THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

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POETRY.

From the Boston Recorder

THE CHEROKEE MOTHER.

Ye bid us hence. Those values are dear
To mind hope, to patriot pride,
These streamlets tuneful to our ear,
Where our light shallops peaceful glide

Beneath you consecrated mounds
Our fathers' treasur'd ashes rest,
Our hands have till'd these corn-clad grounds,
Our children's birth these homes have blest.

Here on our sons a Saviour's love
First beam'd with renovating ray,
Why should we from these haunts remove?—
But still ye say us hence away.—

Child, ask not *where!* I cannot tell,—
Save where wild waves in order'd spread,
Where unknown waters fiercely swell,
And savage monsters howling tread.

Where no blast Church with hallow'd tram,
No hymn of praise, nor voice of prayer
Like angels smith the wanderer's pain,—
Ask me no more.—I know not where.—

Go seek thy sire.—The anguish-chasm
That shades his brow like frowning wrath,
Divide the burden from his arm
And gird him for its pilgrim path.

Come mourning babe,—the Mother's arms
Still bear thee on our weary course,
Shall be thy shield from midnight harms,
And bright dreams, and temperd's balmes.

But thou, O Father, old and blind,
Who shall *thy* failing footsteps stay?
Who heal thy sorrow-stricken mind,
Driven from thy native earth away?—

An exile in thy hoary hairs,
And hopeless who in life's toils are o'er,
To mix thy mouldering dust with the tears
Those blessed sires who weep no more.

Ye call us brethren; when to make
The grass open over thine shelter grown,
Our hearth-stones cold,—our eyes made dark,
And all our race like shadows flown

Amid your mirth, your festive songs,
Will no remorse in image lower?—
No memory of the Indian's wrongs
Rise darkly o'er your musing hour?

Will a crush'd nation's deep despair,
Our broken faith, our tears wet sod,
The babe's appeal, the christian's prayer
Find no memorial with our God?—

H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMANTIC STORY.

The Rev. R. Warner, in his "Literary Recollections," relates a short but romantic story respecting a Miss Nancy Berr. This young lady was, at an early age, adopted by Mr. Hackman and his lady, under the following circumstances:—Her (Mrs. H's.) garden, in which alone she found particular pleasure, stood in need, as is usual in the spring season, of an active weeder; and John, the footman, was despatched to the poor house, to select a little pauper girl, qualified for the performance of this necessary labor. He executed his commission to a *tittle*, brought back a diminutive female of eight or nine years of age, pointed out the humble task in which she was to employ herself, and left her to her work. The child, alone amid the flowers, began to vanish her native wood-notes wild, in tones of more than common sweetness. Mr. Hackman's chamber window happened to be thrown up—he heard the little songstress's solitary song—an attack was made on the rich melody of her voice, and inquiries from whom it proceeded.—"Nay, Berr—from the poor house, saw the answer." Mrs. Hackman—under the sanction was immediately brought to the lady's apartment; who became so pleased at this first interview, with her *naivete*, and lingering, and apparently amiable disposition, that she determined to remove the warbling Nancy from the work-house, and attach her to her own kitchen establishment. The little pauper-house-girl, was too good and attractive to be prompted to remain long in the subordinate condition of excellent's deputy. Mr. Hackman soon preferred her to the office of a lady's maid, and to quality her, as he was wont to say, "to act as lot pot and kettle." Her celerity increased in all the elements by means of this occasion. The manner and manner that now subsisted between the patroness and her *protege* quickly ripened into the warmest affection on the one part, and the most grateful attachment on the other. Nancy Berr was attractively lovely, and still more irresistible, from an uncommon sweetness of temper, gentleness of disposition, and feminine softness of character and Mrs. Hackman, whose regard for her daily increased, proposed, at length, to her complying husband, that they should adopt the pauper orphan as their own daughter. From the moment of the execution of this plan, every possible attention was paid to the education of Miss Berr; and, I presume, with the best success, as I have always understood that she became a highly-accomplished young lady. Her humility and modesty, however, never forsook her, and her exaltation in Mr. Hackman's family seemed only to strengthen her gratitude to her parental and generous benefactress. It could not be thought that such a flower as the adopted beauty was born to blush unseen.

And waste its sweetness on the desert air,—

or that, however rewed her life might be, Miss Berr would remain long the beloved *protege* of Mr. and Mrs. Hackman, without being remarked, admired, and solicited to change her name. Very shortly, indeed, after assuming the character, such an event occurred, she (ph without, at the same, producing any propinquous result. A elegt'ium of respectable appearance had taken lodgings, in Lavington, for the purpose of a seasonal bathing, and amusing himself with a little partridge-shooting. The inequitable Mr. Hackman, was attracted towards a hostile sportsman, by a sort of magnetic influence, called upon the stranger, shot with him, and invited him to his house. The invitations were repeated and accepted, as often as the shooting days recurred; nor I of more taken place, one that natural effect on a young, unguarded clerk was produced. He became deeply enamoured of Miss Berr, and offered her his hand. She, for aught I know, might have been "nothing loth" to change the condition of a maiden, for the more active character of a married man's wife, but, as the good-natured lady in possession saw his being, and as "the Indian proud not, not as a life-estate," supply Miss Berr with a fortune, it was judged prudent, under these pecuniary disabilities, that she should decline the honors of the alliance. A year elapsed without the parties having met, and it was generally imagined that L. the bad kindly admonished an oldtimes person as both, and, with the aid of absence, had obliterated from their minds the recollection of each other. But such was not the fact. At the returning partridge season the gentleman returned to Lavington, and, with the role of very reverend, paid a call to his ex-m. (for he had attained a dignitary in the interval) once more appeared his addresses and his offer. These (as there was non to obviate the matrimony) were accepted. Time and able year wore on and, and lived, for aught they are as good children as need be—all willing to each, and all eleven to me. Even the tiniest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing a chore, will be sure to bring it to me, ma'am."

"Do your daughters spin your linen?"

"No, ma'am; as soon as they are big enough they go out to service. I don't want to keep them always delven for me; they are always willing to give me what they can, but it is right and fair they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed."

"Don't you think you should be better off, if you had some but you all to provide for?"

"Why no ma'am. I don't. If I had not been married, I should always have been to work as hard as I could, and now I don't do more than that. My children are a great comfort to me; and I look toward to the Time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for them.

Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson of that poor woman which I shall not forget.

SCANDAL.

Reader, have you ever coiffered in fits ing made the mouth of scandal? Is there a mortal woman, old or young, in the town of Providence who has not? And are there many who have not, in their time, inflicted scandal? There are leading questions, and are more or less applicable to every community, and particularly to the blessed community in which we live.

There are ten or fifteen men in this town, who are without business of their own, and are continually meddling with that of other people. Are a lady and gentleman seen walking together in the street—they are the talk of the morning, and they will be seen to fix the day of your wedding, the color and shape of your dress, the person, and all the particulars, and if she ride or drive your son, she is nothing less than your wife. In these streets, the tongue of scandal will ride to a mere mere wish, than Solomon had in the course of his life. Does a gentleman speak with a married lady—there is no tongue and no stood, and her fat-band must know it. Does a lady welcome a hundred thousand dollars presume to go into the street decently dressed—she is immediately drawn upon her family—she is making a great show, to display her—he is to contract the men, while her own affairs—she has run away, and all her creditors were seen running after him. Because there are a thousand and one stories daily hatched, without the slightest of plausibility—infernals lies, engendered whole, and set in motion for the purpose of creating an excitement. Miss So and so has taken a dose of poison, because her father wouldn't let her marry Another has run away with her footman Another was seen to take a gentleman in the streets—and another has contracted more debts than her husband can ever pay. Mr. *Suffrere* was seen last night at Cook's—he's drunk, and he said he cannot drink on Reposack Hill, and then—he fell upon the street and frightened some little girl, who, in a fright, was proved that Mr. Suffrere was not at home all the afternoon, on "business." There are some of the tender mercies of scandal—and being remarked, which don't flow through the community, as much as the sun we breathe. They are in all at every corner of the street, the chimney corners, in a, and in every hole and crevice in the house. By week and day, the evil spirit is fed—and friends are injured, and old enemies created already, and the very most and sponge of society are found here here now. Who will end the scandal and tedium? *Pro. Patriot paper.*

THE BIBLE AND ITS AUTHOR.

This same book, the only one which is unexceptionable in the Christian, need only be read with reflection to inspire lovers for its author, and the most ardent to obey its principles. Never did nature speak so eloquently, never was the human heart so fearfully and wonderfully expressed with such energy and simplicity. Nor can any man, from a general view, or looking through a chapter, be at a loss to know the author.

The book is of the [illegible] in the arrangement of the publication, which appears to contemplate to this. It is perhaps the first book, at once simple and sublime, for the work of many. Simple, about the subject of its history, he lived a mere man? Was he the inspired enthusiast, or of an ambitious character? What "a man?" What purity in his manner! What an affecting peacefulness in his instruction! What sublimity in his maxims! What profound wisdom in his discourses! What presence of mind, what sagacity and propriety in his answers! How great, the command over his passions! Where is the man, where the philosopher, who could so live, suffer and die, without weakness and without ostentation! When Plato described his imaginary good man, covered with all the disgrace of crime, yet worthy of all the rewards of virtue, he described exactly the character of Jesus Christ. The resemblance was striking, it could not be mistaken, and all the fathers of the church perceived it. What prepossession, what blindness must it be, to compare the son of Supremeness to the son of Mary! What an inconceivable distance between friend Socrates, dying without pain, and without ignominy, surrounded by sympathetic characters in the hall, and his death, however, had not crowned his life, it might have been doubted whether Socrates, with all his wisdom, was any thing more than a mere sophist. He invented, it is said, the theory of moral science. Others, however, had before him put it in practice; and he had nothing to do but to tell what they had done, and to follow their examples to precept. Antiquities had been past, before Socrates had defined what justice was: Leonidas had died for his country, before Socrates had made it a duty to love one's country. Spartan had been temperate, before Socrates had eulogized sobriety; and before he celebrated the praises of virtue, Greece had established such virtuous men. But from whom of all his countrymen could Jesus have derived that sublime and pure morality, of which he only has given us both the precept and example? In the midst of the most licentious fanaticism, the voice of the sublime sophist was heard, and the sublime choice of the most heroic virtue crowned one of the humblest of all the mankind.

The death of Socrates, peaceably philosophizing with his friends, is the most glorious that could be desired. That of Jesus, expiring in torments, outraged, reviled, and execrated, by a whole nation, is the most horrible, that could be feared. Socrates, in receiving the cup of poison, blessed the weeping executioner who presented it: but Jesus, in the midst of excruciating torture, prayed for his merciless executioners. Yet! if the life and death of Socrates were those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus were the life of a God. Shall we say that the evangelical history is a mere fictional? It does not bear the stamp of fiction, but the contrary. The history of Socrates, which nobody doubts, is not so well authenticated as that of Jesus Christ. Such an system in fact only shifts the difficulty, without removing it. It is more inconceivable that a number of persons should have agreed to fabricate this book, than that one only should have formed the subject of it.

The Jewish authors are incapable of the design, and strangers of the morality contained in the gospel, the works of whose nation are so strikingly perfectly opposite to this, that the author would be a more astonishing man than the hero.

The following singular illustration of a fact mentioned in natural history occurred on Wednesday last. A Gentleman connected with the Custom-house found in a rose of sugar, in the London dock, a small scorpion measuring about two inches from one extremity to the other. He took it home, and put it upon a cold plate under a glass, where the little reptile appeared to be almost torpid, but on warming the glass it became full of life. It was then treated by a gentleman present, that he had heard that the scorpion, if it found itself in danger of meeting with a general death, would sting itself, and cause its own immediate destruction. To ascertain the fact, a circle of about three inches was drawn about the scorpion, and covered with a glass. In spite of some This! Strange genius, the scorpion found every possible effort to escape impracticable, and beginning to feel the effects of the fire, it instantly turned up its tail, and with considerable force struck the sting into its head. It was dead in an instant.—*London paper.*

To lose a Bull by the horns.—Wager of pennies of some two thousand cattle, from the pine plains of Hancock county, Mr. Cripps, for the purpose of marking and branding the calves, a number of persons, with the ladies, assembled on the 16th inst. to view the fun and festivity. As frequently happens, the calves were separated from the lot, became furious by noise, and leaping the fence, pushed off, and, following in a [illegible]

[illegible] and a resolution that [illegible] fences till he was weary and gave [illegible] to a session of his tight, jumping with the utmost fury at a little boy, who ran at some short distance from him. A bystander, at the moment, Tom Potts, a spectator, heard the frightened boy, extend arm in the image, and with one blow, prostrated the animal at his feet; the monster stunned on a limb fractured in a rapid. On examination, his neck was found to be dislocated. As an instance of physical power and daring courage seldom exceeded, the above is deemed worthy of a passing notice.—*N. O. Advertiser.*

Politics. I make it a point of morality never to trouble myself about politics. There are people enough in the world who make it their business—they seem to consider that the fate of the nation depends on the success of their candidate, whether it be for governor or constable, senator or hogreeve! It is really amusing to witness certain newspaper editors—what a fever they work themselves into pending an election! Your lives, according to them, than are sworn to in a full in chancery! But the cream of the joke is, that while they are acting the political farce, nobody gives any confidence in a word they say, and while themselves believe not the politicians—the honest, good natured, credulous public—swallow the whole of their false, loud, The editors are dupes—not the people.—*N. Y. Constitution.*

Personal Appearance.—This is one of those things of accident, resting with Nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be praised or blamed on this head. The disposition for *looking well* is among half the young people in the world—causing them to study their glasses and pain or patch instead of pursuing that which is beyond and solid—the cultivation of the mind.—It is always a mark of a weak mind if not a bad heart, to hear a person praise or blame another on the ground alone that they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test—and a liberal course of conduct pursued in all. It matters little whether a man is tall or short—whether the blood stains the cheek or tons in another channel. Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet if not so gay as the rose, and it bears no thorns about it. As to appearance fashion should not be allowed to bear upon that which cannot be changed, except by deception, and what indeed, in reality is not worth the trouble of being so, even if it could.

The sight of a white man in Africa is much more homely than that of an African here—and in Scotland, at one time or another to Walter Scott, the fashion to judge of a handsome man was in a broad face and a red nose.

The Idle Fellow is an animal who thinks nothing, acts nothing, and knows nothing; who has no delight in understanding, who eats only to live, and lives for nothing but to sleep, which may happen some time or other. He is other concerns himself how or when. He rises in the morning with no other prospect or design but of going to bed at night. Live neither with one desire, hope nor fear, envy nor love, passion nor affection, but to the weightiest affair of doing nothing.

Hone's Year Book.

Good nature does not consist in the number of fine things said, but in the number of put ones: "to put the ear which we are in opinate, but the understanding we are to convince, a soul to future, a present, friendly delivered, in a well directed disputes.—*Jaco.*

When the famous John Kemble lived on one occasion preached with peculiar warmth and enlargement, some of his friends came to shake hands with him of a sermon, and also vied to him what a sweet sermon he had delivered. "Ah" replied he, "you need not remind me of that, for the devil told me of it before I was out of the pulpit."

To remove a tight stopper. It sometimes happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly that the exertion of force sufficient to unhinge it would endanger the vessel. In this case, if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn.

New Jersey Minerals. The north western counties in this State contain a [illegible] bed of pastoral wealth. Iron ore is found chiefly in Morris County. We [illegible] that a bed of Nickel or Copper in Sussex, was lately found [illegible] the copper and silver in the neighborhood of Cape Ann, Massachusetts, is the most [illegible] that conley.

Spinsters.—Formerly, it was a custom, if at a young woman should not get married, for her and spinster's [illegible] of body and take leave. Every [illegible] in all summoned women to assemble [illegible] in an effusion they collected in English, in all dead, and [illegible].

PRINCESS-ANNE

TUESDAY, NOV 7.

PROTECTION OF THE COAST.—The recent supposed capture of the Sequoia by pirates, which set within hailing distance of the coast, and under the very eye of its inhabitants, will possibly suggest to Congress the importance of what has been so long an urgent question, the establishment of a squadron for the protection of Commerce on our coast. The following extract on the subject is from a communication published in the U. S. Military and Naval Chronicle in 1834.

"Another object highly interesting to this country, is the protection of its sea coast. Cruisers a class of vessels be constructed, which would possess the requisite qualities for that purpose? A ship, that would carry 20 or seventy-four guns, does might be so formed as to enter many if not all of our southern ports, and would double, uniform and sound currency, as had been less make as good way and weather as the nature of the service would require. If, a class of vessels should be built for the defence of our coast, great breadth of accommodation of them, would cost, mean will render them efficient in bearing the heaviest metal, and present them from sinking too deep in the water, to enter most of our southern ports. I am a decided advocate for the heaviest metal that ships of war can bear with safety, and a proper extension of their beam, from end to end, will allow of their being sufficiently sharp below, and, at the same time, present a long side above the water line, which will enable them to stand up under the greatest pressure of canvas. Such vessels would never lurch so low dangerously as some of ours do. I have long thought that there never has been a vessel, having sufficient extent of beam to render her equal to what she would have been, had she possessed that advantage. This idea has been long entertained but we may now expect to see the credit of it claimed in another quarter, as it is said that the French Government intend to build thirty-six gun frigates, six feet, wider than they have heretofore been, and other ships in proportion.

A distinguished officer of our Navy, as is understood, has recommended the employment of a cross squadron every year, during the summer months, the object of which would be, to protect the citizens of our Navy in the practice of naval tactics and the necessary application of the sciences. It may be objected to this disposition of our Naval force, that it will be necessary to form a depot in every port visited; but I would ask, is this the practice with our squadrons on foreign stations.

Ordinary repairs and supplies may be procured at almost any commercial port, and vessels can return to the general rendezvous already established, whenever it becomes necessary to overhaul and refit. It is probable that another advantage might arise from it. At the term of service would be short, and the field of action more just home, our nature seamen would the more readily engage in it, and consequently contribute to the renown of one of the most important divisions, which has heretofore been experienced, and which is still to be apprehended, viz. *the want of American seamen.* Says we can always furnish."

From our Correspondent of the Cincinnati Hera

MORE LYNCHING

There has been more lynching at Vicksburg. The sentence of that place of the 24th ult. gives an account of an old man by the name of Green, who for giving "free passes" to negroes was arrested and taken before a magistrate, tried and discharged, either from there being no law to meet the case, or for want of evidence to convict. A mob of Lynchers then took him forcibly from the possession of the Marshal, stripped him, and gave him a severe flogging, and that too within hearing of the humane ones and shrieks of his afflicted wife and children.

Against this atrocious spirit for setting the laws at defiance the Sentinel and Expositor justly rails, and calls upon all good people, lover of order and law to arrest it in every possible way.

The Sentinel and Expositor also details two other horrible cases of lynching, of which we have before seen no mention. The language of that paper is as follows:

"It is only a few weeks since humanity was shocked by a most atrocious and revolting outrage, inflicted by the sanguinary spirits of lynch-law, the hanging, on the person of Mr. Saunders, of Madison county, in this State. Those engaged at the peace of society, of order, law and civilization, dragged this respectable planter from the house of his family, and mutilated him in the most brutal manner—running his nose, and mouth, besides cutting off his arms and ears, and scattering his body in the very yard. We believe the subject of this full outrage still drags out a miserable existence—a subject of horror and pity. Last week a club of Lynchers committed to death two more individuals, as we have been credibly informed, broke into the house of Mr. Scott, of Williamson county, a respectable member of the bar, forced him out, and hung him dead on the next tree. We have heard of numerous minor outrages committed against the peace of society and the welfare and happiness of the country, but we mention those as the most enormous of all the most enormous crimes that we have heard for some months.

Such ferocious and alarming outrages, call for the indignation of every patriot and every friend of constitutional government, and ought to rouse the whole country in endeavoring to put a stop to them. With the legal authorities of Vicksburg permit the ruffian actors in these outrages to go on that kind of justice?

AGENCY OF AN U. S. BANK IN RESTORING SPECIE PAYMENTS.—In the great speech on the Removal of the Deposits, Mr. Calhoun made the following statements:

"I might say, with truth, that the Bank owes so much to me, as to any other individual in the country, and I might even add that *had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.*"

"It is said that the Bank had no agency, or at least efficient agency in the restoration of specie payments in 1817, and that it had failed to furnish the country with a sound currency. I am a dissenter from that day to this—having been an advocate for the resumption of specific payment in the preservation of specie payments, and would have been the first to have proposed it, if it had not been proposed before me. I am a dissenter of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the Bank has been an indispensable agent in the preservation of specie payments, and that without it, the resumption could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the modified institutions of this country, and an entire depreciation of Bank paper, and that it has not only restored specie payment, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than I ever anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

From the Richmond Whig.

THE TREASURY BANK.—Mr Johnson of Maryland, in announcing the Executive measures proposed for the adoption of Congress, characterized the Treasury Note Bill as tending to "give the Secretary of the Treasury a power the most enormous and the most dangerous ever delegated to one individual, in any constitutional republic, since the creation of the world: power to make money at his discretion, to specify what interest it shall bear, whether no per cent, one per cent, or six per cent, and to the amount of ten millions of dollars."

Speaking of the bills generally proposed by the Executive leaders, he said,

"They all tend to one grand purpose—to give the Executive power, not only over all the revenue of the nation, but, upon the credit of the revenue, to borrow money to stave the country with the spurious paper of a grand *consolidated Executive bank*, that bank to be the instrument of the Executive, to be used at pleasure to control the whole fiscal affairs of the nation. He begged reflecting members to pause before they confided such dangerous powers in the hands of one man.

It will be difficult to refute the position taken in the following paragraph:

"We I said that he utterly denied the power of Congress to give to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to issue a spurious, inconvertible paper currency. Unlikely, said Mr. J. if the power of Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to place his sign manual to signed bank paper, to be paid or received as money, other than the Government or the Government, and boldly assert the sufficiency of that bill to show the wisdom in the Constitution they will find such a power given to Congress which it may transfer to the subordinate officers of the Executive Department, to be used as a tool, to be guided merely as the gay caprice of the Executive will. I ask, any concession State Rights, and honest to answer the question, not to show precedent, but law—constitutional law and authority. I ask whether Congress has the power to delegate to an agent what it cannot do itself, according to their doctrine? If Congress cannot establish a bank, to issue paper redeemable with specie, how can it authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to be president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, and stockholder, in a vast Government bank, and this Government not having a dollar of gold in its vaults, or only enough to pay the *pedlers* of you and me, and some favored few?"

Mr. N. Cafron, living in Peoria county, has caught two fish of a species before unknown in those waters, called by some the Alligator Gar, and by others Fresh-water Shark.

The largest is six feet eleven inches long, three feet around and has instead of scales an covering of bone or a hard substance like small white sea shell.

It has also several rows of teeth, two rows are as long and sharp as dog teeth its form is nearer the shark than any other large fish, and unkindly as capable as dangerous. It may be seen at Mr. Clifton's, residence.

The weight is not known, but from a trial more with a pair of steel yards it is believed to weigh two hundred and thirty pounds.

In the opinion of the N. Y. Star the late election, and which took place in one of the extreme ends of the Lakes, are the most decisive indications of the similar species which exerted so now in the ocean, when that country was covered with a salute sea.

NEWS.

Pennsylvania Election.—Authentic intelligence of the election held on the 14th ult. has been received from all the Counties in the state.—The Legislature will be politically divided as follows:

	W	V. B.
Senators	19	14
Representatives	63	56
	—	—
	63	70

Van Buren majority 7

As the New York Express happily remarked 'the whole sky political is starred with whig victories.'

Senators instructed by the people to resign:

Maine,	2	500 majority
New Jersey,	1	1000
Ohio,	2	8000
Indiana,	1	16,000
North Carolina,	2	5000
Georgia,	2	5000
Tennessee,	1	21,000
	and	
	11	55,500

MAINE ELECTION.—There are but six vacancies to fill in the Lower House of the Legislature of Maine. The House consists of 185 members, and so far as elected, is politically divided into 97 Whigs and 82 Van Burenites. Should the six vacancies be filled with adherents of the latter party, the vote on joint ballot would be as follows:

	Whigs.	*Van Burenites.*
Senate,	14	14
House,	97	88
	—	—
	108	102

Whig majority six. In this estimate we consider the Van Burenites all they claim in the Senate though the election of one or two of their members is very doubtful. In no one instance which party elects the rest of the delegates, The Whigs have a majority on joint ballot, which secures the election of a Whig Executive Council.

Office of the Georgian. }
SAVANNAH, Oct. 26, 1837. }
FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. *Gem*, Capt. Buckingham, arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Augustine, bringing us the *Herald* of the 21st inst. from which we extract the following articles, relative to the capture of Powell. We have also been favored with the annexed extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city.

Capt Nock, of the Steamboat Florida, who arrived last evening from St. Augustine informs us that Powell and all his Warriors were safely lodged in the Fort.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine to one in this city, dated Oct. 23d.

"We made a glorious haul yesterday, Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy Negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, (after a Steamboat goes this morning to get them.

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having some talk, but positively with the real one of endeavoring to recount Philip who fell into our hands some days ago, so all were armed. Yesterday they entered about 9 miles from here, and sent a messenger to Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them—Gen. Jesup also proceeded to the scene of their Camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred *braves*; so suddenly that they had not time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides. They were marched to town, and now safely under lock and key," and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there."

The water says he does "not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite."

From the St. Augustine Herald Oct. 21.

GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the Fort. There are upwards of eighty warriors. Powell, Cosinjo, and several sub-chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a very *short* one. They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them, that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquer'd. As soon as this fact was ascertained, as a preconcerted signal they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners—They were completely surprised and captured without the shot.

This is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to still more beneficial results.

The Legislature of Maine, at the second election last month, is named John WELCOME.' The people of this district followed Solomon's axiom, 'a good name is rather to be chosen'

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT OCEANA.—The St. Louis Republican says—By a letter from the clerk of the Steam-boat Oceana, Belzhower, master, to Messrs J. & E. Walsa & Co., we learn that on the morning of the 16th inst. on her way from New Orleans to this port at the head of Little Prairie Island, about 4 o'clock in the morning, she struck a snag and burst some of her timbers, so as to cause her to leak rapidly. Her pumps were started, and by keeping all at work she was run ashore on the Missouri side, where she now lies; her outer-a-bref-house in the water, but her upper guards above the water. The most of the cargo will be saved. She was partly insured."

We understand from a gentleman just from below, that the Steam boat Waterloo sunk about sixty miles below Louisville but the low water *barred* her going down.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF LISBON BY THE CHARTERISTS.—The ship Florian, Capt. Myers, at New York, 38 days from Bordeaux, brings intelligence that Gen. Saldanha, at the head of the Charter troops, had entered Lisbon,—the Queen's troops having capitulated. We however doubt the truth of the story, as our dates from Lisbon via London, are to the 14th September, at which time there was no immediate prospect of such an event. The Florian must have sailed about the 17th or 18th, which is too short a time for the passage of intelligence from Lisbon to Bordeaux by any ordinary conveyance. The line of telegraphs from Paris extends no further South than Bayonne.

The prospects of the vintage in the vicinity of Bordeaux were promising.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Prospect Brightens.—The last number of Bicknell's Reporter says—

"The prospect brights ne. All around us we perceive indications of the impression on the part of the banks, to resume specie payments at the earliest moment practicable. In confirmation of this, we may state, that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city, yesterday commenced the payment of specie for all checks upon it of a lower denomination than fifty cents, that is to say, if an individual draws a check for $56 43 the forty nine cents will be paid in specie. Money is abundant. One of the brokers of this city advertised, on Saturday last, for Girard paper, at six per cent, being only the legal rate of interest. This fact is conclusive upon this subject."

'Glory and Reform.'—The Government expenditures in 1828, under the administration of Mr. Adams, amounted to $5,500,000. The Government expenditures, in the first six months of 1837, under the combined Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, is $11,600,000, or $23,200,000 per annum!—This is the rate at which the People are paying for their Van Buren whistle!.

Our Government prosecuted its war against England during the whole of the year 1813, for $10,000,000. The present side, we think, abortive war waged against 1200 destitute, half-starved Florida Indians, in one year, cost our Government $15,000,000! To pay this infamous system of all which believe in it. It is idle, however, to commence the cant strategem on it. They comprehend every thing that is bad.

We shall recur to this subject again, and shall give the reasons which induce us to speak of Colonel STONE's pamphlet in terms of condemnation. We acquit him of any evil purpose, but the effect of his pamphlet must be bad unless the public press were to put the public on its guard.

The pamphlet may be had of BAILEY & BURNS, to whom we are indebted for our copy.—*Balt. Chron.*

Dumas's Animal Magnetism—This work was published on Saturday, and the edition is already nearly exhausted. As it is supposed that all who have heretofore taken order side on this exciting topic, will read the entire work, we do not consider it necessary to make any extensive We will say, however, that the exposition of the great humbug is most complete and it will no doubt put the question much at rest, as regards the truth or falsity of the most wonderful nonsensical science!! The gloves with which Durant has handled the Professors, were certainly not mild ones. The Exposition is a work of 255 pages.—*Express.*

A TRIPLE PUN.—The "Gem of the Emerald Isle" Miss E—, was one evening lately sitting beside her father, when a servant brought in the supper, in a dish which his mistress was wont to dispense dear Cooper's favorite beverage. The sportsman surveyed the due spoonfuls of Chinese tea into China cups then turned on' the boiling water into the teapot, and let it stand the time proper for the infusion—put into other cups their cream and sugar, pouring thereon—half in his Honey absteration she had omitted to put her lovers mess in silver receptacle, so that the draught she now offered to her father was one moiety of them both—very milk and sweet, and very sweet. "Oh you wanton Miss!" said the sire. "Not you, papa!" returned his witty girl, "twas Irish *Molasses* tea.

GOOD NEWS,—he that Yankee Sentinel makes the important announcement that the days of our long course are at hand!

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1837.

NOTICE.

☞As the season is at hand when it is indispensable necessary that we should make collections to meet our business engagements, those of our friends who are in arrears, will oblige us by making immediate payment.

THE REPORTED PIRACY.—The fate of the Susquehanna is still undecided. Nothing has been heard from any of the pirate vessels sent out from Philadelphia and New York. The report which reached New York on Saturday, by a vessel from Wilmington, that a ship had been seen on fire, somewhere off the Capes, is confirmed by the following letter which we find in the Providence Journal of Monday:

To the Editor of the Providence Journal.—

SIR: Like this early opportunity to inform you, that the schooner William, Capt Baxter, arrived last evening, eleven days from Hampton Roads.—The captain brings information, that on Saturday, the 21st inst, at 12 o'clock, (noon) was in lat, 38, 43 lon. 74, 0, heading ENE. wind NNW. which soon hauled NE; tacked ship, stood N. and W. between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M saw a smoke, supposed to be a vessel on fire bearing ENE; distance about nine miles; saw also, a topsail schooner tacking in different directions about her—wind was very light—continued to see the vessel on fire until sundown—but at that time saw no appearance of the schooner; bearing off the fire from the William at sundown, about E. which was also the bearing from Cape Henlopen. Between 3 and 4, when the fire was seen first, Cape Henlopen bore from the William W. by N. 20 miles distant, at which time Captain Baxter supposed the object of the schooner in the fire, was to render assistance, and should have gone to her himself, for the first purpose, had the wind permitted. The William sailed in company with a ship, all that day, supposed bound to New York, whose course and distance was on his larboard hand—nighest about 5 miles.

Yours, very respectfully,
WILLIAM K. POPPER.

On this letter the New York Commercial remarks, "It will be observed that the ship on fire was seen on *Saturday*—the day of the supposed piracy, and very soon after the hour designated by the Delaware pilots. But we have distinct and positive information by the steamboat at Charleston, that the Susquehanna was seen on *Sunday*, and the vessel which arrived at the Breakwater reported that the Susquehanna was again seen on *Monday*. If these reports are correct, of course it cannot have been the Susquehanna that was burning on Saturday—unless the fire was extinguished, which is not very probable, supposing it to have been kindled intentionally by the pirates. Either supposed the Susquehanna ship, or the ship so often seen standing to the southward since Saturday, was not the Susquehanna Beyond this, we can find no data on which to form a definite opinion. There is another fact, which proves that the Susquehanna cannot have been the ship on fire. Mr. Rowland says positively, that he and his companions on board the Mary Ann had the Susquehanna and the schooner in sight until dark, on Saturday, and Capt. Baxter says that it was between 3 and 4 P. M. when he first saw the smoke. Of course it could not be the Susquehanna that he saw, if that vessel was the one seen by the pilots.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The following is a part of the report of the schooner Planet, which arrived at Charleston, on Sunday, in 7 days from New York, "Sunday, 22d inst. at 12 wheel, lat. 33, 30 lon. 74, saw packet Ship Susquehanna, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, steering East by South.," This puts to rest the case of the burning, and, confirming the report of the steam-packet, seems to leave very little room for doubt, that the reported piracy is altogether a mistake.

Office of the Bee. }
NEW ORLEANS Oct. 25. }
PRESIDENT HOUSTON.—A letter previously, today from Houston, the seat of government of Texas, states that the gentleman was on the 19th ult and several days preceding, seriously indisposed, with the prevailing fever.

S. H. Kerrett, Esq has been elected President of the Senate. Gen. Lamar had arrived.

Office of the Commercial Bulletin.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.

TEXAS.—By the arrival yesterday, of the Texian brig Charles Edmonston, (formerly the Mexican brig Phoenix) Captain Greason, from Galveston Bay, whence she sailed on the 14th instant, we learn that the late gale was very severe along the coast of Texas, on the 5th inst. destroyed wharfs, docks, public works, and vessels, in every direction, among which is the new and commodious fort on Galveston Island, together with the whole of the private dwellings, warehouses, stores, &c. on that beautiful spot, leaving nothing but the custom-house to remind the strangers of the place where a flourishing town had been commenced.

The waters of Galveston Bay are said to have risen unprecedentedly high, inundating the prairies around many miles in extent, sweeping away the buildings which are thinly scattered over them, and destroying stock to a large amount.

The Texian Congress, subsequently composed, or rather organized and formally proclaimed our sovereign independence, and hoisted a good hold upon his soil before he came in his steamer, attended by the Minister of the Marine, Prince Metternich, Consul General, and other officers to visit us. His pleasant was to effect the incognito, and to have Metternich recognised as the principal guest

Of course, he passed while on board as a subordinate individual of his Minister's retinue; and, separating himself from the ceremonious group, he found his amusement in wandering alone among the seamen and throughout the vessel, inquiring and conversing with the utmost freedom. Commodore Nicholson, however, aware of the disguise, directed a salute of forty one guns to be fired as soon as he returned to his steamer; and, finding himself thus discovered and announced, his Majesty hoisted the American ensign, gave signals to his principal ship of war in our neighborhood for a return of our salute, and finally unfurled at his mast head the imperial standard. The last act was instantly followed by a royal salute from every armed vessel (about eight or ten) in the harbor, and from all the adjacent military batteries, producing so much smoke and so dense a smoke as could be well endured by three of the senses. As the centre and pivot of the operation, the occupants of the American frigate experienced unfeigned delight."

Counterfeit cent Notes of the corporation of the Borough of Harrisburg, of the denomination of Three Dollars and Fifty cents, are in circulation. The Columbia (Pa.) Spy says—"We have seen several said to be counterfeit, that are well calculated to deceive."

The Pennsylvania Convention have adopted the following article in relation to the performance of military duty, by the citizens of that State:

"The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and organized for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for such personal service."

An item Sale—Mr. Isaac G. Bedsford of Rawlins, says the Hodgeport (Conn.) Farmer, has made, this season, 800 skeins of Silk Thread, from silk reared in his house. It is finely colored, of most superior quality, and he has raised 3½ hundred for the lot.

MITCHELL "THE PIRATE."—The Norfolk Beacon, of Friday, has the following paragraph in reference to the pirate whose name has been so frequently in recently in connection with the supposed capture of the packet ship Susquehanna.

Mitchell came here last summer from Philadelphia in a small sloop, which he exchanged for a schooner of 50 or 60 tons, not at all answering the description given of the one which captured the Susquehanna. We have heard that he was bound for some island in the West Indies, which he did not name, to dig for treasure, which he had buried during his buccaneering adventures many years ago, and succeeded in persuading several respectable, but we should say credulous persons from to go along with him. It is true he was seen by the Collector of our port, but felt our waters without sums, and with not more than eight or ten persons on board. He has been gone about a month.

The Herald states that the first intelligence of the reported piracy was received at Norfolk on Thursday morning by the steam boat Petersburg, from Philadelphia, and that the Mary Ann, Capt. Rowland, was then at the port, which could have been the probable cause of the report.

Capt J. A. Webster, of Norfolk, on Tuesday to carry an express to Richmond, the loss to the South's Penal Code, and as that could be done with no dispatch, Tom Warrington for no vessel under his command in a condition for immediate service, but readily proffered the aid and use of any means or facilities within the compass of his authority.

The statement in some of the Philadelphia papers, that the report was known at Norfolk on Saturday afternoon, is entirely erroneous.

AWFUL PREDICTION.—A learned astronomer of Brussels, has made a calculation, which is enough to make one tremble for the dreadful fate of posterity. According to the calculations of this sage, after a lapse of 83,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon, after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and if its enormous tail touches that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and a deluge will necessarily ensue! After a lapse of 22,000,000 years, this comet will clash the earth!

German Convention.—A general Convention of Germans in the United States is to be held at Pittsburg on Wednesday next, for the purpose of deliberating on matters connected with general literature, public education, and the welfare of Germans in the U. States. Among the objects which will occupy their attention, is providing measures for giving to German emigrants, immediately on their arrival in this country, information of laws where they may obtain employment; and also the present law of naturalization, the contemplated alteration of which, is deemed prejudicial to their interests.

PRICES CURRENT,

Baltimore, Oct. 31.

Flour per bll.	$8 50	a8 75
Wheat,	1 75	a1 92
Corn,	91	a1 00
Rye,	85	a 00
Oats	37	a 38

Married

In Annapolis city, by the Rev. Mr. M'Elhon, on Thursday last, WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Dorchester county, to MARY ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Edward Lloyd, of Wye House.

On Wednesday 1st instant by the Rev. Mr. Crosdale JOHN WOOLFORD Esq. to Miss ELLEN D. POLK, all of this county.

Died

On the 22d of October, SARAH A. PATTERSON, aged 8 years 1 month, 14 days, the last child of ELLEN S PATTERSON, aged 5 years and 9 months, daughters of Robert Patterson Esq of this county.

At Sauer Hill, Worcester County, Md Mrs. PAISCILLA A. SPENCE, wife of the Hon Ara Spence, Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial district of Md, and daughter of the Hon. E. K. Wilson, in the 45th year of her age.

Lost.

Somewhere on the road between Princess Anne and my house, on Tuesday last, a Silver Watch, with a red chain, and one gilton silk key, one die, brass do, and one seal. Any person who will leave the same at this office, or deliver it to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded.

R. PATTERSON

Nov. 7 1837

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor for Somerset County will meet a PHYSICIAN to the Poor, on Friday 1st of December—applicants will hand in their written proposals on or before the said day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.

Nov. 7 1837

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Somerset county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 15th of NOVEMBER next, at the late residence of Mary Davis, dec'd all the personal estate of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of

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

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

JOHN N. HOWLAND,
ZADIEL DAVIS, } Admrs.

N. B. To meet for the occasion there will be a tent on which the dead reposed. The negroes will be hired out for the year 1838

Oct 31 1837

In the Levy Court of Somerset County, 14th June, 1837.

ORDERED, That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by the Court for services rendered in executing of roads or Causeways, unless the same be reliably sworn and proved, upon oath, each day on which such service was rendered. Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

June 20 tf

Job Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Wanted.

As an apprentice to the Black-Smithing business a boy between 14 and 16 years of age. One well grown and healthy would be preferred. Apply to

JAMES SHRIMPHREYS,
Princess-Anne, October 3 1837.

Cheap for Cash.

The subscriber has just returned from market, and is now opening,

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheap for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

T. C. DORSEY.

Princess Anne, Oct. 24 1837

Public Sale.

Will be sold at the residence of the subscriber, on WEDNESDAY 15th day of NOVEMBER next, all his

Personal Estate

consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils &c. &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

HENRY T. TULL.

Annamessex, Oct. 24 1837.

Bank of Salisbury.

October 20th 1837.

The President and Directors, of this Institution, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months which ended on the 10th ult—The same will be payable to the Stockholders on or after Monday the 23rd. inst.

By order WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

October 24 1837

Leather.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of leather, which he will sell for cash or hides.

THOS LANGSDALE

Princess Anne Oct 10th 1837

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

MARTIN BOWEN,
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

Sept. 25 1837

NEW FIRM.

Josiah S. & William B. Crockett

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

Boot & Shoe Making Business.

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

JOSIAH S. CROCKETT,
WILLIAM B. CROCKETT.

Sept 26 1837

N. B.—An apprentice about 15 or 17 years of age, is wanted at the above establishment.

NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will sell on WEDNESDAY the 8th NOVEMBER, (the ninth day, the first fair day thereafter) a variety of property, consisting chiefly of

Mules, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, a pair of Timber Wheels, &c. &c.

Terms—Six months credit on all sums above Twenty dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars and less the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A M. No property to be removed before the terms of sale are complied with

At Private Sale,

About twenty five hundred bushels Corn, the property to be ascertained by measurement of the bushel.—Also about fifty stacks fodder.

All persons having claims against the undersigned are requested to present them for settlement.

H. P. C. WILSON.

Oct 24 1837.

For Sale or Rent.

The HOUSE and GARDEN adjoining Dr. Pitts' on Main St. in Princess Anne, can be now apply to

JAMES STEWART

Oct. 11 837

Rev. Sir. W. Stewart

Having located himself at White Haven on Wicomico river, in the parishes of Salisbury, &c. &c. &c.

Easton Academy.

Situated in Easton Talbot county, Maryland.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of THOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography embracing civil, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration, Common Surveying, Conic Sections, Solids, Gauging, &c Land Surveying Navigation, Hedges &c &c.

PRICE OF TUITION

In the elementary branches such as Spelling, Reading &c $3 per quarter or $12 per annum—with the additional charge of $1 for fuel, equal to per year $13 00

the higher branches $4 per quarter or $16 per annum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year $17 00

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

LATIN COURSE.

Ross' Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra Vira Rom, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar's Commentaries, Salus and Ovid, Virgil & Figures Georgics and the first six books of the Æneid, Horace, Cicero's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Persius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero Orators, Tacitus.

GREEK COURSE.

Valpey's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Graca Minora or Jacobs' Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books Homers' Iliad, Graca Majora Lempriere

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies:

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

Price of Tuition in Classical and Mathematical Department—$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of $1 for fuel—equal per year to $26 00

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

The above institution is liberally patronised by the State, and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of 2 weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the Trustees from their knowledge of the learning and experience of the teachers confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public

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

Easton, Oct. 3

Proposed Medical CONVENTION.

The undersigned, Composing the Board of Examiners for the East. n Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wish of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. As the absence of the whole of the Professions from duty, in the several Counties, would be attended with inconvenience to their patients, it is respectfully recommended that they hold County Meetings and select 5 Delegates for each County, and clothe them with power to act, in the name and on behalf of the whole, and it is further recommended, that Saturday 5th August, be the day on which said Meeting shall be held.

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethiks, the settlement of a uniform rule of charges for Professional Services, &c And to consult on the propriety of memorializing the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

T. Thomas, M. D.
Theodore Denny, M. D.
P. Wroth, M. D.
George T. Martin, M. D.
Alex. H. Bolly, M. D.

Easton, July 15.—O 7. 10 1857

Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
(Late of Baltimore)

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

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

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

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

☞ His prices will be moderate.

July 4 3m

Dissolution.

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

WM. DORSEY.
SETH WILKINS.

Sept. 29 1857—Oct. 3

Steam-Mill Notice,

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

Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, September. 5.

Advertisement.

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

The Coach, Gig & Harness

MAKING,

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

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

L. J. M P. BRODWATER.

Princess Anne, Sept. 5th, 1857.

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

Corner of Courtland & Saratoga streets Baltimore

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

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

august 29 1857 4m

MISS E. BLYDEN,

(OF BALTIMORE.)

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

Millenary and Mantua MAKING BUSINESS.

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

September 19

Cash for Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dobarton's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes early in November. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

For Sale.

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

P. W. LANGSDALE.

July 18 tf

For Sale:

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

JONATHAN BARKLEY.

August 29 1857

Printing Office FOR SALE.

THE Editor of this paper feeling desirous of relinquishing the business, offers to sale the establishment of the SENTINEL. To a man with a small capital the office will be found to be a profitable investment, as the establishment is quite an extensive patronage of job work and advertising. For terms and further particulars, address, post paid, editor Sentinel, Snow Hill, Md.

Snow Hill, september 19th, 1857.

We are authorized to announce

John P. Lankford, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

august 22 1857

We are authorized to announce

Arnold H. Bailey, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 10.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1856.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Stevens, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty o Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1856.

We are authorized to announce

William T. G. Polk, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 24 1857

We are authorized to announce

John Curtis, Esq.,

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

October 31 1857

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. STEWART

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess Anne, and vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, such as

Black, Blue, Green, Brown, Olive, Mulberry. Drab, Grey and Pilot Cloths;

Cassimeres and Cassinets, of various colors;

Merinoes, Circassians, Bambazines. Bombazetts, Silks—a large assortment—together with a variety of Plaids, Calicoes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES,

2 Hogsheads best brown sugar;
10 Bags best coffee;
2000 lbs. prime bacon;
4 Casks cheese;
2 Firkins butter;
2 do Lard; &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery, Queens'-ware and Crockery,

—ALSO—

A good assortment of fresh

TEAS,

—ALSO—

Various brands of

Family Flour.

which he will sell by the barrel or otherwise.

Fur & Silk Hats

20 doz: various sorts of men's and boy's caps;

600 pair of *Boots & Shoes.*
Drugs & Medicines;
Oils, Paints and Varnish,
Plows, Plow-Shares, &c. &c.

All which he will sell cheap either a wholesale or retail

Princess Anne, October 17 1857.

FAIR HAVEN AND WHITE HAVEN.

Time of Starting Changed.

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

Will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, (instead of Friday) during the remainder of the season for Fair Haven, Herring Bay, & White Haven, Eastern Shore, commencing SATURDAY the 26th July, and will return from thence the next day, leaving White Haven at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Passage and Fare as before.

GEORGE WEEMS

July 1, 17

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor for Somerset County will elect an OVERSEER of the Poor House for the ensuing year, on Friday 6th November next—applicants will hand in their written proposals on or before the said day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.

Oct. 17 1857

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

SEAL. April 18, 1857.

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

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

In compliance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of W. R. Dancho, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Jan. 1858; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 18th day of April, A. D. 1857.

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

July 11, 1857.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Sept. 19th, 1857.

(Seal.) On application of Henry Banks, Administratrix of Henry Banks, Sen. of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr. give the notice required by law for creditors of exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

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

In compliance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters administration on the personal estate of Henry Banks Sen. 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 15th of April 1858 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 19th day of Sept, A D 1857

HETTY BANKS, Adm'x.
of Henry Banks, Sen. deed

Sept. 26, 1857

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY, ORPHAN'S COURT

September 5, 1857

On application of Daniel Benson, (Deceased) Adm'r. of George Dakes, late of Somerset co. dec. it is ordered by the court, that the said Admr. 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 paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy test
JAMES POLK. Reg.

In compliance with the above Order Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of George Dakes, 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 15th day of April 1858; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 15th day of September A D. 1857.

DANIEL BENSON,
Admr. of George Dakes, dec.

Sept. 19 1857

In Chancery,

18th JUNE, 1857.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate in the case of Isaac Walter against Thomas Cooper and Joshua Cooper and others made and reported by the Trustee, Isaac D. Jones be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 25th day of August next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next. The report states the amount of Sale to be $553 12 1-4.

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

Cattle Show.

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

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November; 1858; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Cattle, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures

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

July 4.

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

NOTICE.

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

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

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

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

Princess-Anne, July 18, 1856.

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

J. W. B. PARSONS.

August 29, 1857.

New Establishment.

The undersigned having removed from the house formerly occupied by him, as a Tavern, takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a tavern on the Somerset side, in the town of Salisbury, Md. in the house occupied some time ago by Mr. Collier, on Main st. leading from the bridge, and opposite the old tavern stand.

He hankers this occasion to return his thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he still hopes to share a portion of it, that he will be glad to see them at his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

Jan 10 1857

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

SOMERSET HOTEL:

Where he invites them to call whenever their appetites, either for eatables or drinkables, may suggest the propriety of so doing, and, at either case, he will warrant a thorough satisfaction.

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

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

His rooms are furnished with excellent cots and bedding.

Particular attention will be paid to the comfort of those coming on at all times, and he may favor him with their patronage.

His stables are attended to by faithful hostlers.

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

THEODORE G DASHIELL.

Princess Anne, Somerset co.

January 31, 1857

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

Attention.

The subscriber having rented the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. Atkinson in White Haven, is open for the reception of persons young and old, visiting the Shore for Bath Pattaxent, and the travelling public generally. He takes this occasion to return thanks to his customers for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and to inform them that he would be happy to see them at his new situation.

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

FRANCIS F. OAKES.

ap 4 3wp

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

Notice.

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

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

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

W. ROACH.

August

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

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

Vol. XI—Whole No. 556. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1857. Vol. 3—No 25.

POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.

After the usual evening shower, when the breeze blow from the shore, and brought off the sweetness of the land, it bore with it also the distant song of the negroes, and the sound of their rude music, as they were probably celebrating with their chants and dances the arrival of the white scum. So delightful were these sounds to make a stranger pause and listen, that I put the dinner off until a little later, in order to enjoy them. But why, sir, that laughing face, so unsuitable to this melancholy scene? "My friend," answered he, "I call them incurables, not because their disease are past remedy, but because they have no disorders of which to be cured." Sick men without disorders, exclaimed I. "Look about you," said he, "and see the pressing great evil this region." I raised my eyes in the direction he pointed, and saw floating in the air a thousand corpulent beings, who seemed indeed to be, "very nothings," almost without substance, of even form. And what, my friend, do you call these wretched looking spirits?—*Accurse demons*," said he. Commonly called *hum diseases*, in our land of plain language—"Tho very same, answered he, and they hold the whole of this region under sanctions, distilling their pestilent influence from the region of the lungs, upon the most laughable effects upon the bravest and healthiest men.—I think, said I, I will walk around and see if I can distinguish any of the fellows in the head. Bravure, said my informant, how you deceive yourself within the influence of these diseases. Oh, my dear sir, I fear not a whole legion of them. I have conquered them with the single weapon, I have at my pitched battle—They dare not attempt to *distil their vapors* upon me. So I manfully marched forward, even to the centre of the field of the healthy human system. The first man I saw was of a dull, heavy visage, square head and shoulders, thick and clumsy, who looked as if he had taken the world easy, and had not been disturbed by trifles, as if he had tempered his nerves to the happy callousness of an oyster, and the measure of his soul to the dull stagnation of a mud puddle. There was, however, an unusual, and evidently an unusual expression of hypochondriacal feeling on his face, and when I put the question—Pray, my friend, from what complaint do you suffer? he turned upon me such a look of calm suffering and patient resignation, that I felt my pity mingled with respect. And my words were shattered in pieces. Really, my dear sir, I should rather think you suffered from *lethargy*. Oh no! did you ever read, "Warren on the Nervous System?" No I. Then read it then seriously. It was in there I first learnt that all my complaints were of the nerves. I had scarcely commenced the perusal, ere I suspected the truth. I determined to keep it a secret to myself to the test of experiment. I seized a file, and applied it with all my power to a hand-saw—the effect was dreadful. I felt a most indescribable sensation shoot through my nerves, whose shock that produced by cutting one apples—Oh, sir, my nerves are ruined, and I am undone. I was prescribed from nothing may further discourse with this pestiferous region of the genus *lectibelle*, by the appearance of another of the inhabitants of this region of the lines. I instantly recognized him as an old acquaintance, the leader of a band of musicians, famous for his strength and length of wind. He could wind a horn for hours together, and raise a laugh in back the sullenest fat miles in the country. He was a legitimate descendant of Stentor, a host in himself to make and man meetings. He approached me slowly and cautiously—although his athletic form and sinewy muscles seemed to scorn the small like power of their master. "He had on a the 5, "abundantly" cured, continued my friend. The large full, pimpled cheeks were wrapped around his face with almost the tenacity of death. Ah, Tom, said I, I see you are indeed grievously afflicted—this tooth aches and the agues are indeed matters of fact, not to be picked out of existence. Why hoarse are affected," said he, in a voice, which, to say the least, was quite audible, even through the spongy folds of silk.—They were always *afflicting*, said I, to all your friends. My complaint—are of a pulmonary nature, and I am fast dwindling away in a consumption. Look into Buchan's Domestic Medicine," and you will see my symptoms, and my long sorrow. Nonsense, you lungs are strong enough to stun a man. I tell you, sir, said he, leaning away the handkerchief from his mouth, to give free vent to his wrath and indignation, my health is good, and I am debilitated, there he gesticulated most furiously) my voice is lost, (trying in hoarse) my lungs are decidedly affected, and so on my ears, said I, as I felt myself to escape from deafening explosion of the pulmonary parlent.

I saw a man at some distance, whom I at first thought was the renowned lethargic Crane of pedagogical memory,—at any rate he might belong to the family of Somnolentus, from the length of weary the bed a thin, meagre, brachet face—pale as a parsnip. His body looked like a musket with a coat thrown over it. The radical moisture had evaporated, and his frame presented the appearance of a thin mummy. Tom I applied for information, and in answer to my inquiry, he said: "*This Sir is the field of the incurables.*" Those unhappy beings, and, who are doomed to drag out a hope less existence, under all the anguish of consumptive diseases. But why, sir, that laughing face, so unsuitable to this melancholy scene? "My friend," answered he, "I call them incurables, not because their diseases are past remedy, but because they have no disorders of which to be cured." Sick men without disorders, exclaimed I. "Look about you," said he, "and see the pressing great evil this region." I raised my eyes in the direction he pointed, and saw floating in the air a thousand corpulent beings, who seemed indeed to be, "very nothings," almost without substance, of even form. And what, my friend, do you call these wretched looking spirits?—*Accurse demons*," said he. Commonly called *hum diseases*, in our land of plain language—"The very same, answered he, and they hold the whole of this region under sanctions, distilling their pestilent influence from the region of the lungs, upon the most laughable effects upon the bravest and healthiest men.—I think, said I, I will walk around and see if I can distinguish any of the fellows in the head. Bravure, said my informant, how you deceive yourself within the influence of these diseases. Oh, my dear sir, I fear not a whole legion of them. I have conquered them with the single weapon, I have at my pitched battle—They dare not attempt to *distil their vapors* upon me. So I manfully marched forward, even to the centre of the field of the healthy human system.

Mulbought I was in an extensive plain which as far as the eye could reach presented a level, smooth and fertile aspect. At first sight, there was an appearance of this scenery enlivened over the landscape and nature seemed rejoicing under the invigorating influence of a summer sun. But as I advanced further, this appearance gave way to one of a more gloomy character. The sun still shone in its splendor, and the earth still retained its pencil tint. But there was an indefinite and indescribable melancholy, which pervaded the landscape as a whole, and gave it a sombre hue. As I stood musing what this might mean, I saw a man standing near the boundary of the field, with a most laughter loving and quizzical expression of countenance, warning the different individuals who were moving around him. To him I applied for information, and in answer to my inquiry, he said: "*This Sir is the field of the incurables.*" Those unhappy beings, and, who are doomed to drag out a hope less existence, under all the anguish of consumptive diseases. But why, sir, that laughing face, so unsuitable to this melancholy scene? "My friend," answered he, "I call them incurables, not because their diseases are past remedy, but because they have no disorders of which to be cured." Sick men without disorders, exclaimed I. "Look about you," said he, "and see the pressing great evil this region." I raised my eyes in the direction he pointed, and saw floating in the air a thousand corpulent beings, who seemed indeed to be, "very nothings," almost without substance, of even form. And what, my friend, do you call these wretched looking spirits?—*Accurse demons*," said he. Commonly called *hum diseases*, in our land of plain language—"The very same, answered he, and they hold the whole of this region under sanctions, distilling their pestilent influence from the region of the lungs, upon the most laughable effects upon the bravest and healthiest men.—I think, said I, I will walk around and see if I can distinguish any of the fellows in the head. Bravure, said my informant, how you deceive yourself within the influence of these diseases. Oh, my dear sir, I fear not a whole legion of them. I have conquered them with the single weapon, I have at my pitched battle—They dare not attempt to *distil their vapors* upon me. So I manfully marched forward, even to the centre of the field of the healthy human system.

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Entire Abstinence one hundred years ago.—"The following is the Preamble to and not yet inhibiting the importation of Rum and Brandy into Georgia, which was confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified by his majesty's government, in 1735:

"Whereas it is found by experience, that the use of the liquors called rum and brandies, in the province of Georgia, are more parti-larly fearful and pernicious to man's body, and have been attended with dangerous maladies and fatal distempers, and if not timely prevented, will in all likelihood, ruin the said colony, and frustrate your Majesty's good and fatherly intentions, towards such of your subjects as shall go or reside in the said province; and whereas we your Majesty's most dutiful subjects the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, have received complaints from the chiefs of several of the Indian nations inhabiting near to your Majesty's said colony, of great disorder amongst them, occasioned by the use of the said liquors, which are brought them by the persons trading and carrying on the Indian trade; for remedy thereof, we humbly beseech your Majesty, that no rum or brandies, nor any other kinds of spirits or strong waters, by whatsoever name they are, or may be distinguished, shall be imported or brought ashore, &c.'

From the Journal of Health.

Unreasonable and Dangerous Practices.—After a long and fatiguing walk or laborious exercise of any kind, to throw off coat or outer garment, unless exposed to the neck and breast, and then sit down at an open window or door, in a current of air in the evening.

To drink after such fatigue or exposure, very cold or iced water; or to take iced punch, or iced cream, in place of a draught of clear river water, or that which has been exposed some time to the air.

To eat a hot or cold any kind of fruit, or any at all of that which is unripe, especially in the evening; or to suppose that the evil consequences are to be obviated by a glass of wine, or cordial, or spirits and water.

To eat much animal food, or to drink liquors of any kind, under the idea of thereby removing the weakness caused by the great heat of summer.

To give to infants or children in general, any such stimulant compositions as milk punch, wine or ginger sangaree, or toddy. This practice ought to be as indictable offence at common law.

To give to infants and children of the various quack medicines, whichever recommended as cures for worms, or summer complaints, even though sold for 25 cents a bottle The common causes of disease from trifling, wetting, excess or irregularity in food, extreme heat, &c. are sufficiently destructive without the auxiliaries of patent and quack medicines, old womens cures or mothers' sweet gins.

"Oh," said he, "I was afraid it; I stole there I should be killed."

"I thought," returned the chopper, "you came on purpose to be killed."

"Ah, true," said the man with great simplicity, "that I forget that. Oh how I trembled! If I'd staid there a minute longer, I should have been a dead man—What a crack it made when it fell!"

"Well why tho tree is standing yet I merely chopped it with the head of the axe."

"Which the head of the axe! do you say? (Now cheating never has yet paid you to kill me again, I'll be hanged if I do?"

Always observe this rule: stick to common sense against the world; and whenever a man would persuade you of any thing contrary to that, never be in a hurry make and fetches of sophistry, lest Satan use ever so many.—*Secker.*

Contentment is riches.—*Socrates.*

Our riches should be estimated by the fewness of our wants; the number of our conveniences, magnified to evils, are but imaginary.—*Diogenes.*

Persons accustomed from infancy to have sermons preached by men, devoted, and the Gospel, are naturally led to charge Gospel with whatever mixture of human imperfection those ministers may contain.—*E. Hamilton.*

Cattle Show.

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

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November; 1858; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Cattle, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures

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

July 4.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIELD OF THE INCURABLES.

"I had a dream, which was not all a dream."
BYRON.

I know of no sight more ridiculous, and at the same time more provoking, than the appearance of a hale, hearty, rosy-cheeked fellow, who I have some men who seem born to be miserable, and to waste their lives in fruitless complaintings and unlimited apprehensions; whose highest joy is, to inhale the odors of an apothecary shop, or to swallow, with greediness, the most villanous compounds of unrighteous medicines. Some much seem to receive from nature this disposition so much over for operations of their bowels, and to mark, with the minute care, and the disgusting and humiliating processes going on in the inner man. Others are by nature of a happy temperament, cheerful, and contented, never sending their thoughts into the region of conjectures, or living on their vigorous bodies all the lamentations discussions to be found in the theory and practice of physic." But I have known such men suddenly transformed from this know-nothing fear-nothing character, into the most learned and most abstruse expounders of symptoms, pains, diseases and dangers, to which flesh is heir. And it is my belief that this is no one cause, which operates so frequently to produce this wonderful effect, as a fluttering knowledge, gleaned from a partial perusal of medical works, or the half-understood language of professional men. Some one disease becomes the favorite of the imagination, and no matter what the constitution or habits, or liability to such disorder, every thing in nature is made to bend to the sudden fancy. I recounting thoughts like these, in the solitary and quiet of my bed, and musing on this self-induced misery my waking thoughts were soon changed to visions of sleep.

Mulbought I was in an extensive plain which as far as the eye could reach presented a level, smooth and fertile aspect. At first sight, there was an appearance of this scenery enlivened over the landscape and nature seemed rejoicing under the invigorating influence of a summer sun. But as I advanced further, this appearance gave way to one of a more gloomy character. The sun still shone in its splendor, and the earth still retained its pencil tint. But there was an indefinite and indescribable melancholy, which pervaded the landscape as a whole, and gave it a sombre hue. As I stood musing what this might mean, I saw a man standing near the boundary of the field, with a most laughter loving and quizzical expression of countenance, warning the different individuals who were moving around him. To him I applied for information, and in answer to my inquiry, he said: "*This Sir is the field of the incurables.*" Those unhappy beings, and, who are doomed to drag out a hope less existence, under all the anguish of consumptive diseases. But why, sir, that laughing face, so unsuitable to this melancholy scene? "My friend," answered he, "I call them incurables, not because their diseases are past remedy, but because they have no disorders of which to be cured." Sick men without disorders, exclaimed I. "Look about you," said he, "and see the pressing great evil this region." I raised my eyes in the direction he pointed, and saw floating in the air a thousand corpulent beings, who seemed indeed to be, "very nothings," almost without substance, of even form. And what, my friend, do you call these wretched looking spirits?—*Accurse demons*," said he. Commonly called *hum diseases*, in our land of plain language—"The very same, answered he, and they hold the whole of this region under sanctions, distilling their pestilent influence from the region of the lungs, upon the most laughable effects upon the bravest and healthiest men.—I think, said I, I will walk around and see if I can distinguish any of the fellows in the head. Bravure, said my informant, how you deceive yourself within the influence of these diseases. Oh, my dear sir, I fear not a whole legion of them. I have conquered them with the single weapon, I have at my pitched battle—They dare not attempt to *distil their vapors* upon me. So I manfully marched forward, even to the centre of the field of the healthy human system.

The first man I saw was of a dull, heavy visage, square head and shoulders, thick and clumsy, who looked as if he had taken the world easy, and had not been disturbed by trifles, as if he had tempered his nerves to the happy callousness of an oyster, and the measure of his soul to the dull stagnation of a mud puddle. There was, however, an unusual, and evidently an unusual expression of hypochondriacal feeling on his face, and when I put the question—Pray, my friend, from what complaint do you suffer? he turned upon me such a look of calm suffering and patient resignation, that I felt my pity mingled with respect. And my words were shattered in pieces. Really, my dear sir, I should rather think you suffered from *lethargy*. Oh no! did you ever read, "Warren on the Nervous System?" No I. Then read it then seriously. It was in there I first learnt that all my complaints were of the nerves. I had scarcely commenced the perusal, ere I suspected the truth. I determined to keep it a secret to myself to the test of experiment. I seized a file, and applied it with all my power to a hand-saw—the effect was dreadful. I felt a most indescribable sensation shoot through my nerves, whose shock that produced by cutting one apples—Oh, sir, my nerves are ruined, and I am undone. I was prescribed from nothing may further discourse with this pestiferous region of the genus *lectibelle*, by the appearance of another of the inhabitants of this region of the lines. I instantly recognized him as an old acquaintance, the leader of a band of musicians, famous for his strength and length of wind. He could wind a horn for hours together, and raise a laugh in back the sullenest fat miles in the country. He was a legitimate descendant of Stentor, a host in himself to make and man meetings. He approached me slowly and cautiously—although his athletic form and sinewy muscles seemed to scorn the small like power of their master. "He had on a the 5, "abundantly" cured, continued my friend. The large full, pimpled cheeks were wrapped around his face with almost the tenacity of death. Ah, Tom, said I, I see you are indeed grievously afflicted—this tooth aches and the agues are indeed matters of fact, not to be picked out of existence. Why hoarse are affected," said he, in a voice, which, to say the least, was quite audible, even through the spongy folds of silk.—They were always *afflicting*, said I, to all your friends. My complaint—are of a pulmonary nature, and I am fast dwindling away in a consumption. Look into Buchan's Domestic Medicine," and you will see my symptoms, and my long sorrow. Nonsense, you lungs are strong enough to stun a man. I tell you, sir, said he, leaning away the handkerchief from his mouth, to give free vent to his wrath and indignation, my health is good, and I am debilitated, there he gesticulated most furiously) my voice is lost, (trying in hoarse) my lungs are decidedly affected