Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

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

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., MAY 13, 1828. NO. 7.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY twists into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

On seeing, through a distant window, a belle completing her toilette for a Ball.

'Tis well—tis well—that clustering shade
Is on the forehead sweetly laid;
And that light curl that slumbers by
Makes deeper yet thy dark of eye;
And that white rose that decks thy hair
Just wins the eye to linger there,
Yet makes it not to note the less
The beauty of that raven tress.

Thy coral necklace?—ear-rings too?
Nay—nay—not them; no darker hue
Than thy white bosom be to-night
On that fair neck the bar of light,
Or hide the veins that faintly glow
And wander in that living snow.

What—yet another? Can it be
That neck needs ornament to shew
Yet not thy jewels—they are bright,
But that dark eye hath softer light;
And that soft gem had been a star,
Thy simple self were lovelier far.
Yet stay—that string of matchless pearl
Nay—wear it—wear it—radiant girl;
For ocean's best of pure and white
Should only be thy foil to-night.

Aye—turn thee round—his lovely all:
Proud have ye been at thy gay ball;
And that proud toss—it makes their smile
To see how deep is thine own guile:
And that slow look, that seems to stray
As each sweet feature made it stay:
And that small finger, lightly laid
On dimpled cheek and glossy braid,
As if to know that all they seem
Is really there and not a dream!
I wish I knew the gentle thought
By all this living beauty wrought.
I wish I knew if that sweet brow—
That neck on which thou gazest now—
If thy rich lip and brilliant face—
Thy perfect figure's breezy grace—
If these are half the spell to thee
That will this night bewilder me!

CASSIUS.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir,

I feel anxious to see the following article inserted in your paper. Should you see proper to give it a place in your next Herald, you will gratify

Yours,

ELLA.

THE MAN OF MY CHOICE.

My studies this evening afford me a character, which I am confident the ladies will admire; and I therefore hope the sighing Strephons will endeavour to imitate it.

A lady, upon being reproached with female coarseness, which, if it be attendant on the fashionable accomplishments, will, I fear, with the arts to please and yawn at their income,

"Let them seek the weak and the vain, who will listen to their sighs and simperings the zephyr bends the reed, but has no effect on the sturdy oak:

WHAT I HATE AND WHAT I LOVE.

I hate to be compelled to listen to the dull, monotonous, prosing work of an hour, under the name of a special sermon, however sound or learned it may be. But I love to see a minister ardent and pathetic in addressing his fellow men, and to hear him bold and undaunted in his denunciations of sin and sinners.

I hate to see a preacher pat me off with a *wee pettiree nikkl*, nothing but sound, when I am hungry for the bread of life.

I hate to have a preacher attempt to amuse me with little details of geography, and history, and Greek grammar, when I want to hear him thunder forth the terror of the law, and in accents, sweet as angels use, announce to impenitent sinners the infinite fulness of forgiving love. I had rather hear the most blundering declaimer, who has the root of the matter in him, and who deals out the plain truths of the gospel with fervor and affection, although his language and style may be unpolished and incorrect.

I hate to hear a preacher, who is evidently embarrassed for ideas, tell his hearers of the amplitude of his subject, and how much he might say upon it if time would permit.

I sincerely hate all those artifices and flourishes by which many in the sacred desk attempt to win the attention of their hearers.

'fin man or woman, but far most in man.

And most of all in man that ministers
And serves at the altar, in my soul I loathe

All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn;
Object of my implacable disgust.

I hate to see a minister take on a boundance of pains to set off his discourse with philosophy and morals, and say a great many of those learned and curious things which would become a literary essay or oration, but which, in a gospel preacher, are exactly those refinements I don't wish to hear; but some John the Baptist, preaching faith and repentance, in the plainest terms, I should altogether prefer.

I hate to hear a preacher distract in apologies, either at the commencement or the conclusion of his discourses: and most cordially do I hate to hear him inform his hearers of his unpreparedness for his task. I choose to be my own judge in such cases, and strongly protest against an infringement on my right. But I love to see my spiritual instructor come directly to the point, and drive forward with all his might, in the best possible manner, and he sure to leave off when he has done.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Mag

THE DEATH WATCH.

It is probable, that no insect has caused more dismay and uneasiness than the diminutive creature which is usually called the Death Watch.—Death is, in general, the King of Terrors; and the watchlike ticking of this grub is almost as generally considered a certain harbinger of his approach. Nothing is therefore more difficult in many instances, than to satisfy the terrified sufferer of the natural agency of this alarm. That an insect almost invisible should, in regularity of time, and distinctness of sound, imitate a machine, which has employed so many hands in its construction, and composed of wheels and springs, with the utmost ingenuity, is above all ordinary comprehension; and indeed the natural mechanism by which it is effected is indescribable even by the professed naturalists. It was only within a few years past that I considered these visiters as solitary and nightly disturbers; since which I have accidently discovered that this is by no means the case. Having occasion to stretch a piece of silk paper moistened with plan-water, on a square frame, I was frequently surprised, at different hours of the day, by a noise similar to what we are accustomed to hear in a watch-maker's window, full of watches and distinctly audible at five or six yards distance. I soon found that my frame was occupied as a drum, by numbers of these little gray vermin, not much larger than mites; and was thus enabled to identify the performers and witness the harmlessness of their music, and I think it seems than probable, that could these little creatures oftener meet with a proper typanum, we should much more frequently hear them, at certain seasons, when their little drumming, which no doubt only concerns their own social community, is constantly heard by their companions, though inaudible to us. How humiliating it is to human pride, what an evidence of the fall of man, that the greatest warrior, statesman, and moral philosopher, are liable to be supplied, and feel something like the passage of the sentence of death on a condemned criminal, at the sound of this insect. The extreme terror recently excited in the family of a near neighbour, by one of these animals, perched on the bed, has induced me to send you these particulars; the publication of which may be more than amusing to many of your readers; believing, as I do, that superstition and ignorance were never *sure of genuine pity*.

J. FENNELL.

Liverpool, May 6th, 1727.

A humor apt to put great weight upon small matters, and consequently to make much trouble out of little, is the greatest ingredient in unhappiness of life; the contrary the greatest happiness.

Tyrolean Warfare.—The following passage, from the life of Napoleon, describes the fate of a darkness of 10,000 men of the French and Bavarian army, who in indeed the Tyrol by the Valley of the Rhine, during the campaign of 1809:

"The advancing troops advanced in a long column in a road hollowed out on one side by the river Inn, there a deep and rapid torrent, whose cliffs of immense height overhung both road and river. The vanguard was permitted to advance as far as Prutz, the object of their expedition. The rest of the army were, therefore, induced to trust themselves still deeper in the tremendous pass, where the precipices, becoming more and more narrow as they advanced, seemed about to close above their heads. No sound but of the screaming of the eagles disturbed from their cyries, and the roar of the river, reached the ears of the soldier, and on the precipices, palely cavel-ier oped in a hazy mist, no human forms showed themselves. At length the voice of a man was heard yelling across the ravin, "Shall we begin?" "No," was returned in an authoritative tone of voice, by one who, like the first speaker, seemed the inhabitant of some upper region. The Bavarine detachment halted, and sent to the General for orders; presently was heard the terrible signal, "In the name of the Holy Trinity, let all loose!" Huge rocks, and trunks of trees, long prepared and laid in heaps for the purpose, began now to descend rumbly in every direction, while the deadly fire of the Tyrolese, who never throw away a shot, spread from every hole, and corner of rocks, which would afford the shooter cover. As this dreadful attack was made on the whole line at once, two thirds of the army were instantly destroyed; while the Tyrolese, rushing from their shelter, with swords, sapes, axes, scythes, clubs, and all other rustic instruments which could be converted into weapons, beat down and routed the scattered remainder. As the vanguard, which had reached Prutz, was obliged to surrender, very few of the ten thousand invaders are computed to have extricated themselves from the fatal pass.

Deny every thing, and insist upon proof.—Lawyer Armond figured in the bar in Essex county, Massachusetts, something like a half century ago. He had a student named Varnum, who having just completed his studies, was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Armond, in apologies, either at the commencement or the conclusion of his discourses: and most cordially do I hate to hear him inform his hearers of his unpreparedness for his task. I choose to be my own judge in such cases, and strongly protest against an infringement on my right. But I love to see my spiritual instructor come directly to the point, and drive forward with all his might, in the best possible manner, and be sure to leave off when he has done.

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Baltimore Prices Current.

Baltimore, May 2.

In a practical view, there can be no readers nothing more acceptable than a correct statement of the prices at which their staple commodities are actually selling at the time being; and the measures taken by us to procure this information are such as to justify the utmost reliance on its correctness. No misapprehension can arise except what may result from the natural dependence of price upon *quality*, and the difficulty of stating the *quality* of *ani* is indescribable even by the professed naturalists. It was only within a few years past that I considered these visiters as solitary and nightly disturbers; since which I have accidently discovered that this is by no means the case. Having occasion to stretch a piece of silk paper moistened with plan-water, on a square frame, I was frequently surprised, at different hours of the day, by a noise similar to what we are accustomed to hear in a watch-maker's window, full of watches and distinctly audible at five or six yards distance. I soon found that my frame was occupied as a drum, by numbers of these little gray vermin, not much larger than mites; and was thus enabled to identify the performers and witness the harmlessness of their music, and I think it seems than probable, that could these little creatures oftener meet with a proper typanum, we should much more frequently hear them, at certain seasons, when their little drumming, which no doubt only concerns their own social community, is constantly heard by their companions, though inaudible to us. How humiliating it is to human pride, what an evidence of the fall of man, that the greatest warrior, statesman, and moral philosopher, are liable to be supplied, and feel something like the passage of the sentence of death on a condemned criminal, at the sound of this insect. The extreme terror recently excited in the family of a near neighbour, by one of these animals perched on the bed, has induced me to send you these particulars; the publication of which may be more than amusing to many of your readers; believing, as I do, that superstition and ignorance were never *sure of genuine pity*.

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VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars a-year, *paid in advance*; $2 50 if paid within six months; $3 if not paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (for a year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

Subscription will be discontinued at the editor's discretion, until arrearages are paid off, and a full month's discontinuance, after the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscriber.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion, those exceeding a square in a proportion.

Advertisements, if handed in by Friday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

Persons advertising must limit time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

HORSES.

The following powers are offered upon horses shipped from the publication of an event farrier in Europe, and we, Phoenix, with the great farrier, generally.

The pulse of a horse in health, is 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt, by pressing the fore finger upon the temporal artery, which is located about an inch and a half backwards from the corner of the eye.

Horses have not the faculty of sighing, or even belching wind out their stomachs, and therefore are easily subject to wind colic.

When a horse has been over-ridden, his pulse may be seen in the hollow of the neck.

The inner dock is sure evidence of a horse's age, when it is hard and good condition, has a short back bone and a straight back bone. Jaws, the main bone, projecting forward of the hip joint.

A decoction of white oak bark, boiled down to a pint, will make a horse become as shrivelled as a pickled oyster, and cause it to be discernible when dis-

The principal signs of a good horse are these. The eyes set apart in the head, the forehead broad, the quick in the forehead; one or two inches is a good sign; the back well set, the shoulder blades projecting, and converging to a point, breast full and large, and so also the rump; the hoof, for flat bottomed horses are good for nothing, the dock stiff going wide behind, the hock joints will knock together, if the hoof is broken, the horse will be the bit when provoked, is good for

It is a Spanish proverb, that "a gray will sooner die than tire."

Tales of the Mississippi Valley.—Mr. Flint, in the Western Monthly Review for February, describes the various species of reptiles found in the Western and South Western states. Among the venomous serpents are the rattle snake, king snake, adder, copper head, moccasin snake, black snake, and horn snake. One of rattle snakes is yellow, and lives to inhabit the same burrows with the prairie dog. The copperhead is a more dangerous bite than the rattle snake. The hissing snake lives in deep water. "We meet one," says Mr. P. "with a stick in the back, and it instantly bit and sank with the stick in its mouth. The horn snake has a thorn in it, resembling that of a

Greater the population becomes, the more the living prey upon these reptiles, and they gradually disappear. Their resorts are near the bases of hills, and near vast swamps, and are seldom seen by the settler, unless he is badly bitten swells, or becomes blind. The bite is fatal, and Mr. P. says he has seen a fatal case.—He describes the most regional occurrence, as visible to the naked eye, in the direction of Lancaster.

Frightful family indirectly gallopped, when it is sufficiently moistened with the oil, to which add the tea-spoonfuls of whiskey or rhubarb spirits, heat up the mixture well and

Butchers Chain Propeller.—Mr. Henry H. Sitler, of Genova, N. Y. has sent to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of procuring a patent a specification of a plan for propelling boats on canals, by means of an endless chain, to be moved by steam engines

Stove this scrap.—The following receipt for a cold-is said to be so efficacious, that we publish it at the request of a correspondent, who has tested its virtues.

Take a large tea-spoon full of the best spirits of turpentine, and after a short time, warm it, and rub it on the forehead; one or two inches is a good sign; the back well set, the shoulder blades projecting, and converging to a point, breast full and large, and so also the rump; the hoof, for flat bottomed horses are good for nothing, the dock stiff going wide behind, the hock joints will knock together, if the hoof is broken, the horse will be the bit when provoked, is good for

Family Ointment.—The following simple receipt is said to produce an excellent ointment for chopped hands, and other sores—Take a piece of marrow about the size of a small egg, put it beside the fire in a saucer, and collect the melting oil, strain off the oil, to which add the tea-spoonfuls of whiskey or rhubarb spirits, heat up the mixture well and

Breach of Promise.—An inquest was taken at the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Poughkeepsie last week, in action for a breach of promise of marriage. The Jury gave $1500 damages.

Affectation in any part of our dress is fighting up a candle to defects, and never fails to make us taken notice of, either as wanting sense or as wanting knowledge.

FELIX JENKINS,

Saddle, Harness,

AND

Trunk Maker,

No. 10, *South Street*,

BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the *Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Making Business*, in all its variety, and on the most extensive scale. He has lately received from *England*, per the ship Philip Tabb, an assortment of articles in his line. Country merchants will find it their interest to call at No. 10 South street, and to examine the qualities and prices of the goods, as he is determined to sell for cash, or barter, can be purchased in Philadelphia.

25*A liberal discount will be made for the right of or town acceptances.*

April 15 ——— jlm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Matthias Dashiell against James W. Dashiell and John Jones (Benj. will be sold at public sale, on Friday the 16th day of May next, on the premises, the following property, to wit: four hundred and forty eight acres of land, more or less, by the name of Mesh Gardens, adjoining land of 'Discovery,' one negro man Charles, one do. John, one do. Jesper, one do. William, one negro woman Hannah, one do. Jane, one do. Nelson, one do. Sarah, one do. Rebecca, one do. Sarah, to commence between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.—Attendance by

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 28—M6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John W. Jones for the use of Henry Adams against Josiah D. Jones. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one bout-rolled 'Franklin,' of 40 tons burden; one boat of house, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the court house door to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 29 ——— vpt

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suits of the Union Manufacturing Company and Zadock Long, use of Henry Dennis, against Thomas Branch, use of Thos. K. Carroll against Hodge Henry, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 22nd day of May next at Rehoboth, the following property, to wit: Four lots at Rehoboth—Mason's lot, Mary's lot, Glascow's lot, Limerick's, lot containing 677 acres, more or less; Dickerson Hope, containing 185 acres, more or less; Goose Marsh, containing 50 acres, more or less; Cow Marsh, containing 50 acres more or less; Cantelene, 124 acres, more or less; Also negroes—Jim, one do. Jim, 1 boy Stephen, 1 do. John, 1 do. William, 1 do. Edmund, 1 do. Jesse, 1 negro woman Susan, 1 do. Tom, 1 boy Stephen, 1 do. John, 1 do. William, 1 do. Edmund, 1 do. Joe, 1 negro woman Susan, 1 do. Jane, 1 girl Milly, 1 man Tilas, 1 do. James, 1 boy Charles, 1 girl Rachel, 1 do. Betsey, 4 yoke of oxen, 10 head of cattle, 43 head of sheep, fifty head of hogs, one horse, two yoke of oxen, 1000 bushels of corn, more or less, 3000 weight of pork and bacon, more or less, and I give notice that on the day above mentioned I shall proceed to sell the same to satisfy the above claims with the interest and cost due and to become due.

Attendance by

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

May 6, 1828. ——— tsd

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE Rewastee Company of Militia is ordered to meet at the Head-of-Little-Creek, their usual place of parade, on Saturday the 17th of May next. Punctual attendance is requested, as an election for an ensign will take place on said day.—There will also be appointed a court martial for the trial of absentees.

The roll will be called precisely at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order

JOHN S. EVANS, Captain.

April 29, 1828. ——— wtw

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, the State of Maryland for the use of George Hopkins of Stephen against John S. Evans, Ralph Jones and William Harris, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 21st day of May next at the court house door the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land (name not known) containing 600 acres, more or less, one horse, gig and harness, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBERT STEWART,

April 26—29 ——— Late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Nicholas Nichols, admr. of Charles Russom against Samuel Badly, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 21st day of May next, at the court-house door between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Cold Stream*, 170 acres more or less, and one yoke of oxen, to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ.

ROBT. STEWART,

April 25—29 ——— Late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Matthias Dashiell use of Charles Rider against Benjamin Graham and James Graham, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 18th of May next, at the court-house door of Princess-Anne, part of a tract of land called 'Wilson's Discovery,' containing 86 acres, more or less, two cows, the property of Benjamin Gravenor, also one negro man Jacob, one do. Jim, one negro woman Jane, one do. Sally, one do. Ann, one do. Jacob, and tenements of the said Benjamin; also the sale of the following property, to wit: Four lots at Rehoboth, the following property, to wit: Four lots at Rehoboth—Mason's lot, Mary's lot, Glascow's lot, Limerick's, lot containing 677 acres, more or less; Dickerson Hope, containing 185 acres, more or less; Goose Marsh, containing 50 acres, more or less; Cow Marsh, containing 50 acres more or less; Cantelene, 124 acres, more or less; Also negroes—Jim, one do. Jim, 1 boy Stephen, 1 do. John, 1 do. William, 1 do. Edmund, 1 do. Jesse, 1 negro woman Susan, 1 do. Tom, 1 boy Stephen, 1 do. John, 1 do. William, 1 do. Edmund, 1 do. Joe, 1 negro woman Susan, 1 do. Jane, 1 girl Milly, 1 man Tilas, 1 do. James, 1 boy Charles, 1 girl Rachel, 1 do. Betsey, 4 yoke of oxen, 10 head of cattle, 43 head of sheep, fifty head of hogs, one horse, two yoke of oxen, 1000 bushels of corn, more or less, 3000 weight of pork and bacon, more or less, and I give notice that on the day above mentioned I shall proceed to sell the same to satisfy the above claims with the interest and cost due and to become due.

Attendance by

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

May 6, 1828. ——— ts

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,

THE EMERALD,

And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of gain, as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout the extent of the Union. Confident of the appreciation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Emerald & pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the public in every respect.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of the country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be of a light and instructive character, and shall consist of Original Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have brought the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public estimation. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Emerald shall be in no *way whatever connected with either of the great political parties*; and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall find admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal or party animosity.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.

March 25 ——— tcm

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL

FARMER'S MAGAZINE,

OR

Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from the Domestic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, and the best kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agriculture; Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, roots, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or amusement; the best mode of cultivating their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Attention will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded the Solid Sciences, particularly Chemistry, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy. Illustrated by Useful Facts, stated in the Mathematics in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for binding, while the *quality* of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, *entirely new*, and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.

⁂Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No. 45, Market St. Phila.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing-Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRISTMILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore* which would warrant the erection of a Furnace, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking. Terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

HENRY MADDUX.

Potato-Neck; May 6. ——— mr

Timbered Land For Sale.

I am requested by John H. Bayly, late of Md. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated in Somerset county, on Princess-Anne This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to

GEO. HANDY.

Princess-Anne, Md. 3

April 22, 1828. ——— tf

TAN-YARD, &c. To Let.

THIS subscriber will rent for next year, a two story Brick Tan-yard (a cellar under it,) with three acres of excellent ground, situated at Quantico. There is also on the premises a Tan-Yard, tan house, bark-mill, bark-mill house, bark house, carriage house, corn house and stables. Apply to

JOHN J. DAVIS, or

THOS. JONES,

April 22 ——— Quantico.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, the following:

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a hard cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of a pulmonary consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to try Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in stemming the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in pursuit of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption, the true consumptive period of life ought carefully to be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection, in consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the inflamed lungs, disarms the fever and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the diseased lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nervous organs, and quiets as improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all the different stages, and quiets as accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Princess-Anne, Md.

Dec. 20, 1827. ——— tf

LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Saturday last instant, two Notes of Hand drawn in favour of him against William Wilson, sen., one for $200.00, and one against George Goddard for $80.00.—He supposes he had them near Whitehaven. Any person finding said notes and returning them to the subscriber shall have ample compensation.

JOSHUA DONOHO.

May 6th. ——— wsaw

FOR SALE,

A new and fast-sailing VESSEL, of 31 tons burden, well built, of the best materials, and well rigged.

Also, a WINDMILL, the materials of which are of the best quality, (post cap and fog wheel black walnut,) stands about 50 feet from the water, and may be easily removed.

Also, 2 new MASTS, 45 feet long, nearly dressed to form into a vessel. All of which the subscriber will sell on easy terms, if application be immediately made to

HENRY MADDUX.

Potato-Neck; May 6. ——— mr

FOR SALE,

A GIG, made by Ogleof Philadelphia, it is but little defaced, and the harness is in good order. The above Gig will be sold low for cash or good paper. Apply to

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Princess-Anne, April 15. ——— ||

FASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 34 Pratt street, opposite the Universal Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon David Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hillside, Subsoil and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wood Spinning Cases; Cradd Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Cut Nails, assorted with all other articles which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

The extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customer which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

Samuel & William Mecteer,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

No. 3 Market Street, Baltimore.

CASH OR GOODS GIVEN FOR RAGS,

IN LARGE OR SMALL PARCELS.

⁂It is recommended to those who *bring Rags* to market, to apply at our Store, as the worst of Rags will bring the *highest market price.*

May 6, 1828. ——— mm

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Executors of Thomas Byrd, against Moses C. Smith, I have seized & taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Pemberton's Goodwill*, containing one and a half acres, more or less, being in the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county, described as number two on a plat made out by John Land Jr. esq. and filed in the Clerk's office of said county, being the same lands and lot which was conveyed to a certain Delilah Christopher by a certain John Gaudy by deed bearing date the 5th of August A. D. 1814, and which said house and lot first premises conveyed by a certain Elijah Christopher, which said property I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th day of May next between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 22. ——— 5wsth

FREE PATRIOT, INTERPRETER.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

—The Orphans Court of Somerset County pill sit on Tuesday the 20th instant.

THE LICENSE LAW.

It is really ridiculous to see the pitiful tricks to which the Administration men, in their desperation, resort, for the purpose of sustaining a little longer a glimmering hope of success in their Ebony cause. Some of the political schemers in Frederick county, finding that the license law was not likely to realound much credit to its authors, lately endeavoured to persuade the people that it was a Jackson measure—that it had originated with the Jackson party, and was by them carried into effect. But the *Citizen*, a republican paper printed in Frederick, immediately exposed the absurdity of this attempt to pass off the license law as a Jackson measure. The *Citizen* so, says that paper, was reported by Mr. Stonebraker, chairman of the committee on ways and means in the H. of D. The chairman and four others of that committee were Adams men, and were appointed by Mr. Adams Speaker. It was sustained and passed by 51 members, 42 at least of whom were Adams men—16 who opposed and voted against it were 15 members, 15 of whom were Jacksonians. How do these facts stand?—and who dare deny their correctness? If this law is to be made a party measure, the Adams men are entitled to the credit of it, as *originated* and passed the bill, and they are welcome to all the honour of it. If they choose they may adopt for one of their mottoes, in the ensuing campaign, *"Adams and the license law."*

The committee on Ways and Means consisted of Messrs. Semmes, Potter, Tilghman, Teackle and Taney, all *Adams* men; and Mr. Fitzhugh, and Mr. Steuart of Baltimore, both Jackson men. Of these, the five first named were the ardent and active supporters of the bill, and did all they could to force it through the house.—Mr. Fitzhugh, though objecting to many items in the bill, thought it better than no law at all, it was necessary to make some provisions to replenish the treasury,—and accordingly voted for it; while Mr. Steuart spoke and voted against it. How well the five leading members of the committee carried their project, let the votes and proceedings testify. There were 51 votes for the bill, 40 of which were from avowed Adams men; there were 19 votes against the bill, only 4 of which were from Adams men. The Ayes and Nays show conclusively that the Adams men are the fathers of the law, and we defy them to deny it with any thing like the semblance of proof.

With regard to the Senate—it is known this lady does not pass—its power to originate or amend money bill; and must either pass such a bill in the shape in which it comes from the House of Delegates, or reject it at once. They had no other alternative.—The treasury was empty.—There was a deficiency of $90,000 in the government of last year.—Some provision had to be made for the expenses of government; the popular branch of the legislature had adopted this bill by a large majority, thus assuming all the responsibility, and the Senate could not otherwise than concur.

More recently we find, by the Baltimore Republican that the Adams party in that city, have eagerly seized upon this law as an act concerning us against the Jackson party—and have in the most unblushing manner, ascribed the origin and passage of it to that party exclusively.—Not content with this, they have with all full knowledge of the decided opposition of our delegates to the bill in all its stages, endeavoured to transfer to their shoulders the responsibility of this objectionable law, by charging them not only with voting, for it, but also with giving it their most efficient aid.

As they have chosen to turn aside from the consideration of the law itself for the purpose of making an insidious attack upon the Jackson party, and have thus endeavoured to make the vote upon this law an objection to the party from which it has proceeded, we will give them the full benefit of their objections—as they have made it the test let them not flinch from it. It was a fair objection when urged by them against the Jackson party, they must not complain, if after putting our citizens in possession of the facts, we ask them to apply the objection to the very party by whom it has been incautiously advanced. One would have thought that the fate of him of old who made the Brazen Bull for the punishment of others, and was the first to be burnt in it, would have admonished our crafty adversaries to wait for facts before they urged an objection, which is about to recoil upon their own heads with such force."

The following is an extract from the Journal which will at once show the correctness of the above remarks:—

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the sixth section of said bill was amended, by inserting after "semi-annually," in the third line thereof, the words, "on or before the first Monday in May and November in every year hereafter."

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the 11th section of said bill was amended, by inserting after the words, "shall receive fifty cents for each and every license," the following: "granted under this act, out of the money received by him for such license."

On motion by Mr. Steuart, of Baltimore, the following, offered by him as an amendment and to come in as an additional section to the bill, was twice read and agreed to viz:

"13. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any importer of goods, wares and merchandise, who shall deal in break packages, or sell the said imported goods, wares and merchandise, in less quantity than the original package or other form in which the same was imported."

On motion of Mr. Thomas of Frederick, the question was put, Will the house now adjourn? And it was determined in the negative.

The question was then taken, Shall the bill pass, as amended? And the yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:

Affirmative.

Messrs. Speaker, Thomas of St. Mary's, Gough, Hawkins, Blackistone, Comegys, Brown, Goldsborough, Mackey, Mercer, Semmes, Gantt, Dorsey, Wells, Bonn, Kent, Stewart of Anne Arundel, Sellman, Linthicum, Taney, Parran, Somervell, Rogerson, Kongler, Lloyd, Martin, Bannon, TEACKLE, DONOHO, GIBBONS, DENNIS, Williams of Dorchester, Stapleford, Tilghman, Stevens, Roth, Williams of Worcester, Hitch, Powell, Hooper, Holtz, Potter, Jones, Fitzhugh, Waisenant, Resch, Yates, Lee, Peter, Hughes of Montgomery, Lansdale—51.

Negative.

Messrs. Bourne, Price, Shower, Ely, Mills, Hanham, Thomas of Frederick, Keene, Shriver, Hoye, Montgomery, Smithson, Sutton, Stewart of Baltimore, M'Mahon, M'Neal, Hoffman, Hatchett, M'Cullon—19.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

"A SIGN"—In Berks county, Pennsylvania. In three adjoining townships, where in 1823, 687 votes were polled, we have been credibly informed, *by different persons that there are* but TWO Adams men known! The townships are Richmond, Maxatawny and Greenwich, all democratic ones. In conversation with a very respectable gentleman from Hereford town ship, he was did with many from other parts of the county, during our late court, he said *"we have but one Adams man in all our college!"* With such facts before us, it is an easy matter to guess at the vote of this county. These are indeed *signs*. [Chronicle.

The Pledge to the Federal Party.

It has been frequently stated, (says the Baltimore Republican—and he should have added, but never contradicted by those who are implicated,) that Mr. Adams, just before the last presidential election took place in the House of Representatives, gave to Mr. Webster a written pledge, that if elected, he would pursue a certain course with regard to the Federal party. By those who know nothing about the matter, or if they did, were regardless of the truth, this statement has been denied in the broadest and most unqualified terms. Some of those who made the charge referred, for a confirmation of it, to Mr. WALSH, editor of an Adams paper in Philadelphia called the National Gazette, Mr. *Hopkinson*, of the same place, & Mr. *Stockton*, of New Jersey; all of whom, belonged to the Federal party, and to all of whom, it was asserted, the LETTER was *shown*. None of those gentlemen ever denied that such a letter was shown to them. But the Philad'a Mercury says, Mr. Walsh seems to have rendered it unnecessary to say more upon the subject of *Bargain* that gained Mr. Adams the Presidential chair, by his admission of "strong ones" under such qualifications as guilty men always make to palliate the turpitude of their offences. Behold Corruption unveiled! Mr. Walsh HAS SEEN THE LETTER. He avows it! Hear him!

"Yes, we have seen the letter."

From the National Gaz. of May 1.

We observe the following sentence in a series of resolutions printed for some public meeting:

"It is now ascertained, that Mr. Adams made overtures to the leaders of the federal party before his election, offering in substance to bring them into power, provided they would support him."

This may serve as a specimen of the shameless falsehoods put in circulation under the authority of party assemblages. No evidence of THE PATRIOTIC STATE—none the shadow of evidence—is extant or could be adduced. The utmost that has been alleged, *with any semblance of truth* is, that one or two members of Congress, Federalists, who decidedly preferred Mr. Adams to Gen Jackson, on the broadest grounds, *wished to know, before they definitely resolved to vote for him, whether, if made President*, he would pursue the policy of excluding federalists from office; and they accordingly *asked information* on the subject *from Mr. WEBSTER*, or some other friend of Mr. Adams, supposed to be acquainted with his sentiments.

Their object was—not any stipulation for themselves, but SATISFACTION OF BEING ASSURED that a disfranchisement as detrimental to the national weal, as unwise and absurd in itself, was not likely to be continued. To this application, the gentleman addressed gave a written answer, *which had the opposition or REVISION of Mr. Adams*; and which contained a doctrine on the point, similar to the one soon after made to the world, more emphatically and full by, in his inaugural address. Here is all that has been ALLEGED with any degree of plausibility.

With what face (continues the Mercury,) can Mr. Walsh or his employers, now recommend Mr. Webster as minister to England? With what face can he now come before the public and advocate the re-election of a man who has stooped himself and the country in the most foul corruption, up to the very lips? Yet this will be have to do, because he has attached to Mr. Adams, one who was nursed in the lap of venality and corruption by old Adams; and was never yet free from the taint of treason and corruption. We allude to the election of Hartford.

To be sure, Mr. Webster disclaims any stipulation for themselves; it was simply a guarantee of non-disfranchisement! Why thus quibble and quirk about a crime, that the most simple man in the country can see throughout Whether the pledge of appointment is made negatively, or affirmatively, it does not alter the broad guilt, for it is equally binding upon Mr. Adams, and equally beneficial to the federal party. Not to be EXCLUDED from Office, is to be ADMITTED.—Not to be ADMITTED, is EXCLUSION! Nothing can be plainer; and the only part of the Bargain, to that Mr. Walsh laments, is its non-fulfilment by Adams! And we pray you, Mr. W., to note our words; it never will be fulfilled by Mr. A. And this we call "manifestation!"

To the People we now commit this monstrous act of political corruption—that has prostrated the sovereignty of the people—violated the guises of our constitution—abused the privilege of the majority, and brought into contempt the right of suffrage, and the purity of republican government. Let the people judge on the premises, and pronounce their verdict.

Binns sweats on the *altar of his conscience*, that Judge Marshall was "a *Democrat of the first water*." Judge Marshall was appointed by old John Adams in virtue of his *toryism*; and when the democrats succeeded in driving Jefferson, such was the bitter hatred of Marshall towards that great Republican, that when he administered his first oath of office to him, he was so agitated that he scarcely could pronounce the words of the oath! Marshall as "a Democrat!"

Cause and effect.—Extract of a letter dated Cecil county Md. April 28.

"Gen. Smith, of Baltimore, is the democratic candidate, was for many years president of the Elkton bank. Doctor John Groome who lately presided at the Adams meeting in this county, for the purpose of directing the proposals vote for Mr. Sewall, is at this time president of the bank! Groome is said to be rich, and old Jack Q——s is of opinion, it is said, that he can be made to pay all the notes that the bank has out with his name to them; but Groome's son John, who was one of the Adams candidates for the Assembly last fall, is counsel for the bank, and it is thought he will hardly press the claim against John the elder.

One who holds no Office.

Ten Dollar Note.

62½ READ THIS.—62½

From the Frederick Citizen of May 2.

The shocking facts and circumstances which have been disclosed in relation to the means employed by Messrs. Adams and Clay to secure for themselves the two most prominent places in this government, one would suppose would be quite sufficient to convince any impartial and enlightened man that all was not right—nay, that ALL WAS WRONG in that transaction. Hardened as some zealots appear to be, we do not yet despair of convincing them, if they are not entirely incurable to the shafts of truth, and the suggestions of common sense. We have for some time had in our possession certain information touching the conduct of Mr. Adams, which we have been repeatedly urged to publish, but thus far we have forborne to comply, not our sole reason being the proof the bargain is sufficiently clear, but on account of the mortification & humiliation it would cause us to produce. But patriotism prompts to duty, and the feelings of private sympathy must yield to the dictates of Truth, and the demands of Justice. NEXT WEEK we shall lay before our readers the communication to which we allude, and if the facts therein recited, upon being proved, do not stagger the faith of those who profess to believe in the political purity of Mr. Adams, we shall set them down as incorrigible, and abandon them to a perverse and stiff necked generation.

"Flattering Prospects."—In a late number of the National Intelligencer, the editor of that paper, after enumerating seven countries in Virginia whose elections they had heard from, and giving their votes in the Presidential question *alone*, conclude with the declaration, that "the elections for members of the House of Delegates in the different counties, as far as they have been heard from, are very flattering to the prospects of the Administration." On reading this flourish, we had the curiosity to inspect the returns from these same seven counties, to ascertain the relative proportion of Administration and Jackson members they had been chosen. We find, that of the fourteen members elected FOUR were for the Administration and TEN for Jackson; and on extending our examination a little further, and comparing the number of members in these counties for the Administration candidates with the number given to the Jackson candidates, we found them, in the aggregate, to stand thus:

Jackson Candidates	6115	
Administration Do.	1367	
Making a majority in favor of the Jackson candidates *of four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight votes!*.		

The above facts, we presume, may assist the reader, in forming something like a correct idea of the meaning which is attached in the Cabinet vocabulary, to the terms "very flattering prospects"—"highly gratifying intelligence," &c. &c.—*Winchester Virginian.*

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

	Jackson.	Adams.
In nine counties,	3905	173
Henrico,	259	107
Frederick,	745	354
King George,	112	117
Pendleton,	233	200
Greensville,	190	000
Princess Ann,	136	240
Accomack,	83	19
Warwick,	81	00
Rockbridge,	211	260
Chesterfield,	577	000
Buckingham,	230	90
Montgomery,	764	000
Nansemond,	159	177
Ohio,	483	55
Spotsylvania,	280	83
Isle of Weight,	270	000
Total	8552	1774

RHODE ISLAND.—The election in this state has just terminated, and in such a manner as to indicate great joy throughout the Jackson party. The Providence federal papers, and we believe they are all federal but one, speak of the result with unbounded joy, and in an honest and unalloyed strain of rejoicing, they pronounce it a triumph of the Republican principles, which have been so unceasingly assailed in the Federal papers, but why a *dozen* silver pens, it plain continental goose quills would not answer, we know not, we suppose it will produce. But patriotism prompts to duty, and the feelings of private sympathy must yield to the dictates of Truth, and the demands of Justice. NEXT WEEK we shall lay before our readers the communication to which we allude, and if the facts therein recited, upon being proved, do not stagger the faith of those who profess to believe in the political purity of Mr. Adams, we shall set them down as incorrigible, and abandon them to a perverse and stiff necked generation.

"HE TURNED HIS BACK UPON HIM IN DISGUST, and resolved never again to exercise the right of Suffrage!!"—So says the editor in his letter in the V. Herald of the 15th April, the reader will find that he himself says, he has *not voted for twenty years!* and although he gives us his reason, the establishing of the distinct party system, his dignity shown his inveterate hatred of popular governments, which is equally as odious in the sight of Republicans as his descending from the bench to pass judgement on the case of Clay & Adams, without hearing the parties in the cause.) He has *twenty changed this resolution*, and now means to vote for J. Q. Adams, because he is a Clay.

Think of John Binns prating John Marshall as "a Democrat!"

Do. W. D. Stude, for sending despatches to New York, $100.

This item imposed upon us at the least of it, it is true, we felt certain it was a gross imposition, but we did not suppose it was so gross as despatches, and they have $1000, 1500, and 1900 dollars for sense, but to send a despatch messenger to New-York, which usual runs from Washington, shameful expense. We can believe them, however that the person who received one hundred dollars for carrying despatches to Newport, actually charged them to Virginia, the place he was sent on the republican mission.

We publish to the back door of the present, with the simple comment, that extravagance and imposition with public money, are sacrificed in Washington, while the remonstrances of our republican officers are in vain praying for the pittance they have in them—and we are daily losing sight of that simplicity and economy, which should characterize a Republican Government.

Adam's Levee and Ball to honour of Jackson.—The following account of the grand Levee and Ball, given by Adams, to Jackson Jan. 8, 1824, is copied from the *Boston Gazette*:

"I enjoyed the pleasure of being present at the Ball given by Mr. Adams on the occasion of the visit of Gen. Jackson. The House, which is a specious private dwelling was thrown into an almost every thing, but the crowd of visitors who had been invited to attend this demi-public entertainment. Numerous and splendid were the Halls, stair-case and drawing rooms. The lower apartments were thronged with gay and fashionable company, and the upper with the elite of the Capital. Hundreds were there, who could proceed to call on the premises. Monday the 2nd of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, M. S. the sale and best bidder for cash to sell the above mentioned write.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sh

May 13th 1828.

From the Pittsburgh Democrat.

Steamboat,	14
New York,	14
Mississippi,	14
Ohio,	14
Baltimore,	14
Illinois,	14

"Do. W. Davis 16 reams *English* laid 4to post paper, gilt, at $9 per ream, $144."

What does the *Spectator*, Mr. Clay, who calls himself the father, or he should rather say the *step father* of this people, mean by charging to the people's money for *English* writing paper. We know the reason, however; he knows the reason, the impressed letter paper is equally as good as English, yet it has no little stamp of a crown on the corner of the quire.

"Do. G. Gaither for a dozen Silver Pens. $2 50."

Silver pens—vanities vanitatum—or as some ill-natured Latinists would say, *Flowery Tropes*. Mr. Gaither wears a thimble when he writes, and probably requires some equally hard substance in the pen wherewith he pens, but why a *dozen* silver pens, if plain continental goose quills would not answer, we know not, we suppose it will produce. But patriotism prompts to duty, and the feelings of private sympathy must yield to the dictates of Truth, and the demands of Justice. NEXT WEEK we shall lay before our readers the communication to which we allude, and if the facts therein recited, upon being proved, do not stagger the faith of those who profess to believe in the political purity of Mr. Adams, we shall set them down as incorrigible, and abandon them to a perverse and stiff necked generation.

"Do. M. R. Cruickshank, for blue velvet, port folio, embroidered with chenille (with gold tassels) $100."

Monstrous! $100 for a port folio, when a most monstrous one in a plain republican style, may be had for $10, which would answer the purpose—besides, where is the appropriation, or how is it to be? Probably it is the identical golden port folio, in which Prince John carries the messages to both Houses of Congress.

"Cash paid Richard Rush, for sundry books and newspapers, procured by him in London, $799 98."

Nearly 800 dollars for *foreign* news papers and books! Why, at the sum to newspaper at home, which print by "authority." For whole use were these newspapers imported, and whose is the appropriation?

"Do. to Robert Ellis for Lives and Portraits of eminent *Englishmen!!* $440."

Vile use President Adams given sufficient proof of his attachment to eminent Englishmen without making the free use of the country pay the expense? Is this a proper expenditure of public money?

"Do. W. A. Davis 16 reams *English* laid 4to post paper, gilt, at $9 per ream, $144."

What does the *Spectator*, Mr. Clay, who calls himself the father, or he should rather say the *step father* of this people, mean by charging to the people's money for *English* writing paper. We know the reason, however; the impressed letter paper is equally as good as English, yet it has no little stamp of a crown on the corner of the quire.

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King George,	112	117
Pendleton,	233	200
Greensville,	190	000
Princess Ann,	136	240
Accomack,	83	19
Warwick,	81	00
Rockbridge,	211	260
Chesterfield,	577	000
Buckingham,	230	90
Montgomery,	764	000
Nansemond,	159	177
Ohio,	483	55
Spotsylvania,	280	83
Isle of Weight,	270	000
Total	8552	1774

RHODE ISLAND.—The election in this state has just terminated, and in such a manner as to indicate great joy throughout the Jackson party. The Providence federal papers, and we believe they are all federal but one, speak of the result with unbounded joy, and in an honest and unalloyed strain of rejoicing, they pronounce it a triumph of the Republican principles, which have been so unceasingly assailed in the Federal papers, but why a *dozen* silver pens, it