

# THE VILLAGE HERBALLED.

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

VOL. XI—Whole No. 546.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1857.

VOL. 12—No. 154

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FILIAL WORTH REWARDED.

My tale is simple and of humble birth.

A theme of respect to real worth.

Yet are too numerous Henry's,

And these to one of his clerks, as they

Are together in the counting-house; give

Leave to say that you do not dress

Highly styled to appear as a clerk in a

Shoeing store?

Henry's face was

Adorned with a deep blush, and in spite

Of his endeavor to suppress it, a tear trem

bled on his manly cheek.

"Did I not at home wait?"

"I only know that your salary was sufficient

To make moderate living comfortable."

Mr. D., a man of integrity, and

With a smile, replied

"I have a son, a clerk in Philadelphia."

"What is his name?"

"Henry."

"Henry?" repeated Mr. D.,

"What is my clerk?"

"He lives at my house, just a

Doorstep removed, and, indeed,

It only changed the subject.

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth

And ample hereditary; he was a widow,

And had but one child, a daughter, whom Mr. D. replied to her perfect satisfaction.

She was the pride of his declining.

She is not as beautiful as an angel, or as

As fair as Venus; but the goodness,

The innocence, the ingenuity of her mind,

Are such as to make her a match for

Any man.

Such was Caroline Dunaway,

Henry's first love, no more than

Four years old.

She is a worthy fellow to be sure;

She is a worthy fellow to

## PRINCE-SE-ANNE'S

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

### Communication. To the Candidates for the General Assembly. COLONIZATION-TAX.

By an act of Assembly passed March 19th, 1832 chapter 291, the State of Maryland gives \$20,000 to the Colonization Society to be applied to the defraying the expenses of removing free negroes to Liberia, of which Somerset County paid \$660.33 annually.—Does the Treasurer of the State pay the money to the Colonization Society? In his last annual report he claims a credit (p. 6) of \$9,000 for "State Colonization," and on p. 7 for \$550.25 from the Colonization Society, the tax for their use per ch. 57 and 121 of 1833, making \$9556.25; and on p. 15 he states as a probable further demand on the Treasury for the current year, amongst other items, two readings this "for State Colonization per ch. 281 of 1831, \$1000,"—for the State Colonization Society, the tax for their use \$500.—\$10,500, making in all \$20,000.25.

Has the Colonization Society used or applied the money? If so, the public should have the evidence of it?—Where is the money—the Treasurer has paid it where is it? What good has it done? The people are taxed heavily, and have the right and spirit to ask, what good has it done.

I CONGRATULATE YOU, GENTLEMEN, ON THE SUCCESS OF GENERAL JACKSON'S ENDEAVOURS TO IMPROVE THE POSITION OF THE CURRENCY, EXEMPLIFIED IN THE PRESENT PROPERTY OF THE PRODUCTIVE CLASSES, and in the general improvement of the country to come in the prosperity of its commerce, and to remove the evils and dangers that environ them—they mind of the burdens they bear to remove these evils, and they will have them removed, for very little arithmetic is necessary to prove in figures, that \$20,000 annually will pay the passage and expenses to arrest and transport them beyond the limits of the State.—See the act ch. 291, Sec. 5, has the Colonization Society made its duty in this respect? Has it ever informed a Sheriff in any county of the State, that there were free negroes in his son within five days after the death or removal, who were bound to go to Liberia, and had refused to go? It is doubtful if we are, ye phantasists, Managers. Now every candid man must agree that we should either repeat this tax, which we have imposed on the citizens of the Colonization Society to remove them, and if we refuse to do so, the Society refuses to do the duty of the Sheriff, upon information of their refusal, by the board of managers, who are bound to arrest and transport them beyond the limits of the State?—this done?

By sec. 6, the board is expressly authorized to hire out manumitted negroes, and to pay expenses of removal. Has this ever been done?

Sec. 7. authorizes the tax, which we must abondon the bones of our fathers, and our native soil to degraded free negroes, and Mongrel Mischances, and seek bread elsewhere. Dark is the picture, but we must look upon it; we must face the danger, or sink before it.—Behold, then, the young and enterprising leaving you by hundreds—see too removing our venerated fathers; and when death has swept the old, and the power of happiness has taken away the young, what will be left in your departed country? We answer calmly to it, and hate, malice and fear of negroes.—The vision of the holy prophet will be fulfilled, and "weald heads" of the dead shall lie there; and their houses shall be full of dolorful creatures, and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there, the screech owl also shall rest there, and find for herself a place of rest. There shall great owl make her nest, and lay, and hatch, and gather under her shadow; there shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with her mate." There shall come to pass the bold engendered schemes of Tappan and Garrison; amalgamation shall ride triumphant over our beloved Shore, and some thick-lipped Christ-phil hold him confragrant redolence, where now the patriotic ardor for his country—Who would wish any one having a step of his blood to be in such a region! If our laws are not enforced, it needs no spirit of prophecy to see that we this complexion, we must come at last!"—What is the remedy, and what do we want? We want the policy of 1831 carried out, and enforced.

At the time of the passage of the act, of 1831, all men, every where in the State, concurred in that policy;—it was the settled wish and fixed determination of the whole State that manumission should not be allowed in our borders; those who the people shall choose to represent them, are called upon to protect a suffering community—the storm is rising, prepare for it before it bursts upon us. Nothing on Earth can save us, but the strong Arm of Law.

the back of the torpid animal, in the form of Legislation, or in the form of war to the knife. Those of you, gentlemen, whom the people shall choose to represent them, are called upon to protect a suffering community—the storm is rising, prepare for it before it bursts upon us. Nothing on Earth can save us, but the strong Arm of Law.

The Government of the United States has a considerable number of fiscal agents now employed, all of whom, after receiving the public monies on deposit, have suspended specie payments, and cannot at this time at least repay the amount due to the country. This agency must therefore be changed, or else another must be created in order that their possessors may, at length, become so reckless, as to risk certain detection and exposure, by the boldness and publicity with which they exhibit them. This is peculiarly true with reference to habitual departure from the truth. Lying is a vice which grows by what it feeds on, and every one must have remarked that a man who pays no attention to the restraints of truth soon loses all scruples, and becomes so callous, as to begin to consider it necessary that his avowments should bear even the appearance of probability. It was on the 10th of this present month of August 1832, that Thos. Hart Benton, a Senator of the United States, ventured to write to the Express Mail, the following letter, written by himself:—  
"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the success of General Jackson's endeavours to IMPROVE the condition of the currency, exemplified in the present prosperity of the productive classes."

Now, we should be sorry to believe that he is, among many hundreds of thousands of men, who read the letter of such an individual so utterly ignorant and hasty as to credit this agreement. There is not, in the whole territory of the United States, one man, not an idiot or a mad man, who conscientiously believes that Genl. Jackson has "improved" the currency. It were vain and useless to attempt, at this late day, to show the relative condition of the currency now and at the time when he commenced the experiment of "improving" it. It was then, *the best that any country ever possessed*, *it is not the worst*. In this contrast every thing is sublated. In this view, we are at the commencement of the experiment and we see it to the end. All is also superfluous.

But there are other assertions of this latter equally false and monstrous. The great humpback twice instigated that Genl. Jackson brought eighty millions of hard money into the country. Every body knows how near the truth this is. Disguised as we have been, by the extraordinary ingenuity displayed in these letters, we are, nevertheless, too well aware of the importance of the position of the writer, to deny that it is entitled to great attention. We invite, particularly, a consideration of that part of it which relates to the "policy to be adopted by the Government in the currency, and to the way in which the whole document is closed." The mean man, who meets the *word*. What is meant by the pointed and emphatic and inviolable reference to "the President and the Men" who are made of the stuff to carry out the policy which Jefferson judiciously and which Jackson has been pursuing?" The President and the Men! Mr. Van Buren is certainly the President—but who are we? Not Mr. Rivers nor Mr. Tallmadge, unquestionably. *"They are not made of the stuff"*. Mr. Benton and Mr. Wright are the men, who are themselves the authors of the document, and are of course the men who are most likely to be the only true pillars of democracy. The line is to be distinctly drawn, and Mr. Benton's position is already assuming.

*Ball. Chm.*

Extract from Washington.

We are clearing away the cobwebs,

and preparing for the weighty events

which are to be imminent.

Reduced to species and present aspects, we find that they are a continual source of trouble to the present day.

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How the recommendation of a national self-government will be received by the people remains to be seen.—N. Y. Star.

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