POETRY.

THREE EMPIRES.

There's not a tint that paints the rose,
Or decks the lily fair,
But some fond, boundless theme that grows,
Her beauty has shared it there.

Lovely when the rose is not a gale,
And when the lily's not a dale,
And not a breeze that sweeps the vale,
That is not sent by Heav'n.

There's not of grass a single blade,
Or leaf of loftiest stem,
Where Heavenly skill is not displayed,
And Heavenly wisdom seen.

There's not a tempest dark and dread,
Or storm that rends the air,
Or bid that sweeps or ocean's bed,
But Heaven's own voice is there.

There's not a star, whose twinkling light,
Illumes the distant earth;
And cheers the solemn gloom of night,
But mercy gave it birth.

There's not a cloud whose dews distil
Upon the parching clod,
And clothe with verdure, vale and hill,
That is not sent by God.

There's not a place in earth's vast round,
In ocean, deep or air,
Where God and wisdom are not found,
For Christ is every where.

Around, beneath, below, above,
Wherever space extends,
There Heav'n displays its boundless love,
And power with mercy blends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In last Tuesday's Herald we gave a sketch of "Boneddigs by the way," from the pen of S. P. Willis, one of the editors of the N. Y. Mirror. It appears the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, Mr Willis & Clark, has also paid a recent visit to the south. His impressions of the Chesapeake Bay, the Patapsco, and the Harbor of Baltimore, are given in the following terms:—

TRAVELLING PASSAGES.

It is a matter of marvel that American tourists have not discovered upon the pretty little harbor-scenery of the Chesapeake Bay it deserves the most honorable mention. To embark on its waters in a rich Autumn day, and to float over the upper reaches towards the bright south-west," while the beautiful head lands and their scattered white mansions are receding to the north, and the fine shore opening to the distance on either hand, as you lazily lose sight, awaken in a lover of the country, and an admirer of good scenery, a thousand pleasing thoughts and associations. As the eye takes in a more extended view, the spirit seems proportionably to expand,—memory begins to pay her loans in the scene—and the spectator lives over his vanished years, and calls on his kindred recollections in delicious and fruitful succession. Such at least was the case with myself and our companions in voyage. We were continually reminded of the resemblance of the Chesapeake shores, to those of the country surrounding Philadelphia in the interior of New York, where Nature, to use the phrase of Nimrod Wildfire, seems to have "done her pretti-est." It is true, the scenery is by no means wild,—it is the land so lavishly, but the great "inland sea," of western New York, as they have not inappropriately been called, and the smaller shoals of water, scattered in brightness through the green Genesee country, are caught readily to mind by any who have seen, and who remember them in their youth. We thought of the noble scenes around Hudson, the Skaneateles, Geneva, and Canandaigua—but Cayuga did details for inspection, and acquired those traits of loveliness and independence of character, which entitled it to the pre-eminence we have to fishers or custom in matters of taste, which is outside the basis of true genius. These regions are as familiar as household words to us and our companions; we had drank the gabled front from those waters to-day, and when sometimes fancy gave it a school, had shaken the spangled chestnuts from their boughs, the low long autumn day. But we are becoming too retrospective

Soon after five o'clock, the smoke of Baltimore was descried standing the western skies. The shadows of the Chesapeake had on all land, nearly melted into the distant air, and to the south east, the bay seemed to blend with the open sea. Shore were deserted, excepting their white wings in the sun, and occasionally resting on the verge of the horizon. The cow-pastures, and the fresh green meadows, and the stubble plough-ed in the year, had the point which concealed Fort Marion, been passed, the mouth of the Patapsco, and the distant city, burst upon the sight, the conge-ration of buildings in the sun, was magnificent. The sun was sinking in the west, in a soft hazy atmosphere—and his reflection upon the windows has like a vast pillar of fire. We are tempted to paint the picture as it was, even at the expense of being considered poetic. The fine outlines of common-place are in its way, one automated into a like region of landing—melting and blending in—the Chesapeake, all blended together, constituted a picture to be the delineation of Claude Lorain himself.

It was morning and sunrise found us rising to the deck, and wild ducks flitting round the wake of the steamboat and sportsmen's guns, which they fired quite near, chasing the flight of a flock of wild ducks—as we watched the sun when

> "Blushing rolled and swam, while every
> Peak,
> Was a wave of golden fire."

We could not stand thinking and saying that in a good gunnera good boat,—and the benefit of some experience, we could do the battle of a fine of the dining, flying, capitaine ducks!

A combination of pleasant circumstances rendered the approach to Baltimore singularly beautiful. A low line of fast coral erected mist stretched along the water—it enlarged the dimensions of every object behind it, and the whole "monumental city," with the masts in its harbor, the domes of its cat-edrals, its spires and towers, (that towers and resting on the bosom of a cloud.—The effect was admirable. But when we penetrate the veil, when the scene of the ship yards, and their paltry craft saluted the olfactories—when we saw the crowds of black drivers overflowing in the twilight on the wharves, like Ghosts on rather side of Styx, the charm dissolved;—and was not so moved until we reached Barnum's. Of Baltimore anon.

We hope it will not be taken amiss, that this is a chapter of descriptive passages. The scenes of our country should be occasionally portrayed. They will strengthen the ardor of republicanism, and enhance the glow of enterprise. Every American should feel when he looks upon the goodly heritage by which he is surrounded, that it must be kept free, and to be kept thus, must be proportionably admired and loved.

From the Southern Telegraph.

THE LATE DR. RICE.

The following resolutions were copied from a manuscript found in the pocket book of the late lamented Dr Rice, they were intended only, as it appears, for his own private use:

"*What I resolve that will I endeavor to do.*"

To "keep my body under," and change my physical constitution, so far from a tournament and for pleasure; take no more than is necessary, and be indifferent as to the quality, step for refreshment and not for indulgence; harden and subdue my flesh by labor directed for useful purposes; endeavor to do as much useful labor every day as I can, dress as cheaply as comports with decency.

2. To use all my property for benevolent purposes; pay every debt as soon as soon as possible; save all that I can by simplicity of living, and by practising self-denial, and give all I can to the exercise of sound discretion in objects of benevolence;—never spare person, property, or reputation, if I can do good; necessary that I should die poor.

3. As to my disposition and conduct towards others:

1. Endeavor to feel kindly to every one, never indulge anger, envy, jealousy, towards any human being.

2. Endeavor to speak as I ought, to and about every one, aiming in all I say to promote the comfort and happiness of every one that lives.

3. Endeavor to act so as to advance, 1st, the present comfort; 2d, the intellectual improvement; and 3d, the purity and moral good of all my fellow men.

As to my Creator,—to endeavor to fix more deeply in my mind all truth that I possibly can discover respecting Him; and to feel, think and act, in every respect, in correspondence with that truth.

Finally,—What I have done all, to acknowledge that I am nothing, that I deserve nothing, and that my Creator has a right to do with me as seems good to him.

NEW MODE OF CLOSING A BLEEDING ARTERY.

The New York Post speaks of an article in a late Paris paper, translated from the *Bulletin General de la Therapeutique*, giving an account of a triple image, discovered by two French physicians, Messrs Talrich and Halma Grand, the effect of which is to check the effusion of blood in arteries which have been opened, to close the orifice and to cause the wound to heal in a short time. These gentlemen are continuing these experiments, which it is said are made with much care, and in the mean time they have placed in the Academy of Science, a packet, containing the ingredients of the styptic in question, which is to be opened when the experiments now making with it by the inventors are finished. The Bulletin de Therapeuthique is designed to contain genuine reports of all the experiments made in the several hospitals of Paris, and of the new medicines discovered from time to time, with the best mode of employing them. It appears on the 15th and 30th of each month. The following is its account of the experiments made with the remedy of Talrich and Halma Grand.

The carotid arteries of 15 sheep have been opened, four of which were cut lengthwise, and nine cross, and from two of them an equal piece of the substance has been taken out, and yet in four or five minutes, the effusion of blood has been stopped, and in a few days afterwards, the wound has been completely healed. The same result followed a similar operation upon the carotid artery of a horse, a few days ago, at the Alfortville of Montfaucon. In order to stop the hemorrhage, it is only necessary to apply a pledget of lint, saturated with the liquid, and to hold it in the place for some time. The pledget is then removed by the hand, which it is not required to fasten round the neck, in order to prevent its falling off by its proper weight. In the last experiment half the lint drops off too minutes after its application, while the sheep was eating; and although a portion of the artery had been taken away, the hemorrhage was not renewed. The advantage of the discovery of a matter infallibly styptical are incalculable, and therefore it is ardently to be desired that M. Talrich and M. Halma Grand may be able to realize the expectations they have raised. It will not be with their fault if, as with secret remedies, which lose all their virtues as they become known. In this the results will be as sure—it will not still stop an effusion of blood—it will not at all cost, close the artery, and afterwards cause it to heal permanently. The effect is sure and visible. All the experiments, made under our own eyes, have been perfectly satisfactory.

A recent fact that occurred within our practice, gives us an additional and forcible proof of the efficacy of the remedy in question. We were called in last evening to visit a young man, eighteen years of age, who had been suffering for 24 hours from a hemorrhage from the alveolary arteries of the lower jaw, in consequence of the extraction of a tooth, and from which he had lost several pounds of blood. Compression, placids of lint dipped in the *eau de Rabel*, repeated applications of ice, and every other means for stopping the effusion, had been tried in vain; the hemorrhage continued, and the mouth was constantly filled with blood. M. Rullier, one of the physicians of the hospital of La Charite, called to the bed-side of the sufferer, when he was assisted to bed. In ten minutes after every muscle in the system appeared affected with a trembling which continued until he died. Vomiting commenced in ten minutes after the accident and continued for an hour. No pulse was discovered after thirty minutes from the time the occurrence took place. He appeared to be sensible of all that passed until about two hours before his death, at which time his breathing became more difficult, which continued to increase until he breathed his last. He died in six and a half hours from the time the poisonous fang entered his flesh—a melancholy instance of human folly.

The deceased was a native of Franklin county, by trade a tailor, about twenty-eight years of age, married to a family, and entirely respected by the community in which he lived. His last efforts at talking were spent in requesting those around him not to slight his advice to others, as he had found, from the situation that he was then in, and never handle a snake.

We occasionally that we ever witnessed wrought more powerfully on our feelings; the recollection of it even at this time, strikes us with horror; it indeed is melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human existence.

The writer of an interesting letter, to the editors of the New York Gazette, dated Paris, Sept. 3, 1831, says:—"I have been amused this morning at a little Paris, by seeing a newly invented machine for grinding wheat, &c. of so simple a construction, that at the moment one sees it, one is tempted to assure me they are, and I have no reason to doubt his word, because he has machines already in operation, and hitherto they could be easily detected, it must, in a few years, do away with the old method of grinding with stones. A machine capable of being worked by one man, grinds forty pounds of French wheat (about 44 lbs. of English) in an hour, capable of making more than a barrel of flour per day, allowing 8 hours labor. The flour is bolted at the same operation, and comes out superior flour. It is not necessary to apply a pledget of lint, saturated with the liquid, which it is not required to fasten round the neck, in order to prevent its falling off by its proper weight. In the last experiment half the lint drops off ten minutes after its application, while the sheep was eating; and although a portion of the artery had been taken away, the hemorrhage was not renewed. The advantage of the discovery of a matter infallibly styptical are incalculable, and therefore it is ardently to be desired that M. Talrich and M. Halma Grand may be able to realize the expectations they have raised. It will not be with their fault if, as with secret remedies, which lose all their virtues as they become known. In this the results will be as sure—it will not still stop an effusion of blood—it will not at all cost, at once the artery, and afterwards cause it to heal permanently. The effect is sure and visible. All the experiments, made under our own eyes, have been perfectly satisfactory.

From the American Farmer.

We request attention to the communication from Dr. R. R Harden, of Georgia, on the subject of bots in horses. The position he takes, that bots are perfectly harmless, if not of sanatory use to the animal, and consequently that horses are never killed by them, is new to us, and will be, doubtless, to many of our readers. We have read the article several times with increased interest, and with admiration of the ingenuity displayed by the Doctor in sustaining his theory. If he has not reduced his illustrations to perfect demonstration, we should like to have the points wherein he has failed pointed out. If the theory be the true one, then it is of the utmost importance that it be universally disseminated; for of all the diseases by which horses are killed, there is none so common as that universally attributed to bots. To our minds Doctor Harden's arguments are conclusive for when we raw animals or insects preying upon living beds? The shark takes off a limb, or destroys the life of the animal, before he eats the flesh, beasts of prey kill before they eat, and vermin are not found preying upon sound flesh. Worms in the human body do not prey upon the substance of the intestines, and we might expect them to do so, if any, because they are in a measure habituated to animal food, as it forms a considerable portion of the food of the person in whom they exist. Some animals it is true, swallow living animals, such as large fish swallowing small ones,—snakes swallowing toads, chickens, birds, &c. but it must be remarked that they do not chew or gnaw the flesh, but swallow the animal whole to death in the stomach These have no other means of killing their victims, and the destruction of life, both animal and vegetable, is absolutely necessary to the commencement of digestion. If grain be taken into the stomach of a horse, unbroken either by the teeth or some other means, it will pass off unjured; this is the case with all seeds. Birds swallow seeds unbroken, and also small pebbles gravel, by the action of which in the stomach, the seed is broken. Hence we conclude with Dr. Harden, that bots do not injure the animal in the intestines of the horse while living; nor do we believe they eat it at all; we rather suppose that they drain a passage out of the pylorus of their residence, which has been rendered uninhabitable by the death of the horse.

NEW THEORY OF BOTS IN HORSES.

Williamsville, August 1, 1831.

Mr Smith—Should you think the following of sufficient value, I wish you would have it published in the Farmer. A late writer says he has tried all the remedies for bots without success. Had he stopped here I should have thought he a person of correct observation; but when he says "chickens stopped up and thrust down the throat of a horse while warm," he relies on more than all the other remedies he has tried for the relief of a tormented bot. I conceive he injudge him, even in spite of himself, of the better of his judgment. Also, when he says, "chicken gizzards and salts, given twice a week, is a preventive," judgment gives way to old prejudice I say all horses have bots, more or less, at particular seasons; that the most healthy and fat horses have them most abundant; that they never kill or injure horses; and that there is only one way to reduce them, which is to starve the horse, and use him badly, till he becomes very poor. I have given my reasons for saying so. Those who have dissected many horses know, that poor horses never have near as many bots as fat ones; this is a fact that none can dispute, who have experience. Hence I say, make a horse poor and you have a certain means of diminishing the quantity of bots I have never known a horse out of use, in a pasture, and to have died of slavery It is beyond all dispute. Almost all the horses sold in this state, which are fat, well kept horses, in use. This I believe will also be acknowledged. Now, when we come to the reason, why fat and well kept horses are more ever has died of bots: the death which they cause, is not upon a very harmless insect, considerably, depletes necessary to the health of the horse. Tis said that dessert gives death to bots is been caused by fat, lazy, sluggish, and hard-worked bots, beavers in ponds are found perfect fat, tis not more certain, that rats will never eat a hole through a vessel at sea below water mark, than that bots will not eat a hole through the bowels of a living horse. If what I state as fact will not be taken as such, what I relate will point it. A very fine saddle horse had the humerus dislocated; I purchased him for a trifle several weeks afterwards, think of a cheap horse for the dissection. The animal, otherwise, was in good health; he was bled till he fell; I then with ropes and other contrivances put the joint in place. I very soon found a horse bled so much before he fell, he got up and walked a few steps, and fell dead. I had him opened immediately, and found a large quantity of bots, and the part where they were most abundant very much perforated, some appeared to have just begun to eat, and some had gone about half through. My brother's race horse killed himself leaping over a fence; he was the best horse I have ever seen, and very fat. A few hours after he was opened and found to be very full of bots, and the parts nearly eat up. Now the fact is, that the best, healthy, fat horses are never injure him, but so soon as he is death, his death is sudden, and his bowels being found perforated by bots, he is thought to be killed by them. Some years ago a gentleman drove upon the tavern where I was, a bad mare, in the heat of the morning, and had a very fine pair of grays—the horses were taken out and put in the stable; before they were fed he had to go out on a journey and one horse had the bots. I went to look at him, he had all the symptoms horses generally have when thought to have bots; begged the allowance of a prescription, but a horse doctor's prescription was more valued; accordingly, a chicken's bowels were forced down the throat, the horse rapidly grew worse; another horse doctor told us wounds he had done with copperas accordingly the horse was drenched with that. In a little time the other horse was taken in the same way; the symptoms were exactly similar—I now again offered my services, stating to the gentleman, that as both horses were fat alike, drove alike, &c. I was reasonable they might both be taken with cholic, at or near the same time. While examining this bowel and arguing the case, news came that the first one was dead. This last one was now given up to my direction; he was bled till he fell, one ounce of laudanum poured down his throat, and his flanks well rubbed; in a little time he was well—the dead horse was now opened, and as I expected, many bots were found, and his bowels perforated. To convince this gentleman more fully, I now repeated experiments I had tried before.—Twelve two ounce phials had bots put in them; one had milk put in it, another water, another nothing, as a standard; we then filled the others with a strong solution of copperas, a solution of arsenic, aqua fortis and water, a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c. None of them being filled with such things as were thought to be most likely to kill them. The arsenic, copperas, & aequa fortis, appeared to have no effect upon them; they were perfectly fully as contented as those in the water. Those in the laudanum, however, moved less than the others, remaining apparently dead at the bottom of the phial, but moved when touched, after keeping them until we were all satisfied that nothing but a horse could take would injure them, they were all thrown away. But how comes it, that the bowels of horses are found perforated by bots? If we recollect the conduct of insects that infest living animals, we should only expect bots to do as they do; after death, worms in the bowels of children crawl out might expect them to do so, if any, because they are in a measure habituated to animal food, as it forms a considerable portion of the food of the person in whom they exist. 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R. R. HARDEN.

MAMMOTH TURTLE.

During the late storm a Turtle of extraordinary dimensions disturbed the celebration Fort at West Flatts, and was taken on Friday on the 4th instant, by Mr. Richard L. Hunt. This turtle was immediately purchased by Mr. Scudder, proprietor of the American Museum, and was brought to the city and safely placed in his establishment, alive, yesterday. Its weight is fourteen hundred and sixty-two pounds, being some 900 to 500 pounds heavier than the celebrated Fulton, which is still exhibited at the same museum. This is literally a great curiosity.

N. Y. *Mercantile*

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

VOL. V. TUESDAY MORNING, DEMBER 20, 1831. NO. 33.

From the New York Enquirer.

NEGRO COLLEGES.

A pamphlet has just been published and circulated under the following title:—

"Minutes and Proceedings of the First Annual Convention of the People of Color, held by adjournments in the City of Philadelphia, from the sixth to the eleventh of June, inclusive, 1831. Philadelphia: published by order of the Committee of Arrangements, 1831."

It appears that the Convention was managed with much secrecy, that delegates from several states appeared, and that the visiters who participated in these proceedings were, Arthur Tappan of this city, the Rev. Mr. Joeylin of Connecticut, Mr. Lundy of Washington, W. L. Garrison of Boston, &c. &c. It was agreed upon that 500 should be raised ostensibly to aid the Canadian settlements, and that branches of a society should be established. An address was reported and recommendations passed to patronize the journals called "Genius of Universal Emancipation," "the Liberator," and the "African Sentinel." If this convention in reality only contemplates aid to a Canadian settlement, there can be no objection to it, but from the characters of the persons assisting in its labors and the well known spirit of fanaticism which exists at least at home-day, we apprehend much mischief from these Negro Colleges. Humanity, charity, kindness of heart, and every other related population are always to be recommended, but what possible good can arise from going to Philadelphia for these purposes, the highest classical honors and attainments? Will it take from them the cause of distinction and separation which exists between them and the white population? Will it give them that equality which exists among white men? Certainly not. The very attempt will open their purses for such objects will at above a learned negro to sit at the tables of many their daughters. But what good will it make them classical and literary to make them unhappy. Of what benefit can it be to a waiter or coachman to read Horace, or be a profound mathematician. Our elementary schools are already open to them, and yet, they are wants cannot lead them. Is this, we apprehend, that unfortunate and morbid spirit of fanaticism which urges this measure, that which denounces men from the pulpit for a difference in religious opinion, that spirit which persecutes for opinion; that spirit which licenses of the exercise of christianity in it. The ear South Carolina has given this unfortunate, but exalted upon them, should feel uneasy at this reckless interference with their local concerns—at this cold blooded measurement to their negroes to rebel—cannot be doubted; no honest and benevolent man of the Southern states and sails, given twice a week, is a preventive," judgment gives way to old prejudice I say all horses have bots, more or less, at particular seasons; that the most healthy and fat horses have them most abundant; that they never kill or injure horses; and that there is only one way to reduce them, which is to starve the horse, and use him badly, till he becomes very poor. I have given my reasons for saying so. 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From the Gold Region of Georgia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, who has resided five or six months in the immediate vicinity of the Mines, now resident in Georgia.

"I have intentionally omitted in my former letters to mention any thing in relation to the Gold Mines of this District, in order that I might acquire, by a personal inspection, a more certain knowledge of their value.

The Gold obtained last year in Georgia, from which the Mint made a large coinage (estimated at the bottom of the phial, but moved when touched, after keeping them until we were all satisfied that nothing but a horse could take would injure them, they were all thrown away. But how comes it, that the bowels of horses are found perforated by bots? If we recollect the conduct of insects that infest living animals, we should only expect bots to do as they do; after death, worms in the bowels of children crawl out might expect them to do so, if any, because they are in a measure habituated to animal food, as it forms a considerable portion of the food of the person in whom they exist. Some animals it is true, swallow living animals, such as large fish swallowing small ones,—snakes swallowing toads, chickens, birds, &c. but it must be remarked that they do not chew or gnaw the flesh, but swallow the animal whole to death in the stomach These have no other means of killing their victims, and the destruction of life, both animal and vegetable, is absolutely necessary to the commencement of digestion. If grain be taken into the stomach of a horse, unbroken either by the teeth or some other means, it will pass off unjured; this is the case with all seeds. Birds swallow seeds unbroken, and also small pebbles gravel, by the action of which in the stomach, the seed is broken. Hence we conclude with Dr. Harden, that bots do not injure the animal in the intestines of the horse while living; nor do we believe they eat it at all; we rather suppose that they drain a passage out of the pylorus of their residence, which has been rendered uninhabitable by the death of the horse.

Emigrations of Blacks—The Norfolk Beacon Saturday last has this paragraph:—"The Vacession to the Bostonling colony of Liberia, who take passage in the superior ship mes Perkins, Capt Crowell, chartered by the American Colonization Society, from of Phila. Wharf, are rapidly assembling. Seventy five of them, men, women, children, arrived from Southampton yesterday in Thursday, and yesterday an old, of 27 was made to that number from the Cousty, others are momently looked and the residue of 300, the number allotted for this vessel, will be here by to-morrow night's Steamboat, so that all the arrangements for their departure being made, ship will sail on Monday or Tuesday to enjoy to see this good work progressing happily."

THE GOLD REGION OF GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, who has resided five or six months in the immediate vicinity of the Mines, now resident in Georgia.

"I have intentionally omitted in my former letters to mention any thing in relation to the Gold Mines of this District, in order that I might acquire, by a personal inspection, a more certain knowledge of their value.

The Gold obtained last year in Georgia, from which the Mint made a large coinage (estimated at the bottom of the phial, but moved when touched, after keeping them until we were all satisfied that nothing but a horse could take would injure them, they were all thrown away. But how comes it, that the bowels of horses are found perforated by bots? If we recollect the conduct of insects that infest living animals, we should only expect bots to do as they do; after death, worms in the bowels of children crawl out might expect them to do so, if any, because they are in a measure habituated to animal food, as it forms a considerable portion of the food of the person in whom they exist. Some animals it is true, swallow living animals, such as large fish swallowing small ones,—snakes swallowing toads, chickens, birds, &c. but it must be remarked that they do not chew or gnaw the flesh, but swallow the animal whole to death in the stomach These have no other means of killing their victims, and the destruction of life, both animal and vegetable, is absolutely necessary to the commencement of digestion. If grain be taken into the stomach of a horse, unbroken either by the teeth or some other means, it will pass off unjured; this is the case with all seeds. Birds swallow seeds unbroken, and also small pebbles gravel, by the action of which in the stomach, the seed is broken. Hence we conclude with Dr. Harden, that bots do not injure the animal in the intestines of the horse while living; nor do we believe they eat it at all; we rather suppose that they drain a passage out of the pylorus of their residence, which has been rendered uninhabitable by the death of the horse.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, be satisfied by $2 60 *if paid in advance*; $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid in 30 days after delivering the first num. (of the year subscribed for,) will be entered as *in advance*.

No subscription will taken for less than a year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) till all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to give a discontinuance, previous to the publication of the term subscribed for, will invariably consider as a new year engaged.

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

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those of a square or upwards in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the number of their insertions, otherwise their advertisements will be continued without regard accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

George W. Griffith,

TAILOR

And Ladies' Hat Maker,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Princess-Anne and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Jones, where he is prepared to execute any work in a line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. He will receive on his consignment in Baltimore, with the assistance of a lady, for all kinds of Gentlemen's clothing, also, the latest reports received from the London and Paris fashions for making Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. He has a fashionable assortment of the best quality, and smaller pieces ready-made. It is said to be *pretty cheap* to make $5 to the hand a day, and the *same* many different places where the business may be obtained in sufficient quantity to reward the searcher for it.—*Balt. Reg.*

[The place where this gentleman is now is in what may be called, really, the last country, though not in the well settled part of Maryland. It is 200 les east of the western mines of the Stalund proves a tolerably extensive deposite the precious metal in that State.—*Nat. Int.*

Land for Sale.

MR. BROMWELL, of Baltimore, wishing to dispose of all land he owns, (formerly the property of R. Tubman Jones,) near Princess-Anne, and having requested the subscriber to make sale thereof, he here by gives notice, that he will sell the said land, either in one lot, or in lots as may best suit persons wishing to purchase—All persons who may wish to lay the whole, or any part thereof, are respectfully requested to apply to the subscriber without delay, either in writing or in person, as may best suit their convenience. GEO. TODD.

Salisbury, Dec 6, 1831.

Overseer Wanted.

A young man capable of overseeing a farm, and who can come well recommended, may hear of a situation by immediately applying at the office of the Village Herald.

Nov. 15, 1831.

Trustee's Sale.

Elijah Parsons, Adm'r. of Peter Dashiell,
vs.
Arnold E. Jones, Adm'r. de bonis non, of Charles Jones, Levin D. Jones, Hiram Jones, Elihu Phillips and Eleanor his wife, John H. Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones, and Alfred Jones, heirs at law and devisees of Charles Jones.

BY virtue of a Decree of Somerset County Court, in Chancery sitting, passed in the above cause, the subscriber, as Trustee, appointed by said decree, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Hotel of H. K. Long, Esq. in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December next, the following Real Estate whereof Charles Jones, late of Somerset County, died seized, to wit: A tract of land called "Moore & Cassey's," containing 552 acres, more or less, situated in the county aforesaid, on Goose Creek, which was conveyed to the said Charles, by George Dashiell, Esq. Sheriff of Somerset County, by deed, dated 25th March 1824: also a tract of land called "Arnidia," containing 530 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to the said Charles, by John H. Bayly, Esq. of Wm. Wilson, by deed, dated 25th October, 1811, situated on Menokin River, in the county aforesaid: also part of a tract of land called "Amity," containing 200 acres, more or less, conveyed to the said Charles Jones by John C. Wilson, jr. by deed, dated 4th December, 1822, wherein Mrs. Ann Jones holds her dower, also part of a tract of land called "Amity," containing 270 acres, more or less, which the said Charles purchased of Levin Ballard, Henry Fontaine, and Wm. Fleming: also one other part of a tract of land, called "Amity," containing 330 acres, more or less, adjoining the aforesaid lands, and situated in Somerset County, aforesaid: also the Lands and Mills which the said Charles Jones purchased at Coroner's Sale, as the property of George Dashiell, situated in the Upper District of Somerset County, aforesaid, containing 500 acres, more or less: also the property which the David McGrath now resides, situated in the county aforesaid, called "Stony Point," containing 50 acres, more or less: also the House and Lots on Princess-Anne, now occupied by Mrs. Robertson, John H. King and William B. Jones. A particular description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds, for the purchase money, with security 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 is authorized by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property sold to him, her or them sold, conveying all the title of the complainant or defendants in the premises.

The Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Creditors of the said Charles Jones are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, against said Charles Jones, and file the same, with the Clerk of Somerset County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES WILSON, Trustee.

December 15, 1831.

Public Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be exposed to Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at the late residence of Isaiah Hayman, late of Somerset county, decd. all the

Personal Property

Of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn and Fodder—also, one half of the Schooner Ealorus, and one

On a credit of six months for all purchases over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required, and no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARGARET HAYMAN, Exx of Isaiah Hayman, dec'd.

Dec. 6, 1831.

Caution.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *Insley & Green*, for blacksmith's work, are hereby cautioned against paying any account, due said firm to Mr. Green, who has without my knowledge or consent taken the books. Any person so paying will not be liable to pay me.

JAMES DAVIS.

Dec 13, 1831

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the Farm a few miles from Princess-Anne, late the residence of Samuel Heath, deceased. He will sell the whole property, or divide the property, as no one unacquainted therewith would purchase without not viewing the premises.

The purchaser will be required to pay $100 in cash; or the balance a liberal credit will be given.

☞ If the farm is not sold at Private Sale before Tuesday the 27th int. it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M at the Hotel of H. K. Long, in the town of Princess Anne.

JOSEPH BARKLEY.

Dec 6, 1831.

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On a credit of six months for all purchases over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required, and no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.—The sale to commence at 10 o'

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATI.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1831.

☞ The communication of "Brutus" came too late for insertion in this do.'s Herald.

The meeting of the National Republican Convention took place in Baltimore on Monday the 12th inst. After some incipient proceedings the Convention adjourned. On Tuesday they re-assembled, when it appeared that there were present 156 members. Gov. J. Barbour, of Va. was chosen President of the Convention, and Gov. Trimble, of Ohio, Gov. Kent, of Md. Gen. P. B. Porter, of N. Y. and Judge Temple, of Vt. Vice Presidents.

On Motion of Mr. Livingston, of N. York, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was put in nomination as a candidate for the office of President of United States, which was carried unanimously.

☞ The lee having prevented the mail from crossing the Bay, we have no intelligence from Washington of a later date than what we received on last Thursday.

The appointment of the Standing Committees of both Houses of Congress being generally eagerly sought after, we have copied them below:

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

IN SENATE.

The President of the Senate pro tem. announced the following standing committees.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, White, King, Forsyth and Bell.

Finance—Messrs Smith, Tyler, Marcy, Silsbee and Johnston.

Commerce—Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston and Wilkins.

Manufactures—Messrs Dickerson, Clay, Knight, Miller and Seymour.

Agriculture—Messrs. Seymour, Brown, Grundy, Hendricks and Wagaman.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Clay and Kane.

Militia—Messrs Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Prentiss and Wagaman.

Naval Affairs—Messrs Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Webster and Bibb.

Post Land—Messrs. King, Ellis, Holmes, Robinson and Hanna.

Private Land Claims—Messrs Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles and Hendricks.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Troup, Poindexter, Benton and Wilkins.

Claims—Messrs Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown and Moore.

Judiciary—Messrs. Marcy, Hayne, Webster, Frelinghuysen and Grundy.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs Grundy, Ellis, Bell, Eaton and Tomlinson.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Hill, Morgan and Sprague.

Pensions—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Morgan, Buckner and Spencer.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton and Miller.

Contingent Fund—Messrs Knight, Dudley and Tomlinson.

Engrossed Bill—Messrs. Robinson, Ewing and Buckner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec 12.

The following Standing Committees of the House were announced as having been appointed by the Speaker:

On Elections—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Bassett, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and Arnold.

On Ways and Means—Messrs McDuffie, Verplanck, Bassett, Gilmore, Alexander, Wickliffe, and Gaither.

On Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber of Connecticut, McIntyre, Patton, Ihrie, Horton and Bouldin.

On Commerce—Messrs Cambreleng, Gurley, Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis of Massachusetts, and Jarvis.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Wickliffe, Hubbard, Dorsey, Irvin, Clay, Bean and Plummer.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs Johnson of Kentucky, Conner, Russel, Pettigrew, Bassett, Johnston of Virginia, and Newton.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. McDuffie, Washington, Semmes, Thomas Jenkins, Armstrong, McCoy of Pennsylvania, and Chinn.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Davis of South Carolina, Wickliffe, Daniel, White of Louisiana, Foster, Gordon and Beardsley.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Mallory, Nuckolls, Hodges, Cross, Bates of Massachusetts, Hammons and Standifer.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs Hall of North Carolina, Stevenson, Wynn, Thomas of Maryland, Coulter, Parson, and Henry King.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, Lake, Stanberry, Martin, Marshall, Carr of Indiana, and Bullard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Cornell, Findlay, Horn, Bryan, Worthington, and Bouldin of Virginia.

On Agriculture—Messrs. J. H. McCoy of Virginia, Smith of Pennsylvania, Chandler, Lentz, Wheeler and Thompkins.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs Drayton, Wilde, Hall of South Carolina, Mitchell of Tennessee, Speight, Angel, Storrs, Mason and Lincoln.

On Military Affairs—Messrs Drayton, Wilde, Hall of South Carolina, Mitchell of Tennessee, Speight, Angel, Storrs, Mason and Wainwright.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Huntsman, Cooper, Wise of New York, Anderson, Branch, Mallory and Wainwright.

On Territories—Messrs. Kerr of Maryland, Wm. B. Shepard, Williams of North Carolina, Huntington, Allen of Ky. Rose.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Hubbard, Mitchell of South Carolina, Dorsey, Fuller, Dudley, and Kavanagh.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Bunger, Ford, Evans of Maine, Reed of N. Y. Appleton, Lansing and Southard.

On the Revisal of Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Reed of Massachusetts, Kennon and Soule.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Allen of Va. Burd and Bynum.

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Lent, Evans of Pa. and McKay.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell and Fitzgerald.

On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Mann, and Fisher.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall of Tenn. and Harper.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Hawes, Bates of Maine, and Broadhead of N. J.

On Expenditures of the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Young Spencer and Tracy.

Masonry.—The Legislature of Rhode Id. and have appointed a committee of investigation into the charges against the Masonic institution, with a view of repealing the charter of the Grand Lodge of that State. The investigation commenced on Thursday last with the examination of the Rev. *Moses Thacher*, of Wrentham, (Mass.) which occupied the whole day. The examination was carefully reduced to writing, and the chairman of the committee informed the witness that the object in reducing the testimony to writing, was that it should be signed by the deponent. His answer to every question was read to Mr. T. as reduced to writing by one of the committee who received his assent and sanction. The committee will continue their examination this day. This Mr. Thacher, is or was lately, a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, elected as an anti-mason.—*B. Rep.*

Mr Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer has been elected State Printer, by the Virginia Legislature, by a vote of 109 to 1.

The 13th inst. was the day appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the election of a Senator in Congress, in place of General Barnard, resigned.

Mr. Webster has been detained from the Senate by illness in Philadelphia. He is convalescent.

Mr. Frelinghuysen has also been detained at home in New Jersey, by the same cause. He is on his recovery.

A resolution has been submitted to the North Carolina House of Commons, to instruct the Senators of that State in Congress, to oppose the extension of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, and a Bill for establishing a State Bank, the Charter of the old State Banks being about expiring.

Sixty miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road open—On Thursday, the first instant, the Ohio Rail Road was formally opened to Fredericktown, a distance of sixty miles from Baltimore. This event was suitably celebrated by the corporations of the cities, by the Directors of the Rail Road, and a numerous company of the citizens of Baltimore and Frederick. This stupendous undertaking, against the accomplishment of which we have heard so many predictions, must no longer be regarded as a task beyond the power of persevering industry to overcome.—*E. Whig.*

Legislative.—A bill is now before the House of Representatives to prevent the importation of slaves from other States, for sale, and will, we are informed, probably become a law. It inhibits the introduction of slaves into Kentucky, from and after the first of June next, except by emigrants, or persons residing here who may become, by descent or marriage, proprietors of slaves in other States.—*Louisville Pub. Adv.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

A meeting of the Jackson members of the Pennsylvania Legislature on the 5th inst. at Harrisburg on Thursday the 8th inst. *Samuel B. Davis*, of the city of Philadelphia, was chosen President, assisted by *Robert T. Spangler*, of *Adams*, and *Reuben Walter*, of *Bedford* county. *Wm. G. Hawkins*, Speaker of the Senate, and *John Fenerle*, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were appointed Secretaries.

Resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of a convention on the 4th March next for nominating electors for President and Vice President, and a candidate for the office of Governor. A committee was also appointed to draw up resolutions and report.

From the Baltimore Republican, Dec. 10.

Expresses.—The Message of the President, delivered at Washington on Tuesday last, 12 o'clock, (noon) was received at N. York a few minutes after three o'clock on Wednesday morning, by express; being a little over *fifteen hours*, or at the rate of about *fifteen and a half miles* an hour. The express was engaged exclusively by the Editors of the New York Courier & Enquirer, who consequently were the sole publishers of the Message on Wednesday morning. The mail contractors, Col. Reside, and Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, managed the express that was ridden by Mr. Hezekiah Wood'uff, of this city,—and J. Eddy and S. McCracken of Philadelphia—each riding about one third of the way—the first from Washington to Wilmington, (Del.) the second from Wilmington, to Princeton, (N. J.)—and the third from Princeton to New York. Horses were stationed at every six miles. Eddy delivered the Message at Philadelphia at half past nine o'clock in the evening.

Another express was contracted for, by the Journal of Commerce in New York, in connexion with some other papers, delivery in eleven hours. It however failed.

Dec. 15.

We learn from one of the Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer now in this city, that the express with the President's Message, arrived in 14 hours and 16 minutes. It left Washington 37 minutes before 1 o'clock, P. M. and arrived at the City of New York 1 minute past 2 o'clock, A. M. being 14 and 22 minutes—from which must be deducted 15 minutes for the difference in longitude and consequent difference of time. We also learn that the express was detained 1½ in crossing the Susque hanna; and Mr. Woodruff who rode from this city threw from one of the horses and is insensible. He was so nearly jaded performed fifty miles after his fall with arm in a sling, by which more than a and 25 minutes were lost, calculating a time in which he performed his 5 miles. But for this unforeseen accident the whole distance—240 miles, would been performed in about *twelve hours per quarter!*—*ib.*

COP OF LIBERIA.

In the ty Monrovia, 55 new wood and stone houses erected, Caldwell and Millsburgh, new towns for recaptured Africans, and the general prosperity.—Francis Devi an emancipated slave, has accumulated erty worth $20,000. Mr Warring, an colonist, sold goods to the amount of sh two of the colonists own vessels, and ade trade with the United States, had a national flag. Net profits on ivory and woods, passing through the hands of ders in one year, was $30,—286, right de traded to the colony last year from Philiphia.

In agricul every thing grows spontaneously; thus no winter, one continual spring blooms. There are six schools in successful opion. It is calculated that every child pe ony shall be educated. 100 born thisighboring clans now attend the schools Liberia. Divine service and Sunday sch are regularly attended. There are th missions societies, Baptist, and Presbyterian. Meeting on Sabbath and ev ed evening. Three Swiss Missionries side there. The Christian religion ts hearts have influence on the surrounding ples. There are six militia companies, art, 20 pieces of cannon, and arms enough arm 1000 men.

N. Y. Evangelist.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

In our ksper we briefly adverted to the receipt ofe foreign news, which arrived at New Y, by the packet Albion. The files of gish papers by this arrival are to the 30and 25th October. We now lay before our ders a few extracts which will give our readers a betteria of the state of foreign affairs.

The King' England prorogued the British Parliat on the 20th October, announcing at tsame time, his intention of opening ther Parliament, on the ensuing session, thposition of a constitutional reform in th representative body. The Speech of thoing is highly eulogized in most of the Lon journals. It is as follows:

"My Lords anlentlemen—

"I am ablen enabled to put an end to a session ofmportant duration and labor in which mats of the deepest interest have been brout under your consideration.

"I have felt cere satisfaction in confirming, by my rpassent, Bills for the amendment of the Ge Laws and for the reduction of Taxes ple pressed heavily on the industry of mypeple, and I have observed with no less plare the commencement of important improvements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from wh the most beneficial effects may be expected.

"I continue) receive the most gratifying proofs of the freefy disposition of Foreign Powers.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length tcinued its difficult and a serious discussi. An arrangement is agreed upon by t Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers fore separation of the States of Belgium and Holland, on terms by which the interest of lo, together with the future security of otheuntries, have been carefully provided for. A treaty founded on this arrangement has ccpeared with the Dutch and Belgian Plipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptce by their respective Courts, which I ssanly expect will avert the dangers by wh the peace of Europe was threatened that the question remained unsettled.

"Gentlemen of tHouse of Commons;

"I thank you) the provisions made for the future ndsuch comfort of my royal Consort, in the eat of her surviving me, and for the suppli which you have granted for the present ye. You may be sure of my anxious care to be them administered with the strictest attion to a well considered economy.

"The state ofEurope has produced the necessity of an unusual expenditure in the various establishmts of the public service, which it will be ty earnest desire to reduce whenever it can lcom with safety to the interest of the country!

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"In the interval ir repose which may now be afforded you, ham sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquility in your respective counties. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for thesecomplishment of a Constitutional Refor in the Commons House of Parliament, ofl, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of th necessity of order and moderation in this proceedings. To the consideration of th important question the attention of Parliament must, necessarily, again be called at th opening of the ensuing session. I rely with ty on the prudence and sincerity of the ministers of the people for the acc