which indeed must be already known to many of our countrymen.

America being larger than Europe, is usually divided into northern and southern and Southern; the former being the larger and most wonderful: the citizens of the United States being descendants of a nation of Europe, and principally of the English. When she was divided from England in 1778, that is fifty seven years ago, she had only 3,000,000 inhabitants. The government of the country is democratic, the people appointing a President every four years.

"The States are severally very vast, and the major part of their inhabitants are occupied with the cultivation of the land.

"In 1803, throughout the States, there existed but four machines for cotton factories. In 1810 these four increased to eight, and at the day the number amounts to 1,000,000. The Spanish wool has been introduced, to manufacture which they have many of the necessary machines so that in a short time, the woolen manufactures of the United States will be equal to those of Europe. These American ships from the second power of the universe for commerce and mercantile navigation, and this principally owing to the great facilities offered for commerce in the universe, by means of canals, steamboats and rail roads. The citizens of the United States were far more backward in commerce and the arts up to the year 1802, but the wars of Napoleon, of ten years' duration, gave their citizens, export merchants, both the time and opportunity to introduce themselves in all parts of the world, and thereby to gather treasures which have served for the many progresses of the nation.

Then they have the advantage of producing at home, cottons, Indian corn, wheat, flour, tobacco, hemp, dye wood, salt fish, salt pork and beef, lumber, cotton goods, all kinds of leather manufactures, naus, &c. &c. From the exterior they receive sugar, coffee, indigo, cochineal, paper, and many other valuable articles.

The commercial cities on the coast of these States, are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Charleston, Providence, Salem, Portland, Savannah, Brooklyn, and Alexandria. In the interior, Troy, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Richmond, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c.

The principal of the commercial towns is New York, having 200,000 inhabitants; Broadway of this town is three miles in length, and eighty feet in breadth—on each side of the street there are magnificent houses, with shops and fine pavement. New York alone owns and employs 200,000 tons of shipping, and ninety steamboats. Packets leave there daily for Liverpool in England, and generally perform the voyage in seventeen days. Philadelphia has upwards of 170,000 inhabitants. One of her citizens, Stephen Girard, during bequeathed to this city $10,000,000, upwards of 80,000,000 dreams and $2,000,000 for the establishment of schools.

Boston is a fine town, containing upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. Two forts defend the entrance to its beautiful port. She has six universities in the interior. There are colleges as well as in other of the happy American cities, several "savants" schools and museum, academies of science, of the arts of Medicine, &c. and it is there where arrive mostly our Greek vessels.

Oh, mother said a very little child, "Mr. ——— does love sum fuey—he sits by her—he whispers to her, and he hugs her."

"Why Edward," exclaimed his mother, "your aunt Lucy don't suffer that does she."

Suffer it, replied the child, "yes mother, she *loves* it."

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1836.

The very able and interesting report of Mr. Merrick, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means on the House of Delegates of this State, shall be given to the readers of our publication.

The Rail Road Bill has been lost in the House of Delegates of the State by a vote of 35 to 32.

The bill to establish Magistrate's Courts in this State, passed the Senate, on Wednesday last, by a vote of eight to three.

The appointments, by the President, of the following gentlemen have been confirmed by the Senate, viz—Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be Associate Judge of the same Court, and Amos Kendall, to be Post Master General of the U. States.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, U. S. Senator, has been elected Governor of New Hampshire.

We learn from the Cambridge Chronicle that the Colored People's Meeting House in that town was consumed by fire on last Friday morning. Too fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Indians—The number of Indians removed or emigrated from the east to the west side of the Mississippi, is, in round numbers, 81 148, the number yet to be removed is estimated at 75,000. The number of Indians of the indigenous tribes remaining east of the Mississippi, is ascertained that the total number of Indians west of the frontier settlements of the west and the Rocky Mountains, after the emigration is completed, will exceed 400,000.

Indian War—Our Nashville Hornet states that Gen. Matson, Commander in Chief of the Army, left Washington on Saturday, 19th instant, for Florida, to take command. He stopped there a few days, being informed that some one was night arise between General Scott and General in regard to the right to command.

FROM FLORIDA.

LATE AND INTERESTING NEWS.

The reader will learn, with satisfaction, that the command of Gen. Gaines (Gen. 1000 to 1200 men) at Camp Izard, Fort Brooke, about the 14th ult. has arrived safely at Tampa Bay, and that the remains of the gallant Major Dade's party who were butchered by the Indians, reached Fort Brooke, on the 7th instant, having as yet met with no serious hostile Indian—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from a young officer of the army to his correspondent in this city, dated Fort Brook Tampa Bay, Florida, Feb 24, 1836

"My last letter to you was dated from Tampa Bay, and I am now at Gen Gaines's plantation. We left Tampa on the 13th inst. and have marched across the country to this post without having the pleasure to meet a single hostile Indian. When we left the Bay, Gen. Gaines did not contemplate proceeding as far as Fort King; but, on our arrival at the battle ground where poor Dade's command was butchered, our provisions were exhausted, and we were forced to continue on, for the purpose of procuring supplies. Upon arriving at Fort King, however, we found the garrison there unable to furnish us with more than one day's rations, and were therefore forced to come here, a distance of from four miles, to get something to eat. The Artillery and Volunteers were left at Fort King, and the 4th Infantry are sent to procure provisions. We return this morning, and shall probably start the day after to-morrow for some of the Indian villages, with the view of hunting the boys up. On our arriving at the battle ground, we found the bodies of the dead lying generally as they were shot. We had the melancholy pleasure of burying them. We counted the skulls as they were thrown in, and there were 98 soldiers and 9 officers. The officers were recognized by different signs and marks, about them. They were fully identified. There were no wounds, and the bodies interred the sun. We of the regular march of around the graves to the dead march, and they were covered over. Poor fellows! There was not one among us who did not resolve to revenge them; and only give us a chance, and we will fulfill our determination. We saw signs of Indians on our route, but they themselves kept out of the way. We shot some cattle and hogs, and caught some horses as we came along. We also burnt some small deserted villages. In one of these we found corn, rice, and beans enough for one day, which was of material assistance to us."

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

"SAVAN KEY, Feb. 16, 1836.

"I have nothing very interesting to say; every thing remains much the same as when I last wrote—only the Indians and Negroes are collecting at Cape Sable, a distance of about 30 miles from us. This news came from Dr. Crews, at Charlotte Harbor, to Major Belton, of Key West. We are well much alarmed here, no one of our squadron, only the inhabitants of the Island."

Col. Butler had issued orders, by direction of Gen. Scott, for the discharge of two volunteer companies from Savannah. His orders are dated at Picolata on the 12th February.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 23.

Further Hostilities of the Indians.—By accounts received from Micanopy, we learn that two men were fired upon by Indians within a mile of that place. One was killed and most shockingly mangled. The particulars are contained in the following extract of a letter received by Mr. C. Waldron, dated Feb. 23d, 1836.

"Yesterday, Isaac Lanin and William Nettles went after logs a little below Mr. Sapp's, when they were attacked by 12 or 20 Indians. Mr. Nettles ran about two hundred yards and was killed. Lanin made safe home with a ball shot through the calf of his leg. The day a company went out and found Mr. Nettles' body—his head taken off—his body split open and his entrails taken out. I never witnessed such a sight as he was. There have been Indians all around us several days. Many can now see them by coming to the prairie."

This news is of a nature of depredation, and the appearance of Indians in that quarter, may be regarded as a manifestation of their intention to engage the whole region. It is the last manifest of Guile. Their triumph is short.

By order of Gen. Scott, an express started from this place to Mike's, a mile yesterday morning.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

Gen. Gaines' Battle with the Indians.

Gen. Gaines' force, supposed to consist of ten or eleven hundred men, while encamped on the Withlacoochee, near Gen. Clinch's battle ground, was met by a considerable number of hostile Indians, on the 28th February, and a sight sanguinary battle, which resulted in the loss of two Louisiana volunteers, killed, and ten regulars wounded. The loss in Gaines's force is supposed to have amounted to about 1200.

A passenger of a letter from Florida, published in the St. Augustine Herald, says—

"We learn that Gen Gaines is, I believe, attacked on the night of the 29th February, by about 1500 Indians, so he supposes, and the two hours hard fighting, he succeeded in beating them off with a loss of 500 warriors. The loss on our side is 2 killed and 20 wounded, among the latter two officers. Gen Gaines is in danger of the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company was amended and passed.

Mr. Mason presented a communication from John Nelson and Albert Constable, Esqs. in behalf of the City Authorities of Baltimore, representing that they have repaired to the seat of Government for the purpose of resisting the passage of the act providing indemnity for the sufferers by the late riots, and that the City of Baltimore desires to be heard upon the whole case, as the evidence when taken may exhibit it.

On motion of Mr. Richardson it was ordered that inasmuch as the House desire to have a full, fair and thorough examination of the important points connected with the late riots, and the Counsel for the City have declared they are unprepared, in the absence of testimony on the part of the City, to do justice to the important interests committed to their charge, the Counsel for the City have leave to appear at the Bar of the House on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, when testimony shall have been taken.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the order adopted yesterday, fixing the day for hearing the Counsel for the sufferers was rescinded, and the argument was postponed to Thursday next, viz. March 17.

Mr. McLean presented a memorial of the Board of Trade, praying a subscription on the part of the State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to the amount of $300,000—referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Wharton reported a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike from Otego creek to the Pennsylvania line. At the same time he reported the Franklin Rail Road Company, incorporated by Pennsylvania, to extend their work into this State.

Mr. Richardson's bill relative to Lottery, and Mr. Boyd's bill to authorize the appointment of Real Estate on insolvent warrants in this State to cost which was the order, were passed.

The bill to incorporate the Western Bank of Baltimore was amended and passed.

The House resumed, by a vote of 33 to 32, to pass the bill to which the Rail Road Bank of Maryland, submitted by Mr. Pearce, a substitute for the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending the rejection of Mr. Pearce's bill.

Mr. Richardson proposed a memorial to Congress, praying a repeal of the law to prevent the distribution of surplus revenue.

The Rail Road Bank Bill was the order of the day, and after a long and interesting discussion on the merits of the bill, Mr. Hood offered a substitute, which was rejected, by a vote of 37 to 38.

The substitute was then adopted, by a vote of 38 to 37, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Richardson, from the committee on the judiciary, to which the bill to prevent the sale of slaves, under the laws of this State, for a term of years, was referred, reported a bill to prevent the sale of slaves for a term of years, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pearce, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pearce, from the same committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pearce, from the same committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road

From the Baltimore Gazette.

MARYLAND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE REPORT

It is with most unfeigned satisfaction—with a feeling of gratification, indeed, that we want words adequately to express—that we lay before the readers of the American this morning the able and luminous Report, which was presented to the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Wednesday last, by Col. Merrick, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It is truly a cheering document, and comes to us with double acceptableness after the gloom which had been cast upon the friends of Internal Improvement by the recent untoward developments touching the prospects of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The Committee, taking an enlarged and liberal view of the State's interests, directly and indirectly, in works of Internal Improvement, have turned their serious attention to the consideration of the mode in which the investments in those works may be rendered safe and profitable, *while the system is further and harmoniously established, so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, develope the resources and augment the commerce, population and wealth of the State.* The result of their deliberations is a recommendation, backed by the conclusive arguments upon which it is based, to appropriate the sum of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to the object in question.

The condition of the Currency form also a leading and scarcely less interesting topic of the Report. It becomes discuss the cause of the sudden rise of large portions of the landed estate, and of the emigration of the people—with a view to appropriate remedies for those evils.

In reference to the prominent subject of Internal Improvement, the Report takes the broad and true ground that the time for the adoption and pursuit of a great system of public works is now fully matured. In accordance with this idea the Committee bring in a series of bills—Canals and Rail Roads are the special objects contemplated within the limits of the State, and offer a broad and liberal system of internal improvement under circumstances, they assure the Committee, that these [illegible] which deserve and [illegible] the aid of the State [illegible] the amount of stock [illegible] subscribed for in [illegible] tions severally as follows:

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,
Eastern Shore Rail Road,
Maryland Canal,
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,
Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road,
Annapolis Canal.

The subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is treated with all the ability and [illegible] acknowledged importance to the [illegible] part of the Report. The Eastern Shore of Maryland, the Legislature is asked to aid in the building of a Rail Road through the peninsula, which may deem that from its [illegible] intercourse with the [illegible] open. *Impelled*, the Committee [illegible] tend, is alone waiting to place [illegible] in advance of her competitors [illegible] merce of that region [illegible] chants to purchase the [illegible] ducts which the work will [illegible] ment will pour into her lap [illegible] resources, and to [illegible] rect improvement, the Legislature [illegible] tions of her sister counties. In these considerations, the Committee [illegible] the passage of the following bills:

A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Eastern Shore Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Planters' Bank.

A bill providing for the enlargement of the Franklin Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Real Estate Bank—all of Baltimore.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Miller's Bank of Hagerstown.

And a bill providing for the incorporation of the Mineral Bank of Allegany—Cumberland.

The depression of the Agricultural Interests, and the causes of emigration from the State, are the next subjects examined by the Committee. For their relief, they recommend the appropriation of four millions of dollars, to be further augmented in the manner explained in the bill accompanying the Report. The bill thus reported is entitled "A bill to provide ways and means to complete the works of Internal Improvement, and to promote the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the State." It provides for the negotiation in Europe of a loan of ten millions of dollars, on the credit of the State, bearing six per cent interest, and irredeemable for fifty years.

This is a brief and necessarily superficial notice of the several deeply interesting matters referred to in this statesmanlike and most acceptable document. Its recommendations, if carried out by the Legislature,—and of their adoption by their body we are rejoiced to be assured there is no doubt whatever—will elevate Maryland, and this her commercial metropolis, to the enviable stations they are entitled, as well from their central position as their unsurpassed natural advantages, to occupy among their sisters. To the Committee who have presented the Report, and to the Legislature which will sanction and give practical effect to the vital measures recommended therein, a debt of deep abiding gratitude is due from every citizen of Maryland.

MICHIGAN.

A Report has been made by Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the House of Representatives, on the memorial of the inhabitants of Michigan asking admission into the Union.

The Report commences by stating what has been done by the inhabitants of Michigan, previous to asking admission, and adds:—

"If there were no parties to be affected, by the decision to be made on this application of the people of Michigan but the applicant on the one side, and the people of the United States on the other, the Committee thinks it would be speedily and unanimously adjusted.

"With great propriety in that case, all discussion as to the power of the people of a Territory to take measures, without authority first had from the United States, to ascertain their numbers, and to form a State Government, could be waived, and Congress might at once proceed to consider whether the form of government offered is republican or not, according to the directions of the Constitution."

But before Michigan can be admitted as a State two other questions must be settled by Congress—the first, the dispute about boundary between Ohio and Indiana on the one side and the people of Michigan on the other, and the second, the payment of certain lands and money now held.

The principal part of the Report is taken up in showing by a reference to the laws and legislation of Congress, particularly the act of 1802, by which the people of Michigan were authorized to form for themselves a State Government, and the act of the same kind, which was passed in 1805, for a temporary tribunal, and a such laws as should be adopted and ordained by the Legislature of Michigan, and the act of the Union which had for bounds [illegible] from a regular for its people with Canada and gives the territory west of Lake Michigan [illegible] of Michigan beyond Lake [illegible]

Belt Anna.

In the Messrs. Legislation Jackson to Congress [illegible] we observe the following [illegible]

"It appears to me that the most safe, and indeed all question which could arise in the minds of some, would be [illegible] amount the southern states [illegible] to be a labor of representation.

In Kentucky, a bill raising the salary of the Governor to $2,500 per annum, and the pay of the Members to $3 per day, passed both Houses of the Legislature.

OBITUARY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, in January last, in Accomac county, Virginia, Thomas Stevens, M. D. Dr. S. was a native of this county, and the second son of the late Rev. John Brown Stevens, who placed him at very early age at Washington Academy, where he remained many years, and became an accurate scholar. Upon leaving Washington Academy, he prosecuted the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Matthew Jones, of Princess-Anne, and was graduated at the University of Maryland, with a high character for his attainments and conduct. Shortly after graduating he settled in Virginia, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him as a man, and as a physician. He was a true friend, an upright, honest man, and, it is believed, a *sincere Christian.*

Those who knew him intimately for more than twenty years, and to whom he was as a brother, pays this humble tribute to his memory.

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not deplore thee,
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee;
And death has no sting, for the Saviour has died.

[IN REQUEST.]

From the Presbyterian

DIED, At his residence near Snow Hill, Md., on the 11th January last, Isaiah Spence, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

By the death of Mr. Spence his family have been deprived of a beloved and respected head, the community of an intelligent and high-minded member, the bar of a brilliant ornament, and the church of a devoted and able supporter. He was born New York, 1769, of highly respectable and pious parents who resided near Snow Hill, and who were descended from an ancestry honorable for its intelligence and high religious character. During the excessive indulgence of his widowed mother he was not sent to school until the age of 13 or 14 years, and received the whole of his education in his native county. The superiority of his mind however was early conferred on an excessive hardness for books, and soon surmounted the barriers to improvement created by the severe system of his education. He studied law under the Hon. James B. Robins for many years an able lawyer and judge in that district of country, and whose second daughter became the wife of Mr. S. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar where his general and undeniable application soon secured for him an enviable ascendency. He was for several years a member of the Legislature of Maryland, during which time he was called on to both houses of that body, and had the mortification of seeing his talents and acquirements so far surpassed by those of his colleagues of political rank, that for reasons which the Christian alone can appreciate he chose to retire to his native place to attend to his business, and for some time previous to his death had been endeavoring to withdraw from the labors of a profession which gives no rest and but few pecuniary or higher and nobler purposes.

In the midst of his legal studies, both previous to and after his admission to the bar, Mr. S. spent much time in cultivating a monitory voice which gives the world literature. Pope sung a large share of his attention to the study of the Bible, and he read it in the Greek and Hebrew. He was a man who was not satisfied with a mere knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, but he studied them carefully, and perhaps few clergymen in our church, or in any other in this country, were more intimately acquainted with his text, and more ready to expound and apply the spirit of the Bible. Mr. S. was a man of a very high order of mind, and of a very high order of piety. He was a man of a very high order of mind, and of a very high order of piety. He was a man of a very high order of mind, and of a very high order of piety. He