THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY:—still... and a relish for the useful and the sweet.

NEW WAVERLY NOVEL.

The following is the XIth chapter of the new Waverly Novel. The style reminds us of the most powerful romances of the author; and it seems that he had not yet made up his mind to repose on his well earned laurels. The time, and the manners and characters of the age in which he has laid his new scene, are particularly adapted to his genius. He has not yet, by any means, exhausted the materials afforded by Scottish History.

We must here trace, a little more correctly, the events which had been indistinctly seen from the window of the royal apartments, and yet more indistinctly reported by those who witnessed them. The glee-maiden, already mentioned, had planted herself where a rise of two large broad steps, giving access to the main gateway of the royal apartments, gained her an advantage of a foot and a half in height over those in the court, of whom she hoped to form an audience. She wore the dress of her calling, which was more gaudy than rich, and showed the person more than did the garb of other females. She had laid aside an upper mantle, and a small basket which contained her slender stock of necessaries, and a little French spaniel dog sat beside them, as their protector. An azure-blue jacket, embroidered with silver, and setting close to the person, was open in front, and showed several waistcoats of different coloured silks, calculated to set off the symmetry of the shoulders and bosom and remaining open at the throat. A small silver chain worn around her neck, involved itself amongst these brilliant coloured waistcoats, and was again produced from them, to display a medal of the same metal, which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science. A small scrip suspended over her shoulders by a blue silk riband, hung on her left side.

Her sunny complexion, snow-white teeth, brilliant black eyes, and raven locks, marked her country lying far in the south of France, and the arch smile and dimpled chin bore the same character—Her luxuriant locks, twisted around a small gold bodkin, were kept in their position by a net of silk and gold. Short petticoats, deeply laced with silver, to correspond with the jacket, red stockings which were visible to near the calf of the leg, and buskins of Spanish leather, completed her adjustment, which, though far from new, had been saved as an untarnished holiday suit, which much care had kept in good order. She seemed about twenty-five years old, but perhaps fatigue and wandering had anticipated the touch of time in obliterating the freshness of early youth.

We have said the glee-maiden's manner was lively, and we may add, that her smile and repartee were ready. But her gaiety was assumed, as a quality essentially necessary to her trade, of which it was one of the miseries, that the professors were obliged frequently to cover an aching heart with a compelled smile. This seemed to be the case with Louise, who, whether she was actually the heroine of her own song, or whatever other cause she might have for sadness, showed at times a strain of deep melancholy thought, which interfered with and controlled the natural flow of lively spirits, which the practice of the Joyous Science especially required. She lacked also, even in her gayest sallies, the decided boldness and effrontery of her sisterhood, who were seldom at a loss to return a saucy jest, or turn the laugh against any who interrupted or interfered with them.

It may here be remarked, that it was impossible that this class of women, very numerous in that age, could bear a character generally respectable. They were, however, protected by the manners of the time; and such were the immunities they possessed by the rights of chivalry, that nothing was more rare than to hear of such errant damsels sustaining injury or wrong, and they passed and repassed safely where armed travellers would probably have encountered a bloody opposition. But though licensed and protected in honour of their tuneful art, the wandering minstrels, male or female, like similar ministers to the public amusement, the itinerant musicians, for instance, and strolling comedians of our own day, led a life too irregular and precarious, to be accounted a creditable part of society. Indeed among the stricter Catholics the profession was considered as unlawful.

Such was the damsel, who, with violin in hand, and stationed on the slight elevation we have mentioned, stepped forward to the bystanders, and announced herself as a mistress of the gay science, duly qualified by a brief from a Court of Love and Music held at Aix, in Provence, under the countenance of the flower of Chivalry the gallant Count Aymar; who now prayed that the cavaliers of merry Scotland, who were known over the wide world for bravery and courtesy, would permit a poor stranger to try whether she could afford them any amusement by her art. The love of song was like the love of fight, a common passion of the age, which all at least affected, whether they actually possessed it or not; therefore the acquiescence in Louise's proposal was universal. At the same time, an aged, dark browed monk, who was among the by-standers, thought it necessary to remind the glee maiden, that since she was tolerated within these precincts, as an unusual grace, he trusted nothing would be sung or said inconsistent with the holy character of the place.

The glee-maiden bent her head low, shook her sable locks, and crossed herself reverentially, as if she disclaimed the possibility of such a transgression; and then began the song of poor Louise, which we gave at length in the last chapter.

Just as she commenced, she was stopped by a cry for "Room—room—place for the Duke of Rothsay!"

"Nay, hurry no man on my score," said a gallant young cavalier, who entered on a noble Arabian horse, which he managed with exquisite grace tho' by such slight handling of the reins, such imperceptible pressure of the limbs and sway of the body, that to any eye save that of an experienced horseman, the animal seemed to be putting forth his paces for his own amusement, and thus gracefully bearing forward a rider who was too indolent to give himself any trouble about the matter.

The Prince's apparel, which was very rich, was put on with slovenly carelessness. His form, though his stature was low, and his limbs extremely slight, was elegant in the extreme; and his features no less handsome. But there was on his brow a haggard paleness, which seemed the effect of care or of dissipation, or of both these wasting causes combined. His eyes were sunk and dim, as from late indulgence in revelry on the preceding evening, while his cheek was inflamed with unnatural red, as if either the effect of the Bacchanalian orgies had not passed away from the constitution, or a morning draught had been resorted to, in order to remove the effects of the night's debauchery.

Such was the Duke of Rothsay, and heir of the Scottish crown, a sight at once of interest and compassion. All unbonnetted, and made way for him, while he kept repeating carelessly, "No haste—no haste—I shall arrive soon enough at the place I am bound for. How's this—a damsel of the joyous science? Ay, by St. Giles! and a comely wench to boot. Stand still, my merry men; never was minstrelsey marred by me. A good vice, by the mass! begin me that lay again, sweetheart."

Louise did not know the person who addressed her; but the general respect paid by all around, and the easy and indifferent manner in which it was received, showed her she was addressed by a man of the highest quality. She recommenced her lay, and sung her best accordingly; while the young Duke seemed thoughtful and rather affected towards the close of the ditty. But it was not his habit to cherish such melancholy affections. "This is a plaintive ditty, my nut brown maid," said he, chucking the retreating glee-maiden under the chin, and detaining her by the collar of her dress, which was not difficult, as he sat on horseback so close to the steps on which she stood. "But I warrant me you have livelier notes at will, *ma bella tenebrosa*, ay, and canst sing in bower as well as wold, and by night as well as day."

"I am no nightingale, my lord," said Louise, and endeavouring to escape a species of gallantry which ill-suited the place and circumstances, a discrepancy to which he who addressed it to her seemed contemptuously indifferent.

"What hast thou there, darling?" he added, removing his hold from her collar, to the script which she carried.

Glad was Louise to escape his grasp, by slipping the knot of the riband, and leaving the little bag in the Prince's hand, as retiring back beyond his reach, she answered, "Nuts, my lord, of the last season."

The Prince pulled out a handful of nuts, accordingly "Nuts child! —they will break thine ivory teeth—hurt thy pretty voice," said Rothsay, cracking one with his teeth, like a village school-boy.

"They are not the walnut of my own sunny clime, my lord," said Louise; "but they hang low, and are within the reach of the poor."

"You shall have something to give you better fare, poor wandering ape," said the Duke, in a tone in which feeling predominated more than in the affected and contemptuous gallantry of his first address to the glee-maiden.

At this moment, as he turned to ask an attendant for his purse, the Prince encountered the stern and piercing look of a tall black man, seated on a powerful iron-grey horse, who had entered with attendants while the Duke of Rothsay was engaged with Louise, and now remained stupified and almost turned to stone by his surprise and anger at this unseemly spectacle. Even one who had never seen the Black Douglas, must have known him by his swart complexion, his gigantic frame, his buff-coat of bull's hide, and his air of courage, firmness, and sagacity, mixed with the most indomitable pride. The loss of an eye in battle, though not perceptible at first sight, as the ball of the injured organ remained similar to the other, gave yet a stern immoveable glare to the whole aspect.

The meeting of the royal son-in law with his terrible step-father, was in circumstances which arrested the attention of all present, and the by-standers waited the issue with silence and suppressed breath lest they should lose any part of what was to ensue.

When the Duke of Rothsay saw the expression which occupied the stern features of Douglas, and remarked that the earl did not make the least motion towards respectful, or even civil salutation, he seemed determined to show him how little respect he was disposed to pay to his displeased looks. He took his purse from his chamberlain.

"Here, pretty one," he said. I give thee one gold piece for the song thou hast sung me, another for the nuts I have stolen from thee, and a third for the kiss thou art about to give me. For know, my pretty one, that when fair lips (and thine for fault of better may be called so) make sweet music for my pleasure, I am sworn to St. Valentine to press them to mine."

"My song is recompensed nobly—" said Louise, shrinking back; "my nuts are sold to a good market—farther traffic my lord, were neither befitting you nor beseeming me."

"What! you coy it, my nymph of highway?" said the prince contemptuously. "Know damsel that one asks you a grace who is unused to denial."

"It is the Prince of Scotland"—the Duke of Rothsay,"—said the courtiers around, to the terrified Louise, pressing forward the trembling young woman; "you must not thwart his humour."

"But I cannot reach your lordship;" she said "you sit so high on horseback."

"If I must alight," said Rothsay, "there shall be the heavier penalty—What does the wench tremble for? Place thy foot on the toe of my boot, give me hold of thy hand—Gallantly done!" He kissed her, as she stood thus suspended in the air, perched upon his foot and supported by his hand; saying, "There is thy kiss, and there is my purse to pay it; and to grace thee farther, Rothsay will wear thy scrip for the day." He suffered the frightened girl to spring to the ground, and turned his looks from her to bend them contemptuously on the Earl of Douglas, as if he said, "All this I do in despite of you, and of your daughter's claims."

"By St. Bride of Douglas!" said the Earl, pressing towards the Prince, "this is too much, unmannered boy, as void of sense as honour! You know what considerations restrain the hand of Douglas else had you never dared——"

"Can you play at spang cockle, my lord?" said the Prince placing a nut on the second joint of his fore-finger, and spinning it off by a smart application of the thumb. The nut struck on Douglas's broad breast who burst out into a dreadful exclamation of wrath, inarticulate, but resembling the growl of a lion in depth and sternness of expression. "I cry your pardon, most mighty lord," said the Duke of Rothsay, scornfully, while all around trembled; "I did not conceive my pellet could have wounded you, seeing you wear a buff-coat. Surely, I trust, it did not hit your eye?"

The Prior, despatched by the King, as we have seen in the last chapter, had by this time made way through the crowd, and laying hold on Douglas's rein, in a manner that made it impossible for him to advance, reminded him that the Prince was the son of his Sovereign, and the husband of his daughter.

"Fear not, Sir Prior," said Douglas. "I despise the childish boy too much to raise a finger against him. But I will return insult for insult—Here, any of you who love the Douglas,—spurn me this quean from the Monastery gates; and let her be so scourged that she may bitterly remember to the last day of her life, how she gave means to an unrespective boy to affront the Douglas!"

Four or five retainers instantly stepped forth to execute commands which were seldom uttered in vain, and heavily would Louise have atoned for an offence of which she was alike the innocent, unconscious, and unwilling instrument, had not the Duke of Rothsay interfered.

"Spurn the poor glee-woman?" he said, in high indignation; scourge her for obeying my commands?—Spurn thine own oppressed vassals, rude Earl—scourge thine own faulty hounds—but beware how you touch so much as a dog that Rothsay hath patted on the head, far less a female whose lips he hath kissed!"

Before Douglas could give an answer which would certainly have been in defiance, there arose that great tumult at the outward gate of the Monastery, already noticed, and men both on horseback and on foot began to rush headlong in, not actually fighting with each other, but certainly in no peaceable manner.

The contending parties, seemingly, were partizans of Douglas, known by the cognizance of the Bloody Heart, and citizens of the town of Perth. It appeared that they had been skirmishing in earnest when without the gates but, out of respect to the sanctified ground, they lowered their weapons when they entered, and confined their strife to a war of words and mutual abuse.

The tumult had this good effect, that it forced asunder, by the weight and press of numbers, the Prince and Douglas, at a moment when the levity of the former, and the pride of the latter were urging them to the utmost extremity. But now peacemakers interfered on all sides. The Prior and the monks threw themselves among the multitude, and commanded peace in the name of Heaven, and reverence to their sacred walls under penalty of excommunication; and their expostulation began to be listened to. Albany, who was despatched by his royal brother at the beginning of the fray, had not arrived till now on the scene of action. He instantly applied himself to Douglas, and in his ear conjured him to temper his passion.

"By St. Bride of Douglas, I will be avenged!" said the Earl. No man shall brook life after he has passed an affront on Douglas."

"Why so, you may be avenged in fitting time, said Albany; "but let it not be said, that, like a peevish woman, the Great Douglas could choose neither time nor place for his vengeance. Bethink you, all that we have laboured at is like to be upset by an accident. George of Dunbar, hath had the advantage of an audience with the old man; and though it lasted but five minutes, I fear it may endanger the dissolution of your family-match, which we brought about with so much difficulty. The authority from Rome has not yet been obtained."

"A toy!" answered Douglas, haughtily,—"they dare not desolve it."

"Not while Douglas is at large, and in possession of his power, answered Albany. "But noble Earl, come with me, and I will show you at what disadvantage you stand."

Douglas dismounted, and followed his wilely accomplice in silence. In a lower hall they saw the ranks of the Brandanes drawn up, well armed in caps of steel and shirts of mail. Their captain, making an obeisance to Albany, seemed to desire to address him.

"What now MacLouis?" said the Duke.

"We are informed the Duke of Rothsay has been insulted, and I can scarce keep the Brandanes within door."

"Gallant MacLouis," said Albany "and you may trust Brandanes, the Duke of Rothsay, my princely nephew, is as well as hopeful gentleman can be. Some suffle there has been, but all is appeased." He continued to draw the Earl of Douglas forward.—"You see, my lord," he said in his ear, "That if the word *arrested* was to be once spoken, it would be soon obeyed and you know your attendants are few for resistance."

Douglas seemed to acquiesce in the necessity of patience for the time. "If my teeth," he said, "should bite thro' my lips I will be silent till it is the hour to speak out."

George of March, in the mean while, had a more easy task of pacifying the Prince. "My lord of Rothsay," he said, approaching him with grave ceremony, "I need not tell you that you owe me something for reparation of honour. Though I blame not you personally for the breach of contract which destroyed the peace of my family.—Let me conjure you by what observance your Highness may owe an injured man, to forego for the present this scandalous dispute."

"My lords, I owe to you much," replied Rothsay, "but this haughty and all-controlling lord has wounded mine honour."

"My lord, I can but add, your royal father is ill—hath swooned with terror for your Highness's safety."

"Ill!—the kind, good old man swooned, said you, my lord of March?—I am with him in an instant."

The Duke of Rothsay sprung from his saddle to the ground and was dashing into the palace like a gray hound, when a feeble grasp was laid on his cloak, and the faint voice of a kneeling female exclaimed, "Protection, my noble Prince!—Protection for a helpless stranger!"

'Hands off, stroller?' said the Earl of March, thrusting the suppliant glee-maiden aside.

But the gentler Prince, paused. 'It is true,' said he, 'I have brought the vengeance of an unforgiving devil upon this helpless creature. O heaven! what a life is mine, so fatal to all who approach me!—What to do in the hurry?—She must not go to my apartments—and all my men are such born reprobates. Ha! thou at mine elbow, honest Harry Smith? What doest thou here?'

There has been something of a fight my lord, answered our acquaintance, the Smith, between the townsman and the southland loons who ride with the Douglas; and we have swinged them as far as the Abbey-Gate.

I am glad of it. And you beat the knaves fairly?

Fairly, does your highness ask?—said Henry. Why ay! We were stronger in numbers, to be sure; but no men ride better armed than those who follow the Bloody Heart. And so in a sense we beat them fairly; for as your highness knows, it is the Smith who makes the men at at-arms, and men with good weapons are a match for their odds.

While they thus talked, the Earl of March, who had spoken with some one near the palace gate, returned in anxious haste. My lord duke! My lord Duke!—Your father is recovered, and if you haste not speedily, my lord of Albany and the Douglas will have possession of his royal ear.

And if my royal father is recovered, said the thoughtless prince, and is holding, or about to hold council with my gracious uncle and the Earl of Douglas, it befits neither your lordship nor me to intrude till we are summoned. So there is time for me to speak of my little business with mine honest armourer here."

Does your highness take it so? said the Earl, whose sanguine hopes of a change of favour at court had been too hastily excited, and were as speedily checked,—Then so let it be for George of Dunbar.

He glided away with a gloomy and displeased aspect. The Prince went on in indolent conversation with our armourer.

Well, but what I wished of thee is, said the Prince, this poor glee-woman, good Smith, she must be placed in safety. Thou art man enough to be any woman's companion, and thou must conduct her to some place of safety.

May it please your Highness, he said, I am but a poor craftsman. But though my arm and sword are at the King's service and your Highness's, I am with reverence, no squire of dames. Your highness will find, among your own retinue knights and lords, willing enough to play Sir Pandarus of Troy—it is too knightly a part for poor Hal of the Wynd.

Umph—hah! said the Prince. My purse, Edgar—(his attendant whispered him)—True, true, I gave it to the poor wench. I know enough of your craft and of your craftism in general, to be aware that men lure not hawks with empty hands; but I suppose my word may pass for the price of a good armour, and I will pay it thee with thanks to boot, for this slight service.

"Your highness may know other craftsmen," said the Smith, "but, with reference, you know not Henry Gow. He will obey you in making a weapon, or in welding one, but he knows nothing of this petticoat service."

"Hark thee, thou Perthshire mule," said the Prince, yet smiling, while he spoke, at the sturdy punctilio of the honest burgher, "the wench is as little to me as she is to thee. But in an idle moment, as you may learn from those about thee, if thou sawest it not thyself, I did her a passing grace, which is likely to cost the poor wretch her life.—There is no one here whom I can trust to protect her against the discipline of belt and bowstring, with which the Border brutes who follow Douglas will beat her to death, since such is his pleasure."

"If such be the case, my liege, she has a right to every honest man's protection; and since she wears a petticoat,—though I would it were longer, and of a less fanciful fashion,—I will answer for her protection as well as a single man may. But where am I to bestow her?"

"Good faith, I cannot tell," said the Prince. "Take her to Sir John Ramorny's lodging—But, no—no—he is ill at ease, and besides, there are reasons—take her to the devil if thou wilt, but place her in safety, and oblige Robin of Rothsay."

"My noble Prince," said the Smith, "I think, always with reverence, that I would rather give a defenceless woman to the care of the devil than of Sir John Ramorny. But though the devil be a worker in fire, like myself, yet I know not his haunts, and with aid of Holy Church hope to keep him on terms of defiance. And, moreover, how am I to convey her out of this crowd, or through the streets, in such a mumming habit may be well made a question."

'For he leaving the convent,' said the Prince, 'this good monk (seizing upon the nearest by his cowl,) Father Nicholas or Boniface——'

'Poor brother Cyprian, at your highness's command said the father.

'Ay, ay, brother Cyprian,' continued the Prince, yes, Brother Cyprian, shall let you out at some secret passage which he knows of, and I will see him again to pay a Prince's thanks for it.

The churchman bowed in acquiescence, and poor Louise, who, during this debate, had looked from the one speaker to the other, hastily said I will not scandalise this good man with my foolish garb—I have a mantle for ordinary wear.

Why, there, Smith, thou hast a friar's hood and a woman's mantle to shroud thee under. I would all my frailties were as well shrouded! Farewell, honest fellow. I will thank thee hereafter.

Then, as if afraid of farther objection on the Smith's part, he hastened into the palace.

Henry Gow remained stupified at what had passed, and at finding himself involved in a charge at once inferring much danger, and an equal risk of scandal, both which, joined to a principal share which he had taken, with his usual forwardness, in the fray, might, he saw, do him no small injury in the suit he pursued most anxiously.

He was roused from his reverie by the voice of the Monk, who, sliding out his words with the indifference which the holy fathers entertained, or affected towards all temporal matters desired them to follow him. Smith put himself in motion, with a sigh much resembling a groan, and without appearing exactly connected with the Monk's motion he followed him into a cloister and through a postern door, which, after looking once behind him, the priest left ajar. Behind them followed Louise, who had hastily assumed her small bundle, and, calling her little four legged companion, had eagerly followed in the path which opened an escape from what had shortly before seemed a great and inevitable danger.

From the New York Enquirer, May 21.

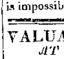
STYLE OF DRESS, &c.

Spring has a mighty influence over buds and *belles*. Look at the fields of New Jersey or Long Island. How prettily they begin to dress themselves in their gayest native hues. We hate sentiment, it belongs exclusively to blue stockings, otherwise much more could be said of fields and roses and fine scenery. But the *belles* of Broadway—how delightful they look in the present month. Their style of dress is splendid beyond all former example. About an age ago (that is two long years,) the flounces shrunk into the narrowest dimensions. A complete reaction has now taken place. They have swelled to an astonishing longitude. From the level of the bewitching little foot they rise upwards to an immeasurable altitude. But the great improvement or *disimprovement* of the present year, however, is the head dress. On this section of the female creation, genius, invention, extravagance and eccentricity, have exhausted themselves. We pronounce, without hesitation, that the female dress, *anno domini* eighteen hundred and twenty eight and one half, is the *chef d'ouvre* of splendid electricity, elegance, and effect. It is prodigiously fine—even approaching a gaudiness. We talk of walking dresses alone.

The ladies of Broadway appear also to have assumed a perfect, novel style of walking. This is the age of steam boats. Who has not travelled in one of these splendid machines?—Who has not felt the peculiarity of their movement through the water?—The style of walking in Broadway has a resemblance to the steam boat tread. It is an alternate movement of the right and left shoulder—the line of motion rising perpendicularly from the nadir to the surface of the earth, and thence to the zenith. There is no place on this continent half so fascinating as Broadway is, in a summer's afternoon when the dust is laid, the sky clear, and the sun shaded with a handful of clouds. Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia—they ought not to be named in the same breath. Even the splendid capital, with elongated avenues, adorned with poplars and a thousand hacks and grinning black drivers, ought not to be compared to Broadway. The beauties of Washington during the *court* season, are generally a couple of years behind New York in the style of their dress. It is only in this latitude, where can be found novelty, splendour, taste, fashion and uniformity, united. But the bonnet—we had almost forgot the bonnet. They call them Navarino, French cottage, gipsies, and any other popular name that can be pressed into the service. And then their peculiar position is singular. They are perked upon the very top of the head. They are not on a level with the ears but form a variation of 15 degrees. And then their breadth—so great is the dimension that walking arm and arm is impossible and unfashionable.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of W...conico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Kibble's D...tiny." The improvements are an excellent two story frame house, with necessary out-buildings—A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also a good apple orchard.



Vessels of a large burden can come within 20 yards of the house.

☞The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land. There are about 175,000 of the former and of the latter about forty bushels were sown.

For further particulars and terms apply to JOSHUA MORRIS.
May 20, 1828.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Benjamin I. Jones my agent to collect all money due me, and to adjust and settle all claims against me, therefore all persons owing me, or having claims against me will please call on him.

JOHN JONES, (of Be...
May 27, 1828.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M. W... a justice of the peace, and to me directed, one, James Dorman use of Jery. Mezzick use of Hooper & Jenkins against Louda Riggin and Ja... Powell, and one George Wright against Louda Riggin, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Louda, one negro girl named Sarah, which said negro girl I will sell on the 17th day of June next to the highest bidder for ready cash at the Court-House door, in Princess Anne, between 2 and 3 o'clock P.M. to satisfy the above claims.

SAML. McBRYDE, Const.
May 26—27 dk

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthma, 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 is 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 very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of my physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of 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 taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, &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 injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and 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 cases.

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

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess-Anne.
Nov. 20, 1827.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

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

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JUNE 17, 1828. NO. 12.

THE CONTRAST; OR, *Military Chieftains & Political Chieftains.*

(CONCLUDED.)

In the following closing extracts from the pamphlet before us, the portrait is finished—the hideous portrait of the secretary of state, the prime mover of all the leading measures that prevail in the cabinet of Washington, where the cat is made to rake the chestnuts for the monkey, or, to drop the metaphor, where Adams and Webster and some others, men of superior talents, and with greater pretensions than Clay, are unconsciously rendered subservient to the insidious designs and ultimate views of this modern Cardinal De Retz.—*N. Y. Evening ...*

The secretary has often dazzled the eyes of representatives by "placing before their eyes" the brilliant picture of South American independence. The flame of liberty was kindled, and the star was shining on the midnight gloom of those once dark regions. If it be so, the Prometheus who drew down this fire from Heaven was Simon Bolivar, a "military chieftain." While the knowledge of civil liberty is extending in the former provinces of Spain, under the instruction of a "military chieftain," Spain herself is given up to the blessed government of monks, inquisitors, and civilians. The miserable tyrant who wears her ancient crown has shed the blood of the bravest and the best of her warriors who fought for the crown, and fought for freedom—who braved Napoleon when Ferdinand was his submissive slave. And yet the minister of our republic an accomplished *statesman*—the minister of a republican people, loving liberty and detesting tyrants, has tendered in their behalf to this weak, wicked, false, and perjured king, the assurances of their respect and good will for his *august person*, and for his royal family, and entreated his majesty to admit the "homage of his profound respect and unbounded devotedness:" aye, and kissed the hand, red and reeking as it was with the blood of one of the noblest patriots and warriors that ever fought or bled for liberty—whose deeds alone had illustrated the name of Spain more than all that has been achieved by the legitimate and royal race from whom that wretched king derives his descent.

Many more instances could be adduced of military men who have risen to high civil employments, and have been found honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution. But enough has already been said to show that this fantastic alarm of danger, in this country, from military ambition is of the same character as that which flutters the heart at the sight of the unsubstantial meteors which wander by night over swamps and church yards.

Military knowledge, so far from unfitting any one for the performance of the functions of a civilian, is for many offices, certainly for that of president, a high qualification. The arrangement of the national defence, the organization, discipline, and mode of employing the army, navy, and militia, the system of the fortification, and the military school, are now some of the principal objects of national legislation and of executive superintendence. That president who should undertake to subvert our liberties with the military force of the country, must not only be desperate, but mad. But apart from this, there is something in the military character, too frank for intrigue, too bold for conspiracy, too generous for treachery, too elevated for avarice. Something like that noble feeling which animated the heart of Andrew Jackson, when he staked his whole fortune to make good the defence of New Orleans, submitted to the laws, refused the remuneration of his fine, and rejected the richest prize that was ever placed within the grasp of man, when he found the price of the object was the sacrifice of honor. Any one deserving the title of "military chieftain," any one whose knowledge is perfected in the difficulties of command, must have acquired a sagacity too keen to permit imposition whether employed in detecting the hidden design of an enemy, or the lurking treachery of pretended friends—a sagacity, which can penetrate motives, and sound the heart—a long reaching apprehension, which can predict with certainty not only the immediate, but the remote consequences of the present events—a disciplined mind, steady to its purposes, always perceptive of advantages, always prepared for difficulties—a foresight of danger—a firm philosophy, teaching the heart never to shrink from the performance of any duty, and viewing the most horrible disasters without dismay—a regulated enthusiasm, sufficiently elevated to enlighten the understanding, but not so sublimated or wild as to cloud it. A military chieftain, thus constituted, who feels at the bottom of his heart a patriotism which would submit to wrong, and yet love and honour and serve the country which did the wrong, if that country was "his own, his native land;" a patriotism, unprofessing, unbought and untaught, evidenced by personal sacrifices and privations; who cherishes a high and manly sense of honour, disdaining to dabble in paltry deceptions, and miserable equivocations, or to deal in falsehoods, slander and detraction; who, to all other qualifications, unites the philosophy, as well as the technicalities of military science; and that knowledge which is the result of an accurate, extended observation of men and things as they are; when called to administer in civil affairs, must necessarily be a more able and accomplished statesman, than one who has lived in the dust of universities, if he has gleaned his learning from a thousand books, and specially so, if the last has never mingled with the people, and has seen human nature only in those artificial shapes in which it appears at courts, palaces and levees.

If any danger is incurred in free governments from calling military chieftains to the high executive offices, it must arise from inordinate ambition stimulated by the habit of command;—from a spirit disdaining control, impatient of contradiction, and accustomed to obedience. Is there a man within the wide bounds of our republic (with the single exception of Aaron Burr) who has developed such overweening ambition, such impatience of opposition, and such an impassioned anxiety for promotion, as Henry Clay? In what manner did he gain his seat in the national legislature? By denouncing as unconstitutional the opinions and the votes of his very respectable predecessor, Mr. Pope, on the question of renewing the charter of the bank of the United States, playing the demagogue, and by inflammatory declamations exciting the popular prejudice against his rival. His object gained, he pursued the policy and supported the measure for which he had arraigned his antagonist! Had he been possessed of true magnanimity, what would have been his conduct when he had satisfied himself that he had mistaken the extent of the constitutional power, in chartering the bank? Would he not have sought the earliest opportunity to have redressed the wrong, and to have done justice to one who had suffered from his unjust censures? A military chieftain would have done so—Did the secretary do so? No, he retained his seat, and his pay. He rose by detraction, and he held his place without blushing!

He presided over the deliberations of the house of representatives, and how? Let his friends Josiah Quincy and Daniel Webster, tell. They once would have said that the speaker of that house violated every rule of parliamentary decorum, and was not only a partisan, but a bully.

He next appears as a great diplomatist at Ghent. Let his friend, the president, relate his conduct there,—all his transactions, by open day and secret night. Let those pages, where the record is made in the "black book," be given to the world, and no more can be asked.

Since his return from Europe, has he not undertaken to underrate, decry and belittle every character whom he supposed might be thought of in connexion with the presidency?—Hence his attempt to prostrate Gen. Jackson on the seminole question—Hence his effort when he threw himself into a "factious opposition" against the administration of president Monroe, and attempted prematurely to force an acknowledgement of the independence of the South American nations. Defeated in all his objects, he breaks through the line of "safe precedents," openly electioneering for the presidency,—seeking aid from all quarters,—fails,—disregards the will of his constituents,—laughs at instructions,—coalesces with his bitterest enemy, and receives from his hands the office of secretary of state!

He has always assumed the paternity of every popular project, after some "older and nobler spirit had led the way, and had overcome the first and greatest difficulties. He would be thought the friend and patron of internal improvement, and he has endeavoured to prostrate the author of that system, in the very state which has furnished the strongest and most striking proofs of its advantages. He has proclaimed the American system, or in other words, the encouragement of domestic manufactures by protecting duties, as one of the leading objects of his policy: and he has called to his councils and confidence, some of its most determined enemies, and has neglected its earliest and ablest advocate.

He has asserted the position of the obligation of a representative to obey the will of his constituents, and when he could not have mistaken it, he has disobeyed it.

He has denounced Gales and Seaton on the floor of congress as venal editors, fed on treasury pap; and has administered the pap himself.

The zealous advocate of the late war, he has defended that war in language like this; "Is there a man who could not desire a participation in the national glory acquired by the war?—Yes national glory, which however the expression may be condemned by some, must be cherished by every genuine patriot. What do I mean by national glory? Glory, such as Hull, of the Constitution, Jackson, Lawrence, Perry,* have acquired. And are gentlemen insensible to their deeds, to the value of them in animating the country in the hour of peril hereafter? Did the battle of Thermopylæ preserve Greece but once? Whilst the Mississippi continues to bear the tributes of the iron mountains and the Alleghany, to her Delta and to the Gulf of Mexico, the eighth of January shall be remembered and the glory of that day shall stimulate future patriots, and nerve the arms of unborn freemen, in driving the presumptuous invader from our country's soil! Gentlemen may boast of their insensibility to feelings inspired by the contemplation of such events. But he would ask, does the recollection of Bunker's Hill, of Saratoga, of Yorktown, afford them no pleasure? Every act of noble sacrifice to the country; every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause, has its beneficial influence. A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds. They constitute one common patrimony—the nation's inheritance. They awe foreign powers. They arouse and animate our own people." Again, "I love true glory. It is the sentiment which ought to be cherished; and in spite of cavils and sneers and attempts to put it down, it will finally conduct this nation to that height which God and nature have destined it."

Such was the language of this patriot orator. And how has his conduct accorded with his language? He has denied a paltry pension to support the declining years of the aged mother of one of the heroes thus characterized by himself, the one too who saved the north western frontier from the direst calamities of the war. He and his friends, his printers and his *proteges* have exerted all their powers in public and in private, to render that hero odious to the people, who saved the other frontier of the west from a more horrible desolation than that which threatened the first, from miseries, the very thought of which now agonizes the heart, to the most humiliating mortification. This animated eulogist of glory, of battles and of warriors, who then foresaw and foretold the future grandeur of his country, and seduced it from the achievements of her "military chieftains," now endeavours to degrade them below the common level of the citizens, denies them equal rights, and would subject them to degrading suspicions, and cover them with contempt. But at that time no "military chieftain" lay, "like a lion, in his path to the presidency!"

After deafening congress with his loud and unceasing clamours about the wrongs of the west, and the neglect of their just claims to official distinction, he has prevented the election of a western president.

He has denounced the Hartford convention as traitors, yet he has taken to his bosom and his councils, the most efficient supporters of that measure in the legislature of Massachusetts and has constituted, now the organ of his administration, and the official promulgator of their opinions.

The strongest argument which he used in advocating his own election to the presidency, was the importance of destroying the dangerous precedent of a continual success [illegible] other from the department of state, inasmuch as an usage, sanctioned by time, would give to the president the virtual power of appointing his successor, and he now justifies himself for denying his own doctrines, by pleading the "*safety*" of the precedent, which he had condemned as dangerous to liberty!

He has denounced John Quincy Adams as an apostate, [illegible], a puritan, a political hypocrite, the enemy of the western interest, and as unworthy of confidence or trust; and he has placed the executive power of the great nation in his hands!

All these things we know he has done, and with this knowledge it certainly requires no monstrous stretch of credulity to believe that he might have gained his office by "bargain, intrigue and management."

Such is the secretary of state. If not a worse man than his master, certainly a more mischievous one. The latter deceived no one; none placed any reliance on his friendship, liberality or generosity. Those who had confidence in his success were his supporters, ambitious speculators in politics, political apostates, and interested adventurers. But the secretary wore the semblance of all those virtues, and under their [illegible] he gained the confidence of some of the most generous, unsuspecting and noble minded men in the nation. But when this veiled prophet shall stand revealed—when his veil, the *silver veil* which now conceals this great *Mokanna* shall be torn away—deep will be then wonder that they should have kneeled at this altar, and bitterly will they then lament that blind infatuation which mistook the devices of evil for the design of benevolence—a malignant mortal for an angel of light.

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

* Why did not the blood of this unfeeling hypocrite turn to an icicle in his veins and impede his utterance, when, he afterwards rose in debate upon the floor of congress, and exerted all his influence to defeat the petition of Captain Perry's indigent, aged, helpless mother, and did defeat it, by persuading the members of the west that the vote for it would be unpopular with their constituents? Perhaps the time may arrive, when "the hard hand of pinching poverty" in his old age may come and sting his bosom with reproaches for this cruel and reckless deed.—Ed. E. P.

Such is the frailty of human nature that [illegible] party disputes, the passions of some men become so much inflamed, that they appear to be regardless of [illegible] and even of probability if not of possibility. As if with a view of exciting intense interest, ineffable contempt, or overwhelming abhorrence, they are not content with delineating the candidate whom they oppose, with the full share of those infirmities which by nature he may be heir to; they transform his foibles into crimes and his very virtues into vices; their imaginations let loose and inflated, they disdain to represent him as he is, take some demon as the model and demand of the world to recognize the picture.

Was not this the course pursued in relation to Mr. Jefferson, by the supporters of the elder Adams? Is it not the course now pursued towards Gen. Jackson by the advocates of his son? Had half what they predicted of Mr. Jefferson been true, the institutions of learning:—the constitution of the government—the rites—the very temples of religion, would have been unsafe. But the intelligence and republican spirit of the people were proof against all such attempts at delusion. Jefferson triumphed—learning flourished—the constitution was supported—religion was cherished and respected—the people were prosperous and happy—republican principles became so firmly fixed and established, that for twenty years, aristocracy appaled, shrunk from the contest. Such were some of the fruits of electing Mr. Jefferson and deposing the father of our present president.

On the other hand, what weakness—what folly—what ignorance—what crime—[illegible] has not been [illegible] to General Jackson. Murder, the most barbarous and unprovoked, committed for mere wantonness in cruelty, heads the catalogue of vile charges. The accusation is refuted by the most incontestible testimony. What then? Is any compunctious visiting of conscience manifested? Yes—[illegible] repetitions of the same accusation, a thousand times aggravated by the aid of forgery, [illegible] "His services"—his [illegible] sufferings avail not. Women and children—whole frontier settlements, protected by him from the scalping knife and tomahawk of the savage. Does this service, shield him from ignominious reproaches? No! it seems but to sharpen the appetites of calumniators. He saved a whole city from violation, pillage and massacre. Does this [illegible] his traducers? No! It [illegible] fresh aliment for detraction. Who are his chief accusers? this is an important question—John Binns his coopers, and subordinates, are [illegible] band. Who have been [illegible] men, whom even John Binns [illegible] such men as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and their own idol J. Q. Adams himself.—What a contrast! who can hesitate between them?

Mr. Jefferson approved, defended, justified the whole conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Louisiana campaign [illegible] "a patriot" and a statesman [illegible] the whole—the declaration of martial law—the [illegible] Hall—suppression of the [illegible] of the Legislature—all [illegible] under his view—and when [illegible], said he, *General Jackson [illegible] the devoted to [illegible] country, [illegible] than any other [illegible] being.*" All John Binns, his aiders and abettors could say and write, and forge in a century would be but as dust in the balance against such testimony. Now, Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson sat at the same time, in the same senate chamber, when Mr. Jefferson was President and the General voted against those royal laws, the *alien* and *sedition* bills of the first Adams. Mr. Jefferson therefore knew him well—and so knowing—he solemnly made his avowal—"*It was fortunate for the country that General Jackson was likely to be fit for public life [illegible] years of [illegible]*"—And what did Mr. Adams say before he became the rival of Gen. Jackson?—Why, he defended, justified his conduct in the Seminole war—he defended and justified the execution of those miscreants Ambrister and Arbuthnot, about whom we have heard so many hollow lamentations. And more recently, with the whole ground before him, Mr. Adams declared that he had entertained the highest sense of the worth, talents and services of Gen. Jackson, and that his name is closely associated with the glory of the nation.

President Madison reposed the highest confidence in him.

President Monroe offered to send him Embassador to Mexico. And yet it is unblushingly said that General Jackson cannot *read*! let no one start!—ay, that this very man who had accomplished so much—who had been confided in so much, by all our Presidents, except the reign of terror Adams—and upon whom Mr. Jefferson thought so much still depends—can not *read, write*, or *spell* the most common words in his mother tongue!! When respectable men in our own neighbourhood put their names to such incredible stuff, who can wonder at the raw head and bloody bones held up by creatures who have no characters to lose.—*Democratic Eagle.*

VILLAGE HERALD.

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

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, of the year subscribed for, will be considered *in advance*.

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☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

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

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters, Hill side, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs, a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality, Harrows, Swingletrees, double & single; Corn-shellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wood Spinners, Cast steel Axes, Grub Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil, [illegible] which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is 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, [illegible] bushels good MILLET SEED which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by customers which he does not keep on hand will be carefully selected and forwarded to the order. March 18. [illegible]

E. T. J. Woodward,

Corner of Dugan's wharf & Pratt St
BALTIMORE.

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Tobacco and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, French Plate Brandy, Wine, [illegible], Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with [illegible]

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

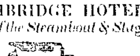
Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD
Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw

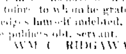
CAMBRIDGE HOTEL.

Sign of the Steamboat & Stages



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best liquors; his stable stored with good provender and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant,
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.



N. B. His hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steamboat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, erected a private stable with a [illegible] lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking their horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the proprietor [illegible] he is prepared at all times with hack horses and carriages for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula. W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

The "Iris" and the "Somerset Messenger" will each please insert the above twice, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthma, and all Disorders of the Throat 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 is 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 very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of my physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of 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 taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, &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 injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and 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 cases.

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

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 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.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The fifty-second Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated at B. C. Springs by a number of gentlemen from different parts of the Electoral District. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion, at 11 o'clock A. M. by WESLEY SLOAN, Esq. after which the company will be addressed by Messrs. DENNIS and CARROLL, the candidates for Elector of President of the U. S.

June 10, 1828.

Another Sign in Somerset, Md.

The meeting of the company commanded by Captain Anthony B. Bennett, took place (agreeably to the notice published for several weeks in this paper,) on Saturday last. Previous to dismissing the company a proposition was made to take a vote on the presidential question, which resulted as follows:

For Andrew Jackson 87
For John Q. Adams 6

A FURTHER EXTRACT
From the Report of the Committee on Retrenchment.

They think that the discretion which the Secretary of State, in fact, employs both in appointing and compensating bearers of despatches, is liable to strong objection. In practice, we fear it is prone to degenerate into a species of favouritism, altogether adverse to the public interest: for your committee have reason to apprehend that it is little short of a convenient mode of sending favourites abroad, to travel for their pleasure, health, or instruction, out of the public coffers.

Amidst the numerous appointments of messengers made by the present administration, they will select the account of J. H. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, because that case, in their estimation, presents the most flagrant example of abuse.

It appears that on the 19th of April, a little more than a month after the inauguration of the President, this gentleman received the appointment of bearer of despatches to Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. The circumstance of his journey from Richmond to Boston, in seeking a passage; his ultimate embarcation at New York, on the 28th of May, in the William Tell, for South America; the incidents which occurred on board that vessel; his leaving his 'important despatches' in charge of the captain of the William Tell, and going on board another vessel bound to Antwerp, his again debarking from this vessel, and embarking, at sea, on board a ship bound to Liverpool; his spending the summer in England, "in seeing the country," and his ultimate return to New York, in October, are detailed in his letters, narrative and penitential, to Mr. Clay in the Appendix, marked No. 9; whilst the subjoined account shows at whose expense these extraordinary voyages were made, viz.

Department of State,

To John H. Pleasants,	*Dr.*
To this sum for voyages out and home,	$900
To actual expenditures, in travelling expenses and board, from the time of leaving Richmond, on the 19th of April 1825, to the 28th May of the same year, in which interval I was seeking, from Baltimore to Boston, the means of getting to Buenos Ayres,	247
To expenses on my return from New York to Richmond,	37
To per diem allowance, at $6, from the 19th April to 23d August, is 126 days inclusive,	756
Approved: H. CLAY—	$1,940

7th December, 1826.

The account was proved by the Secretary without vouchers.*

In the first place, your Committee are of opinion that Mr. Pleasants was entitled to no allowance for voyages, not one of which he performed in the public service; at all events, if he paid his passage to Buenos Ayres, in the William Tell, before embarking, this was the extent of the allowance which should have been made him.

Either his despatches were or were not of importance; if they were of importance, like a soldier on post, no consideration should have induced him to have deserted them: if they were of no higher importance than to have rendered it safe that they should be confided to the Captain of an ordinary merchant vessel, then they should have gone thro' this channel, and Mr. Pleasants ought not to have been appointed. The item of $900 for voyages, is exorbitant, your Committee believe, beyond the comparative rates of passage money, to parts of the habitable globe the most remote. By looking at some of the accounts of other bearers of despatches, employed and paid during the present administration, the Committee find no corresponding rates.

*So marked in the accounts reported in the report of the Committee on the Expenditures of the State Department.

THE PLEDGE—*Again!*

We lately published an extract from Mr. Walsh's paper on this part of the bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay. Some of the Coalition seemed very much dissatisfied because we did not give the whole of the article—which was impossible, as we had not seen it. But we now present it entire, with some notes by the Richmond Enquirer, which may assist the Adams men in comprehending Mr. Walsh's remarks:

"We observe the following sentence in a series of resolutions printed for some public meeting. (1.)

"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 electioneering falsehoods put in circulation under the authority of party assemblages. No evidence of the fact thus stated—not the shadow of evidence—is extant or could be adduced. The utmost that has been alleged, with any semblance of truth, (2) 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 definitively 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 (3)—not any stipulation for themselves, but simply the satisfaction of being assured that a disfranchisement as detrimental to the national weal, as unjust and absurd in itself, was not likely to be continued. To this application, the gentleman addressed (4) gave a written answer, which had the approbation or revision of Mr. Adams; and which contained a profession of doctrine (5) on the point, similar to the one soon after made to the world, more emphatically and fully, *in his inaugural address.* Here is all that has been *alleged* with any degree of plausibility. And yet we are told now of *overtures,* corrupt bargains between Mr. Adams and individuals, &c.

It is manifest that whoever wrote the answer (6) may have performed this agency, with reference only to the general principle, and to the federalists as a body; and without the idea of any stipulation or special advantage for himself. We are absolutely sure, and so must be every man who knows him, that Mr. Webster made no bargain, had no selfish understanding, with any candidate. As to the point how far Mr. Adams has acted conformably to this declaration of sentiments or intentions—*that* has no essential connexion with the question of bargain:—the democratic friends of General Jackson, who have raised an outcry about the letter, are not, certainly, those who are entitled to complain of him, if he has abstained from appointing federalists to office; *they* should rather allow him credit for virtually retracting what they represented as a fault or error of original opinion and design.

If any of the Federal members of Congress had addressed themselves, on the same head, with the same purpose to one of the leading federal friends of General Jackson, Colonel Drayton or Senator M'Lane, the answer, no doubt, would have been similar; the General, to be consistent, honest and candid, must have authorized the statement that he meant, if he could, to "destroy the monster party," & as he argued with Mr. Monroe in favour of the appointment of Colonel Drayton; so would he argue with himself, and patriotically act, in the event of his becoming President. Had such a reply been given, (7) would not his party have been exceedingly indignant to hear from the other side, charges of corrupt overtures, bargains, pledges &c., against him, and the gentleman selected as the organ of his assurances? It strikes us that he might now, with just as much reason, be accused of tampering and colluding with the Senate of Indiana, because he has answered favourably their queries concerning his sentiments, about the Tariff and Internal Improvement. We are entitled to presume that the Indiana interrogators meant to vote for him, in case his confession of faith should coincide with their theory and wishes: otherwise, their proceedings might be deemed impertinent and offensive. (8)

The name of the editor of this gazette has been coupled with the stories to which we have referred, and his testimony repeatedly invoked. It is a rule of honor with him, never to reveal for the public what has been imparted to him with express or implied confidence; or what he has casually heard in social intercourse. And if he could violate a principle which he deems essential for the security and comfort of private friendship or acquaintance, it would not, assuredly, be on an occasion whereon those who cite him before the tribunal of the country profess no warrant for so doing, and seek, not the *truth,* but materials for invective and slander against men of the highest distinction and merit. He, therefore, individually, neither confirms nor denies any of the particular allegations and conjectures respecting the present case; (9) and he will not undertake to reason with persons that consider silence as assent, when sinister appeals are made from quarters to which no deference is due. This much, however, he will assert, in general, that he has no knowledge, direct or indirect of any transaction between Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster, or any federalist which he could view in the light of a bargain, stipulation, intrigue, or corrupt understanding; or as in any degree discreditable to either.—He had some opportunity, before the election of judging with regard to the resolves and acts of Mr. Adams as a candidate; and his opinion was, that they indicated extreme scrupulosity and abstemiousness. Some signal instances of this purport fell under his immediate observation."(10.)

NOTES.

(1) This is a mistake—The sentence which he quotes is not extracted from a series of resolutions printed for some *public* meeting; but from an *editorial* article in the "Eastern (Maine) Argus" which was re-published under his beard by the Philadelphia Sentinel but two days before. It is of course not put in circulation "under the authority of party assemblages." The truth seems to be, that the Signs from N. Jersey, indicating some disposition on the part of the friends of Mr. Stockton to come out upon the subject, Mr. Walsh was willing to save his own credit by preceding them—and that he seized upon this sentence as presenting the charge against Mr. Adams in a stronger shape than his opponents had generally made it.—This sentence charges Mr. C. with *making overtures,* and offering them the bribe direct—a proposition, which Mr. W. conceived, might be directly contradicted.

(2) This, then, according to Mr. W. may be alleged *"with any semblance to truth."*

(3) His language becomes stronger and stronger. He undertakes to say what "their object was"—there must of course, be an *act,* where the agent has an *object*—this is consequently admitting that they *did* ask the information through Mr. Webster.

(4) Why, here, Mr. Walsh drops entirely the diplomatic style; "the semblance of truth"—what has been,' or may be "alleged"—but tells us unequivocally that the *"application"* was made, and for what Mr. Webster was "addressed"—and moreover, that he did give "a written answer"—which answer *"had* the approbation *or* revision of Mr. Adams"—and Mr. Walsh then goes on to say categorically what that said answer did "contain."

(5) Oh, only "a profession of *doctrine!*" Mr. W. has certainly been studying in the school of *diplomacy.* At least, he seems to have caught some of its language.

(6) There was an "answer" then written, of course!

(7) Had Gen. Jackson given such an answer under the same circumstance, that Mr. A. did, then we are free to confess that *he* would have been liable to the same charges of making bargains, giving pledges, &c.—His letter to Mr. Monroe was written under very different circumstances, and could not by any possibility have been intended to tamper with the election. But Mr. A. could not be elected, without obtaining the federal vote of the H. of R. He wanted the votes of 13 states to elect him—Three federal gentlemen had in fact the votes of three states in their hands. Two of these did vote for Mr. Adams—there is every reason to believe they saw the letter—and Mr. Webster did offer in a certain contingency to show the letter to the third gentleman, but he refused to see it. Is there the slightest analogy between General J's conduct and Mr. A's?

(8) "It strikes us" in a very different light. The parallel he would draw between Gen. J. and Mr. A. fails again. Mr. A. was asked, by those who were disposed to be his friends, to say whether their party might count upon him for a fair share of the loaves and fishes. But the application to Gen. Jackson, was pretty much for "a profession of doctrine"—and he was called upon by men, who were unequivocally his enemies. They wished to injure him, if they could, and their proceedings were certainly unfriendly and "offensive." If he remained silent, they intended to argue that he was afraid to speak out—and if he spoke, they hoped, as we have seen their friends have actually done, to turn his declarations to his disadvantage. Are not the Politics of those who voted for the Resolutions, well known to be hostile to him? Is not Gov. Ray's insiduous letter besides, a sure interpretation of their wishes? What was Jackson to do? To shrink; when thus called upon—or, to profess his 'doctrines?' But, there is one further view of this matter, which seems to have escaped Mr. Walsh altogether. The application to Jackson, was in the face of day—his answer was fearlessly given, and has been publicly announced. Look at the other picture. It is all dark, and mysterious. The whole negociation is secret—and to this day, the parties concerned, have affected to conceal it—Mr. Adams himself, has ventured to deny it; and Mr. Walsh, embarrassed by the disclosure which he has made, is anxious to mystify the subject—affects to deny his own disclosures—and charges others with "hazarding the assertions, which they have made, respecting the purport of the article."

(9) Amusing enough! If he does not *"individually"* make these allegations, who does? Who has authorized him to make them, without breaking the seal of "confidence?" Was it Mr. Webster; and have they at last found, that they have unfortunately let the secret out, and are now solicitous to mystify the matter?

(10) *When* these extraordinary instances of *scrupulosity* occurred, Mr. W. is not pleased to inform us. Was it while the election was before the H. of R.—when the pursuits were eager, and the object which he sought was almost within his grasp. Let us have the letter, and we will judge for ourselves about the bargain. But Mr. Walsh knows there was such a letter—and, yet, is attempting to conceal what he knows about it, and disingenuously to deny what he has said about it.—The attempt is unavailing. Mr. W. does himself an injury.

We are at a loss to know, which most to admire, the impudent barefaced attempt of the Nat. Journal, the N. Y. American, and other loyal prints of the Administration, to deny the whole matter about the letter, or the miserable attempt of Mr. Walsh to mystify his own confessions. Yet with all these awkward efforts to extricate himself from the consequences of his own loquacity, Mr. W. has never gone as far as a drivelling paper, in Lynchburg would represent him. Mr. W. would never so far disgrace himself as to aver, "that he knows nothing of any such letter as is charged to have been written by Mr. Webster and interlined by Mr. Adams, nor of any other letter which can be tortured into a *resemblance* of the description given of it."—No, Mr. W. has some character to lose, whatever be the case with his affiliated prints—and he has never said, and will never bring himself to say, that he does not know nor does he believe there was such a letter written by Mr. Webster and revised and approved by Mr. Adams.

One word more of caution to all these gentlemen: In addition to the mass of evidence, which has been accumulating upon us for some time, we have received a letter from New York, since we penned the above annotations, which confirm what we have said upon this subject. We understand that the declaration of the late Mr. Stockton, that Mr. Webster did show him the letter in question, can be confirmed by Capt. R. F. Stockton, by Mr. J. R. Thompson, who married the daughter of R. Stockton, by Mr. Bispham, a respectable gentleman of New Jersey, whose son stands the 10th on the list of Lieutenants of the Navy of the U. States, recently confirmed by the Senate, "to take rank in the order in which their names are placed" on said list—and, moreover, by many gentlemen of the bar of New Jersey—"You perceive (says a letter from the North) that Mr. Hopkinson does not deny the existence of such a letter—nor dare he or Mr. Walsh." We have here given the names of five gentlemen—who may contradict this statement if they can. But the disclosure of this truth will be made in due season.

It is whispered that there has been some interesting sparring on the subject of the same letter between Mr. McLane of Delaware, and Mr. Webster, during the secret session of the Senate.

We leave it to Mr. Walsh to respond as seemeth best unto himself, to what the "Massachusetts Journal" says about "his late ambiguities."—"Mr Walsh (says the Editor of that Journal) must either confirm and justify the clapping and crowing of the *Richmond Enquirer,* or he must vindicate our President and our Webster from this oft-repeated and sickening accusation, or he must confess that he knows nothing about it, and that his mystification in the National Gazette of Thursday, May the 8th, is mere affectation." We repeat with the Journal, that "Mysteries whatever be their motive, *will not now pass.*"

THE BARGAIN.

After the publication of the Address of the Jackson corresponding committee of the District of Columbia, the man who doubts that there was a BARGAIN between Adams and Clay at the last Presidential election, must do so because he has not read that address, or if he has read it, and is not convinced, it must be because he does not choose to be convinced—because he wilfully shuts his eyes to the truth, or because he is so prejudiced, so blinded by party spirit that he cannot see truth unless she happens to be on the side of his own party.

That there was a BARGAIN, was suspected by a large portion of the American People, as soon as the letter of the Hon. George Kremer, came out in the Columbian Observer, in which it was charged that there had been a BARGAIN made between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, by which the votes under Clay's influence, would be given to Adams, and that Clay, for electing Mr. Adams, would receive the office of Secretary of State. We say, the suspicion then arose and spread very generally among the people, that there had been a bargain. Mr. Clay, for a while, bullied the charge out of countenance; but when the election came on in the House and Mr. Adams *was* elected President, and that too by the vote of Mr. Clay and his Western friends, and Mr. Clay was shortly after, appointed *Secretary of State,* the public suspicion revived, and revived too, in a strength and seriousness, which produced alarm in Mr. Clay and those whom he had seduced to betray the people. Blustering, bullying, fighting, writing and speaking, were all in vain, the suspicion strengthened and extended daily—every attempt of Mr. Clay to put down the charge but elicited new facts, which confirmed it. His Circulars, his speeches and his pamphlets, but involved him in contradictions;—and after all his struggles to extricate himself, the net has been fairly drawn upon him, by the address of the Jackson Corresponding Committee of the District of Columbia. The man who will read that address, observe the relation in which *Adams* and *Clay* are there proved to have stood to each other previous to the election, and the relation in which Clay and Jackson stood to each other prior to that time see what CLAY said of *Adams* and what he said of *Jackson*—see the course which CLAY pursued just before he left *Kentucky,* and sometime after he got to *Washington,* and mark the result. We repeat it, after doing this, any man is not convinced that there was a BARGAIN between *Adams* and *Clay,* it must be because he is utterly blinded by party feeling.

Mr. Clay having presented to the public the statements of most of the Western members of Congress, who participated with him in the bargain of 1825 to prove that he and *they* are innocent, and having offered evidence to show that before he left Kentucky in 1824, he had made up his mind NOT to vote for General JACKSON, and that he had said that he could not conceive of any event which could possibly happen, which could induce him to support the election of General Jackson to the Presidency; let us produce some evidence, which we believe will have rather more weight than any Mr. Clay has yet offered, of what Mr. Clay said, both *before he left KENTUCKY, and after he got to WASHINGTON.* And first we will produce the testimony of respectable gentleman *on their OATHS* before the Senate of Kentucky:

"*Oliver Keene* stated, that in the fall of 1824, eight or ten days before Mr. Clay started for Washington city, he asked Mr. Clay, in conversation, whether *he had written to General Jackson to come to his house and to go on to Washington with him? ☞Mr. Clay said* HE HAD.☜ Witness was a *warm supporter of Mr. Clay,* but prefers Jackson to Adams."

"Francis McAlear stated, that on the morning Mr. Clay started for Washington, in the fall of 1824, in the presence of gentlemen, he heard *Mr. Clay say he HAD WRITTEN TO GEN. JACKSON TO COME THRO' LEXINGTON AND GO ON TO WASHINGTON WITH HIM, but had received no answer, and had given him out.* Witness was a *warm advocate of Mr. CLAY,* until he voted for *John Q. Adams.*"

Now hear the statement of Major Thomas P. Moore, a Representative in Congress, from the state of Kentucky at the time the election took place in the house, who voted in the *house,* for JACKSON, who has since been re-elected *without opposition,* and whose character for veracity and integrity, is above impeachment. Mr. Moore says—

"During the late contest for the Presidency, before the people, I was the warm and zealous friend of Mr. CLAY. I regarded his election as important to the whole United States, and especially to the people of the Western country, with whose political principles he had harmonized, and with whose local interests his pretentions appeared to be particularly identified. The information given me by Mr. Clay and his friends, and my own sanguine temperament, induced me to believe that his prospects were equally favorable with those of any other of the candidates; and, much more so than those of *General Jackson,* until Oct. 1824. In that month Mr. CLAY, Mr. *Trimble, Mr. C. A. Wickliffe,* myself, and perhaps other members of the Kentucky delegation, casually met at Frankfort during the session of the Court of Appeals. There Mr. Clay, for the first time, expressed to me an apprehension that he should be excluded from the house of Representatives; and observed, with seeming carelessness of manner, that it would be best for *us,* in that case, *to remain uncommitted as to our second choice.* This remark made but a slight impression on my mind at the time, and in November I proceeded to Washington city, *still entertaining the hope that Mr. CLAY would be one of the three returned to the house of Representatives.*

☞"After my arrival in the city I was confined to my room by indisposition. While in this situation, Mr. Clay called, and after the usual civilities, told me, in emphatic terms, that he had little doubt he was excluded from the House of Representatives, and that all "WE" (meaning the Kentucky delegation in congress) *"had now to do, was to hold ourselves uncommitted, as to our second choice,"* declaring, *"that we could vote for either of the three candidates, and justify ourselves to our constituents."*☜

Mr. Clay had a conversation similar to this with Mr. Moore, with the Hon. R. P. Henry, a Representative in Congress from Kentucky. Two more brief extracts from Mr. Moore's letter to the Jackson Corresponding Committee, and we will pass on to other testimony.

"I had no further intercourse [after the conversation at Mr. M's room, which we have given above.—*Editor*] with Mr. Clay on the subject of the election, until it was over; except that which will be explained in a subsequent part of this letter. I was warmly attached to Mr. Clay, and decidedly hostile to Mr. Adams. I had denounced him in all parts of the district represented by me, ☞*on the authority of facts derived from Mr. CLAY.*☜ Disappointed in my first choice, (Mr. Clay) and in bad health, I took little or no part in the canvass among the members of Congress, and gave a silent vote, in accordance, as I thought, with the wishes of the people of Kentucky."

The subsequent intercourse with Mr. Clay, alluded to in the above paragraph, is thus stated by Mr. Moore:

"I received two letters from a *confidential friend of Mr. Clay's,* residing in Kentucky, urging me to vote for *whoever would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and intimating that Mr. ADAMS would do it.* Mr. CLAY *happened* to see me receive one of the letters, and after I had read it, asked me *what news from Kentucky?* I replied, that I had received a letter from——Mr. Clay asked "and what does——say?" I replied, "You know very well." He laughed, and left me under the impression that he *did* know.

A few days after the intention of Clay, with that of a majority of the Kentucky delegation, to vote for Adams was publicly announced.

There is all the simplicity of ... in this statement of Mr. Moore ... doubt not that Mr. Clay ... very well what his confidential ... in Kentucky, had written to ... Moore, and we doubt as little ... those two letters were procured ... written to Major Moore by Mr. C... It has been put beyond the poss... of a reasonable doubt that Mr. C... procured letters to be written to ... their representative, from Ken... Mr. White, by his influential co... uents, pressing him to vote for A... if he would make CLAY *Secret... State.* And we doubt not ... same sort of influence was atte... to be bro't to bear on Major M... But let us proceed with our ... and our next extract shall be ... the letter of Gen. John Floyd, ... a gentleman above the breath ... umny; standing high in the conf... and affections of his native Sta... respected by all who have ev... him in the councils of the natio... ter relating what, in an interv... had with him, Mr. Clay said of *Crawford,* the General thus pro...

"He" (Mr. Clay) "then went ... state, in the course of that con... tion, and I think nearly in these ... "When I take up the pretensi... Mr. ADAMS, and weigh them ... lay them down—then take u... pretensions of GENERAL J... SON, weigh them, and lay them ... by the side of those of *Mr. Ada... never was as much puzzled in ... life, as I am to decide between th...*

"In answer to the other pa... your inquiry, permit me to say, ... I have had many conversations ... Mr. CLAY, of a political, cha... the *nature* and *extent* of which ... unwilling to disclose, *unless so... ture circumstance should authoriz... quire it.*"

This conversation between G... Floyd and *Mr. Clay,* in which th... tor said—speaking of the prete... of Adams and Jackson to the ... dency—*"I never was so much p... in all my life, as I am to decide b... them,"* took place, says Gen. ... in the month of *January,* 1825, ... latter part of the preceding m... *December.* In the latter part o... *cember,* 1824, he "never was so ... puzzled in all his life as to decid... tween them," altho' he told the ... lic, that long previous to that ti... wit: before he left Kentucky, h... made up his mind, and so stated ... friends *NOT to vote* for Gen. J... SON *under any circumstances ... could possibly be conceived!*

Another extract, and we shall ... done, for the present. The foll... extract from the letter of Gen. ... Call, at the time of the election ... House, the Delegates from Fl... will serve as much as any thi... know, to show the deep game ... pocrisy, which Mr. Clay was pl... —Gen. Call says—

"As Gen. Jackson, Major ... and myself were returning fro... Capitol, after passing through the ... tunda, we were overtaken by ... *Clay,* who approached Gen. Ja... with his usual pleasing addres... with the following familiar and f... ly language: ☞General Jacks... have a *quarrel* with you: why di... not let me know that you were ... ing by Lexington? I certainly s... have waited for your arrival." A... the best of my recollection, he a... "We should have travelled to... er."☜

Now, whatever Mr. Clay may ... whispered into the ears of a ... friends about his determination ... "unalterably fixed" resolution ... *to vote for General Jackson*—we ... whatever of this sort, he may ... said to a few, *before* he left Kent... we have shown that he said *BEF... he left Kentucky,* that he was "... COMMITTED" that he *said* h... written to *General Jackson* to joi... in Lexington and travelling wit... to Washington—that *AFTER h... to Washington,* he familiarly c... Gen. Jackson for not letting him ... he was coming through Lexi... that he might have waited fo... and travelled with him—that ... *TER he got to Washington,* he ... to *Gen. Floyd,* that he *never ... much puzzled in all his life,* as h... *to decide between the pretensio... Gen. JACKSON and Mr. AD...* —that *AFTER he got to Washi...* he said to Major Moore—*"We"* ... Kentucky delegation) *"could vo... EITHER of the three candidates, ... justify ourselves to our constituents.*

Having shown these things, ... leave Mr. Clay and his friends, to ... out of their difficulties, if they ca...

Baltimore Republic...

☞The Orphans' Cou... Somerset County will sit on Tue... the 24th instant.

We are authorized to announ...

Anthony B. Bennett,
Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr. and
John J. Davis, Esquirs.

as Candidates to represent Som... county in the next House of Dele... of Maryland.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri F... issued by George M. Willing, a ju... of the peace, and to me direct... the suit of Levin D. Jones again... Adam Horsey, I have seized and ... in execution the following propert... wit: one negro girl named S... which I shall proceed to sell for a ... of years, at Back Creek Stor... Wednesday the 2nd day of July ... to the highest and best bidder for ... to satisfy the above mentioned ... with interest and cost.

SAML. McBRYDE, C...

June 9, 1828. kd

Gen. Jackson and Aaron Burr.

The coalition seem determined to keep us continually on the defensive, and being unable, from having exhausted their inventive powers to fabricate new forgeries are resolved to assail us with a repetition of the old. We dislike this mode of warfare. After having slain our enemies, we are not disposed to be haunted by their ghosts.—This coalition, with characteristic disregard to truth, had charged General Jackson with having been concerned in the conspiracy of Aaron Burr; and were immediately answered by a letter from Mr. Jefferson, wherein that great man, who was not often mislead in his estimate of men, paid the highest compliments to the patriotism and fidelity of the Hero of New Orleans. But this testimony ample and conclusive as it is, the coalition suppose to be forgotten by the people; and therefore think they may venture upon a repetition of the slander.—Perhaps they may mislead a few, a very few, who may not have seen, or may have forgotten the letter of Mr. Jefferson; and to destroy even this hope, we will venture upon its republication. Here it is.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to General Wilkinson, dated Washington, January 3d, 1807, giving instructions for detecting and arresting the movements of Col. Burr and his associates.

"If every thing from that place, (Louisville,) be successfully arrested, there is nothing from below that is to be feared.—BE ASSURED THAT TENNESSEE, AND PARTICULARLY GEN. JACKSON ARE FAITHFUL."

Are we to suppose that Mr. Jefferson, ...ho knew mankind, and consequently, was ...ware of the facility with which a portion ...f it might be seduced, would have said this ...f General Jackson rashly, and inconsider...tely? More especially would he have said ...without sufficient reason, at a time when ...e whole Western country was pervaded ...y the ramifications of an extensive conspi...cy, and when distrust of his neighbour ...d visited almost every individual? Those ...ho would believe this of Mr. Jefferson, ...now little of that great man's character.—...e repeat that such commendations from ...r. Jefferson, under such circumstances, ...re a sufficient answer to the charge, though ...were supported by the affidavits of the ...hole Coalition.

But, in addition to the testimony of Mr. ...efferson, we have that of the most distin...uished citizens of Tennessee, who took ...n active part in the movements then made ...arrest the projects of Col. Burr. A num...r of revolutionary veterans, who could ...w wounds received in battles where ...ashington, and Greene, and Gates, and ...e, and Lincoln, and Mercer, and Knox, ...d *such* men commanded, on learning that ...ason was abroad in the land, organized ...mselves into a company of volunteers, ... offered to GENERAL ANDREW ...CKSON, their services in defending ...r country. The following is their ad...ss to Gen. Jackson, with their names ...bscribed.

To Major General Andrew Jackson.

At a moment when great sensibility and ...n fearful apprehension for the welfare ...our country, has been excited, from one ...d of the continent to the other. When ... government, the best calculated of all ...ers, for the attainment of individual se...ity and happiness, has sounded the toc... of alarm, to be on the alert in suppress... combinations of men, hostile to the in...rity of the union and interests of our ...ntry. It behoves all men either aged ...youthful, to coalesce in their attachment ...their country. In the affections of the ...zens our government exists; not in op...ssive and unnecessary coercion, as in ...er countries. These principles which ...nently characterise republican institu...s, clearly demonstrate, that every citi... whatever his situation may be, ought ...contribute in some mode to the support ...he government under which these ines...able blessings are enjoyed.—The infirm, ...their opinions and exhortations—to ...n experience belongs. They know the ...lculable blessings of freedom of thought, ...ch, action—security of person and pro.... Patriotism is their claim, though ...xclusive in a country of freedom.—...is an important crisis, when the limits ...gal active exertion, ought not to be ...t with a microscopic eye. So far as our ...powers will admit, we cheerfully sub... the rigors of military institutions.—...ountry will require nothing unnecessa... of us. The thread of age will not be ...n, but it will be used to the extent of ...ength.

...nder these impressions, we agree to em... ourselves—aged and infirm as we may ...offer our services and our fortunes to ...ountry, in support of its laws and con...ed authorities.

...eral James Robertson, captain,
...nes Hennen, surgeon,
...neral Thomas Overton,†
...jor Howel Tatum,†
...lonel Clem. Hall,†
...ptain James Tatum,†
...jor William T. Lewis,†
...onel Joel Lewis†
...onel Robert Hays†
...tain William Richard,†
...tain Stephen Cantrell
...tain Robert Edmon...
...jor William W...
...tain William L... sen.†
...tain Joshua Hadley,†
...tain John Beck,†
...tain John Park,†
... Joseph Coleman, Mayor, Nashville
...liam Tait
...mas Talbot
...ge Poyzer,
...mas Dillon,
...liam Wharton,
...ge Wharton,

...n others, old veterans composing a ...ny, all over fifty years of age.

...hose marked thus † were officers in ...olutionary war.

...uppose, any, treasonable connection ...n General Jackson and Col. Burr af...ding *this* testimony, we must either ...that, these veterans who had shed ...od for their country's independence ...emselves, connected with Burr, and ...d this address to conceal their trea... ...hat they were so, "ineffably stupid," ...ce themselves under the command ...whose fidelity and patriotism they ...t well assured. But, admitting the ...m of these revolutionary heroes, how can we reconcile the supposition of Gen. Jackson's treason with his answer to their address? Here it is. Let the confident read it and rejoice; let the doubtful read it and be convinced.

Gen. JAMES ROBERTSON, & the corps of INVINCIBLES, you have the honor to command.

The tender of your services at the serious crisis, when our government has warned us to be watchful, is honourable, not only to yourselves, but the country in which we live. It is interesting and grateful at the present moment. The Executive of the Union, in whom we all have confidence will not only receive it with pleasure, as a mark of attachment to the government and laws; but the faithful historian of passing times, cannot avoid noticing it as an instance of patriotism, to be found only in Republics; for their support, they rest on the opinion and affections of the people, and above all governments, union of sentiments and action is necessary.

Though all citizens must be sensible of the inestimable blessings we enjoy, yet your generous expressions of them, has filled me with emotions of ardor as extraordinary as the occasion which gave birth to them—may all men cherish such sentiments, is my sincere wish. Age, in a government of laws and freedom, is entitled to a claim of patriotism, but it is equally entitled to the highest respect from youth. The frost of age and experience is as necessary in the moral as in the physical world. The dissipated attention of men is collected and the natural relaxation of youth invigorated.—Hence our union of sentiments in the position, that all men ought to contribute their might in some mode, to the public good. But when age in its wisdom bounds beyond its ordinary limits of counsel and admonition into the hardy field of exertions!—My God! how can I express my sensations!!!

Age, from the immutable principles of the law of nature, is entitled to an exemption, but should the danger which threatens our country, require your services in the field, it is hoped that the occasion may be temporary, and that you will only be wanting in the field of battle, where your years and meritorious services will be duly considered. There your commander well knows that your former services, presence and bravery, will be equal to a regiment of men.

Accept the thanks of the government, and of your General to whom you so generously offered your services, with the sentiments of my grateful respect.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. 2d. Division.

But, we have not done. But a few weeks before the organization of this patriotic corps, and the publication, at Nashville, of this patriotic address and answer, General Jackson addressed the following letter to Gov. Claiborne of Louisiana, for the purpose of warning him against an apprehended movement upon New Orleans by the conspirators.

Letter of Gen. Andrew Jackson to his Excellency William Claiborne, warning him to be on the alert to detect the Burr conspirators.

SIR:—Although it is a long time since I wrote you, still that friendship that once existed remains bright on my part; and although since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, I have waded through difficult and disagreeable scenes, still I have all that fondness for my old and former friends that I ever had, and their memory has been more endeared to me by the treachery I have experienced since I saw you, by some newly acquired ones. Indeed I fear treachery has become the order of the day.—This induces me to write to you. Put your town in a state of defence. Organize your militia, and defend your city as well against internal enemies as external: my knowledge does not extend so far as to authroize me to go into detail; but I fear you will meet with an attack from quarters you do not at present expect. Be upon the alert; keep a watchful eye upon our General, and beware of an attack as well from our own country as Spain. I fear there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You have enemies within your own city that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the Union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds, and you will keep these hints to yourself. But I say again, be on the alert, your government I fear is in danger. I fear there are plans on foot inimical to the Union. Whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not I cannot say; but rest assured they are in operation or I calculate boldly. Beware of the month of December. I love my country and government: I hate the Dons; I would delight to see Mexico reduced, but I will die in the last ditch before I would yield a foot to the Dons, or see the Union disunited. This I write for your own eye, and for your own safety; profit by it, and the ides of March remember.

With sincere respect I am, as usual, your sincere friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Nov. 12, 1806.

After publishing these documents, which we recommend to the attention of every republican press in the Union, we hope this slander may not be repeated; for though we know the Coalition would repeat it, if they thought its repetition would deceive a single voter, we hope they will not so far compromit their reputation for common sense, as to venture upon a thrice refuted falsehood.

U. S. Tel.

ANOTHER ANTI-TRUTH.

We last week gave, from a Baltimore paper, a proper confutation of a coalition falsehood concerning the members of the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, a majority of whom are favourable to the election of *Andrew Jackson.* But it has also been stated by John Binns that there is no preacher of the Gospel in the whole state of Delaware. This assertion, which we know to be an astonishing anti-fact, is met by the Delaware Gazette as follows:—

"We perceive that the statement in the Journal, that there is no clergyman but Mr. R. of Newark, in this state, who is in favour of the election of General Jackson, has reference to one made by Binns that there was not one. We do not marvel at the assertion, when we understand that Binns is the author of it, but since it is made a question, we will undertake to name a clergyman in the state who is in favour of Jackson, for every one whom any of our opponents can name who is opposed to him."

From the New-York Enquirer.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The following well written address, to the people of the United States, we copy from the National Intelligencer. It is ably and coolly written; and is intended to promote the cause of John Quincy Adams, but we have taken the liberty to make a few alterations in its position and assumptions, and it answers full well for General JACKSON; indeed, as it *now* reads, it carries on its face the marks of undeniable truth and sincerity. On the breaking up of Congress we wanted an address, and have borrowed one from the enemy—we hope they will excuse us.

To the People of the United States.

One part of the policy of those who strive, by whatever means, to prevent the election of Gen. Jackson, is, to subdue the hopes and discourge the efforts of his friends and supporters, by such representations of the state of public feeling as show his election highly improbable, or impossible. The administration, to ensure victory, raises a shout, that victory is already won.

The great extent of the country, and the difficulty of accurately knowing, in one part, what sentiments prevail in another and distant part, afford facility to this mode of practising imposition on the public. The people of New Hampshire, for example, are assured, that it is no longer matter of doubt that Ohio and Louisiana will vote for Mr. Adams; while the citizens of those states are surprised, at the same time, by hearing it asserted, with a confidence belonging to real conviction, that not only New Hampshire, but others, also, of the New England States, perhaps nearly all of them, give satisfactory proof of having supported the same cause. Whatever of coloring, of exaggeration, or, we regret to add, of unqualified misrepresentation, this course of policy may require, seems, hitherto, not to have been found wanting. Not only are slight and doubtful manifestations of opinion when favorable, swoln into importance, and magnified beyond all just degree, on the one hand; while, on the other, the most clear and decisive results of full popular elections, if unfavorable, are made to go for nothing; but, formal statements are, also, put forth, sometimes under the authority of names, such as are willing to be appended to them, which are known, not only to be partial, but to be absolutely untrue, by those who have information on the subjects to which they relate.

Notwithstanding the general intelligence of the community, there may be danger that attempts of this sort, every where made, and long continued, will produce more or less of the effect intended, unless seasonably and properly counteracted.

It has been deemed expedient, therefore, on the eve of the adjournment of congress, that the friends of Gen. Jackson, throughout the whole Union, should be informed, from some source, or through some channel, in which they have confidence, *what is the belief, entertained here, of the present state, and the present tendency of public opinion and of the probable result of the Election.*

It is the purpose of this paper to state what that belief is; with some reference to the grounds on which it is founded. It proceeds from those who have no motives which should induce them to mislead or deceive, either themselves or others; and as, from obvious causes, this place is the point, at which, at the present moment, the greatest amount of information on the subject is concentrated; it has been attempted to consider and compare the various parts of this information attentively and fairly, to judge of the whole correctly, and to lay the result honestly before the public. That result, we have the pleasure to say, is, in a high degree, satisfactory and gratifying.—It has produced a full conviction, that, since the first bursting out of opposition to the gallant and patriotic General, which was contemporary with the elections of 1825, no period has furnished so strong reasons to expect his election as the present; and that such election may be now anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Of the more general grounds which conduce to this opinion, it is not intended on this occasion, to speak at any length; because they are equally open to the observation and judgment of all. All can observe, and judge, whether there be not, at least in many parts of the country, a very altered tone of feeling towards Mr. Adams—whether there be not the prevalence of a more sober temper, in judging between him and his patriotic competitor; an increasing reluctance to continue the highest public concerns, in hands which have, so far, conducted them unwisely and unsafely; and growing doubts, and hesitation, now approaching to alarm, about the propriety of continuing the fortunes of this young Republic to one, no otherwise bro't into this number of candidates for the highest office, than as having distinguished himself by a life of diplomacy and tergiversation. There would appear, we think, to be indications of a solemn pause, of a disposition to reflection not in partisans and zealots, but in the minds of candid and reasoning men, who have hitherto countenanced the cause of Mr. Adams.—They begin to take counsel of their better judgment; to put it to their own consciences, and to enquire, *what there is, in his conduct, his appointments, and the course of his administration, in his character and his temper, so highly fitting him for the situation for which he is proposed to be again chosen?*

But, not dwelling on these general indications, it is the immediate purpose of this Address to refer to particulars, and to exhibit, with some detail, that view of the subject which has led to the belief above expressed.

In presenting this view, the object will be, not to hold out general and vague encouragement; not to show that Gen. Jackson *may be* elected by a *very large majority;* but to state the grounds on which we believe there will be a strong *majority* for him; and that, consequently, he will be elected. This is the first object.

In favor of the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson may be reckoned, then, in the first place, the entire votes of the following states, viz. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Whether we regard the representation of these States in Congress, or their Legislatures at home, or appeal to any other just mode of ascertaining the sentiments of their people, the result equally justifies this opinion.

To the votes of these States is next to be added a majority of those of Maryland.—Here again, we think, there can be no danger of mistake; since that State lies so contiguous, and information from every part of it is so full and particular. Thus, far, the computation is accompanied with as much certainty, as can well belong to such questions.

The next object of enquiry is Kentucky. It is well known that the friends of Adams and Clay have made Kentucky one great theatre of their active and vigorous operations. They have sought to avail themselves of her locality of the warm and generous character of her citizens, inclining them to some degree of enthusiasm towards Mr. Clay; and they have artfully connected themselves, also, with pre-existent State parties, and internal controversies and rivalships. These means, however, have not been deemed alone sufficient to promise success. The drawing off of Kentucky from a man who had gloriously served his country, and the arraying her with those whose opinions, on points which she deems of high interests, are known to be essentially different from her own, has justly been thought an object of no easy attainment. She had herself voted for Mr. Clay, who transferred its vote for a consideration, to Mr. Adams.—Mr. Clay's popularity and weight of character, were, of course, to be brought to bear against Gen. Jackson, and, to accomplish that end, efforts were to be made, proportioned, at once, to the importance, and to the difficulty of the undertaking.—A storm of abuse has accordingly raged against him, the violence of which has no precedent. A charge of being an assassin of his soldiers—a charge relating to the reputation of his venerable and respectable wife, having its origin where decorum and delicacy, as well as truth & honor, should have altogether forbidden it; a charge, unsupported by the slightest proof, encountered by every contrary presumption, confuted in short, by the most conclusive evidence, has been spread abroad, nevertheless, and repeated, and re-echoed, with a vehemence, which, for a while, seemed but to increase the more, as the accusation was shown, more and more to be groundless. [Here we omit a paragraph for want of room.]

We believe, then, that the votes of Kentucky, are to be enumerated among those favourable to Gen. Jackson.

Adding the votes of Kentucky to those before-mentioned, the sum total exceeds the necessary majority. But it is desirable that General Jackson should receive a considerable number of the votes of New York.—That he will receive the requisite number of these votes, we entertain no doubt whatever. Information from every part of the State, and the opinion of persons among the most competent to judge, conspire to produce satisfaction on this point. We hazard the prediction, and we are persuaded the intelligent People of that State will, in due time, most fully and triumphantly verify it, that the cause of Mr. Adams is destined to receive, in New York, signal overthrow and defeat.

Such is the view which has convinced us, that, with just and proper efforts, on the part of the friends of Gen. Jackson, there is nothing which can be reasonably expected to prevent his election; and, for the sake of distinctness, we repeat our belief that N. York, and in all probability New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, part of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, &c. will make that event sure.

This calculation we know, will be attacked and disputed. Most of it will be contradicted and denied. Assurances of a contrary result will be given, in the most positive manner, and under every form which may impose upon credulity. All this is of course. It is not to be expected that our adversaries will admit the probability of our success. *This address is not intended for them. It is designed for the friends of General Jackson; and its purpose will be fully answered, when it shall have solemnly assured those friends that the opinions here expressed are honestly and conscientiously entertained.* We warn them against giving credit, either to positive assurances of success and triumph on the other side, in this quarter, and in that; or to the numerous reports, charges, accusations, and calumnies, which are to be looked for, to be forthcoming through the Summer and Autumn.—Steady confidence and steady efforts are necessary, in the present state of things, and steady confidence and steady efforts be assured, will conduct us safely and happily through the crisis. In July, the election of members of Congress will take place in Louisiana. Her sentiments will be then again expressed; and we are willing to hear her sentiments. In August, the great contest in Kentucky will be brought to an issue; and we are willing also to hear the voice of Kentucky. In the mean time, let every man guard himself, and assist to guard the public, against delusion and imposition.

It will be seen, that, in the foregoing estimate, nothing has been said of Illinois, where the question will be earliest contested, and which at this moment may be pronounced to be a sure State; no details have been referred to about Virginia, in which State there is a large and rapidly increasing party, thoroughly opposed to the election of Mr. Adams, embodying great worth, intelligence, and respectability; and conducting the controversy with spirit and activity. Nor has much been said of Pennsylvania. An attempt, a very feeble one, has been made to shake Pennsylvania, but she remains firm as her mountains—her vote is undoubted.

Nor have we said much of North Carolina, one of the most unobtrusive and respectable States of the whole Union. She is naturally among the very last to vote for Mr. Adams, such a vote would be opposed to her whole character and her whole history. There is nothing in it to gain her, there is much reason to hope that she will, herself, take the same view of what is due to her own steady and uniform character. That Gen. Jackson triumphs in that state, is beyond doubt or question; and, although the character of this address requires, that no ground of hope should be too strongly stated, nor any expectation raised which is likely to be disappointed, we cannot refrain from saying, that recent information places North Carolina near to, or at the head of, those States, which are most certain for the man of the people.

Justice to the cause, and to those who have espoused it, requires, that, on this occasion, it should be mentioned with respect and gratification, that electoral tickets favourable to the General, have been formed in Maine, New-Hampshire, Indiana, Ohio, and some other states claimed as administration.

There is one other point of view, in which the general subject may be usefully examined. We have stated what states are considered as reasonably certain for General Jackson, what probable, and what more doubtful. If we now take the same survey of the prospects of Mr. Adams; what are they? Allow him the votes of New England, altogether not exceeding 51, and he is in possession of every thing which he can hope to enjoy without a contest. Not one vote south of the Potomac can he receive. If he gains Ohio, it will be only by a great struggle.

In thus surveying the different states, one striking truth is fully established, which it is material to notice. It is this; that, were the electors to be chosen, throughout the whole Union, in one uniform mode, whatever that mode might be, General Jackson would have a most triumphant majority.—This, we think, can be made evident and unquestionable. If such uniform mode were to be made by General Ticket in every state, he would not, in that case, lose one vote which is now expected for him; while the entire suffrages of New-York, added to what is already secure, would put him far ahead of all competition. On the other hand, if that uniform mode were to be by Districts, in all the States, he would be certain, of receiving more votes in New England and New Jersey, than he could possibly lose by the change in all other States; and thus his majority be greatly increased. This affords the cheering inference, that a majority of the Electors of the United States are favourable to the cause of the venerable Patriot. *We believe this is so; and that, if the whole country could be polled to-morrow, he would have a decided & vast majority.* [Remainder unavoidably omitted.]

MARRIED, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Quinn, Mr. TUBMAN DRYDEN to Miss SARAH RIGGIN, both of this county.

On Sunday last, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM WEBB to Miss PRISCILLA SCOTT, all of this county.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

June 10th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON *application of Isaac T. Marshall, Administrator of Jacob Marshall, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*
§§SEAL.§§
§§§§§§§§§§

True copy, *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB MARSHALL, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th of June, 1828.

ISAAC T. MARSHALL,
Adm'tor of Jacob Marshall, dec'd.

June 17, 1828. k

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin against Henry J. Riggin; by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Elizabeth J. C. Stewart by William Miles her guardian, one do. at the suit of Mary A. Stewart by William Miles her guardian; by virtue of six writs of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, to wit:—one at the suit of Levin Tiler, executor of Samuel Milborn, 1 do. at the suit of Isaac Riggin, administrator of Nancy Riggin, 2 at the suits of Roland Bevins, 1 do. at the suit of James Stewart, 1 do. at the suit of Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Costen, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, at the suit of Richard H. Samson, at the use of James Samson, at the use of Burton Cannon, all the above writs against Henry J. Riggin, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 do. woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. boy Dave, 1 do. girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 5 head of horses, 2 yokes of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware; 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 wain cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand do. 9 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less, 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 ox chains, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of cooper's ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres, 1 do. Dudly, 50 acres, 1 do. Rawley Hill, 50 acres, 1 do. part of Unity Enlarge, 43 acres, 1 do. Privilege 30 acres, 1 do. part of Privilege, 20 acres, 1 do. part of Phillips' Conclusion, 200 acres, 1 do. part of Friend's Assistance, 90 acres, 1 do. part of Pasturage, 20 acres, all the above tracts containing more or less acres—which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door on TUESDAY the 8th of JULY next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 17, 1828. wp

A Camp Meeting for Annamessex Circuit

Will be held on Deal's Island, JULY 17th. Persons going to this meeting with horses will provide themselves with provender for them, as it is difficult to obtain any on the island. June 17.

THE PARTERRE.

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

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

THE PILGRIM.

"Whither, pilgrim, dost thou roam?
Weary pilgrim, tell me where;
Why forsake thy native home
For the traveller's scanty fare?

"Have thy bosom friends betray'd thee
In the evening of thy day;
And a lonely pilgrim made thee,
From thy country—far away?

"Or for safety dost thou flee
To some land of calm repose,—
There, in sweet serenity,
All thy weariness to close?

"Oh, for safety I am fleeing—
Friend, for such I think thou art,
Listen to my story—seeing
It will ease my anguish'd heart.

"Born to affluence and ease,
Neither God nor man I fear'd;
Cheer'd by every fav'ring breeze,
I my bark in safety steer'd.

"Till at length the tempest rose,
Sweeping desolation round;
All ingulfing, in its throes,
I a helpless wreck was found.

"Friend by friend was torn away,
One by one my comforts fled,
All my prospects blasted lay—
None to ease my aching head.

"Thus in wretchedness I roam'd,
Not a friend to give relief,
And my anguish'd spirit groan'd,
In the agony of grief.

"While forsaken and forlorn,
Reckless of my future doom,
Then my thoughts were upward borne
To the joys beyond the tomb.

"On the first repentant sigh
That escap'd my troubled breast,
Kindly pass'd the Saviour by,
Bade me live and be at rest.

"Now for safety I am fleeing
To my home beyond the skies,
There to spend an endless being;—
There the land of promise lies.

"Thither, thither do I roam,
Thither, thither do I fly;
Heaven, O heaven is now my home;—
There my only treasures lie."

NATURAL HISTORY.

The White Bear of the United States.

The white bear is the only wild beast of these regions that is dangerous. He almost always attacks the traveller, and when hungry never fails to do so. One of these animals, last year, rushed into the canoe of two *Bois-brules*, while they were resting near the bank, and seizing one of them dragged him into the forest, whilst the other, whose musket had become wet, was totally disabled from following after him. Fortunately, however, a party of Indians were hunting near the spot, who ran to his assistance and killed the bear while still grasping his prey. The unfortunate man was merely wounded, and gave me the recital of the circumstance himself and likewise sold me the animal's skin. The black bear, on the contrary, is extremely timid, and always on the approach of man betakes itself to flight. Next to the buffalo it is the most valuable of all animals to the Indians. Its skin, its flesh, its fat, its tendons, even its nails, and teeth, are all convertible to purposes of utility.

Nature has distinguished this animal by peculiar characters. He feeds entirely on fruits during summer and autumn, and it is at those seasons that the Indians go in search of him in places where fruits are abundant, and destroy him. When the cold weather commences he proceeds to hide himself in the hollow of some tree, or in a hole which he digs for himself in the ground. Here he remains motionless apparently under the influence of the soundest sleep, for the whole winter. He sustains himself by sucking his paws, from which the fat with which his body is covered seems to pass for his nourishment. The Indians discover his abode sometimes by means of dogs which scent him, sometimes by the place which his breathing marks in the snow, and they destroy him without his making the least resistance or even motion, so that a single pike or lance is sufficient for the purpose. In the spring, the season when he quits his den, he in the first place exerts himself to regain possession as it were of those natural powers which have remained suspended or paralysed during the winter. He cleanses himself by purgative and diuretic simples, which nature points out to him with more clearness than they are indicated by our physicians and botanists. As, however, so long abstinence, and this succeeding purgation, must necessarily have weakened his stomach, and it is consequently necessary for him to follow a light regimen, he commences with fish.

The manner of his conducting his fishing is truly extraordinary. Sitting on his hind paws on the bank of a river or a lake, he continues so perfectly motionless that he might be mistaken for a burnt trunk of some tree, which frequently deceives even the keen and practiced eye of an Indian himself. With his right paw he seizes with incredible celerity and skill the fish which unsuspectingly pass under his eyes, and throws them on the bank. When he has obtained a plentiful supply for his table, he regales himself on a portion of it, and conceals the rest, that he may have recourse to it, as appetite serves through the day; he appears perfectly to know that morning and evening are the only times for fishing. He afterwards proceeds to a more substantial fare, to the flesh of beasts which he hunts or finds dead, and at length returns to his diet of fruit. Thus at successive periods of the year, he is a *piscivorous*, *carnivorous*, and *frugivorous* animal.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

We have before us the April number of the American Medical Recorder: The very honorable distinction which this work has acquired in the profession for whose use it is principally designed, renders it unnecessary to say more than that a new number believed to be not unworthy its predecessors, is offered to the public. We shall leave the work for the present, after making a short extract. Every one has heard of the unfortunate James Hadfield, who fired a pistol at George III. The following account of him, copied from "Archives Generales," December, 1827, will no doubt be interesting. There is a particular department in Bedlam alloted to those maniacs who had escaped capital punishment. The report states:

"One of those detained here is Hadfield, about sixty years of age, small, lean, speaking with vivacity, remarkable for the mobility of his physiognomy, which many scars received in battle render still more singular, who thirty years ago, at the theatre, discharged a pistol at King George, tho' the ball passed over him. It being proved that Hadfield was in a state of alienation, tho' he had manifested but symptoms of it, the jury acquitted him, and he was confined for life. He is now in that part of Bedlam which is occupied by persons of the same description. His air is frank and his manners polite:

He has embellished his cell with a thousand objects, whose form and original disposition denote him to be a man who is able and industrious, in inventing every thing that can beguile the tediousness of his captivity. He is quick and passionate, yet he is never disorderly, and he tranquilly submits to every thing. From the time that he committed this crime to the present, he has scarcely given any sign of madness; but some years since, without any known cause, he suddenly became so furious, that his attendants were obliged to bind and confine him. This was, however, of a short continuance, and was followed by the healthy condition in which he still remains."

INTOXICATION.

The laws against intoxication are inforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined for the first offence three dollars; for the second six; for the third and fourth a still larger sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is besides publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labour: and if he is again guilty to 12 months imprisonment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the fine is double: and if the offender has made his appearance in a church this punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastic, if he should fall into this offence, loses a benefice: if it is a layman who occupies any considerable post his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies, while drunk, is buried ignominously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquor to students, workmen, servants, apprentices and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the street or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half of these fines go to the informers; who are generally police officers; the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money he is kept in prison until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

The Seven Churches of Asia.—Of the Seven Churches of the Apocalypse, founded in Asia by the Apostles, hardly a vestige remains. Smyrna, Ephesus Pergamos, Sardis, Thyatira, Laodicea, and Philadelphia (see Revelation Chap. II. and III,) with all their power and magnificence, have fallen into utter decay; except that the first mentioned city remains a port of commercial consequence. But Ephesus is a mere heap of ruins: Pergamos has a population of 1500 Greeks, among 13,000 Turks; Sardis, once the splendid capital of Lydia, is a few mud huts; Thyatira (now Ak-hissar) has only one miserable Greek church; Laodicea (now Eski-hassar) is a Turkish village, near masses and scattered fragments of ancient architecture and sculpture; and Philadelphia (now Alla Sher) has been shaken into dust by wars and earthquakes.

From the New England Farmer.

Insectivorous Birds.—These are to the farmer and gardener of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects; and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, mockbird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundred of insects in a day. Some time since, a pair of these small birds built a nest on a lilac, which grew close to my window. This little society was closely observed. When they had gained sufficient strength, both parents were mutually and incessantly employed in collecting small insects from every quarter; and on a moderate calculation, to the number of seven hundred a day.

One great cause of the increase of so many insects, so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of those little friends of the agriculturalists. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the property of the farmer, to the amount of a few cents, let him remember that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered, and not wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects—for they call the farmer and the gardener to their business —cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praises.

From the Maine Republican.

On deep ploughing—the management and application of Vegetable and Animal manures.

BY JOHN HARE POWEL, ESQ.

I have reclaimed by oyster shell lime and deep ploughing, a farm, made sterile by a series of the most exhausting crops, which the cupidity of bad tenants could suggest. I am not ignorant of the objections which have been often brought, and not less ingeniously supported against breaking the "pan" and reversing the sub-soil; but I have seen few instances, where ultimate success has not attended deep ploughing, in a *judicious course* of management, except on arid sands. I have turned up sub-soils, of different hues; mixed with substances, varying, from tenacious clay to loose gravel, or sparkling sand, and have found, that those who condemned my "burying fertile mould beneath sterile clay," confess that at the end of five years, I obtained great crops, by means of deep and fine tilth, from a chestnut ridge, and gravel bottom, originally covered with *barren oak* and cedar trees.

I have never had apprehension of the loss of animal manure by sinking, as its component parts are generally so insoluble in water, as to cause them to be left by filtration sufficiently near to the surface for all other purposes; but I have had many motives to guard against its escape by evaporation, and therefore invaribly deposite it deeply, and generally in its freshest state, beneath the surface of the land. My experience during nearly twenty years has taught me, that in this climate, where the exhalations of the sun during one season, the influence of wind, the effects of melting snow, and torrents of rain, during another, upon a surface made impervious by frost almost to the edge of an axe, top dressing, except when principally composed of calcareous matter, should seldom be applied. Old pastures remarkable for the excellence of their herbage, or grass lands within the reach of large towns, may be profitably enriched by the application of animal manure to the surface in the spring, when the soil is open, and the grass by pushing forth its leaves, soon affords some protection, from the sun, whilst they imbibe to a certain extent, the fertilizing principles, passing off in a gaseous form.

The expedients which the *dearness of land* and the *cheapness of labor*, have coersced certain Europeans to adopt, cannot for ages become profitable where the farmer tills generally his own soil; and the laborer is paid, and protected, as being worthy of regard, and the wages of his toil. Compost heaps, in certain situations, may be advantageously formed. In very few would they repay the cost of chopping, turning, and scientific commixing, without noticing the loss, in this climate, at each operation, of animal matter, by the escape of its volatile parts—not the least essential of which it is formed. I am satisfied, that animal manures should, if practicable, be applied in their freshest state— that where this cannot be done, they should be covered with earth, and exposed in the fold yard, to the treading of beasts, in order, that the mass may be made compact—the air be excluded—and consequently, decomposition retarded, until its influence shall be directly applied, to stimulate plants, and enrich the soil.

I should be unwilling to shake off some of the prejudices, which we have imbibed, with our mother tongue: but although I do not object to cut a heavy cloth coat, in an August day, after a foreign winter fashion, I am not prepared to remain a colonist in thinking, that we cannot manage our farms, without European precedent or rule.

If any man were to cultivate a large farm in this state after the most approved scientific mode, which the agricultural Doctors would have us adopt, he might expect to have an empty barn, and ere long light pocket.

Science is essential to the agricultural art; chemistry aids it at every turn; cooking is a chemical process; yet I should be unwilling to be fed, with soup from the laboratory of the great Davy himself, unless he had been *practised* in seasoning his broth, even with the aid of the whole college of physicians, it were essentially compounded, as Smollett's feast of the ancients, and served in classic vases of gold.

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

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 the State of Maryland against Peter Bell, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Casqua, containing 200 acres, more or less—part of Casqua and part of Woodfield containing 250 acres, more or less; also a horse and gig, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises on Friday the 27th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
June 5—10 jb

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 Sarah Huston use of William W. Handy against James W. Dashiell, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man Sampson, one do. Shadrick, one do. Huett, one do. Moses, one do. Albert, one do. John, one woman Betty, one do. Harriet, one do. Sally, one do. Sophiah, and one child Milly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the first day of July next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
June 10 uk

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore.*

3d class Maryland State Lottery, for 1828. To be drawn in the city of Baltimore on
WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, inst.
THE HIGHEST PRIZE,
Ten Thousand Dollars.
SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000	is	10,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	2,000	is	2,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	1,000	is	1,000 Dolls.
2	prizes of	500	is	1,000 Dolls.
2	prizes of	200	is	400 Dolls.
10	prizes of	100	is	1,000 Dolls.
20	prizes of	50	is	1,000 Dolls.
30	prizes of	20	is	600 Dolls.
100	prizes of	10	is	1,000 Dolls.
200	prizes of	5	is	1,000 Dolls.
4000	prizes of	4	is	16,000 Dolls.

4367 pr's, amounting to 35,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme. The 10,000 dollar prize will be part payable by 1000 tickets, Nos. 1 to 1000 inclusive, valued at 9500 Dolls.

Whole Tickets,	$4	*Quarters,*	$1.00
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE
114 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where BOTH the Great Prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars each* were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.
Balt. June, 1828. j10k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
May 27th, 1828.

ON application of Jacob W. Bayly, administrator of David Vance, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Vance late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1828.
JACOB W. BAYLY, Adm. of D. Vance, dec'd.
June 3d, 1828. k

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phoebus. For terms apply to
JAMES POLK.
June 3, 1828. kw

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts by paying the cash, before the 15th of June next. The subscriber is compelled to this course from the peculiar situation of his affairs. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the public, in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of the same, as he will continue to exert himself to render universal satisfaction. The public's ob't. serv't.
THOS. L. DISHAROON.
Snowhill, May 27th, 1828.

N. B. Those of my customers, whom I may not have seen during Somerset Court, are requested to remit me the amount of their accounts and thereby prevent the addition of cost. T. L. D.

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 GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

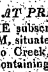
There is on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to
JOHN MORRIS.
April 22 kd

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Kibble's Destiny." The improvements are



an excellent two story frame house, with necessary out-buildings—A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also, a good apple orchard.

Vessels of a large burden can come within 20 yards of the house.

The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land—There are about 175,000 of the former and of the latter about forty bushels were sown.

For further particulars and terms apply to JOSHUA MORRIS.
May 20, 1828.

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 Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agricultural 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, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with Information relative to 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.

Insertion 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 and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, states of the Markets 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. 48, Market St. Phil'a.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
May 20, 1828.

ON application of Edward Fowler & Levisa Kennerly, Administrators of Orrell Kennerly, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Orrell Kennerly, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 20th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of May, 1828.
EDWARD FOWLER, &
LEVISA KENNERLY,
Adm'tors of O. Kennerly, dec'd.
May 27, 1828. k

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, inasmuch as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned three hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes; just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Maleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed Messrs. JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices. S. & M.

WEAVERS' BRUSHES,

Reeds and Shuttles,

Wash and cake boards,
Sifters, Lamp and candlewick,
Muddlers, and lime squeezers
Pound, half pound and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns
Weaver's slays or reeds
Shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes
Twine and cord, patent taps
Cane, for reed makers
Humming and common tops
Boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers
Lamp wicks, assorted sizes, by the dozen or gross
Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants
Fancy and common bellows
Fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, Baskets
Nests of sugar boxes and tubs
Potato & turnip mashers, rolling pins
Carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, etc.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by
VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
May 13th, 1828.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
May 28th, 1828.

ON application of Levin Walter, Adm'r. d. b. n. of Wm. Walter, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

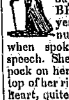
True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Walter, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1828.
LEVIN WALTER, Adm'r. of W. Walter, dec'd.
June 3, 1828.

$35 REWARD.



STOLEN or ran away from the subscriber, on the 10th day of May, 1827, BETTY—about 19 or 20 years of age, of dark chesnut colour, speaks quick when spoken to, and lisps in speech. She has a scar from the small pock on her arm; also a scar on top of her right foot, in the shape of a heart, quite notable. The said girl was pregnant when she went off, and her child be living, it is nearly [illegible] old at this time. It is thought unnecessary to describe her clothes, as they probably would have been changed by this time. This girl was conveyed to me, as security for the payment of money by Henry I. [illegible]gin, and it is expected that she is either in the neighbourhood of Princess-Anne or Wetipquin. Any person taking up said negro Betty, and lodging her in Somerset county jail, shall receive the above reward and all charges paid.
WILLIAM WHITE, near Snowhill.
June 10 kl

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Benjamin I. Jones my agent to collect all money due me, and adjust and settle all claims against me, therefore all persons owing me or having claims against me will please call on him.
JOHN JONES, (of B.)
May 27, 1828.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

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

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JUNE 24, 1828. NO. 13.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to 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 subscribers.

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

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

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

One of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever held in this county, convened pursuant to previous notice, on the 29th ult. Ten gentlemen of high standing and first rate intelligence were appointed a committee to prepare an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. We regret that our limits preclude the possibility of giving their address and resolutions entire. We shall however make an extract from their interesting address. Speaking of John Quincy Adams' apostacy they say:—

"What apology does he offer for this unexpected, this extraordinary, this miraculous conversion? With all the affected penitence of a hypocritical convert, he pretends to reveal to Mr. Giles and Mr. Jefferson, a treasonable conspiracy of the federal party, "a nefarious and daring attempt to dissever the Union," and we now find him associated with the very men against whom he made this accusation, claiming their support and protection. Under a knowledge of these circumstances, we cannot but view him as a man without any fixed political principles, influenced in all his measures rather by self-interest than the good of his country, and ready at all times to desert any party that will not keep him in power. To believe that he deserted his party and his principles from motives of honest conviction, would be in opposition to our knowledge of the laws of the human mind, and contrary to the light of universal experience. He had attained the age of forty-two when he performed this adroit political manœuvre, and had been long engaged in public life and the study of politics.

"We search history in vain for an instance of a politician with pure and disinterested motives, suddenly abandoning the party he had espoused, the principles he had defended, and the measures he had maintained for years.

"Of the coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, and the consequent elevation of them both to the distinguished stations they now occupy, so much has already been said, that we would wish to say but little. The proof is so full and conclusive to establish this point, that we do not believe, that any man of reflection who examines it can entertain a doubt. We can see nothing in his subsequent conduct that can by possibility be construed in his favor, nothing of the fair, open, consciousness of innocence. "Reproaches and inquiries," says the most celebrated political writer of the last century, "have no power to afflict either the man of unblemished integrity or the abandoned profligate. It is only the middle, compound character, that alone is vulnerable; the man who *without firmness enough to avoid a dishonorable action, has yet feeling enough to be ashamed of it.*" The union of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, is equalled by nothing in the history of our country, except, perhaps, the mysterious conversion of John Q. Adams to democracy. The most deadly animosities, the most bitter, virulent, personal antipathies, open, avowed, and inveterate hatred, were thrown into one common grave, and the extraordinary results of these extraordinary movements were, John Q. Adams became President of the United States, and Henry Clay his Secretary of State. Does it not then require the most obstinate and hardened incredulity not to believe that Henry Clay was influenced by other motives than the good of his country in the unexpected selection of John Q. Adams, in violation of every duty he owed the public and his more immediate constituents, in violation of his previous declarations "that it was enough for him to know the will of his constituents either expressed or implied," —and in violation of the express direction of his constituents, derived through an almost unanimous resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky. Did it not appear in evidence in the late investigation before the Senate of Kentucky, that Mr. Clay had rewarded one printer with a premium of one hundred dollars, and another with fifty, for publishing pamphlets charging Mr. Adams with hostility to the western country, with falsehood and with ignorance, and with attempting to sell the right of navigating the Mississippi for a mess of codfish. Did it not also appear by more than one witness, that Mr. Clay after it had been ascertained that his name would not go before the house, said that he had written to Gen. Jackson, to come by Lexington and accompany him to Washington. Has not Mr. Trimble expressly declared, that "before he voted for Mr. Adams, he had distinctly ascertained that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State?"

With all these facts staring us in the face, we account it strange that any one can *profess* a belief in the pure and uncorrupted elevation of Mr. Adams. We have now succinctly reviewed some of the principal actions of Mr. Adams, previous and having reference to his election in 1825 and we have found him in all the same,—a fawning, cringing, political trimmer that will set his sails to suit all winds, will bend his principles to suit all circumstances. But what have his astounding acquirements and learning of which his admirers boast so much, his vaunted talents and long experience done for the country since he has been administering her affairs? We ask for the trophies of his diplomatic skill. We are anxious to discover what stupendous improvements he has made in the financial art. Has the weight of taxation been softened by a diminution of the expenses of government?—Has Mr. Adams performed any services of the kind? The universal answer is—no! His diplomacy or rather his gross and culpable negligence of duty has lost for us our colonial trade. His art of finance has made, as appears by his own message, the expenditures of the last year exceed the receipts. His wanton and profuse lavishment of the public money is altogether unexampled in the history of his predecessors.

The disbursement of the three years of the administration of Mr. Adams when compared with that of the three years immediately preceding it shows an increase of $8,685,307.

"The "secret service money expended during two years and nine months of the present administration amounts to $10,925; while during the whole eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, there was paid only 5,680. We hope fellow citizens you will reflect upon these mortifying facts. We confidently hope you will see the necessity of checking this administration in its career of degeneracy and corruption. The president of the United States at the present time holds in his possession more than 1500 dollars as a recompence for a journey that he never performed and he has refused to refund 4500 dollars, that Mr. Monroe had unadvisedly forwarded for his use, although Mr. Monroe immediately informed him, that "in his future accounts he ought to keep this deduction in view." But let us turn from these scenes of intrigue and corruption, loathsome as they ought to be to every true American, to brighter and lovelier spots in the history of our country, [illegible] on scenes and recollections more auspicious of the happy destiny that awaits our favored land.

General Andrew Jackson is emphatically the candidate of the people. He was the candidate of the people when he received a majority of their suffrages in 1824. He was the candidate of the people when the house of representatives elected John Q. Adams in open defiance and contempt of public opinion, proceeding upon the maxim of their great master, proclaimed to the whole nation in his inaugural address, "that a representative ought not to be palsied by the will of his constituents."—That he is the candidate of the people in 1829, we soon hope to see him triumphantly demonstrated. He himself is one of the people.

His fame and reputation stand upon the solid pedestal of his own merits and his own brilliant public services, unassisted by the powerful influence of extensive family connexions. Every art that the tortured ingenuity of desperate office holders could devise, has been employed to sully the fair fame of this patriot, and wound the feelings of the venerable companion of his declining years. Maddened to desperation by the discomfiture of their plans and the exposure of their forgeries they renew the attack with all the vindictive malice of demons.

Because he approved the proceedings of the court martial condemning to punishment six militiamen for daring and outrageous mutiny, for encouraging desertion and pillaging the public stores, at a time when a powerful enemy was hovering on our coast employing every means to produce mutiny and disaffection in the American army, and seeking only a favorable opportunity to attack New-Orleans, he has been slanderously called a "murderer," although it has been conclusively shown by official documents, that three of the six months for which they were drafted had not expired when this outrage was committed.

As he rescued a beautiful and flourishing city, and an extensive frontier from pillage and devastation by his promptitude and energy, he is said to have "trampled on the constitution" of his country, and is termed by Mr. Clay, one of the minions of the president, a "military chieftain," although three-fourths of his public life he has acted in a civil capacity.

But the poisoned shafts of calumny fall shivered and harmless at his feet; the base forgeries and fabrications have recoiled upon their authors with a force proportionate to the violence with which they were directed. General Andrew Jackson even from his boyhood has displayed an unwavering devotion to his country, and an unalterable attachment to our republican institutions. When a child in years we find him baring his bosom against the invaders of our soil, we find him zealously and ardently co-operating with those master-spirits of the revolution, who ensured to us at their own imminent risks the rights and privileges we now enjoy.

When the hurricane of the revolution had subsided—when the dread blasts of war had been changed for the glad songs of peace, the youthful soldier threw down the implements of war, and undertook the arduous study of the law. His diligence and talents did not go long unrewarded, for we find him at an early period of life, appointed Attorney General of Tennessee, by Gen. Washington. He has since occupied the most exalted stations in the nation with honor to himself and usefulness to his country. He was one of the framers of the constitution of Tennessee; for a long time held the distinguished office of supreme judge; has been twice elected senator of the United States; was appointed, by President Madison, Major General in the army; he received the high office of governor of Florida, from President Monroe, and was also offered by him the appointment of minister to the republic of Mexico, in every station he has exhibited talents of the most exalted and commanding nature; evincing a promptness and decision in sudden emergencies, so requisite to a public officer. As a major general, he achieved the glorious victory at New Orleans, of which we cannot speak in higher terms than did his present violent persecutor, Mr. Clay, in a speech in congress in the year 1817, where he says—"Whilst the Mississippi continues to bear the tributes of the Iron Mountains and the Alleghany to her Delta and the Gulf of Mexico, the eighth of January shall be remembered—and the glory of that day shall stimulate future patriots, and nerve the arms of unborn freemen."

Where *then* was Mr. Adams, and what services was he performing at this important epoch in the history of Gen. Jackson? Exchanging nods and smiles with foreign courtiers, making his obeisance to crowned heads, attending balls and levees, and receiving $18,000 per annum. It was at this time that he wrote the famous, or rather *infamous*, letter to Leavitt Harris, aspersing and ridiculing his native country, styling the government "feeble and penurious," because it would not satisfy all his exorbitant demands.

While General Jackson was hazarding his life, borrowing money on his own credit, and pledging his own fortune to raise supplies to *resist* "the mass of force which that gigantic power had collected to crush us at a blow," Mr. Adams was venting his spleen and chagrin against the government for attempting to allow him *only* 4500 instead of $9000 for an outfit, when he had not even changed his place of residence. Such are the characters, and such are the services of these two men. Mr. Adams has always regulated his patriotism by his own sordid self-interest, General Jackson, in his whole political life, has shown an unyielding, self-sacrificing spirit of devotion to the liberties and welfare of his country, that is terrified by no difficulties, appalled by no obstacles.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to promote the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States—and will give our undivided support to the electoral ticket formed by the convention at Harrisburg on the eighth of January last.

JOSEPH ENGLE, President.
Thomas H. Brinton, *James Hickman,* } Vice Presidents.
Samuel Edwards, Samuel Davis, } Secretaries.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following speech of Mr. Tazewell of Virginia, in the Senate of the U. S. several weeks since, on a debate respecting the trade to the French Islands in the West Indies. The negligence of Mr. Adams and his cabinet, in omitting to secure the benefits of an advantageous intercourse with the English and French ports of the West-Indies, are commented upon with much severity—while those stubborn things called facts, pertaining to this trade and the aforesaid negligence, are introduced to show that this severity was not undeserved. What must be the feelings of Mr. Adams to have his official conduct publicly arraigned in the Senate by one of the most talented, influential, and highly respected members of that body—and found so highly reprehensible as in this case?

Remarks of Mr. Tazewell in the Senate, on the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the French West-India islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

In the summer of 1825, Great Britain not having concluded any satisfactory arrangement with the United States in relation to her Colonial trade, passed a law, whereby the ports of her colonies were closed after a certain day, to any nation who did not reciprocate with her the provisions of that law, and opening them to any nation who should do so. The Executive of the United States, although in possession of this act of Parliament, failed to submit it to Congress as he ought to have. In consequence of this, the time limited by the act expired, without any reciprocal act being passed by us. Great Britain then finding herself in a different situation from that which she had before occupied in relation to the United States, gave effect to her own statute, and her West-India ports were so closed to the vessels of the United States.

France acted with more discretion; and in February, 1826, adopted this ordinance, by which the British act of Parliament is reciprocated by her. The effect of this ordinance however is, to open the ports therein mentioned to the vessels of any nation. The U. States therefore might have entitled themselves to its benefits as well as any other power. To enable as well as to induce them to do so, in June, 1826, the Baron de Mareuil, the French Minister at Washington, communicated this ordinance to our government. This Minister afterwards, expressed to our Secretary of State a wish, which the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce has read from the despatch containing it, that the liberal provisions of this ordinance should be reciprocated by us.

But the President of the United States, although warned of the consequences of improper delay, in the memorable example to which referrence has been made, omitted to communicate this ordinance to Congress, either at the session which commenced in 1826, or at the present Session—nor was the important intelligence which this ordinance contains, ever communicated to the people of the United States, until the document itself was dragged from the port-folio of the Secretary of State, by the resolution offered by the Senator from Maryland, demanding information in relation to this subject.

Such is the history of this transaction.— From this, it will appear, that if France, after the official communications she has made, and after waiting for nearly two years for an act of reciprocity on our part, has already regarded, or shall hereafter consider the silence of this government, as evidence of an indisposition to reciprocate her policy, and shall therefore change the policy as to the U. States, we must ascribe any injury that may result to us from such a change to the gross neglect of our own Executive. He might be considered perhaps as using strong language but he thought the evidence before the Senate abundantly justified what he had said, that nothing but the most inexcusable negligence, could have produced the state of things which we believe now exist.

It had been said by way of apology for the delay of the executive, in not communicating this act of the French government, that it was but a mere Royal ordinance, revocable at the will of the sovereign who uttered it, and therefore but of temporary duration. That it was not the annunciation of any principle of permanent policy on the part of France: but a mere experiment, instituted by her for her own benefit exclusively, without regard to that of the U. States. Different nations, said Mr. T., regulate their commerce by different means. Here we do so by statutes enacted by Congress. In England they do so partly by acts of Parliament, and partly by orders in Council. And in France, formerly, they did so only by Royal orders, which we term ordinances. In either case, however, the regulation is effected by the proper authority, and in the customary mode. It is true a change has lately taken place in the government of France, by which the relations of the sovereign to his subjects are varied somewhat: but this change, so far as his ancient power to regulate commerce is involved, does not extend to the colonies of France. The present king has precisely the same control over the commerce of his colonies, that was exercised by any of his predecessors; and he regulates the commerce now, in the same mode, in which it was regulated by Louis XIV. that is by [illegible] such as that now before the Senate. These ordinances, it is true, are revokable at the pleasure of him by whom they are ordained; and so are our statutes, and the acts of the British Parliament. But when any of these do not define the time, during which they are to remain in force, the mere fact that they may be abrogated by the power which created them as temporary regulations— Whatover may be the principles they announced, these must be regarded as permanent principles.—Like most other acts of municipal power, they are doubtless intended only for the benefit of the people upon whom they are to act. The interests of France and the United States, may, however, chance to coincide in some particular, as in this case; and when they do so, it is but a poor apology, the Executive offers to the people of the United States, when he says, that France, by her ordinance intented to promote her own interest and not ours, and therefore he did not communicate such an act to Congress.

It has been said again, that this ordinance was not promulgated by the Executive, because its substance had been published by the French consul in one of our newspapers, the Norfolk Beacon, from whence it had been copied into some other Gazette printed in Baltimore; and, therefore the Executive had a right to suppose that the fact of the existence, and contents of this ordinance was severally know. Mr. T. said he could not deny the fact of such a publication being made in the Norfolk Beacon, because although a resident of the town when this little paper was published, he very seldom saw it; and it was among the last sources to which he should think of applying for information of important events like this. Without meaning to contradict those, however, who asserted that such a publication had been there made, he would observe, that all those in Norfolk who were most interested in this trade, were as ignorant of the fact as he was himself. That the Senator from Maryland (General Smith) had stated, that the merchants of Baltimore, as well as himself, were uninformed of such a publication, although it is stated to have been transferred from the Norfolk paper, to some other printed in Baltimore. That the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce (Mr. Woodbury) had informed the Senate, that after diligent inquiry both in Philadelphia and New York, no intelligence of such a publication having been made, in either of those great cities, had been obtained. And that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Silsbee,) who had informed the Senate of the existence of such a publication, and who was himself a merchant of high standing, and extensive information, had also stated that even he, had never heard of such a publication, or of the facts which it is said to announce, until he came here during the present session. Grant then, this fact of publication as it is stated, can any one believe the publication of the substance of an important foreign ordinance, made by some subordinate foreign agent, in a little provincial newspaper published in a corner of the United States, and of very limited circulation, even in the place where it is published, which publication has not been afterwards generally diffused through the best part of our commercial world, can constitute any excuse for the executive, in not communicating to Congress, an authentic copy of an important foreign ordinance, which he had received directly from the minister of the nation that had adopted it with a request that its provisions should be reciprocated by our own legislative enactments?

It has been said, that the subject was not of sufficient importance to require such a communication to be made. The annual amount of the trade upon which this ordinance may act, which is not less than a million of dollars, and is increasing; in the speed with which the Senate began to act upon the subject, so soon as they had extracted the requisite information from the bureau of State, and the unanimity with which the bill will pass into a law, all combine to prove, that the subject is one of high importance. And should the benefits which are expected to result from this measure be lost, by the culpable neglect of the Executive, in not sooner giving us this information, the importance of the subject will then, perhaps, be seen in its true light. How we lost the trade with the British West-Indian colonies we all know. This loss rendered that of the French Islands of much more importance than it was before. And should we now be deprived of this too, by the same means, those who are interested in the trade, (and all are so interested) will not, and ought not to be satisfied with the authors of such mischief.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthams, 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, is 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 very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of [illegible] 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 watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully 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 injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and 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 its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by
JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

June 10th, 1828.

ON application of Isaac T. Marshall, Administrator of Jacob Marshall, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB MARSHALL, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th of June, 1828.
ISAAC T. MARSHALL,
Adm'tor of Jacob Marshall, dec'd.
June 17, 1828. k