POETRY.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Addressed to Mrs. A—. W—r, of Georgia.

I lov'd thee, when in early life,
Thou sportedst in thy mother's arms—
When innocence, and beauty's strife,
Were seen amidst thy budding charms.

Time has roll'd round, and beauty's bloom,
Has bursted on the raptur'd sight;
And many hearts have felt *full* soon
The pow'r of beauty's with'ring blight.

In Southern climes thou hast been rear'd,
Far, from thy early Friend—
And other friends thy love have shar'd,
Thine, with their hopes and wishes blend.

But in thy heart, there still is found,
Unwither'd, fresh, and green—
Disinterested love, profound—
On memory's brightest sheen.

Thou hast return'd, a blooming Bride,
In all the loveliness of truth,
Thy love, thy hopes, thy bosom's pride,
Now, centre in that happy youth.

Oh! may the kindly dews of Heav'n
Descend, and make thy bliss complete;
And may those joys divine be given,
To consecrate thy soul for Heav'n,
And make thy exit sweet.

LEONTINE.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 2, 1828.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A PUZZLE.

There is a monarch of renown,
Has many subjects in the town:
He is a prince of mighty fame,
If you would wish to know his name,
Take the second vowel and the third,
With five placed in the middle,
Five hundred in the front must ride,
And fifty ends the riddle.

STANZAS.

BY R. H. WILDE, ESQ.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die:
Yet on that rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of Night are shed—
As if she wept such waste to see—
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away!
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade—
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints, which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

IMPROMPTU.

On hearing Miss Stephens sing Handel's divine song of "Angel's ever bright and fair."

Whilst you invoke the angel's care,
In notes so soft, so sweet, so rare,
We tremble lest you should be heard,
And they should take you at your word,
In heaven the angels are not few,
But earth has only one like you.

TIME KILLED IN HIS TURN.

"Curse on this fiddling," cried old Dad,
To Ned his over tuneful lad;
"You *lose your time*, you idle lout."
"No, sir; my time I keep throughout."
"Pshaw! you keep time! *kill* time, you mean,"
Mutter'd the father, full of spleen.
"*Kill* him?—well, sure, sir, I'm no zany,
For killing him who's killed so many."

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.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,

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

Baltimore, 9th mo 16th

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

A good second-hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Sept. 2, 1828. mw

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John J. Davis use of James H. Handy against Mitchell Alphy, and John S. Evans, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Fifty acres of land, more or less, known by the name of Acworth's Delight, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September next, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept. 2, 1828. tj

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, to wit: Edme Ducatel vs. Levin W. Ballard, Severn Teackle vs. Levin W. Ballard and James Wilson adm. of George J. Jones use of James Wilson vs. Levin W. Ballard will be sold the following property, to wit: one horse and gig, two head of other horses, four beds and furniture, 10 head of cattle, three yoke of oxen, and all the said Levin's right, title, interest and estate in and to part of a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, containing 332 acres, more or less, which property has been heretofore levied on by me under writs of Fieri Facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September, inst. at the Court-House door, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept. 2 mw

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, to wit: George Handy administrator of Wm. Fleming, use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. Severn Teackle use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. and James Wilson adm. of George J. Jones use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. will be sold the following property, to wit: a tract or parcel of land called "Moore & Casset," containing 130 acres, more or less; one other tract or part of a tract called 'Brothers Agreement,' 80 acres, more or less; one negro woman Leah and children, and one boy Spencer, one boy Nathan, one ditto Isaac, one ditto Nathan, which property has heretofore been by me under writs of fieri facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September, inst. at the court-house door, between the hours of 12 and 2 to the best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept. 2, 1828. mw

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Jones of Thomas use of Samuel Polk, use of Dr. James Wilson, vs. Levin Ballard, sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of Land called Moore & Cassett, 130 acres, one negro man called Peter, one do. Toby, one do. Joshua, one do Littleton, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Levin, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne, on the 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above named writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff.

Sept. 2. flm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Josiah Gibbons vs. Levin Ballard, sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract or part of a tract of land called Moore & Cassett, containing 130 acres, more or less, negroes Isaac, Mingo, Isaac Junior, Davy, John, Joe, George, Hezekiah, Theodore, John, Esther, Martha, Letty, Matilda, and Bridget, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said Levin, which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door, in Princess Anne, on the 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff.

September 2. flm

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 William Williams, Esq against Jesse Walter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called Lebanon, part of a tract of land called Venables' Pretention, part of a tract called Troublesome, containing 219 acres, more or less, 1 black mare, 1 old gig, 4 yoke of oxen, 4 milch cows, 7 head of cattle, 18 head of sheep, 29 head of hogs, 6 beds and furniture, 2 timber carts, 2 wain do., 1 set black smith's tools, household and kitchen furniture; also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Wilson, against Jesse Walter I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man named Joshua, 1 lot of lumber & boards containing 50,000, more or less, sundry farming utensils, as the property of said Walter, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of inst. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the court house door, in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept. 2.

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

McKIMMEY PORTER.

Salisbury, Aug. 10 mfl

PUBLIC VENDUE.

I will offer for sale, on Monday the 29th of this month, at my late residence, on Wicomico Creek, the following property, to wit: HORSES, HOGS, OXEN, and COWS, and other CATTLE, together with the Implements of Husbandry belonging to the farm. Terms of Sale—A credit of 6 months on all sums of $5, and over, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEVIN W. BALLARD.

Sept. 9, 1828 tmfl

For Rent,

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

MARCELLUS JONES.

Sept. 9, 1828.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the FARM at present occupied by Mr. Peter McGee. It adjoins the farm of Mr. William Porter. For terms apply to the subscriber.

HETTY DISHAROON.

Princess-Anne, Sept. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being extremely desirous of closing his business, once more gives notice to those indebted to him, that unless their accounts are settled in the course of the present month, he will be compelled to adopt a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Princess-Anne, Sept. 2

BATTALION ORDERS.

Sept. 2, 1828.

IN obedience to Regimental orders the commanding Officers of Companies attached to the Second Battalion of 25th Regiment M. M will cause the companies under their respective commands to meet at the regimental parade ground, on FRIDAY the 26th of September, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. as the line of review and inspection will be formed at 11. The commander of this patriotic corps confidently expects that the companies attached thereto will give, upon this occasion, a general attendance, and that the officers will appear in full uniform.

ANTHONY B. BENNETT, Maj

2nd Bat. 25th Reg M. M

Sept. 2. wm

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & 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 old, servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & 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, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

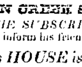
Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open



FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine; Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

The public's humble servant.

CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge, (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 20. mku

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)

Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Veleices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1*

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed: two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and 1 other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock & case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 20th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 26. m

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street. BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, 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, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

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. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Aug 26th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of SEVERN* §SEAL§§ *MISTER, Ex'r of RICHARD* §§§§§§§§§ *EVANS, 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 one of the papers 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 RICHARD EVANS, 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 March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th of Aug. 1828.

SEVERN MISTER.

Ex'r of R. Evans, dec'd.

Sept. 2, 1828. k

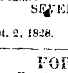
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Evans, deceased, by bond, note or open account, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of October next, otherwise he will be obliged to pursue a legal course to compel the same.

SEVERN MISTER, Ex'r. of R. Evans, dec'd.

Sept. 2, 1828. mfl

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to JAMES STEWART.

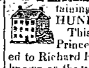
July 22, 1828. kw

☞ *NOTICE.*

A PLANTER who desires to procure some *SLAVES* for his own service, will give the best prices in cash, for a few of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who have such to dispose of will please apply at Col. Dashiell's Tavern, immediately

Princess-Anne, August 4.

FARM FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale that able FARM, on Trading Branch, taining between SIX and SE HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four Princess-Anne; it formerly ed to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is known as the "Pershouse Farm." It timbered and will be divided to suit ers. For terms, which will be liberal, to

THOMAS K. CARROLL

August 5. jfl

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose small FARM with all of its improvements situated on Deal's Island; the place Keziah Jones, dec'd. formerly resided terms of sale may be ascertained by ing to Mr William Wallace, who resides said Island. If not sold at private sale Wednesday the 5th day of November, on that day be offered at Public Sale, highest and best bidder. The terms made known on the day of sale.

MARCELLUS JONES

Sept. 9, 1828.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are by notified to appear in Somerset court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the laws of Maryland.

EBENEZER ANDERSON

August 19 ww

FOR RENT,

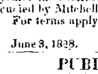
FOR the ensuing year or for a years, the FARM on Little-Monie, cupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POL

June 3, 1828. wk

PUBLIC SALE.



WILL be sold at public sale the 20th instant, the HOUS longing to the estate of Robt ton, deceased, and known name of the Sand-Flea Storehouse terms of sale will be made known on of sale. The sale to commence at 1 P. M. By order of the Orphans Co Somerset county.

BENJAMIN I. JONES, Adm Robt. Moreton,

Sept. 9 mw

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Diseases of the Breast and Lungs.

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

Among the numerous testimonials possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 18

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify for upwards of a year, I was severely ed with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of icine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Specific, and the use of one and a half tles, completely restored me to health I have remained so ever since, being wards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has said that "our first attention should be in watching the approach of disease preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive it, especially those born of consumptive rents, the symptoms of an approaching sumption at the consumptive period ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extracting from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. in perfection. In consequence of a combination of the most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value heals the injured parts, opens the pores composes the disturbed nerves, after manner of an annodyne; consequently obstruction of the chest and the lungs constitute the disease, particularly use. It promotes expectoration, which constantly called for, and whilst it and heals, it also gives strength to the der lungs. In this manner it removes the tic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite proves the spirits. This Specific ways be given in safety—it is mild, sant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and terical diseases.

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

JOHNSTON & SUDLER

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne

INSOLVENT BLANKS

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

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas.
Do. do. after supersedeas.
C.I. SA's before supersedeas.
Do. do after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed moderate, At the Office of the Village Herald

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., SEPTEMBER 23, 1828. NO. 26.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO PHILANTHROPOS.

Comparison between Gen. Jackson and Caius Marius.

fairest means of judging of merit, is w it personified in the characters of dished individuals. We form our opinom the actions of men, and, by this on we decide whether those who aspire triotism have any solid claim to it.—, therefore, a man has signalized him d evinced the purity of his character, actions, it is not only injustice to the dual, but also an insult to virtue and rinciple, to endeavour to stain him with ulest of crimes, and the shafts of may must, inevitably, recoil on the charof the calumniator. These remarks I ive to be highly applicable to an effuof falsehood from your pen against the t soldier, whose eminent services none ver treat otherwise than with the most and gratitude, except those who are quainted with his merits, through missentation, or those by whom it would lisgrace to be esteemed. Hope you will no offence, Mr. Philanthropos, if a little minute examination is applied to the es which you allege against this peaceFarmer, and to your literary, historical ation.

tracing the parallel between Jackson & us, you say, that they both lived under publican government and had to rise by own exertions. "For Marius, like Jack was *obscurely born*." Now, this means, r that you reprobate a man's rising by own exertions or his being *obscurely born*-ld you have him to inherit his charac-If you would, there would only be cer families which could ever attain to dis on. Do you intend to blame such a situ and to place this to the number of Gen. son's faults or 'crimes' that he has risen is own exertions from obscurity. This is ein his greatness consists. We may fairink that you do blame him for this: he in the whole comparison between Jackand Marius you do not mention one of Former's good qualities, and hence we justified in believing that your whole 'ef-n' is intended for a delineation of his s. You would, then, have an aristocratgreatness: a few of the *nobility* of the naexecuting all our honours and lording it the people, thereby wresting from us civil liberty which we set forth as the s of our rights in declaring ourselves inendent States. By this principle, we uld never have heard of the blacksmith, Nathaniel Greene, the waggoner, Gen. rgan, and the greater part of our revoluary worthies. Gen. Jackson considers it nour to have either the vote or the esm of one who holds such principles. A n, you say, "Marius was *fierce* and *untrac* when in authority—the like is said of n. Jackson." And at what time and by om has this been said? It was never menned before he became a candidate for the sidency of our country, except by private , and now it is trumpeted forth by polititreprobates, in order to annihilate his pros ts. If you mean by *fierce* and *untractable*, t Gen. Jackson is superior to the designs depraved political leaders, you say rightly t if you mean that he is barbarous and el, you are mistaken, in the light of your n conscience. Gen. Jackson's character s always been remarkable for sternness d resolution of purpose; his judgment is t formed of matters without mature deliberation, and this is the reason why he has sel m changed his purposes, when they may ce have been fixed;—there is the same e-eminent feature in the character of Washgton.

In the next place, Jackson, *say you*, "is id to have a *very* imperfect education."—en. Jackson's writings, says Mr. *Walsh*, e marked with great fluency and energy of pression and cogent reasoning. He writes ervously and perspicuously and speaks with cility and force. Refer to his address at ew Orleans, last winter, and see whether his critick has penned the truth; recollect that the education of an eminent lawyer ust require, and then say, whether your lief has any foundation, except in prejuce. But here follows something a little reparkable. You say that Jackson, in having slaughtered the Seminoles, is like Marius hen he cleared the Farther Spain of robers, thereby, in the force of your comparison, making the Seminoles robbers. And still you mpute this to Jackson as a fault. Is it a crime to destroy robbers, as you say the Seminoles were? If not, why do you condemn Gen Jackson, and not praise it as a meritorious action? It is immaterial whether you condemn him or not, since he has been honoraly acquitted by the Congress of the United States, and by some of the most virulent of his present opponents, among whom stands conspicuously the name of JOHN SERGEANT. "Was Jackson," continues your effusion, "ever known to shine, except in the field?" What do you mean by *shining*? Do you mean to ask, sir, if he has a smooth, ruby face, and is attired in his gold lace coat, chapeau and sword, or do you take the word in the signification which Horace first attached to it—a man of such distinction as is supported by merit and proceeds from true greatness?—Gen. Jackson *has* distinguished himself otherwise than in the field. War is not his proper sphere; but that noble glow of patriotism, which reigns triumphant over his bosom, has been enabled, by natural endowments, to exercise itself, both in the field and at the bar—his motto has been, "CEDANT ARMA TOGÆ, CONCEDAT LAUREA LAUDI." His conduct shows, that it was at his country's necessities demand that he assumed the sword, and, in wielding that sword, he used that policy and discretion which prove the deep knowledge which he must have acquired in his profession. Do you censure Gen. Washington for appointing Gen Jackson attorney of the United States for the district south of the Ohio? Would Washington appoint a man who was unworthy to fill this arduous office? And does it not require eminent abilities to discharge this responsible trust, which was so closely connected with the welfare of our country and cause of justice? Upon the same ground you condemn Mr. Monroe for appointing Gen. Jackson Governor of Florida, or you say that Gen. Washington and Col. Monroe were incapable of judging of the merits of men. Let us pass over your notice of Harris and Jackson's conduct towards the Legislature of Tennessee, as they would surpass the limits of this paper, and go to Gen. Jackson's conduct at the inauguration of Mr. Adams. You absolutely blame the General, because he treated Mr. Adams with politeness. None, you say *truly*, were more prompt, nor more smiling in their congratulations than Gen. Jackson. General Jackson has ever been represented as a perfect gentleman, by all who have seen *him*; his manners are said to be the most prepossessing, by his openness and real urbanity, without the smallest tincture of affectation. It is, therefore, perfectly consonant to his character that he should offer his unfeigned salutations to his fellow-candidate. This is prompted by his conduct as a gentleman, as well as the high situation in which he was then placed. There is another reason for the General's treatment to Mr. Adams—Mr. Henry, a member of Congress from Ky. in a private letter, states the different feelings which were evinced at the inauguration of the President, towards Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. Some considerable applause was given to the President when he entered the room, but when *Jackson* entered three loud cheers welcomed his approach. He saw still, that he was the favourite of the people, and by these noble feelings he was prompted to offer to the President that courteous salutation which his hospitality dictated. But this is the last circumstance in the life of this great man, which I could have believed that the venom of political depravity would have prompted one to blame!

"Inter arma, leges silent! the General's law at New Orleans and other places has clearly proved his adoption of this principle." No one ever denied that, but every one denies the impolitick effects of this act. It was the only means of saving the city. And it would have been the height of fatuity to suffer the city to be surrendered merely for the sake of the formality of adhering to the written law. That the civil is *always* the superior power, is dangerous doctrine, and pronounced such by Mr *Jefferson*. The *salus populi*, says Mr. *Jefferson*, is the supreme rule and paramount maxim. He says, however, it is idle for one to contend that there are not times in this generation, when the good of the public of ten requires that the written laws should be contravened; but still, 'says he, this cannot be done without risk; but it should often be done, relying on purity of motive and the indulgences and generosity of the people. Again, you say that Gen. *Jackson* threatened to enter the Senate chamber and cut off the ears of Senators!! Open and wilful misrepresentation deserves to be noted and exposed in broad terms, and this is pronounced a deliberate falsehood on the authority of the following facts: The decat in the Senate, on Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war, says the Nat. Intelligencer, was not held at the time that the charge alleges *Jackson* to have made this threat. Mr. Binns says that Decatur carried his lady to witness the ceremony of the adjournment of the Senate, and this was the time that the affair happened. If Decatur had been concerned in the difference which is attributed to him, most certainly, Mrs. Decatur would have been apprized of it, as she accompanied her husband. Yet this lady, in a beautiful and accomplished letter, assures Gen. *Jackson* that it there was one individual more grateful for his services than the rest of mankind, it was her beloved husband; and, at the same time, tells him that her husband entertained no such feeling towards him as such conduct would import. Gen. Call, one of Jackson's aids at the time, also denies the very semblance of any such thing. The other instances, which you say, shew Jackson's incompetency to the office to which he now aspires in "high relief," should be noticed, were it not that they are so comprehensive as to occupy too long a space. In fine, nothing new nor original has been attempted: the charges against Gen. Jackson are old and have been reiterated, altho' they were intended to assume a novel character by comparing a true patriot with a misera ble tyrant.

A FRIEND OF MAN.

September 18, 1828.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

MARK THE SEQUEL!!

Among a number of the dernier resorts of the coalition, published in the last Iris, is one yclept "GROG BILL." We give it as our deliberate opinion that this ought to have been the last subject for a man to meddle with, who has brought from Baltimore to this county, TWO HOGSHEADS OF WHISKEY, without a license. Yes, it is the last subject about which Mr. Teackle ought to say one word—for it is not a twelvemonth since he so inveterately opposed the practice of Treating, that, in enumerating the evils resulting from that practice, he overlooked the ungentlemanly trick of leaving a grog bill *unpaid*, and exclaimed—"it generates debauchery, and all the miseries of the black catalogue of every heinous vice and immorality—and yet it is said some are willing to uphold it!! Can this be true? *Credat judæs*? Can those be found who will raise their heads and advocate so vile a practice?" &c. But now it appears Mr. Teackle sees no "grog drinkers," as he last year called those who attended and partook of treats—he "advocates" no "*sensual influence*" to gain votes: Oh no! he brought two hogsheads of Whiskey to this county for the purpose of ——— what was Whiskey made for? But to return to the bill above alluded to. Although we have seen nothing to satisfy us that the statement is correct, we believe there was some expense of the kind incurred while Jackson held the office of Commissioner to receive possession of Florida; and that our readers may see and judge for themselves, we shall present the bill with some remarks by the Western Argus—

From the Iris.

"GROG BILL.—The Jackson party accuse the present enlightend [*enlightened* ! ! !] we suppose by poring over "Edmondson's Heraldly and Caton's Peerage, and the Lives and Portraits of eminent Englishmen" which cost this republican nation $115 00! under Adams] administration of extravagance.—Look at this—

9 gallons Brandy, at $2 50		$22 50
27½ do	Madeira Wine at $5	137 50
19½ do	old Whiskey at 75 cts	14 92½
6 boxes of Claret at $12		72 00
2 do	small bottled at $12	26 00
1 cask Porter, 8 doz at $3 50		28 00
1 dozen Syrup		8 00
1 do Noyeau		8 00
3 bottles Bitters		3 00
		$314 62½"

"A pretty round sum in about 3 months," exclaims the Iris writer—ay, almost equal to one third the cost of J. Q. Adams' Portrait, which was paid for by the people's money—It is also stated that Jackson received at the same time a salary of $5000 as Governor of Florida. This is utterly false. His salary as Governor did not commence until his duty as Commissioner ceased.

On receiving possession of Pensacola, he gave an entertainment to the Spanish officers, as is the custom in such cases, all which the editors of the Journal (who first brought forward this charge) well knew; yet they represent the wine and other articles procured for that entertainment, as purchased for the General's own table?

Moreover these accounts all passed the inspection of Mr Adams himself, while Secretary of State, were approved by him and upon his approval paid? Yet Mr. Adams blast the general. If they were wrong or exhorbitant, how came Mr. Adams to allow them? The money was not going into his own pocket, like the double outfits, salaries, contingencies and expenses of constructive journies upon the Ghent Mission. There is no doubt, that he cheated the Government for his own benefit; but would he do it for the benefit of General Jackson, when it was to bring nothing into his own pocket? The friends of Mr. Adams are as impudent as Old Ebony or they would not dare to present General Jackson's accounts, as passed by Mr. Adams, to disparage the old soldier before the people. But, "JACKSON has done the States SOME SERVICE *and they know it.*"

[From the Philadelphia Sentinel.]

To John Sergeant, Manuel Eyre, Lawrence Lewis, C. C. Biddle, and Joseph P. Norris, Esquires—Authors of an Address adopted at the Administration town meeting of the 7th July.

You know, gentlemen, that, in the defensive speech, delivered by Mr. Clay, on the 12th July, 1827, at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, he said:

"No one has contended, that the proofs should be exclusively those of eye witnesses, testifying from the sense, positively and directly to the fact—positive, like all other offences, may be established by circumstantial, as well as positive evidence: but, I do contend, that some evidence, be it what it may, ought to be exhibited."

Undoubtedly the doctrine and the sentiment, thus expressed, are correct and, unless evidence of some kind exists, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have been treated as cruelly as Gen. Jackson has been. Whether evidence, that does exist, is sufficient to produce conviction, is a question which every just man will determine for himself: it is enough for us, sentinels appointed by our fellow-citizens, that the evidence is sufficient for our own conviction, and justifies our calling upon them, as we do, to arouse and right themselves.

We have endeavoured to make others think as we do, by the circumstantial evidence, which Mr. Clay says is sufficient; and, we proceed with further proof, part of it of a character which may be called special:—

To this fact, we ask particular attention, that, often as Mr. Clay has spoken, and much as he has written, to exculpate himself, he has never pretended, that he supported Mr. Adams, on account of any confidence in his principles or respect for his merits: if he had any such apology to offer, he would certainly have presented it: on the contrary, he seems to have studiously avoided every thing of that kind; and to have desired the world to suppose, that he had chosen the least of two evils. Thus, when at Noble's Inn, he could not evade this delicate point, he said: "That I had some objections to Mr. Adams, I am ready freely to admit; but these did not weigh a feather, in comparison with the great and insurmountable objections long and deliberately entertained against his competitor."

This admits all we ask for our argument, that Mr. Clay did not vote for Mr. Adams on account of any merits on his part, but as the least obnoxious of two obnoxious persons.

But, before we draw conclusion from this position, let us see, whether what Mr. Clay thus said, in July 1827, was true?

Gen. Floyd, long a distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, and in 1824, a friend of Mr. Crawford as President, whilst at Washington, in April last, addressed on the 4th of that month, a letter to Gen. Van Ness, of that city, which was soon after published by the latter: it contained this statement—that in the month of January, 1825, or late in December, 1824, whilst the election of President was before the House of Representatives, he called on Mr. Clay to ascertain his determination as to Mr. Crawford—that Mr. Clay said it would not do to elect Mr. Crawford, as his health was bad. "He," Mr. Clay, (says Gen. Floyd) "then went on to state, in the course of that conversation, and I think in these words—When I (Mr. Clay) take up the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and weigh them, and lay them down—then take up the pretensions of General Jackson, weigh them, and lay them down by the side of those of Mr. A., I never was so much puzzled in all my life, as I am to decide between them."

That Mr. Clay made this declaration about one short month before the election took place, was thus publicly avowed by General Floyd, in April 1828, at Washington city; Mr. Clay was on the spot and has never ventured either to deny or explain: then it is true, that Mr. Clay, one month before the election, absolutely, and with the precision of a vender of diamonds, weighed the pretensions of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and found them so exactly balanced, that he could not say which was the heaviest—Yet in July, 1827, he said at Noble's Inn, that the scale of Mr. Adams did not contain a feather, in comparison with the enormous weight of Gen. Jackson's! he said in Jan. 1825, that he was never before so puzzled, as he was then, between Mr. Adams and Gen. J.—yet in July, 1827, he said that his objections to General Jackson had, long prior to the election, been deliberately entertained!

You know, gentlemen, that the contradictory stories even of an ignorant and friendless prisoner are often accepted by juries, as emphatic indications of guilt: we pray you, therefore, to reconcile if you can, the contradicting statements of an acute lawyer and influential man, Mr. Clay.

Our position, observe, is, that Mr. Clay has never pretended, that he voted for Mr. Adams [illegible] persons. In this view of the matter, what position would a man, with pure intentions, have taken? It was said at the time of the election, at Washington, and we think truly, that the vote of New York had been long doubtful—that Gen. Van Rensselaer's was the casting vote of that state—that he had to choose, as Mr. Clay had, between two obnoxious persons—that he voted under the exercise of powerful influences, concentrated to the end—that he merely voted, and even then wept! How was it with Mr. Clay—did he stand proudly aloof? did he drop into the ballot box a ticket wet with his tears? did he throw himself upon the dignity of his station of speaker, and calmly await the result? did he resolve to retain his post of honour, and falsify the predictions, which in his 'card' he pronounced "infamous?" did he refuse of fice under a man, in whose favour he could not utter a word—against whom he had uttered the public voice? far from it—he became the partisan of Mr. Adams, and by secret manage ment secured the vote of Mr. D. White of Kentucky, if not that of other members.

Now, if Mr. Clay, standing, as he pretended he did, between two persons equally objectionable, had, like Gen. Van Rensselaer, voted for Mr Adams, and done no more, he would have been censured, because he voted against the spirit of our institutions, and the declared wishes especially, of Kentucky: but there are many worthy persons, who would have defended him, and claimed some latitude for what Mr. Clay called his conscientious scruples. But, when he rushed into the first office in the state, as soon as his own influence had given to Mr. Adams the power to confer it, what honest and rational man could doubt the sinister nature of the motives of the parties!

. . . But, gentlemen, let us again suppose, that *Mr. Clay* really had no alternative but that of two obnoxious persons—that *he* was compelled to vote for one of them—and that, as the least obnoxious, *he* supported Mr. Adams; we particularly beg you to answer this question . . . . *was Mr. Adams in such a dilemma?* Why did *he* appoint Mr. Clay? Had *he* a choice of evils? Had *he* not millions of men, from whom to chose the person he preferred to all the rest? Had he no old associates or new friends, no persons with claims upon him for former services? Could he find but one man in the union fit for secretary? Had he not given a pledge to Mr. Webster to confer offices upon the heads of the two parties numerically? Had he not taken from the treasury, army and navy, persons claiming to be republicans? Was there no merit in Mr. Hopkinson, Mr Everett, Mr. Webster Mr Johnston, Mr. Stockton, Mr. Sergeant, &c. &c. of the other party? *Why*, then, we ask, did Mr. Adams give the highest office in his gift to the person, who, of all men, had done the most to blast his political prospects? *Why*, above all his friends, did he select Mr. Clay, after having drawn the portrait of him, which [illegible] in the book of the fisheries? If it is true, as "Wayne" says it is, and Mr Adams [illegible] to Com. Porter seems to prove, that Mr Adams is vindictive, how did it happen, that he not only quickly pardoned Mr. Clay's manifold offences, but conferred upon him the most signal advantages? In short, gentlemen, we ask your own frank opinion, whether, if Mr. Adams had been elected, *by the electors*, he would have conferred on Mr. Clay the first place in his cabinet? And, if he would not have done so, then we ask you, *why* he did appoint him, when elected by the House of Representatives?

In the fifth letter, to which we reluctantly extend this enquiry, we shall close our remarks on this topic.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JOS. WORRELL,
WM. DUNCAN,
WM. BOYD,
HENRY TOLAND,
JOHN WURTS,
WM. J. DUANE,
WM. J. LEIPER,
CHARLES S. COXE,
THO. M. PETTIT,

Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, appointed by the Republican Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1828.

Aug. 1st, 1828.

"The conduct of Mr. Clay, prior to the election, indicated his sense of error, or intended error. Mr. Kremer's letter first publicly complained, but that did not appear until January 31—yet, Mr. Clay in his letter to Judge Brooke, January 28, said, he expected to be assailed by malice, but would "view its effusions without emotion:" how did he know that he would be assailed? Again—Mr Kremer said, "it is now, (January 26) ascertained to a certainty that Henry Clay has transferred his interests to J. Q. Adams;" on seeing this, Mr. Clay, three days after he said he would hear accusation without emotion, denounced Mr. Kremer's letter a forgery, and its author accountable to him, according to "the laws of honour." As to the parade of enquiry that followed, what did it mean? Mr. Clay required Mr. Kremer to prove in January two occurrences, that could not take place until February 9th.

It is remarkable, that, much as Mr. Kremer's letter was noticed, nothing was said of letters written by Mr. Adams' friends: a letter, of which the annexed extract formed a part, was written at Washington on the very day on which Mr. Kremer's letter was written, (Jan. 26,) and was published at New York on the day Mr Kremer's was published in Philadelphia, (Jan. 31,)—it was published in an administration paper, the Commercial Advertiser. It presents a vivid picture of scenes in the capital of a republic; as was well said at the time, men of the River Raisin and of the Hartford convention, words of Gen. Floyd—"No Mr. Chairman our liberties are not to be endangered by a successful military chieftain—it is *here*, in this capital, on this floor, that our liberty is to be sacrificed, and that by the hollow, treacherous eloquence of some ambitious, proud, aspiring demagogue."

Extract of a Letter, dated Washington, January 26, 1825.

"What I wrote you last, as a rumor, has been converted into certainty; Mr. Clay and all his friends have *formally gone over to the Adams standard*. The knowledge of this event has produced a strong sensation throughout all the political circles, and given intensity to the contest. The hall of representatives resembled a bee hive, when the bees are preparing to swarm, the next morning after the *Clay movement* was known; The hum of voices conversing in an under tone, was like the sound of the ocean before a gathering storm. All the avenues and sofas were filled with groups, telling or enquiring the news; and calculating the consequences; some say all doubt is now over; others still predict a long struggle. It is curious to observe the *new* grouping of faces: *Men who were seldom seen together, are now arm in arm;* or busily *whispering over* letters or newspaper articles. Mr. Clay appears cheerful, talks much, and has *the air of a man relieved from a burden!*"

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

We ask the attention of our readers to this portrait of the American Cincinnatus: we find it in the Enquirer.

The Adams men are in a rage at calling Andrew Jackson the "Tennessee Farmer." They were as little pleased when we spoke of the gallant General, and the more glorious victory of New Orleans; it was then military chieftainism—military usurpation, blood, carnage, bombs, and congreve rockets. Now we have closed the campaign. We show them the gallant warrior on his spacious and well cultivated farm. A straw hat covers those white locks bleached by the midnight dews in the tented field—a coat of plain homespun made on his farm, is substituted for the uniform, gorget and golden epaulets. He carries in his hands a small pruning knife, with which he trims his young trees and bushes—he watches his reapers in the field—he sees his cattle fed and foddered—his lambs sheared and pound'd—his cows milk'd and stabled—his hay raked into mows—his oats and wheat thresh'd—his cider press'd—his fruits gathered—and when the "curfew tolls the knell of parting day," he repairs to his fireside and is surrounded by his friends and neighbours, and the evening closes in rational and improving converse. This is the picture of the Tennessee Farmer—it is the picture of Andrew Jackson, *as he now is.* Such a man who can follow the plough, or follow his enemy as occasion may require, who has plain and practical sense and sound experience in affairs of government, who has honesty as his land mark, and decision as his guide, even such a man will the people take from his farm and make him President of the U. States.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."
Jefferson.

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

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.

We are authorized to announce
Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.,
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.
as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

The decree has gone forth!

Such appears to be the fact with respect to the Coalition concern, That whatever may be brought forward by the Jackson prints, and however well attested, they will unblushingly give it a downright denial—and farther, That they will neither confine themselves to probabilities nor try to confute the charges brought against the administration, but unsparingly use the most *mean* and *execrable artifices* to despoil the Old Farmer's fame, as well as to deny any thing their party may have put forth which now redounds to their injury. By this course they will still more effectually destroy the character of the press. But, as they are conscious of defeat they care not. Hence, if you tell them that they have said so and so, they reply:—'Tis a vile sinuosity—no administration paper has ever asserted any thing of the kind. Prove, to them, by testimony undenied and undeniable, the charges brought against them, and you'll hear them cry out:—This is audacious, 'tis *persecution!!* the low ribaldry of the Jackson presses, &c. &c. Give the Adams papers incontrovertible replies and refutations to their falsehoods ... the alarm, or "the kicking of the opposition;" yes, the *kicking!* this is the language of the *diplomatic* editors who lay exclusive claims to "order and decency."—But deign them no reply and they 'll immediately tell you that their fabrications are unanswerable!!

The desperateness of the Coalition is most strikingly exhibited by the low and pitiful means employed by most of the administration editors, to sustain a little longer a faint hope of success. No undertaking is too daring—no falsehood too gross, for them. They engage in the one with apparent delight, and utter the other with impunity. But there are times when the disgust of the people at the vituperation of the hired minions of power becomes so palpable that it is even seen by these libellers themselves. In proof of this we would refer to the infamous statement by C. Hammond and others, trying to prove Gen. Jackson to be a *mulatto.* Hammond obtained a number of certificates, for this purpose, numerous copies of which were printed and privately circulated, until one of the Coalitionists, a landlord, in Ohio, from over-zeal recklessly showed the base statement to a true Jacksonian. This friend of the Hero obtained a copy of it, and it was, as it should have been, forthwith published to the world to exhibit in bold relief the "*decency*"—or rather, the *depravity* of Hammond & Co.—We are not certain that Hammond ever published this fabrication in any of his *newspapers*—but we have several copies of the charge and certificates, and also we believe a certified copy of the conversation which took place between the aforesaid landlord & the Jacksonian. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Teackle's last *Sewer* contains an unfounded declaration that the above story was got up by some Jackson editors!! Ineffably unprincipled as this LIE is, its author is not without a kind of apology—the frenzy of party desperation excuses him. Had he entertained a hope of gaining a solitary vote for the administration by this charge, we doubt not, he would have connived at it.

Another piece of consummate folly is the emanation of a glaring ☞Beware!!!☜ from that prolific source of scandal and defamation, Teakle's *Sewer*. His calling a certain pamphlet, signed John Robb, *said* to be in circulation, "an imposing attempt," "insidious" and "deceptive," is wholly gratuitous. We have taken means to ascertain something more on this subject.

☞*Since putting the above in type we have received a copy of a letter by C. Hammond,* wherein he acknowledges that the "document (above spoken of) was in his hands," and that he "showed it to several individuals." What say you now Mr. *Sewer?*

Quantico true to herself!

At a meeting of citizens of Somerset county, at Quantico, on last Friday, (the 19th inst.) it was proposed to take a vote on the presidential election, when there appeared
For Jackson 70   For Adams 5

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

The complete refutation of the charge of Jackson's having been in favour of a *property qualification* has been published and republished scores of times—*yet*, we notice in Teackle's last *Sewer*, a repetition of this charge, in an extract from the Commentator, which would be well calculated to deceive the unwary did it not contain the following sentence:

"And *every* freeman being an inhabitant of any one county in the state, six months immediately preceding the day of election shall be entitled to vote for members of the general assembly, for the county in which he shall reside."
[Tennessee Cons. Art. III. ¶1.]

BETS!—We have seen an article in the last Iris copied from that misnomer, the Marylander, offering bets to the amount of $400. The piece is dated "26th Aug. 1828." Why did'nt the Master Spirit of the *Sewer* tell his readers that some Jacksonian had the assurance to take up the bet *by ten o'clock* on that day. Guess that comfort was too cold!

Another of the Master Spirit's articles is about Coffin (*ominous*) Handbills. This appears as a "communication," signed "Remembrancer." Poor fellow! he seems not to *have remembered* the meaning of the term "city," or, what is worse, don't know that Princess-Anne is none. Can't think him entitled to credit in either case. *Query.* Is not the whole piece a plagiarism?

Another article, designed to show that Jackson did'nt spell several words correctly when writing in the bustle of a camp, is signed——what, do you think? Dictionary? No. Wisdom? No; "COMMON SENSE"!! Ar'nt he *prodigiously* larn'd?

Washington and Jackson.

We perceive that one of Mr. Adams' Officials—the National Journal, has denied that Gen. Jackson was appointed Attorney General by WASHINGTON. We expect to see this denial at large in Teackle's *Sewer* of this morning, and hence regret that we have not room, in this paper, to show this denial is utterly unfounded in *fact*. We shall, however, in our next paper present conclusive proof that Jackson *was appointed* Attorney General, and that too by Gen. WASHINGTON.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Double Dealing of L. D. Teackle.

I have had, in my possession, for several ... legerdemain of L. D. ... is not generally known, and which I did intend to have laid before the public, at an earlier date; but from some accident or unforeseen disappointment, it has been defered, from time to time. But as it is never too late to do good, and as the information is absolutely important to make a still plainer impress upon the character of this political cheat, I shall forthwith submit it fairly and justly, to the calm and deliberate consideration of the people of Somerset.

According to the 37th article of the Constitution of Maryland, no delegate of the Assembly shall hold or execute any office of profit or trust; and according to the 39th Article of the said constitution, If any delegate to the Assembly, shall hold or execute any office of profit *during* his acting as delegate to the Assembly, his seat, on conviction thereof in a court of Law, by the oaths of two credible witnesses, shall be void, and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt PERJURY, or be banished the state forever, or be disqualified forever, from holding any office or place of trust or profit, as the court may adjudge. It was in reference to these provisions of the constitution, that Mr. T., the Superintendent of Primary Schools, wrote, when he published, that the appointment of said Superintendent, was 'WITHOUT SALARY,' and could not be called an office of PROFIT or TRUST, nor interpose a disability to his being your delegate. Hence the opinion went forth, that Mr. Teackle was performing the duties of Superintendent, without any expectation of reward.

But mark the sequel. After Mr. T's. election, he continued to be Superintendent of Primary Schools, until the time arrived for his taking the oath of office. Here we see his cunning manœurres. Intending to carry in an account for SERVICES, and expenses, as Superintendent, and knowing in that case, the appointment would be deemed an office of "PROFIT," and also knowing, in that event, not only *his seat* would be void, but himself subject to serve punishment, he RESIGNS his place as Superintendent, PREVIOUS *to his taking the oath of office.* No doubt there was an understanding between Teackle and Gov. Kent, that the appointment should not be filled, until after the legislature adjourned. For during the session of the legislature, the office of Superintendent was kept vacant, and as soon as the legislature adjourned, Mr. T. petitioned to the Governor and council again for the appointment and obtained it. This is double dealing upon a large scale—According to this, a man may hold an office of profit until he goes to the legislature, resign it, before he takes his oath, receive his reward for the time he held the office, and after the session closes, be re-appointed to the same office—If this course of things, is not in direct contrariety to the *Spirit* of the constitution, if it be not a most shameful evasion of a most salutary provision in that instrument, I know nothing of the matter.

The Superintendent of public Instruction has not, in *my* opinion, having received a reward for his services, any right to a seat in the legislature. Under present circumstances his, is an uncertain Salary, and he, as a member of the legislature, has it, in his power to make many *corrupt bargains*, and receive the reward of his treachery, under the head of services as Superintendent.—

I have now before me, a letter from a member of the committee on claims, dated Sept. 8, 1828, in which he says, (speaking of the allowance to Mr. Teackle) "his claims amounted to a much larger sum, than was allowed him by the committee. The sum, allowed, was in part as a SALARY, and the *balance* for expense of printing."

Thus we learn, that the CLAIMS of Mr. T. were *much larger*, than **$500.00.** He does not complain that his *expenses* were not covered by **$500.00;** if they were, what was the balance of "*a much larger sum*," to liquidate, if it was not to liquidate the claim for *personal services*? And still he says, he disclaimed any wish to be compensated for personal services. The report of the Com. on claims says, that the claim consisted of two parts. 1st. for expense of printing &c. and 2ndly for SERVICES &c. and the resolution to pay Mr. T. **$500.00,** stated that it was for SERVICES and expenses. Still the Superintendent says he disclaimed any wish to be compensated for *personal services*.

Whether the services, of which the committee speak, were *personal* or *constructive*, we are left to conjecture; the gentleman himself says they were *constructive*. The fact is he was compensated for his expenses, and also for his SERVICES, and consequently, is not entitled to a seat in the legislature, as will be proved should it come to the test, of which there is little anticipation. For the people have been *so often* and so frequently imposed upon by L. D. Teackle, that, from every disposition manifested they are determined to abandon him to his fate. I shall pursue this subject in next week's paper, should nothing intervene to prevent it.
QUERCUS.

Sept. 23, 1828.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Fellow Citizens—In the administration address to which we are replying by letters, addressed to its authors, great stress is laid upon the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in undertaking to act against, or without law, at New Orleans especially—this objection was noticed in our eleventh letter, and we should have presented with that letter, the papers, which we now lay before you, if they had been in our possession. We offer them now, & ask for them your particular consideration.

The *first* is a letter from the late President JEFFERSON, written in 1810, the principles of which are most remarkably applicable to the emergencies in which Gen. Jackson was called to act five years afterwards—those principles, unless sound in themselves, could not be rendered so even by so high an authority as Mr. Jefferson—upon a dispassionate consideration of them, however, they will be found in accordance with the patriotism of him who acted upon them, as well as of him who sanctioned them.

The *second* is the patriotic and appropriate speech, delivered by Mr. *C. G. Ingersoll*, the representative of this city in Congress, in 1815, when thanks and a gold medal were unanimously voted to Gen. Jackson. The spirit of this address was, at the time, the same spirit, which animates a large majority of the people, and will ensure the triumph of their cause. [The speech is omitted by us for want of room.—*Ed. Herald.*]

The Athenians, who sacrificed Aristides for the sternness of his virtues, who allowed Miltiades to perish in prison for a sum less than the cost of one of their dramatic exhibitions, and who permitted the greatest philosophers to be murdered under the mask of devotion to the gods, were already prepared for the yoke of the thirty tyrants. It cannot be the desire or the interests of Americans, to imitate the example of a degenerated people. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that the age, in which we live, is pregnant with political good or evil to mankind; the course of events is only checked in Europe; to this country, the eyes of all liberal men are directed—for the sake of our fame and our prosperity, let us beware of solemnly sanctioning by our votes, the success of a corrupt combination—let us beware of sacrificing a man whose life has been devoted to the service of his country.

JOS. WORRELL,
WM. DUNCAN,
WM. BOYD,
HENRY TOLAND,
JOHN WURTS,
WM. J. DUANE,
WM. J. LEIPER,
CHARLES S. COXE,
THO. M. PETTIT,
Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, appointed by the Republican Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1828.

Aug. 29, 1828.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

To Mr. J. B. Colvin.
Monticello, Sept. 20, 1810.

Sir: Your favour of the 14th has been duly received, and I have to thank you for the many obliging things respecting myself which are said in it. If I have left in the breast of my fellow citizens a sentiment of satisfaction with my conduct in the transaction of their business, it will soften the pillow of my repose through the residue of life.

The question you propose, whether circumstances do not sometimes *occur* which make it a duty in officers of high trust to assume authorities beyond the law, is easy of solution in principle, but sometimes embarrassed in practice. A strict observance of the written laws is doubtless *one* of the high duties of a good citizen; but it is not *the highest.* The laws of necessity, of self preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means. When, in the battle of Germantown, Gen. Washington's army was annoyed from Chew's house, he did not hesitate to plant his cannon against it, although the property of a citizen. When he besieged York-Town, he levelled the suburbs, feeling that the laws of property must be postponed to the safety of the nation. While that army was before York, the Governor of Virginia took horses, carriages, provisions, and even men, by force, to enable that army to stay together till it could master the public enemy; and he was justified. A ship at sea, in distress for provisions, meets another having abundance, yet refusing a supply, the law of self-preservation authorizes the distressed to take a supply by force.—In all these cases the unwritten laws of necessity, of self preservation, and of public safety, control the laws of meum, and tuum. Further to exemplify the principle, I will state a hypothetical case. Suppose it had been made known to the Executive of the Union in the autumn of 1808, that we might have the Floridas for a reasonable sum, that that sum had not indeed been so appropriated by law, but that Congress were to meet within three weeks, and might appropriate it on the first or second day of their session. Ought he, for so great an advantage to his country, to have risked himself by transcending the law, and making the purchase? The public advantage offered, in this supposed case, was indeed immense; but a reverence for law, and the probability that the advantage might still be *legally* accomplished by a delay of only three weeks, were powerful reasons against hazarding the act. But suppose it foreseen that a ********* would find means to protect the proceeding on it by Congress, until the ensuing Spring, by which time new circumstances would change the mind of the other party. Ought the Executive, in that case, and with that foreknowledge, to have secured the good to his country, and to have trusted to their justice for the transgression of the law? I think he ought, and that the act would have been approved. After the affair of the Chesapeake, we thought war a very possible result. Our magazines were illy provided with some necessary articles, nor had any appropriations been made for their purchase. We ventured, however, to provide them, and to place our country in safety; and stating the case to Congress, they sanctioned the act.

To proceed to the conspiracy of Burr, and particularly to Gen. Wilkinson's situation in New Orleans. In judging this case we are bound to consider the state of the information, correct and incorrect, which he then possessed. He expected Burr and his band from above, a British fleet from below, and he knew there was a formidable conspiracy within the city. Under these circumstances, was he justifiable, 1st. in seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; one, of the guilty and their accomplices; the other, that of all honest men. 2d. Sending them to the seat of government when the written law gave them a right to trial in the territory? The danger of their rescue, of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the law, apathy of the Judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries, an hourly expectation of the enemy, salvation of the city, and of the Union itself, which would have been convulsed to its centre had that conspiracy succeeded; all these constituted a law of necessity and self-preservation and rendered the salus populi supreme over the written law. The officer who is called to act on this superior ground, does indeed risk himself on the justice of the controlling powers of the Consti- incur that risk. But those controlling powers, and his fellow-citizens generally, are bound to judge according to the circumstances under which he acted. They are not to transfer the information of this place or moment to the time and place of his action; but to put themselves into his situation. We know here that there never was danger of a British fleet from below, and that Burr's band was crushed before it reached the Mississippi. But Gen. Wilkinson's information was very different, and he could act on no other.

From these examples and principles, you may see what I think on the question proposed. They do not go to the case of persons charged with petty duties, where consequences are trifling, and time allowed for a legal course, nor to authorize them to take such cases out of the written law. In these the example of overleaping the law is of greater evil than a strict adherence to its imperfect provisions. It is incumbent on those only who accept of great charges, to risk themselves on great occasions, when the safety of the nation, or some of its very high interests are at stake. An officer is bound to obey orders: yet he would be a bad one who should do it in cases for which they were not intended, and which involved the most important consequences. The line of discrimination between cases may be difficult; but the good officer is bound to draw it at his own peril, and throw himself on the justice of his country and the rectitude of his motives.

I have indulged free views on this question on your assurances that they are for your own eye only, and that they will not get into the hands of news writers. I met their scurrilities without concern, while in pursuit of the great interests with which I was charged; but in my present retirement, no duty forbids my wish for quiet.

Accept the assurances of my esteem and respect.
TH. JEFFERSON.

INDIANA.—The Balt. Republican of the 17th inst. says—It is no longer denied by the *Adams* papers (see *D. Patriot of yesterday*) that *Boon*, a *Jackson* candidate for Congress, in Indiana, has beaten *Blake*, the *Adams* candidate, by a majority of 77 votes.

Jennings, who is also elected from that state, is claimed as an *Adams* man; but independent of the evidence of his votes in Congress during the last session, which ought to make our opponents cautious how they claim him, we have *the very best reason* to say he is NOT an *Adams* man.

Test, the other member elected, is an *Adams* man, who when the election of President came on in the House of Representatives in 1825, thought *he ought* to be guided by the will of his constituents, and voted for *Jackson*, although he, himself, preferred *Adams*. His election *now* is the reward of his fidelity to his constituents *then*, and we doubt not Mr. Test himself will admit that he owes his election to the *Jackson* party.

"ANOTHER LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER."

Governor Shulze.—The Richmond Whig contains an extract of a letter, which the editor of that paper says, was written by a gentlemen of much intelligence, ... to this city. Amongst other wild sp... the writer communicates his info... pecting Pennsylvania, in which ... "*Gov. Shulze has expressed his de... ion that Adams will get the State.*" ... saw this letter in the Richmond W... also appears in the Harrisburg Sta... Wednesday, we were informed ... in Washington, that a Mr. Cox, of ... had made a similar declaration ... Gov. Shulze; asserting positiv... Governor had so expressed him... presence of him, Mr. Cox. The ... this paper resides next door to the G... and has an opportunity of conve... him daily. As soon as we received th... information from Washington, we ... on the Governor, and apprized h... declaration which had been attribut... In reply, he promptly assured ... "*never had made such a declarati... Cox, or any other person! And tha... not so express himself, because it ... opposition to his opinion!*" The Gov... taken a neutral position on the p... question, and it is singular indeed ... silence must be metamorphosed ... pressed opinions" that he never ex... Our own opinion always has been ... Shulze should have taken a stand ... party, in favour of Gen. Jackson— ... politicians have advised a neutr... The Governor, therefore, will take ... the contest; but on the election d... lives, he will vote with his party f... Jackson and John C. Calhoun.
Penn. R...

[Commun...

Extract of a letter from an Adams ... to a Jackson friend of this count...
Philadelphia, Sept. ...

"In my travels, I passed the old ... of J. A. [John Adams] at Quincy ... find within a ¼ of a mile of his res... most superb Unitarian Church, nea... pleted, built of the granite of J. Q. A. [Quincy Adams'] land, and presented ... to erect the church.—About 5 week... the remains of the old man were de... under that church."

THE CONTRAST.

John Q. Adams is dressed with ... cap and tassels, short jacket, ☞ sil... ings, Nankeen pantaloons, and yellow... co pumps!!!

The Farmer of Tennessee appea... ed in cloth manufactured on his own ... Which shows the most friendship ... "American System," plain substanti... spun, or Nankeen from China and ... stockings from France? "Actions spe... er than words."—*Poughkeepsie Obse...*

Buying votes.—We know an Adam... who says he will give ten dollars to ... Jackson man who will vote the Adams ... He acknowledges that he has not $10 ... own to spare; but he states that ... ten he lays out in that way, he will ... twenty. Should any one doubt the ... his having made this statement, we can ... it on being called upon.—*Del. Gaz.*

A Sign.—One of the Adams ... didates for Elector in Tenne... has recently been defeated fo... office of Constable, for which ... was a candidate.

We have shown that Mr. ... was appointed Secretary of S... as a reward for his vote ma... Adams President.

We have proven that Cook w... gave the vote of Illinois to Ada... was rewarded with $5,500 out ... the public treasury, under the fri... olous pretext of services he perf... med, during one month, while o... secret mission to the Island of C... ba, for what purpose no one kno...

We have established the fact th... Scott, who gave the vote of Mi... souri to Adams, and who was tu... ed out of office by his constituen... for grossly misrepresenting th... wishes, was rewarded with an o... fice of no importance at the eno... mous salary of $8 per day.

It is admitted, by Clay himse... that Pleasants, the editor of a vi... lent paper in Richmond, Va. re... ceived nearly $2,000 as bearer ... despatches to South America, whi... he was in England exploring th... country for his own gratification. Besides these, the report of the re... trenchment committee, appointe... by congress, discloses numerous o... ther instances, in which the publi... money has been wasted and appli... ed to corrupt purposes. After this can any man conscientiously doub... the corruption of the present ad... ministration? If he does, it is hi... own fault; for if he would discar... his prejudices, and give the subjec... an attentive and impartial investi... gation, he must come to the con... clusion that this administration, be... yond all former examples in thi... country, is grossly *corrupt.* If the friends of Adams and Clay refuse to open their eyes, in order to see the existing corruption, posterity will adjudge them guilty of encouraging it. [Phil. Gaz.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Sept. 19, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 a 7.00; superfine Howard-st. 5.00 a 5.12½; city mills 5.00; Susquehanna, 5.00 a 5.06; WHEAT, best red .90 a .95; best white 1.00 a 1.15—CORN, .32 a .34; OATS .19 a .21

☞ We recommend to the readers attention the following very remarkable account of the destruction of one of Gen. Jackson's slaves. Independently of its being one of the most desperate rencounter we have ever seen upon paper, the description it affords is a striking evidence of the humanity, good temper, and sagacity of Jackson. It places him in a new and very favourable light before the public. It lifts the curtain of his private life, and shows him engaged in one of the most interesting offices, which can attach to a Citizen of the slave-holding states. And yet strange to tell, we have seen sly and dark allusions made by Erwin, Hammond, &c. to this incident as one of those which are calculated to tarnish the character of Andrew Jackson.—*R. Enquirer.*

From the Nashville Republican.
Franklin, Tenn. August 9th, 1828.

Gentlemen; I have just received a note of yesterday, from a member of the Nashville Committee, requesting me, as the Attorney prosecuting in behalf of the state of Tennessee, to furnish, through your paper, to the public, a statement of the circumstances attending the death of Gilbert, a slave, lately the property of Gen. Andrew Jackson. In compliance with that call, I will now make known to the public every incident accompanying that affair to which any importance can be attached.

Upon the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1827, Maj. Wm. B. Lewis informed me, that during the preceding day, Gilbert, a slave of Gen. Jackson's had been killed by his Overseer, and that the General had written to the Coroner of the county and had requested him to hold an inquest over Gilbert's body; and that it was the wish of the General that I should attend the examination; he also informed me that the Coroner and the Jury were then on their way to the Hermitage. I told him I would attend, and started there as soon as I could with convenience; but before I reached there, the Jury had acted upon the matter and had pronounced that Gilbert had been killed by Ira Walton, his Overseer, in the necessary self-defence, and that Walton had been released from custody. The jury and witnesses had not dispersed when I arrived, and some of the company, in the presence of all, judging correctly of the object of my visit, proceeded to relate to me the evidence given to them upon that occasion. The witnesses were men of unquestionable truth, and the jury was composed of several gentlemen of liberal education, and all of them were men of good sense and of great respectability. The testimony detailed to me, under the circumstances just mentioned, was in substance, the same with that contained in the affidavit of Ira Walton, the Overseer, which I have carefully examined, and is as follows:

"I, Ira Walton, state, that upon the 28th day of August, 1827, whilst living with Gen. Andrew Jackson in the capacity of Overseer, I was under the necessity of killing Gilbert, a slave, the property of Gen. Jackson. The circumstances attending the affair are as follows:—Gilbert was a very strong, stout man, possessed of a most violent and ungovernable temper and disposition, with many other faults. He frequently runaway and stayed out until he would be apprehended and bro't home. On all previous occasions Gen. Jackson had forgiven him for these offences, without chastisement, upon his promises of better behaviour: which, so far from reforming him, had made him much worse and more difficult to be controlled. About the 1st of June, 1827, he again runaway. Upon the 27th of August, of that year, he was brought home, as I believe, by a Mr. McCullough, tied, late in the evening. That night Gen. Jackson called to see Gilbert, who again petitioned the General for forgiveness, to which the General replied, that he had deceived him so often by promises that he could not trust to his promises any longer, and left him. That night the Gen. named to me, that he had told Gilbert that he should be whipped, but, upon reflection, he then believed he would not have him whipped, and said I must take him to Nashville in the morning, tied as he was, tell his character, and sell him for whatever he would command at auction. I gave it as my opinion that this would not do, for several of his negroes had been injured by indulgence, and that if some examples were not made I could not control them—that Gilbert was the most insolent slave he owned, and therefore the most fit subject for punishment. The General then remarked that I was correct, and told me to take him away from the house next morning and whip him moderately with small rods. Early next morning I started with Gilbert, tied, for a distant field, where the slaves were at work, and where I intended chastising him moderately, according to the directions of Gen. Jackson. In going to this field it was necessary for me to pass through a body of woodland. There was with myself and Gilbert a small boy about ten years old. Shortly after we entered the woods I directed the boy to climb a hornbean sapling near the small path we travelled, and break me a few switches, which he accordingly did. At this time, whilst the boy was breaking the switches, Gilbert, who was walking before me, came to an abrupt crook in the road around the end of a log—he passed around, I followed at the distance of about four or five yards behind; when he had passed the end of the log he came facing me upon the opposite side, having disengaged one of his arms from the rope, both of which had been tied but loosely before him around the wrists, without being confined to his body—he made a sudden spring, seized me by the breast with both hands and jerked me across the log—as I was rising he picked up a chunk of wood and struck me across the head, which felled me to the ground—he then jumped on me, and, as I have before stated, he was a very stout, heavy man, and being but small and not very strong, he proved an overmatch for me. Gilbert having the purchase with both hands, then commenced beating and choking me most violently and would, I have no doubt, killed me had I not drawn my dirk and stabbed him, making several thrusts with my dagger; it was knocked from my hand from eight or twelve inches beyond the reach of either of us. I called the boy who accompanied us to pick it up—Gilbert was extending his arm to grasp it, the boy however succeed. Gilbert commanded the boy to hand it to him: being much wearied, and suffering by his violence, ordered the boy to plunge the dirk into him—the boy stabbed him in the fleshy part of his thigh; I then ordered him to stab him in the side—as the boy advanced Gilbert threw out one of his feet against him; the boy by the violence of the blow, was thrown off to a considerable distance and fell—Gilbert then swore he would kill the boy if he did not keep off. Gilbert was now laying with his whole weight across my breast; I extended one of my arms under his, rather around his body, and ordered the boy to place the handle of the dirk in my hand—he did so—I then gave Gilbert a stab in the hollow of the back, which caused him to change his position by placing one knee on each side of my waiste, when he again seized me by the throat with one hand and with the other endeavouring to take the dagger from me. I made several thrusts to stab him in the belly, but finding the dirk bent nearly double, I threw it as far from me as possible and made another effort to rise, but found I had not sufficient strength; I then drew up my feet for the purpose of kicking him from me—he caught me by the anchels and rose up with my feet in his hands; throwing the weight of my body on my neck, endeavouring to double me backwards. Whilst in this situation I drew from my pocket a small knife, and by a powerful exertion extricated one of my feet from his hold—he then let go the other and fell again with the weight of his body upon my breast, trying to take the knife out of my hand, which I kept out of his way until he came with his body upon mine—I then threw my arm around his neck and tried to cut the great artery; and without touching it, did cut a deep gash in the back and side of his neck. He then got up, stepped off about two paces, turned with his face towards me, stood erect extended his arms, with clenched hands and distorted features, (whilst I arose and sustained myself with much difficulty,) with his eyes steadiastly fixed, he gave me the most horrible look for about five or six minutes—then walked about ten or fifteen steps, trotted at a rapid pace about thirty yards more, again walked slowly in the direction of a thicket in the grove for a few more paces, then stopped suddenly and changed his course towards the Hermitage, & after going that direction about ten steps, in a slow walk stopped and lay down. I had by this time sufficient strength to walk, and went where Gilbert lay; when with the same rope, which was still swagging to one of Gilbert's hands, I put his other through the running noose that had confined it previously, and drew his hands together as they had been tied before. Soon after this was done the negroes from the field came, having been informed by the little boy, who had become alarmed at the struggle, and in the mean time run to the field for assistance. I then despatched a servant for Gen. Jackson and returned to the place of combat to pick up my dirk and a few articles which had fallen from my pocket during the struggle. Whilst here the General came up and enquired what was the matter—being informed in as few words as possible, he asked me to send for a physician; I told him from appearances I apprehended it would be unnecessary, as I thought no physician could save him—the General said, "whilst life remains there is hope;" and ordered that Dr. M'Corkle should be sent for immediately. Gilbert was then carried to the General's house, where Mr. M'Corkle arrived in a short time, but was unable with all his exertions to relieve or save him. For the few hours that Gilbert survived the wounds he sullenly refused to say to his master or myself any thing in relation to the fatal rencounter, although frequently enquired of by Gen. Jackson, and requested to relate the circumstances. Gilbert talked freely when spoken to on any other subject whilst he lived. After hearing all the testimony, and seeing the wounds and bruises that had been inflicted upon me by Gilbert, I was justified by the Coroner's inquest which sat on the occasion. The next day after this acquittal I was discharged by Gen. Jackson from his employ. Gen. Jackson subsequently had me prosecuted for the murder of his servant Gilbert, of which I was acquitted by the Grand Jury of Davidson Circuit Court, thereby liberated from the custody of a Sheriff.
IRA WALTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me a justice of the peace for the county of Williamson, this 8th day of August, 1828.
WM. SMITH, J. P.

There were no legal witnesses present at the rencounter; but Walton stated to me—to Maj. Francis B. Ogden, of New Jersey, and Mr. Samuel Hays, on the aforesaid 29th of August, "the day after the affair happened, the circumstances substantially the same as contained in his affidavit above. Maj. Ogden and Mr. Hays were witnesses before the jury of inquest hereinafter mentioned. This statement of Walton's was strongly confirmed by bruises and other evidences of great violence exhibited by his person; and the account of Joe, the small boy, corresponded with the foregoing statement. He was a very smart and intelligent boy, who was taken aside by the jury, as had been previously done by Gen. Jackson, and carefully examined about the whole. The jury confided in the statement of Walton, because it was uniformly the same, and strictly corroborated by the statement of the boy Joe. Walton's person afforded just such evidence as might be expected from his statement, and the surrounding objects, such as the path, the Horn Bean tree the switches, and the ground itself furnish striking evidence of a long, continued and severe struggle. Under these circumstances the jury rendered the verdict already mentioned.

After the jurors and other neighbours had gone home, Gen. Jackson asked me to walk with him to the place where the unfortunate affair took place. During our walk he remarked to me that the jury was composed of men of first rate character and intelligence; that they had investigated the affair with great care and circumspection; that he did not find any fault with their decision; that it was probably right—that he had no doubt but that many of Walton's statements were true, and that if Walton gave him the fatal stab during the scuffle in the path, it was a strong case of justifiable homicide; but that he had entertained some doubts of the correctness of some parts of Walton's account of the affair. About this time we arrived at the spot where the main scuffle took place; he said "I will explain to you my views of this matter: After Walton had sent the boy to break the switches from the Hornbean, instead of keeping his eyes upon Gilbert, was looking at the boy upon the tree, and directing him about switches; that Gilbert, who was a man of strong sense and of determined character, the manner he turned the corner of that log, he discovered Walton's attention withdrawn from him to the boy Joe, and at the same time he became roused by seeing the instrument of correction breaking from the tree; in an instant seized the opportunity of recking his vengeance, or making his escape, and Walton was jerked down across the log almost as quick as thought." He further stated that he was not satisfied that Gilbert's hands were untied during any part of the scuffle; that if his hands had been untied, and his object had been vengeance, that such was the disproportion of bodily strength, that after having jerked Walton down under him, he would have killed him, and Walton could not have used upon him either a dirk or any other weapon: that if his object had been an escape, that he would then have moved off with impunity. He further stated, that Gilbert was tied when he came to him exactly as he was the preceding evening, and that Gilbert with his hands tied before him with the advantage of having Walton down, would be able to kill him, provided there was no weapon used by either party. That in addition to all this, he doubted whether there was time for all the things that had been stated; that the mortal wound was in the back, and that he did not think that a small, feeble, short-armed man like Walton being underneath Gilbert, could reach over his back and stab with sufficient force to penetrate into the lungs; that he could not help thinking but when Gilbert was stuck badly he disengaged himself from Walton and run; and that Walton pursued, and as he ran overtook him and gave him the fatal stab where he then lay; but that these things were matter of conjecture, and that he might be mistaken; he stated that Walton was an honest man, and he had found him to be a man of industry and truth; but that he could not help doubting whether it might not be a case of manslaughter by strict law, and wished me to think of the matter. His suggestions struck me with great force, and I promised to consider further of the matter.

Upon the next day Gen. Jackson addressed me a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Hermitage, August 30, 1827.

Sir—You have been already apprised of the unfortunate affair which took place on my farm on the day before yesterday, in relation to the death of Gilbert, who was slain by Ira Walton, my overseer.

"You have also been apprised that a jury of inquest has been held over his dead body, by the Coroner of the county; and that the jury reported that Walton killed him "*in his own defence.*" I communicated to you yesterday, all the facts relative to that unfortunate event. I wish to know of you, from the statement of the facts I have detailed, whether you think, from a consideration of them, there has been such a violation of the laws as requires a further prosecution of the matter.

"I have discharged Mr. Walton from my service; he remained here until released by the finding of the jury, since which he has been going at large. If you should be of opinion, from the consideration of the case, that he should be held to answer at the next circuit court, let me know as soon as your convenience will permit. I have no wish to prosecute Mr. Walton should you think justice does not demand it; but being the guardian of my slave, it is my duty to prosecute the case so far as justice to him may require it; therefore, submit the matter to your consideration, as attorney prosecuting for the government for your advice on the premises.

I am very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Hays, Esq. Attorney General, Nashville Tenn."

To which I returned the following answer:

Nashville, Aug. 31, 1827.

Dear Sir—I have received yours of the 30th inst. and have given that attention to the matters therein contained, which their importance require. You are fully aware that the finding of the jury, commanded by the coroner, is no bar to the further prosecution of the offence; the finding is a *prima facia* evidence of the innocence of Mr. Walton. But my opinion is, from the full consideration of the evidence, that there exists a considerable doubt as to the absolute necessity of killing the slave Gilbert, at the time that he received the mortal blow. Although he behaved very much amiss, it would seem to me that the distance of the place where he was found, from the place where the scuffle took place, as well as from the place of the wound in Gilbert's back, afford a strong presumption that he was stabbed in the back whilst running, and not in the first scuffle; and although other circumstances, which induce me to think that it is not a case of justifiable homicide, is, that his hands were tied; and I do not believe they ever were untied.—The rule of the law is, that if the homicide is ever brought home to a delinquent, the *onus probandi* of the circumstances of excuse or justification, are imposed upon him. Without an expression of any positive opinion of his guilt or innocence, (which would be improper in me at present) I have no hesitation in saying, that I think that public justice, as well as your duty as a master and guardian of your slave, require that you should have Mr. Walton before the circuit court to answer a bill of indictment for the death of Gilbert. Yours, &c.

Very Respectfully,
ANDREW HAYS.

General Andrew Jackson, Hermitage.

In pursuance of the direction contained in my answer, Gen. Jackson caused Walton to be again arrested, and he was bound over to appear at the November term of the circuit court of Davidson County, at which term of the said court, I prepared an indictment for murder, and sent it with the witnesses before the Grand Jury—Gen. Jackson being the prosecutor marked upon the back of the bill.—After the Jury had heard the evidence and before they had acted finally upon the bill, I went to their room and instructed them, that if they should be of opinion that it was a case of murder to find it to be a true Bill; but that if they should be of opinion that the offence was manslaughter, I would make the necessary alterations in the bill to describe that offence, but that if they thought it a case of excusable homicide, to say "*not a true bill.*" I was very particular and careful to draw the example to the Grand Jury, the distinction and difference in law between manslaughter and justifiable homicide in self defence; and after considering of the case two days, the Grand Jury brought into court the bill of indictment, endorsed by the foreman, "*Not a true Bill,*" and the prisoner was then discharged from further prosecution.

ANDREW HAYS *Attorney Gen'l. for the 7th Solicitorial District of Tennessee.*

To the Editors of the Nashville Republican & State Gazette.

POLITICAL TREES.

Many of the supporters of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, have devoted the *hickory* tree to him; and others, the friends of the administration have in like manner selected the *oak* as typical of Mr. Adams; and we may expect that, at many places of voting, these trees, torn from the forest, will be planted in the ground, as rallying points for the adverse parties.—[Bunker Hill Aurora.]

It is said that the Adams men have selected the *oak* as typical of Mr. Adams, in allusion to the restoration of Charles the second of England, who eluded the vigilance of his republican pursuers by concealing himself in an oak tree.

In the old English primer is the following couplet—

The *Royal Oak* it was the tree
That saved his *royal Majesty*.

The Adams men could not have made a more happy and appropriate selection.
Boston Statesman.

NEUTRALS.

To such of our fellow citizens as are looking coolly at the conflict now going on, we say, if you approve the doctrine of *safe precedents*, and wish the President to elect his successor, and the people have no voice in the matter; if you believe that the President has a proscriptive right to a re-election; if you believe that our present Chief Magistrate was *fairly elected*, by a *majority of the people;* if you believe that he has any authority for squandering the public money in electioneering for himself and his minions; if you believe that his administration has been strictly economical,—vote for John Quincy Adams. But, on the other hand, if you are satisfied that his elevation to the office he now holds was the result of bargain, intrigue and management; that he has used the treasures of the public chest unlawfully; that his administration has been characterized by folly and extravagance; that he has stooped to the lowest extreme of meanness and hypocrisy, by meddling with local excitements for political purposes—then give your vote to the man of the people's free, unbiassed choice. Such a one you will find in Andrew Jackson, the Hero, Patriot and Statesman.

BETS! BETS!!

The following bets are, and have been for some time, offered in Pennsylvania.—They have been published throughout the Union, but no offer has been made to take them up.

Chester County, Aug. 7, 1828.

Messrs. P. Hay & Co.—It would seem that the Adams men, since their late frolic at the Valley Forge, consisting of citizens from 6 counties, besides many from your city, [Philadelphia] are apparently more extravagant if possible in their calculations as to the presidential election, than they were prior to their frolic.

Now, in order to test the sincerity of those brawling gentry, I wish you would publish the following, and hold yourselves responsible to carry them into effect. I will be in your city on Monday the 12th inst. prepared to deposite the amount in the State Bank at Camden, viz.

50 dollars that the Jackson electoral ticket will have a majority in Pennsylvania.

50 dollars that the Jackson electoral ticket will have a majority of 5000;

50 dollars	do	10,000;
50 dollars	do	15,000;
50 dollars	do	20,000;
50 dollars	do	25,000;
50 dollars	do	30,000;

50 dollars that I will name 3 counties which will give the Jackson electoral ticket a greater majority than the Adams electoral ticket will receive in all the counties in which it may have majorities.

50 dollars that Adams will not be re-elected, if he should even get the vote of Kentucky and Louisiana.

50 dollars that Jackson will get 18 votes in New York.

50 dollars that Adams will not get 51 votes in New England.

50 dollars that Jackson will get the vote of Ohio.

50 dollars that the city of Philadelphia will give a majority for the Jackson electoral ticket, and

500 dollars that J. Q. Adams will not be re-elected President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

A Democrat of '98.

Superintendent of Primary Schools.

[From the Village Herald of July, 1827.]

"This being an appointment *unknown to* "*the Constitution*, WITHOUT SALARY, "and *NOT CONNECTED with the POS-* "*SESSION of the SCHOOL-MONEY*, it "cannot be CALLED an OFFICE of "PROFIT "or TRUST," nor interpose a disability to "my further services as your delegate.
"LITTLETON D. TEACKLE."

Maryland Legislature.

House of Delegates, Dec. Sess. 1827.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby authorized and required, to pay to Littleton Dennis Teackle, or his order, **$500.00,** in full compensation, for his services and expenditures as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[*See Journal of Proceedings of House of Del. December Sess.* 1827, *page* 518.

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, That an *Election* will be held in the several election Districts of Somerset county, on Monday the 6th day of next October, for the purpose of choosing *Four Delegates* to represent the county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept 16, 1828.   tem

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF *ANDREW JACKSON.*

☞He [Mr. Jefferson] thought "that it was FORTUNATE for the country that Gen. *Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after;* for in HIM seemed to be the ONLY hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitations of powers, and left the General Government, by theory altogether unrestrained." Mr. Jefferson often said, that he [Jackson] was an HONEST, SINCERE, FIRM, CLEAR-HEADED and STRONG-MINDED man, of the SOUNDEST POLITICAL PRINCIPLES, which he *knew* well, from having observed his conduct whilst a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice-President himself. ☞He had no doubt, that if Gen. Jackson should be brought into office, to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable and *otherwise* irremidable evils, beginning to develope themselves in the administration of the General Government, *he would be entirely faithful to that object.*

[Gov. Randolph's Letter.

☞NOTICE.☜

ON WEDNESDAY the 22nd *of next OCTOBER, will be offered at PUBLICK SALE*, at the Storehouse occupied by Nathaniel Slawson, in the town of VIENNA, if not sold before at private sale,

An elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, with a suitable supply of *GROCERIES,*

laid in on the best terms, and adapted to the season. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may be accommodated by applying to Dr. G. Stanford. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

NATHANIEL SLAWSON.

Vienna, Sept. 23, 1828.

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1828.

In the Levy Court of Somerset C'y.

ORDERED, that *JAMES MARSHALL*, the keeper of the Standards of Weights and Measures, attend at the several places following for the purpose of fulfilling the duties of his appointment, viz:

13th & 14th Oct.	at	Princess-Anne
15th	do	Upper Trapp & Forktown
16th & 17th	do	Salisbury
20th	do	Barren Creek Springs
21st	do	Sharptown
22nd	do	Bacon Quarter
24th & 25th	do	Quantico
27th & 28th	do	George Collins' Store
29th	do	Moreton's Store on Nanticoke
30th & 31st	do	White-Haven
1st November	at	Levin Leatherbury's store
3d	do	Newman's store
4th	do	Ford's store
6th	do	Done's store on Back cr'k.
7th	do	Jamestown
11th	do	Stevens' Ferry
12th	do	Rehoboth
13th & 14th	do	Roach's store.

Per order,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Sept. 23   mft

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 Col. George Handy for the real estate of Robert Sasser, against George Jones and Robert Jones, executors of Charles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—all Charles Jones' right and title to a house and lot in the town of Princess-Anne, No. 29, occupied by the Rev. William Quinn which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 14th of October at the court house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept. 23   mft

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehannah.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of One Dollar per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive twelve copies. From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16   mm