Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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VILLAGE HERALD.

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COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1828.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	
MASSACHUSETTS		Commerce of Balt.	
Boston banks	1	Branch of do at Milford	
Other N. England notes	3	Bank of Susquehanna	2
RHODE ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	2	Frederick c'y bank	1
Other R. Island notes	3	Hagers'n Grant pay	
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	
Middletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	
Phenix bank at Hartford		Hagerstown	do
Bridgeport bank		Westminster	do
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	Easton	exp.
Hartford bank	1	Bank of Virginia	
NEW-YORK		Branches at Norfolk	
N. York city banks (except Lombard)	par	Lynchburg	
Bingen		Fredericksburg	
Other N. York notes	1	Petersburg	
NEW-JERSEY		Richmond & branches	
Jersey bank	no sale	Bk of the Valley	
Bank in Newark		Bk at Lexington	do
Bank of N. Brunswick		Bk at Charlestown	do
Trenton Bks. Co.		Bk of Romney	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Bk of Wheeling	do
Cumberland bk	1	Farmers bk of Va. at Wheeling	3
State bk Camden	1	NORTH CAROLINA	
At Elizabethtown		Cape Fear	1
At N. Brunswick	1	Newbern	1
At Patterson	1	SOUTH CAROLINA	
At Trenton	no sale	State banks generally	2
At Morristown	1	GEORGIA	
Stock bank	1	State bank	2
PENNSYLVANIA		Branches	2
Philadelphia banks	par	Augusta	2
Easton	1	ALABAMA	
Germantown		Bank of Mobile	2
Montgomery county do		Branches	2
Chester " do		LOUISIANA	
Delaware " do		Banks at New Orleans	3
Lancaster bank		Branches	3
Farmers bk of Lancr	1	Bk of Louisiana	3
Harrisburg	1	Bk of Louisville	1
Northampton	1	Bk of Chillicothe	1
Farmers bank of Berks c'y	1	Union bk Georgetown	1
York bank	1	Farmers & M. bank Georgetown	
Cumberland c'y	1	Bk of Alexandria	
Farmers bank at Reading	1	Bk of Potomac	
Reading	1	Farmers bk of Md. at Annapolis	
Gettysburg		Union bk of Md. at Frederick	1
Middle bk		Mechanics bk of Balt.	1
Northern liberties		Bank of Centre c'y	1
Chambersburg	1	Branches	no sale
Greensburg	3	Ohio	
Brownsville	1	Specie banks	
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	1	Banks at N. Orleans	3

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS.

Square and oval butter Prints, Waiters and Roll Stamps and Strainers, Lemon Squeezers, Wash and Table Brushes, Shoe and coal buckets, round bed, and parlor Chairs, Frames and Cords, tool and Blacking, patent and common Tapes, Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross, Twine, wool and horse Cards, towel Roll, Ferrets and Ferretts, suitable for Ships, Barrels, kegs and hydrants, fishing Lines and Reels, bolt Rope and Twine, Ochre and market Baskets, Sieves, Sifts and Bowls, Potatoe and turnip Masheers, Chalking, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Wardrobe and Sashing Brushes, Carpet, Hammers and Tacks, Linen, clothes Lines and Reels.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUSKERRY.

No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

Balt. June, 12th, mo 9th

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM, on the Tuckahoe Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is situated four miles of Princess Anne, formerly belonging to William H. Handy, Esq. who removed to this Borough of Princess Anne, where he now dwells and will be happy to sell one half or the whole, for terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL

Sept 5. 6

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Editor will be assisted in the Department of Reviews, Miscellany and Poetry, by "W. G. C." and in the Ladies Department by Mrs. Harriet Muzzy.

With the 5th number will appear a copperplate Engraving, comprising in a single group, portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott and Campbell, which will be followed by portraits of American Authors in a similar style. Those engravings, executed expressly for this work will alone be worth the amount of subscription.

The Ladies Department will be constantly supplied with choice selections from the writings of Mrs Hemans, Miss Edgeworth, Miss L. E. Landon, and other foreign writers, and also from the best productions of Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Winchester, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Eliza Murdeu, and others of our own country women whose talents have shed a lustre upon their sex and country, in order that every lady who receives the Port Folio, may be certain of possessing in an elegant volume, specimens of the best productions of the most eminent writers of her sex. It is also designed to impart a superior interest, and value to the work, by the addition of portraits of such of the above writers as can be procured.

We shall also receive the original correspondence of N. P. Willis Esq. ("Roy.") Rt. Lloyd Pope Smith, and W. Gray Bridges, the author of successful prize tales, Dr. and Bryan Engl., ("Clarence," and the exclusive aid of Mr. T. C. Clarke, (formerly the great light of the Albany with the aid of his former coadjutors and several anonymous but excellent writers, who have enriched the long-sad shelf of our old Literary journals.

The Editor who has had much experience in conducting literary papers, hopes to concentrate in his new work, the powerful talents of many of the most distinguished writers in this country, whom he considers it an honour to be associated with, and a pride to have enlisted in his cause. The arrangement of the sheet may be understood from the following

SYNOPSIS.

Literary and Scientific.—Notices, Reviews or Criticisms, of all new books and publications, especially such as emanate from the A. merican press. *Notice*—Freedom of opinion expressed with manliness and impartiality.

The Ladies Department.—is illustrated by the following extracts from the London Literary Gazette: "Where female sense is blent imparted and female character most pure, there is most happiness and propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, the most precious years of life and opening season are confined to woman's superintendence. Her first care must be instinct to lay the foundation of all the virtues and all the wisdom that enhances the world."

Lady.—On such moral and social subjects as may tend to strengthen the understanding and enrich the mind.

Tales.—The emanations of genius, painting the affecting incidents of real life, or in fine, blending moral lessons of warning or instruction with the chaste and simple beauties of literature. We flatter ourselves that our work in this department will not be exceeded by any other.

Poetry.—Such, says a gifted poet, "has no alliance with our vile affections, which stifle the mind into a prize of meat and potatoes into it more possessed exalted and generous emotions."

Miscellaneous.—The Drama, with critiques, The Ballet, and its ornaments of taste and fashion, with such miscellaneous, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, and allusions as will impart variety, and instruct and amuse, as a general miscellany.

Embellishments.—Though superior engravings, such as the Ladies Port Folio will have, may suffice to produce an acceptable perfect, yet it is our intention to spare no pains or expense in procuring original embellishments, shall be especially adapted, with pieces of popular music, &c.

FOR PUBLIC LIBERTY'S

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1828.

N. York Politics.

It appears by the N. York papers that a resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of that state, proposing an alteration of the existing electoral law from a choice by districts to a general ticket. This gives us much pleasure, particularly so, since we see that the journals of both political parties are decidedly in favor of obtaining their electors by general ticket. They seem to be of opinion that the district system universally adopted would best express the wishes of the people, and come nearest to voting directly for president and vice-president. That, (says the Utica Intelligencer, an Adams paper,) as there is no hope that choosing by districts will be fixed upon in all the states, it becomes New-York to maintain her rights and adopt a plan which will secure the greatest possible influence." The Keesville Herald, also an Adams paper, says, as the project seems to be approved by the two great parties at Albany, we hope it will be carried into effect, that this great state may not again be divided against itself, as the present struggle. "A degradation, adds the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, which we feel confident the people of this state will never be willing to have repeated."

Electoral Law in N. York.

The recent change in the law relative to the election, in this state, has confirmed us in the opinion, that the district system of choosing electors, especially while only partially in vogue, is subject to serious objections. The state is entitled to *eleven* electors—more than enough to neutralize *one third* of the influence of Pennsylvania, or almost equal to half the vote of Virginia. Yet the recent election demonstrates that Maryland, in the Presidential scale, is equal to only *one twenty-eighth* of the weight of the former, or a *twenty fourth* of the latter—having given 6 of her votes for Mr. Adams, and 5 for Gen. Jackson, which reduced her influence to an *eleventh* of the strength allotted her. Again—The states, Mississipi, Missouri, and Illinois, having 3 electors each, and which appoint their electors by general ticket, taken together, possess, or ought power, less weight than the single state of Maryland—I am a consequence of our mode of choosing electors we are equal to only *a third of one* of these and Maryland presents the humiliating spectacle of giving a *solitary vote* in the choice of President! All will see that this is owing to the *district system*—Maryland is *divided against herself*. Will the states in the Union were similarly situated the objection would disappear, but 18 of the 24 states appoint their electors by general ticket, and New-York, ever favorious of her rights and influence, is on the eve of joining them. Hence we incline to think that a proposition for a change of the law in this state, to a general ticket, would meet the decided approbation of our citizens. We would prefer this mode to electing the President and Vice President directly by the people, without the aid of an electoral college. An expression of public opinion, on this subject, through the medium of the press, would probably tend to bring it before our state Legislature at their next session.

Army Matters.

By an order from the Adjutant General's Office, dated 27th Nov. we find that Gen. Scott has been suspended from his command as Major General commanding the Western Departm. of the Army, and that Brigadier Gen. Atkinson will immediately assume said command.

From another order we learn that Major Worth, the commander of the corps of Cadets at West Point, having requested to be relieved on the 1st of next January from the duties assigned him at the Military Academy, is relieved accordingly; and Capt. E. H. Hitchcock, who was for some time the assistant of Major Worth, is appointed his successor.

The Sabbath.

We incline to think that the custom of working in morning [daily] newspaper offices on the Sabbath, which has for a long time prevailed in most of our cities, is likely to come to a termination. At least, we believe the time is at hand when great exertions will be made to do away this needless encroachment on the day set apart for rest; and if those who labor in morning offices will throw in their aid, a reformation may be soon brought about. The editors of the *Baltimore American*, in their paper of the 1st inst. state, that they have endeavoured for a long time past, to arrange their affairs that as little labour as possible might be performed on Sunday; but this attempt has proved, as might be readily supposed, futile and unsatisfactory; and they have therefore come to the conclusion that it is only by an entire and conscientious suspension of the ordinary business of that office on the Sabbath, that they can be just, either to themselves, or those in their employ. Doubtless, those *in their employ* will cheerfully join the editors in this conclusion, and accede to the determination henceforth to "keep holy the Sabbath day." May many follow their example.

WILLIAM B. GILES, Esq. on Saturday the 6th inst. was re-elected Governor of Virginia, by the Legislature, for the ensuing 12 months, which will terminate the period for which he is constitutionally eligible.

WM. KING, of Maine, has been appointed, by the executive of that state, to a seat in the U. S. Senate, in room of Judge Parish, resigned.

New Shot Tower.

We are informed by the *Baltimore American*, that "the circular brick Tower erected by the Phœnix Company for making Shot, at the corner of Front and Pitt streets, has reached the intended elevation, being two hundred and thirty-four feet, three inches high from the pavement. Its diameter at the bottom is forty feet, and at the top, twenty.—The stone foundation wall is ten feet thick at the bottom, and six at the top. This brick work, which commences at the surface, is five feet and a half thick, of which thickness it continues for the height of nearly fifty feet, when it diminishes four inches in every story, being twenty inches thick at the top of the parapet, three feet in height, which crowns the summit. This huge structure, which is an excellent piece of brick-work, was commenced on the 2nd of June, and finished on the 25th of November, and was built without scaffolding. The parapet at the top is white, and somewhat resembles in its appearance a mural crown; and as the tower is well proportioned, the whole edifice is an ornamental feature to the prosperity of the city."

Elomet's Monument.

Preparations are making in the city of New York, to erect an appropriate monument to the memory of this distinguished Patriot and Civilian. We understand that the plan adopted is of an antique shape, thirty feet high, in a single piece of the finest white marble, bearing a sculptured pyramid of Pennsylvania, and a suitable inscription." The site is in St. Paul's cemetery, close to Broadway and within a few yards of the Monument of Montgomery. A printed circular has been issued by a committee, soliciting the exertions of those to whom it is addressed in favour of this *lonely* but *honorable* tribute, to which we wish abundant success.—*Journal Com*

Emigration.

The tide of Emigration West, chiefly to the Wabash tract, is immense. It is computed, in a letter we have seen from Indiana, that an accession of 50,000 must have been made to the population of that region this fall, or within the last four months.

(*N. Y. Journal Com.*

[From the Hartford Mirror.]

Perhaps it is due to some of our readers, to whom we have held up the idea, of Mr. Adams' re-election, that we confess we have been too sanguine. If such a confusion will answer gentlemen's ends, it we shall be glad to get off so.—Any thing but labouring in a good cause, for no "pay." but *d-fent* and *recrimination*.

A GROAN FROM THE 67th *Decent* Inch:

"*Connected in their best style.*"

"The Editor of the Village Herald seems very much disposed to maintain a connected with us; his useless Corporal Johnny we have no notion of engaging some Lawyer to sue for the paltry consideration of gaining a dirty victory."—*Iris of Dec. 9.*

Whereby what a thing it is to be beaten, more than ten to one! The malice exhibited in the above paragraph must be quite uncomfortable to one who labours under the mortification of defeat; and the reflection of having thus ignorantly exposed it must be still more humiliating. Why the fellow's as mad as a March hare!—Only listen to him! He says he has no notion of *publishing a dirty victory*—because he cannot achieve a decent, honorable one, we suppose. No, indeed! that cannot be extracted from a cabbage head, nor can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. As to his assertion, that we some may soon disposed to maintain a contest with the *Sneer*, every reader of our paper will know how to estimate it—besides the *character of the Iris is known*.

P. S Rumor says a certain stripling has undertaken the *combating* of the *Sneer*—He Mediterranean at Jericho!—— Hope and fear for humbling epithets may not get so far the better of his *magnanimity* as to suffer a reply to the above.

Congress.

TARIFF.—The decisive vote of yesterday against considering a proposition from Mr. Wecks, on the Tariff, seems to leave no doubt of a present disposition not to agitate the question, at all at the present session. The Sabbath question, however, seems seriously agitated. A petition for duties and restraints upon auctions of foreign goods was yesterday presented by Mr. Johnson, from the citizens of New-York, having *ten thousand signatures* attached to it.

Nat. Intel. of Dec. 10.

Julia Brace.

The *Hartford (Connecticut) Times*, contains an account of this young lady, who is an inmate of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in that place. Julia Brace was born deaf, dumb and blind, being but the second instance ever recorded, of so great a misfortune. Of a temper docile, she began early to display a degree of sagacity not always to be found in those who are endowed with the senses. Her parents being poor she was removed to the Asylum, where she is treated with great tenderness. Although cut off as it would seem from every source of information, she is very industrious and constantly employed. She makes beautiful counterpanes, and ingenuously diversifies, seems chiefly guided by an application of the senses. Besides other exercises, we saw this young lady—she was engaged at work upon a pair of prunella shoes, and specimens were exhibited, that would have done credit to the most skilful and experienced workmen. It cannot be supposed that she has any idea of the computation of time, yet she observes the strictest observance of the Sabbath; on that day she lays aside her work and appears engrossed with the most serious reflection. Many little anecdotes are related in the Times, which show the incredible extent of her intelligence, and appear to settle the long contested point, that ideas are innate.

Blind Staggers.

The following article comes from a respectable source, and is entitled to consideration, particularly where the distinguished designs to remedy, prevail.

(*N Y. Evening Post.*

"This disease appears to be a common sion upon the brain, caused by a collection of wind and matter in the forehead. The writer was used a cure effected in the following manner. A hole was bored with a small gimlet through the skull, and the matter which was collected came out at the eyes in various instances it has heard of its being applied with uniform success. This remedy was discovered by an attempt to kill, and thus relieved from from the distress of this disease. His skull was fractured by the stroke of an axe. The morning following the horse was found feeding unconcernedly well. The remedy may be applied in any season, as the horse very soon becomes lethargic after the attack, and immediately relief is afforded by letting out the matter.

"Those who are so fond to try the new remedy, may resort to our boss secure, and as the writer has under to it from a reliable source, equally successful. Make a vertical incision in the skin between the eyes; begin cute it from the skull, so as to make a sufficient cavity to contain a gill of salt. A cure very soon will follow."

A Friend to a Valuable Animal.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Plagiarism.

Don't be alarm d, Mr. Editor; I mean no harm to an honest soul, sir, I assure you.—Just drop'd in to say that I have lately seen some mighty pretty—yes, *original* pieces.—Well, originality is, sometimes, a recommendation. I do not say Sir a piece of poetry appears thus—" you will wonder what I mean.—On Hope," and is modestly signed with a single initial, H. This appears curiously—It seems *people* to wondering who the author, and without the paper grows *vastly* respectable. Another piece follows—a poem for summer time.—"On Waste," and this is signed A. Why this exquisite, supremely exquisite, said one as he closed the paper, "That's your style." cried another before I read a word, "there's nothing can touch our paper"——"At lying!" added a shrewd wag, who at the same time curiously stretched his arms in shoulders and gave some odd winks, which doubtless had a meaning. At lying! thought I, and a certain old adage immediately obtruded itself on my mind: I now grew suspicious, and trudged home to overhaul an old drawer which contains a variety of selections of choice pieces of poetry, some of which, tho' 20 times meddled and prodded, occasionally present my eye in a new garb, with "pun ON"——something stuck at the top. Well, I was going to examine the contents of this drawer, but a late *Gentleman's Forester* arrested my attention, and in it (from the London Forget-me-not, some critic entitled *Lights and Shades*,) by Mrs. Hemans. These verses were for all the world, as some folks would say, *technical transition*, like those which answered in the Iris, of the 2nd inst. I now cast my eye upon the *Baltimore Patriot*, and discovered an Impromptu on Waste, by Edward Hall, Esq. precisely like the piece on the same subject in the Iris. Tut, tut, thinks I, that's a person in Somerset county should, but only think, but write, to a letter like the poets beyond the Atlantic, is miraculous—but then I'm told the day of miracles is gone by. Can you, Mr. Editor, unravel the mystery? Hope the pieces, in the Iris, were, as I stales, or any thing.

Dec. 10, 1828. F. PRY, Jun.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Post of Dec 9

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 1st Nov. have been received at N. York. The following is the intelligence. (LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The money is hoarding in Russia, under the walls of the bottom, were sprung on the 4th of last month, in the cities of Sebastopol, Kaffa, and Nikolaiof, on the Black Sea.

In the Tuscan Sea, the Sardinians have opened a fire on the Algerines.

A letter from Alachua, Florida to the editor of the Augustine Herald, mentions the discovery of one of the "greatest mineral springs that ever was seen—not excepting the Saratoga Springs in the State of New York."

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.

The United States Sloop of War *Vandalia*, has we understand, received her sailing orders, and will drop down from New Castle, on Wednesday next. She is expected to relieve the Sloop of War Boston, at Brazil. This vessel, which will immediately be recognized as the one launched at the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia during the last fall, is confidently expected, will exceed in sailing, any vessel of war built by our Government. Her strength and capacity are equal to her swiftness in sailing.—*Poulson.*

A letter from Washington, published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, states that Mr. Adams has made arrangements to reside the better part of each year at Washington. The Marylander of Saturday, in allusion to this circumstance, says that it is believed to be his determination to write two works, which will acknowledge will be of immense value to the Administration of country—the one, the fate of his late venerable father—the other the His [illegible] his own times"

Baltimore American of Dec. 9.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

The following table, constructed by Dr. Granville, from an examination of eight hundred and seventy-five marriages, is, as we use our influence in converting industry, and in bringing within the pale civilization.

Independent Powers, we negotiated them by treaties, as prominent, we passed of them all the lands which we have well upon them by force, and even plundered under legal pretexts the wealth of the human race rude and ignorant, we pretended to bring them to the benefits of religion and of letters. The ultimate object is to incorporate in our own institutions that portion of them which could be adapted to the state of civilization. In the face of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as chiefly to be governed; as tenants at sufferance to be dispossessed as occasion might arise; as hunters, to be indemnified by pecuniary compensations for removal from lands upon which their game was extinct. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the complexity of the change had not been taken, it has been far more successful in the application of the principles, of inspiring them with sentiments of civilization. But in appropriations and purchases from Indian tribes, we brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistance, and we have had the rare good fortune of giving them the arts of civilization, and of

Years of age	Years of age	Years of age
5 at 13	85 at 22	7 at 34
11 at 14	90 at 23	5 at 32
16 at 15	53 at 24	7 at 33
15 at 16	56 at 25	5 at 34
19 at 17	52 at 26	2 at 35
97 at 18	22 at 27	3 at 36
115 at 19	22 at 28	2 at 37
90 at 20	16 at 29	0 at 38
86 at 21	9 at 30	1 at 39

[American Farmer.

Extracts from the President's Message.

The United States of America, and the people of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign powers. The legislative authority of the whole exercised by Congress under authority vested them in the common Constitution—legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. The division of power between these governments of these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are bound by oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The cause of conflict between these two powers had been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a People of ancient times existed more than once in a state of war, and made a treaty of peace.

The reports from the Secretary of War, from the various subordinate offices of the report of that Department, present an view of the public administration of the as connected with them, through the use of the current year. The present state the army, and the distribution of the force by which it is composed, will be seen from Reports of the Major General. Several stations in the dismissal of the army, have found expedient in the course of the and the discipline of the army, though entirely free from exception has been very good.

The attention of Congress is particularly called to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing plan of our relations with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Government, under the present Constitution, the U. States, the principle was adopted considering them as foreign nations, independent, and also as proprietors of their lands. They were, moreover, considered as beings, whom it was our duty, yet from the influence of civilization, to convert into the arts of civilization. During the war between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enforced or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretextures, are disorders never separable from the conflict of wars upon the ocean. With a view to guard them, the instructions to the commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American Coast, and among the Islands of Pacific Ocean, have been made to have been involved. In these, the hour of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles, indicate the danger of offer obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those Seas.—To the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of the material of the Navy, and the favourable consideration of Congress

A resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the opinion of the Navy, should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the coasts, islands, harbours, shoals, and reefs in those seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the experiment may be expected by suitable provisions of Legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second, and perhaps, a third vessel, with a slight augmentation of the costs, would contribute much to the effect of the original undertaking, the undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the Act of Congress of third March, 1827, the proceedings of the Board of Navy Commissioners, the Board of Navy Commissioners, statements of the expenditures under that act, and the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, look up to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanction, stores of shipbuilding have been procured, and are in progress of seasoning and preservation for the purpose of use. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its reproduction, to supply at future and distant days, the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption of it for the commercial as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two Dry Docks at Charlestown, near Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress, towards a durable establishment. The experiments and inquiries to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been prosecuted, but to more effectually made. The Navy Lands of the United States have been examined and reported by the Commissioners, for the preservation of the public property thereon, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington and Gosport, and the report of these, and of the report of the Commissioners on the Eastern aspect of the South American Coast, and among the Islands of Pacific Ocean, will be laid before Congress, to whose frigidance and ear-ful attention, the regulation, disposal, and preservation, of this great national wealth, has been by the people of the United States been entrusted. Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may become their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The Constitution of the United States requires that the enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820.

To these two millions of dollars are to be added the appropriation of 250,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware river; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeak, the Louisville and Portland the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys, and Piers, on the coast, and a fuller view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expenses of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and duties of a military life. It is the living armory of the Nation. While the outer works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress, are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labours, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and extends the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions received by several successive Boards of Visiters, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my voice.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service.—The repression of piracy in the West Indies, and in the Grecian Seas, has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the war between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enforced or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretextures, are disorders never separable from the conflict of wars upon the ocean. With a view to guard them, the instructions to the commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American Coast, and among the Islands of Pacific Ocean, have been made to have been involved. In these, the hour of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles, indicate the danger of offer obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those Seas.—To the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of the material of the Navy, and the favourable consideration of Congress

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Mexico.

Notwithstanding the contiguity of Mexico to the United States, very little seems to be known by the mass of the people concerning it; many actually confounding it with Mexico, from the similarity of the sound—to be more precise, the orthography. The Mexicans are a mixed race, the descendants of the Conquistadores, or adventurers, who followed in the train of Cortez, and the aborigines, or Indians, who were conquered by them. The population is composed of two classes, the rich and the poor, which present in the same latitude as Russia under the walls of the bottom, were sprung on the 4th of last month, in the cities of Sebastopol, Kaffa, and Nikolaiof, on the Black Sea.

In the Tuscan Sea, the Sardinians have opened a fire on the Algerines.

A letter from Alachua, Florida to the editor of the Augustine Herald, mentions the discovery of one of the "greatest mineral springs that ever was seen—not excepting the Saratoga Springs in the State of New York."

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.

The United States Sloop of War *Vandalia*, has we understand, received her sailing orders, and will drop down from New Castle, on Wednesday next. She is expected to relieve the Sloop of War Boston, at Brazil. This vessel, which will immediately be recognized as the one launched at the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia during the last fall, is confidently expected, will exceed in sailing, any vessel of war built by our Government. Her strength and capacity are equal to her swiftness in sailing.—*Poulson.*

A letter from Washington, published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, states that Mr. Adams has made arrangements to reside the better part of each year at Washington. The Marylander of Saturday, in allusion to this circumstance, says that it is believed to be his determination to write two works, which will acknowledge will be of immense value to the Administration of country—the one, the fate of his late venerable father—the other the His [illegible] his own times"

Baltimore American of Dec. 9.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

The following table, constructed by Dr. Granville, from an examination of eight hundred and seventy-five marriages, is, as we use our influence in converting industry, and in bringing within the pale civilization.

Independent Powers, we negotiated them by treaties, as prominent, we passed of them all the lands which we have well upon them by force, and even plundered under legal pretexts the wealth of the human race rude and ignorant, we pretended to bring them to the benefits of religion and of letters. The ultimate object is to incorporate in our own institutions that portion of them which could be adapted to the state of civilization. In the face of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as chiefly to be governed; as tenants at sufferance to be dispossessed as occasion might arise; as hunters, to be indemnified by pecuniary compensations for removal from lands upon which their game was extinct. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the complexity of the change had not been taken, it has been far more successful in the application of the principles, of inspiring them with sentiments of civilization. But in appropriations and purchases from Indian tribes, we brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistance, and we have had the rare good fortune of giving them the arts of civilization, and of

Years of age	Years of age	Years of age
5 at 13	85 at 22	7 at 34
11 at 14	90 at 23	5 at 32
16 at 15	53 at 24	7 at 33
15 at 16	56 at 25	5 at 34
19 at 17	52 at 26	2 at 35
97 at 18	22 at 27	3 at 36
115 at 19	22 at 28	2 at 37
90 at 20	16 at 29	0 at 38
86 at 21	9 at 30	1 at 39

[American Farmer.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Post of Dec 9

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 1st Nov. have been received at N. York. The following is the intelligence. (LATE FROM ENGLAND.

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86 at 21	9 at 30	1 at 39

[American Farmer.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Dec. 12, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $8 a 9; superfine Howard st. 7.00 a 7.25; city mills 6.50; Susquehanna, 6.75 a 7.00; WHEAT, best red 1.50 a 1.60; best white 1.60 a 1.75—CORN, old, 46 a 47; new 45 a 45

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

BENJAMIN PARSONS

Elijah Parsons, administrator of William Miller, Eliza Miller, Harriet Miller, Johnson Miller, Peggy Miller, and Nancy Miller, children and heirs at law of William Miller

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, in the above cause, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, in the town of Salisbury, Maryland, at the auction room of James L. Walker, on SATURDAY the 27th of DECEMBER, instant, all the right, title, interest and estate, both at law and in equity, of which William Miller, late of said county, deceased, died seized and possessed in and to a House and Lot, together with the buildings and improvements, and all other the appurtenances thereto belonging, situated at Shad Point, in said county, on the north side of Wicomico river, being part of a tract of land called Cherry Hill, and the same lot on which the said William Miller resided at the time of his death; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William purchased of capt. Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date 4d of September, 1814, being part of a tract of land called Prospect Hill; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William Miller purchased of the said Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date the 28th of August, 1815, being part of a tract of land call Cherry Hill.

The terms of sale will be thirty dollars cash, and a credit of twelve months for the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property, to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M

Notice is hereby given.

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM MILLER, that they must bring in their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM W. HANDY, Trustee.

Princess-Anne, Dec 2, 1828 w3t

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of the United States against Robert J. H. King, executor of John B. Morris, administrator of Wm H. Wind, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one tract or land called Partner's Chance, and one tract called Kings Purchase, containing 73½ acres, more or less, which I have levied on to sell to the highest and best bidder, once on the above appointed day, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the day of sale, between the hours of 1 and 2 of the clock P. M. at the court house in Princess Anne.

H. MERRIKEN, U. S. MARSHAL.

Dep. Marshal Som. county.

Nov 25 ms

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Elijah Brangton, in a plea of Ejectment, and Elijah Brangton against Dorsey Adams, in a plea of Trespass, I have seized, taken in execution and will offer for sale at public auction, at Princess Anne, in Somerset county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 16th day of December, next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock A. M to the highest and best bidder, the following property, to wit, one tract of land called Cherry Hill, containing three hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, lying and being in the said Somerset county, and adjoining the lands of Thomas Jones, on the south side of Wicomico river, being part of a tract of land called Cherry Hill, and the same lot on which the said William Miller resided at the time of his death; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William purchased of capt. Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date 4d of September, 1814, being part of a tract of land called Prospect Hill; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William Miller purchased of the said Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date the 28th of August, 1815, being part of a tract of land call Cherry Hill.

The terms of sale will be thirty dollars cash, and a credit of twelve months for the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property, to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M

Notice is hereby given

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM WHALEY, late of the said county deceased, that they must bring in their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the Clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the day of sale.

GEORGE TWILLEY, Trustee.

Quantico, Nov 24, 1828. 6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James W. Bray, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of George Maddox and Elizabeth Peel, Exr's. of Thos. Peel, dec'd. Elijah Colbourn, Exr. of Elijah Colbourn, dec'd. Levin Pattison and Elijah C. Pattison as administrators of Elijah C. Pattison, dec'd. and one other at the suit of Hannah Hearn, Exr. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Dolbeare late of Somerset county, to the wife of the said Elijah, and of present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and lot occupied by Ann Jones; also a house and lot occupied by Wm. N. Dashiell; also a house at Isaiah Brady, Esquires, which is being the office of the said Elijah; also a small house and lot occupied by Eve Brady; also a small pond, which is situated and bounded by the said Elijah C. Johnson, and Levin Pattison, in certain Assabon Pond, which is a creek and cause, which said property I shall proceed to offer at the auction room of James L. Walker, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22nd Nov. next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRITTAIN, Shff.

Oct 28 tds

☞ The above sale is postponed to Saturday the 6th of next December, at the hour and place above mentioned.

Nov 25 2tds

☞ The above sale is further postponed to Tuesday the 30th instant—hour and place of sale as aforesaid.

Dec 9 ww

For Rent,

For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to

MARCELLUS JONES

Sept. 9, 1828.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form, and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before superseded,
Do. do. after superseded.
Ca. Sa. before superseded.
Do. do. after superseded.
WARRANTS.

FOR SALE,

My half of the Schooner *Fair American*

Apply to WM. T. G. POLK

Dec. 9 tmo

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

30,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Neat Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Firkins

200 gross of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Faucets, suitable for Cider heads, barrels kegs and hydrants; Swingle, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white washing, razor and other Brushes; Ox bell Ropes; Log Cords, plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine, Weavers Slayers Reeds; woollen, assorted cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; Lasp and rouble Well cords; Brooms and Whisks; painted and plain Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mufflers, Tassel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs clothes Pins; humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Ladles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 101 1-2 *Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.*

Baltimore, 12th mo 9th.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *Wm. Gunby & John Noble*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be continued under the firm of *William & John Gunby*, who respectfully solicit a share of public patron