The Maryland Journal and True American.

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INTEGRITY OUR PRIDE—AND USEFULNESS OUR AIM.

Two dollars and Fifty Cents—Subject to a deduction of Fifty Cents—for punctuality.

Vol. X. ROCKVILLE, MD. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1828. No. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Montgomery county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 12th of September next, on the premises at 2 o'clock, p. m. for cash only, all the right title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity of William Bennett, of in and to all that tract or parcel of land sold by Charles I. Kilgour, as trustee of Eli Dorsey, to Moses Lugenbeel and John Sprigg, which fell to the lot of Moses Lugenbeel in the division made between the said L. S. Kilgour, and which was conveyed by Moses Lugenbeel to John Sprigg and Richard Beall as Trustees, and sold by said Sprigg & Beall to William Bennett, reference being had to a deed from Thomas Morton, to Joshua Johnson, dated the 3d day of April 1806, and conveyed by Joshua Johnson to Charles I. Kilgour; (situate in Monteomery county.) recorded in Liber N, folios 44, and 45, one of the land records of Montgomery county, reference thereto being had and recorde in Liber B. S No. 1 folios 46 & 47, also one of the land records of Montgomery county and part of a tract of land called Mount Carmel, conveyed by Christopher Zeigler to, Charles I. Kilgour, by deed dated 4th of March 1828 and recorded and filed among the land records of Montgomery county, the same day, which land was conveyed by Thomas M. Reed to Christopher Zeigler, by deed bearing date 25th of October 1825 and recorded in Liber Y. folios 358 and 359 one of the land Records of Montgomery County, containing together one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, with all the improvements thereon. Seized and taken as the property of the said William Bennett, at the suit of Joseph A. Johnson, adm'r. of John Sprigg, use of Charles I. Kilgour.

THOS. F. W. VINSON, Sh'ff.

August 20. 2 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri facias issued from Montgomery county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

at Francis Kidwell's tavern in Rockville, on Thursday, the 11th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, m. for cash only,

One negro Man named Reizen.

Seized and taken as the property of Nathaniel Beall at the suit of Richard Holmes and Eleanor Holmes adm'rs. of William Holmes.

T. F. W. VINSON, sheriff.

August 20. 1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Montgo'y county court & to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the farm of Jannaro S. Farree, (late the farm of John O'Neale, deceased,) on Thursday the 11th day of September next at 9 o'clock, P. M. for cash only, the following property to wit:

one negro man

Hillery, to serve for a term of years, and one

Negro woman,

Sally, a slave for life. Seized and taken as the property of the said Jannaro S. Farree at the suit of Alexander Young.

Thomas F. W. Vinson, Sh'ff.

August 20. 1

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas issued out of Montgomery county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale.

On Wednesday, 10th Sept. next,

At the residence of Richard I. Orme, at 12 o'clock, m. for cash only,

1 Negro man,

Sam. Seized and taken as the property of Richard I. Orme, at the suit of Wm. Willson and Anna Maria Willson, adm'rs. of Thomas Winsted

HY. HARDING, late sheriff.

August 19. 1

Notice is hereby Given.

That the Subscribers hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Montgomery county letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Pool S'r. late of Montgomery co. dec'd. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d of January 1829, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 22d day of June 1828.

JOHN POOLE, THOMAS POOLE, } *Admrs*

July 30.

Doct. JOHN H. OWINGS,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the vicinity of Rockbury Mill, and the public generally.

He has located himself at the former residence of his mother (Mrs. Jennings) near Rockbury Mill.

N. B. Charges will be moderate.

July 16.

TERMS.

I.—*THE MARYLAND JOURNAL & TRUE AMERICAN,* is published on an imperial sheet, every *Wednesday* & regularly delivered to subscribers in Rockville on the day of each publication; and sent to such places in the country as subscribers may direct, or forwarded in such a manner as they may request.

II.—The price will be Two Dollars per annum, exclusive of the postage, to be paid on the receipt of the first number; if not paid until the expiration of six months, two dollars and Fifty cents will be required. No paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid.

III.—*Advertisements* accompanied with the *CASH,* not exceeding a square, will be inted three times for one dollar and twenty five cents for every extra insertion; and those of a greater length in proportion.

IV.—*Any* person procuring ten subscribers and being accountable for the same, shall receive one gratis.

☞All communications to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to

FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent two

DWELLING HOUSES,

and lots in Rockvile, for terms enquire of Jesse Leach Esq.

—ALSO—

Two houses at Middlebrook, one of these a good stand for a Wheel-right—for terms apply to the subscriber.

May 21. A. T. WINSOR.

CASH STORE.

The Subscriber has received, and has on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Queens & Glass wares, groceries,

HARD WARE, MEDICINES, HATS, SHOES, &c.

All of which he will be glad to sell at least as cheap as they can be obtained for at any other store in Rockville, for Cash.

April 23. SAM'L. C. VEIRS

TO THE VOTERS OF

Montgomery County.

GENTLEMEN:—From the encouragement I have received from many of you, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty; and respectfully solicit your votes and interest.

JAMES N. ALLNUTT.

March 17, 1828.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS I. PERRY, as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of this County.

March 5

TO THE VOTERS OF

Montgomery County.

THE subscriber by and with the advice of a number of his friends, begs leave to offer himself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Montgomery County, and humbly asks the support of his fellow citizens.

JOHN LANSDALE.

March 26, 1828.

John F. Barrett, TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rockville, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

in all its various branches, at his old stand next door to Mr. John Braddock's store.—He returns thanks to the citizens generally. for the liberal support he has met with since his commencement in business; and solicits a continuation of their custom. His work shall be done in the best manner, and upon reasonable terms for CASH!!!

April 24.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY TO WIT.

On application, by a petition, in writing, of Zadok Willson to me as one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery county praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto. A schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors so far as he could ascertain them on oath, being annexed to the said petition, and being satisfied that the said Zadok Willson was in actual imprisonment for debt, and the said Willson having complied with the requisites of an act relating to insolvent debtors, passed at December session, 1825, by executing a deed of trust to Benjamin Duvall, for the benefit of his creditors, it is hereby ordered and adjudged that said Zadok Willson be discharged from the confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Journal and True American, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before the Judges of Montgomery county court, at March Term next; to be held at Rockville, in said county, to shew cause, if any they have why the said Zadok Willson should not have the full benefit of said insolvent laws, by receiving his final discharge. Given under my hand, this 23d day of August 1828.

JESSE LEACH.

August 27.

NOTICE.

There will be a Barbecue, at or near William Harris' near the Big-Falls of Potomac, in Rockville election district, on Saturday the 4th October next—at which the Candidates for the General Assembly of Maryland, the Candidates for electors of President and Vice President, of this election district, and the voters of the county generally are respectfully invited to attend.

August 27.

The Muses' Seat.

It is stated that Byron was disappointed in his "first love;" and to that circumstance is attributed much of his unhappiness under the matrimonial compact. On leaving England he addressed the following lines to the fair one who had rejected his early devotions:—

'Tis done! and shivering in the gale
The bark unfolds her snowy sail;
And whistling o'er the bended mast,
Loud sighs on high the fresh'ning blast:
And I must from this land be gone,
Because I cannot love but one.

But could I be what I have been,
And could I see what I have seen—
Could I repose upon the breast
Which once my warmest wishes blest,
I should not seek another zone,
Because I cannot love but one.

'Tis long since I beheld that eye,
Which gave me bliss or misery;
And I have strven, but in vain,
Never to think of it again;
For tho' I fly from Albion,
I still can only love but one.

As some lone bird without a mate;
My weary heart is desolate:
I look around, and cannot trace
One friendly smile or welcome face:
And even in crowds I'm still alone,
Because I cannot love but one.

And I will cross the whitening foam;
And I will seek a foreign home,
Till I forget a false fair face,
I ne'er shall find a resting place.
My own dark thoughts I cannot shun;
But ever love, and love but one.

The poorest, veriest wretch on earth,
Still finds some hospitable hearth,
Where friendship's or love's softer glow
May smile in joy or soothe in wo;
But friend or lover I have none,
Because I cannot love but one.

I go! but wheresoe'er I flee
There's not an eye will weep for me;
There's not a kind congenial heart
Where I can claim the meanest part:
Nor thou, who hast my hopes undone,
Wilt sigh, altho' I love but one.

To think of every early scene—
Of what we are and what we've been—
Would wHelm some softer heart with wo:
But mine, alas! has stood the blow,
Yet still beats on as it begun
And never truly loves but one.

And who that dear, lov'd one may be
Is not for vulgar eyes to see:—
And why that love was early crost,
Thou knowest the best—I feel the most:
But few that dwell beneath the sun
Have lov'd so long, and lov'd but one.

I've tried another's fetters too,
Where charms, perchance, as fair to view;
And I would fain have lov'd as well—
But some unconquerable spell
Forbade my bleeding breast to own
A kindred care for aught but one.

'Twould soothe to take one lingering view,
And bliss thee in my last adieu;
Yet wish I not those eyes to weep
For him who wanders o'er the deep,—
Tho' whereso'er my bark may run,
I love but thee—I love but one.

EPITHALAMIUM.

[From Joanna Bailey's New Drama of "The Bride]

Open wide the frontal gate;
The lady comes in bridal state:
Than wafted spices sweeter far;
Brighter than the morning star,
Modest as the lily wild,
Gentle as the nurse's child:
A lovlier prize of prouder boast
Never ch tain's threshold crost.

Like the beams of early day,
Her eyes quick flashes brightly play;
Brightly play and gladen all
On whom their kindly glances fall,
Her lips in smiling weave a charm
To keep the peopled house from harm,
In happy moment is she come
To bliss a noble chieftain's home,

Happy be her dwelling here,
Many a day, and month and year!
Happy as the nested dove,
In her fruitful ark of love!
Happy in her tented screen!
Happy in her garden green!
Thus we welcome one and all,
Our lady to her chieftain's hall

SONG,

[From the same.]

The gliding fish that takes his play
In shady nook of streamlet cool,
Thinks not how waters pass away,
A[illegible] dry [illegible]pool.

The bird beneath his leafy dome
Who thrills his caro[illegible] loud and clear,
Thinks not how soon his verdant home
The light'nings breath may sear.

Shall I, within my bridegroom's bower
With braids of budding roses twined,
Look forward to a coming hour
When he may prove unkind?

The bee reigns in his waxen cell,
The chieftain in his stately hold,—
To morrow's earthquake—who can tell?
May both in ruin fold.

MR. CLAY.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) Aug. 26.

On Friday, Mr. Clay arrived in Cincinnati.—During the day, he was visited by a large number of the citizens. On Saturday, at 2 o'clock, he met his fellow citizens at Mr. Ruffner's, where a cold collation was prepared. A vast concourse of persons was present. The general estimate is, that the number exceeded five thousand. There was a feeling of kindness and good will evinced, that has seldom been equalled, we believe never surpassed in our country. Mr. Clay was introduced to the company by a short address from the chairman of the administration committee of Hamilton county, S. W. Davies, Esq. He replied, in a most impressive and affecting manner. It were impossible to conceive of more respectful attention than was manifested by the whole audience.

The address and reply are given below

A respectable number of the persons present were supporters of general Jackson, and there is good reason to believe that they left the ground with very different feelings from those with which they came.

Mr. Clay left on Sunday for Washington. He proceeds up the river to the mouth of Guiandot, and from thence, through Virginia, to Washington. His friends in Ohio are, no doubt, much disappointed by this arrangement. We regret its necessity. But we are perfectly persuaded of its propriety. His health is unequal to the labor of meeting and greeting his friends in the manner he and they could wish.

A most respectable deputation from Brookeville, Indiana, met Mr. Clay here, requesting him to visit that place. He was compelled to decline it, for the reasons already stated.

COL. DAVIES' ADDRESS.

Permit me, sir, in the name of my fellow-citizens here assembled, to offer you a cordial welcome to our city. And while we tender our congratulations for that degree of improvement in your health, which has permitted you to accept our invitation, we earnestly hope that its complete restoration may enable you long to continue in public life, the able advocate of that system which claims you for its most distinguished supporter, and which must form the basis of our country's future prosperity. Many of us have known you from your first entrance into public life. We have seen you in your adopted state at an early period, the firm advocate of freedom and equal rights. In the councils of the nation, we have witnessed your efforts to elevate the character and advance the interests of the west: and in all places we have found you an enlightened statesman, devoted to your country, and to the cause of human liberty. Your talents have commanded our admiration, your integrity our esteem, and we feel our attachment to you more firmly cemented, by the violent attacks made upon your public conduct, by ambitious and disappointed men, who do not themselves believe to be true the charges they have made against you. These attacks have indeed been violent, "but you have been endowed with powers of resistance which have enabled you successfully to avert their force—we trust that the Almighty will yet spare you and us, to witness the triumph of that cause which we solemnly believe the permanent safety of our institutions, and the prosperity of our country, are intimately associated."

I will only add, sir, our best wishes for your health and happiness, and that your able endeavors to promote the best interests of our free and happy country may be completely successful, and her prosperity secured by a wise and prudent administration of her government.

Mr. CLAY'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman: Although it is not entirely compatible with the precautions which are enjoined by the delicate state of my health, to which you have so obligingly alluded, to present myself in this attitude, I cannot refrain from making a public expression to you, and to my fellow citizens here assembled, of my profound acknowledgments for the hearty welcome, and the cordial, spontaneous, and enthusiastic manifestation of respect and attachment, with which my present visit to your city has been attended. It has been frequently, but no less truly said, that the greatest reward for public service, is the approbation of the public. The support of public opinion is the greatest incentive to the faithful and beneficial discharge of official duty. If, as you have truly suggested, it has been my misfortune for several years, to have been abused and assailed without example, I have nevertheless had the satisfaction to have been cheered and sustained, in all parts of the union, by some of the best and most virtuous men in it. And I seize with pleasure, this occasion, to say that, even among my political opponents, many of the moderate and most intelligent, have done me the justice to discredit and discountenance the calumnies of which I have been the object.—But no where have I found more constant, ardent, and effective friends, than in this city. I thank them most heartily for all their friendly sentiments and exertions.

Whatever may be the issue of the contest which, at present, unhappily divides and distracts our country, I trust that the beneficial system to which you have referred, will survive the struggle, and continue to engage the affections and to cheer and animate the industry of the people of the United States. It has indeed been recently attacked in another quarter of the Union, by some of our fellow-citizens with a harshness and intemperance, which must every where excite the patriot's regret,—It has been denounced as if it were a new system, that sprung into existence but yesterday, or at least with the present administration, if not during the last session of congress. But it ows its origin to a much earlier date. The present administration though sincerely attached to it, and most anxious for its preservation, has not the merit of having first proposed or first established it. The manufacturing system was quickened into existence by the commercial restrictions which preceded the late war with Great Britain, and by that greatest of them all the war itself. Our wants no longer supplied from abroad, must have been supplied at home, or we must have been deprived of the necessaries and comforts of civilization, if we had not relapsed into a state of barbarism. The policy of Jefferson and Madison fostered, if it did not create, the manufactures of our country.—The peace brought with it a glut of foreign fabrics, which would have prostrated our establishments, if government had been capable of unjustly witnessing such a spectacle, without interposing its protective power. Protection, therefore, was not merely called for by the substantial independence of our country, but it was a parental duty of government to those citizens who had been tempted by its restrictive policy to embark all their hopes and fortunes in the business of manufacturing. Twelve years ago congress took up the subject, and after long and mature deliberation, solemnly decided to extend that measure of protection which was alike demanded by sound policy and strict justice. Then the foundations were laid of the American System: and all that has been subsequently done, including the act of the last session of congress, are but the consequences of the policy then deliberately adopted, having for their object the improvement and perfection of the great work then begun. It is not the least remarkable of the circumstances of these strange times, that some who assisted, in the commencement, who laid corner stones of the edifice, are now ready to pull down and demolish it

It is not the fact of the existence of an opposition to the tariff, that can occasion any inquietude; nor that of large and respectable assemblies of people, to express their disapprobation of the policy, and their firm resolution to consume only the produce of their own industry. These meetings are in the true spirit of our free institutions, and that resolution is in the true spirit of our American system itself—But what must excite deep regret is, that any persons should allow themselves to speak of open and forcible resistence to the government of their country, and to threaten a dissolution of the Union? What is the state of the case? A great measure of national policy is proposed: it is a subject of discussion for a period of twelve years, in the public prints, in popular assemblies, in political circles, and in the congress of the United States. That body after hearing the wishes and wants of all parts of the union, fairly stated by their representatives, desides, by repeated *majorities* to adopt the measure. It is accordingly put into successful operation; improved from time to time, and is rapidly fulfilling all the hopes and expectations of its friends. In this encouraging condition of things, a small number of the citizens composing the minority, (for I will not impute to the great body of the minority, any such violent purposes,) threaten the employment of force, and the dissolution of the union! Can any principle be more subversive of all government, or of a tendency more exceptionable and alarming? It amounts to this: that whenever any portion of the community finds itself in the minority, in reference to any important act of government, and by high coloring and picture of imaginary distress, can persuade itself that the measure is oppressive, that minority may appeal to arms, and, if it can, dissolve the union. Such a principle would subvert the established maxim of representative government, according to which, the will of the majority must prevail. If it were possible that the minority could govern and control, the union may, indeed, was well be dissolved: for it would not be then worth preserving. The conduct of an individual would not be more unwise and suicidal, who, because of some trifling disease afflicting his person, should in a feverish and fretful moment, resolve to terminate his existence.

Nothing can be more unfair and ridiculous than to compare any of the acts of the congress of the United States, representing all, and acting for all, to any of the acts of the British Parliament, which led to our revolution. The principles on which the colonies receded was, that there should be no taxation without representation. They were not represented in the British Parliament, and to have submitted to taxation, would have been to have submitted to slavery, and to have surrendered the most valuable privileges of freemen. If the colonies had been fairly represented in the British Parliament, and equal taxes alike applicable to all parts of the British Empire, had been imposed by a majority, a case of remote analogy to any act of congress to which a minority is opposed, might be deduced from the history of the revolution. But every state of this confederacy is fairly represented, and has the faculty of being fully heard in the congress of the United States The representation has been regulated by a joint principle of distribution, the result of a wise spirit of mutual compromise and concession, which I hope never to see disturbed, of which none can justly complain, and least of all, those citizens who have resorted to threats of an appeal to arms and disunion.

But there is, I hope and believe, no reason to apprehend the execution of these empty threats. The good sense, the patriotism, and the high character of the people of South Carolina, are sure guarantees for repressing, without aid, any disorders, should any be attempted within her limits. The spirit of Marion, and Pickens, and Sumpter, of the Rutledges, the Pinckneys, and of Lowndes, yet survives, and animates the high minded Carolinians. The Taylors, and the Williams's, and their compatriots of the present day, will be able to render a just account of all, if there be any who shall dare to raise their paricidal hands against the peace; the constitution, and the union of the states. Rebuked by public opinion, a sufficient corrective, and condemned by their own sober reflections, the treasonable purpose will be relinquished, if it were ever seriously contemplated by any.

I have no fears for the permanancy of our Union, whilst our liberties are preserved. It is a tough and strong cord, as all will find who shall presumptuously attempt to break it. It has been competent to suppress all the domestic insurrections and to carry us safely through all the foreign wars, with which we have been afflicted since it was formed, and it has come out of each with more strength and geater promise of durability. It is the choicest political blessing which, as a people we enjoy, and I trust and hope that Providence will permit us to transmit it unimpaired to posterity, through endless generations.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the flattering opinion which you have expressed of my public services, and especially of those which I have endeavored to render to the West. Whilst I am sensible that you appreciate them much too highly, it is at the same time true that I have sought, on all occasions, that appeared to me proper, to advance the interests of that section, of which I am proud to be a citizen, whenever I have thought it could be done without prejudice to the predominant interests of the whole. I have nevertheless in several important instances given my most zealous support to measures (the navy and the late war for example) in which the West could not be regarded as having any distinct or other interest than that which belongs to the honor, the prosperity, and the character of the whole Confederacy. During the short period of the present Administration, I hope I may be permitted to say, without meaning to claim for it exclusive merit, that more has been done and recommended, for the West, than ever was done during the whole preceding period of our present Constitution, with the exception only of the acquisition of Louisiana, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. I have not strength or time to enter into details to establish the general proposition; but those who will take the trouble to examine the appropriations of land and of money for objects of internal improvement, and education, the measures which have been adopted or recommend in respect to the public domain, the judiciary, &c. will find that proposition fully sustained.

There are here many who by a too flattering estimate of my capacity, deemed me worthy of the office of Chief Magistrate, and during the last Presidential contest honored me with their support. To them I take this occasion to say, that, if instead of the present abused Chief Magistrate, they had obtained the preference, the measures of the Administration would not have been, in any essential particular, different from those which have been adopted. All the principal acts and measures of the existing Administration have met with my humble and hearty concurrence.

Cultivating a farm in Kentucky, and having other objects of private concern, I have found it necessary both on that account, and the relaxation from official business indispensable to the preservation of health; annually to visit this quarter of the Union, during the period of my connexion with the Executive of the United States. In these visits I have frequently met large portions of my fellow-citizens, upon their friendly and pressing invitations. My object has been called in question, and my motives assailed. It has been said that my purpose was electioneering. It be intended to charge me with employing improper or dishonorable acts to secure any election, I deny the charge and disclaim the purpose. If, by my most diligent exertions to show that I never during any period of my life, resorted to such acts to promote my own election or that of any other person. I have availed myself of these assemblies, and of other opportunities, to defend myself against an accusation, publicly made, and a thousand times repeated, I had a right to do this by the immutable laws of self-defence. My addresses to the public heretofore have been generally strictly defensive. If they have ever given pain to any of my adversaries, they must reproach themselves with its infliction. There is one way, and but one way, in which they can silence me. My traducers have attributed to me great facility in making a bargain. Whether I possess it or not, there is one *bargain* which for their accommodation, I am willing to enter into with them. If they will prevail upon their Chief to acknowledge that he has been in error and has done me injustice, and if they will cease to traduce and abuse me, I will no longer present myself before popular assemblies or in the public prints, in my own defence. That is one bargain which I have no expectation of being able to conclude. For men who are in a long established line of business, will not voluntarily quit their accustomed trade, and acknowledge themselves bankrupts to honor, decency and truth

Some have persuaded themselves that they saw in my occasional addresses to the people, incompatibility with the dignity and reserve belonging to the office I hold. I know not according to what standard (it can hardly be any deduced from the popular representative government) these gentlemen have regulated their opinions. True dignity appears to me to be independent of office or station. It belongs to every condition; but, if there be a difference between private and public life, the more exalted the station, the greater is the obligation of the public functionary, in my humble judgment, to render himself amiable, affable, and accessible. The public officer who displays a natural solicitude to defend himself against a charge deeply affecting his honor and his character, manifests, at the same time, a just respect for the community. It is, I think, an erroneous judgment of the nature of office, and its relations, to suppose that it imposes the duty on the officer, of abstracting himself from society, and a stiff and stately port. Without,