

E. C. Lloyd, Jr. Editor  
**EASTERN SHORE WHIG**  
AND  
**PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.**

VOL. 1 EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1828. NO. 7.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
**EVERY TUESDAY MORNING**  
BY  
**JOHN D. GREEN,**  
Washington St. opposite the Easton Hotel.

THE TERMS are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for Twenty-Five cents per square.

Letters to the Editor, must come free of postage, in order to insure attention.

**NEGROES FOR SALE**

By order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Three likely Young Negro Girls, (the property of the late Doct. Robert Stevens) to serve for a term of years.

Terms of Sale, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and interest thereon from the day of sale.

WM H HAYWARD, Guardian to the Orphan Children of Dr. Robert Stevens, dec'd.  
sep 27

The above Sale will take place on Tuesday the 21st inst. October 14

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE**

The subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons holding Assessable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their respective districts.  
SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Collector.  
Sep. 16 w

**A CARD.**

Robert H. Rhodes, Robert W. Kennard & William Loveday, HAVING associated themselves in business under the firm of Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and having purchased the entire SIOK of GODDUS owned by Mr. Wm H. Grooms, intend carrying on the

**MERCANTILE BUSINESS** in all its various branches, at that well known stand opposite the Easton Hotel, formerly for many years occupied by Messrs. Thomas and Grooms, and lately by Mr. William H. Grooms.

The customers of the House, as also those of the late Samuel Grooms, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.  
Easton, sep 23, 1828. w

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from one to two hundred gallons of Peach and Apple Brandy, And also from fifteen to twenty barrels of the very best CYDER, for which he will give a liberal price in Cash.  
THOS. O. TURNER.  
sep 30 4w

**To Rent for the ensuing year,**

A FARM on Island Creek Neck adjoining that of Daniel F. Bowers—it is in good order and will be rented low to a careful tenant.

—ALSO—  
For Rent for the ensuing year the FARM, at present occupied by Isaac P. Parrott, situate on Kings Creek—for terms apply to HOWELL BOWERS.  
9th mo Sep 23 w

**For Sale**

A second handed Coachee and Gig, with harness complete. Apply to Lambt. Reardon, or the subscriber  
Richard Kenney.  
Easton Point, sep. 30 w

**CASE FOR NEGROES.**

The subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED LIKELY YOUNG SLAVES, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the high at cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.  
J. B. WOOLIOLE.  
sep 30 w

From the Boston Statesman.  
**The Administration Party.**

This party has exhibited, through all its changes of names, from tory in the revolution down to its present appellation, strong marks of its original character, so that there is no mistaking its identity. It is both selfish and dishonest, scrupling at the use of no means however reprehensible to accomplish its objects, which are power in perpetuity, and wealth without the merit of earning it—the establishing a government with privileged orders, to serve, as Mr. Everett has it, "instead of the perpetuities of the old world"—a government that will enable the few to live in luxury at the expense of the common people. This party, then called Tories, was put down by the whigs of the revolution. It remained in obscurity until it again acquired power under the first Adams, whose election, like that of his son, was effected by a gross fraud on the popular will, certain electors voting for him against their pledges and the known wishes of their constituents, as Scott of Missouri, and Cook of Illinois did in the election of John Quincy Adams. Two treacherous electors turned the vote in favor of old Mr. Adams, as it was turned in the case of his son. We all know how the party under old Mr. Adams, which had then assumed the name of federalists, attempted to retain their power. Eight per cent. loans, by which to feed hungry mercenaries and build up a monied aristocracy—internal taxes to pay the interest on these loans, and to create a swarm of excise officers who would serve as spies on the people and report any signs of resistance. An alien law, arming the executive with power to banish obnoxious persons without the form of trial—the gag act, to muzzle the press and stop the mouth from uttering murmurs—and a standing army to put down opposition, were the means adopted by the elder Adams to secure the power which was obtained by fraud—measures worthy the character of those who adopted them. In four years from the time of its triumph this party was hurled from power, and on the 4th of March 1801 its chief made his midnight retreat from his place at Washington to his patrimony at Quincy. From that period to the close of the late war in 1815, the federal party were always arrayed against the government of the nation, and as now, against the democracy of the country—no lies were too vile for them to utter—no characters too pure for them to assail. Whoever sustained the principles of our republican institutions they hunted down and pursued with all the instruments of destruction they could use, however unlawful. The moral principles of the party were so debauched, their reasonable propensities had become so notorious, that the Governor of a contiguous British province sent a confidential agent to negotiate with the leading federalists of the Northern States for a dismemberment of the Union—the overthrow of our republican institutions and the introduction of a monarchy under the protection of England, who was called by the federal Governor Strong, the Bulwark of the religion we profess. During our national troubles, from the time of the embargo in 1807 to the close of the war in 1815, the northern leaders of that party were little better than a band of traitors in the bosom of the country. In fact, they were denounced to Mr. Jefferson as such, by John Quincy Adams, now in close communion with them, their idol and chief. Their constant opposition to the national authority—their combinations to overthrow the Government—their convention at Hartford to dissolve the Union, or force an unconstitutional alteration of the constitution—their constant intercourse during the late war with the public enemy on our coast, in violation of the law,—in one instance by a person now in the pay of the administration,—all serve to stamp upon the party the most odious character, and to associate with their very name the most revolting reminiscences. So odious had their factions and traitorous conduct made them, that in most of the states at the return of the peace in 1815 they were willing to disband, and in all, they endeavored to sink their party name. But the leopard cannot change its spots; and the sow will return to her wallowing. So has the federal party, by a natural instinct, gathered itself around John Quincy Adams as their natural ally and protector. Under his auspices, the principles exploded on the expulsion of his father from power—the principles which he advanced in his *Publicola* in favor of monarchy, published in the Boston Centinel in 1791, are dragged from an obli-

tion of a quarter of a century and adopted as the orthodox political creed of his administration; and proclaimed anew by him in the imposing form of an official message, "that the representatives ought not to be palsied by the will of his constituents." In the contest for the presidency in 1801 which was known to have been between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, the former being defeated, the federal party took advantage of a provision in the constitution, which has since been changed, and made a desperate attempt to place Aaron Burr in the presidential chair, when it was well known to them that he had not received a single vote from the people for that office. If there were no other stain on the character of the federal party, their stupendous fraud attempted upon the people in their effort to make Aaron Burr President, in opposition to the entire vote of the nation, has, as it ought, stamped them with eternal infamy, for it showed them devoid of all moral principle. It is in vain for them to attempt a retreat from the odium of this dishonest and abominable act under the subterfuge that it was within the letter of the constitution. Such a quibble might save their necks from the halter, but not their characters from infamy. The moral guilt remains unchanged, whatever may be the legal justification. It is well known that not a single vote was given to Aaron Burr, with the intent of making him President, and that Mr. Jefferson had received a majority of all the votes for that office; yet, when chance under the then provisions of the constitution carried the elections to the halls of Congress, every federal member voted to make Burr president in opposition to Mr. Jefferson. The same party—aye, the same living individuals who were actors in that infamous conspiracy to usurp the government, now, to a man it is believed, support John Quincy Adams. In fact the same principles and motives—the desire to acquire possession of the national power, at all events and under all hazards, governed the movements of the federal party in the election of John Q. Adams, as it did in voting for Aaron Burr. The character of that party, from the period when it abandoned the name of tory for that of federal, down to its more recent metamorphosis into the administration party, was strongly marked with duplicity, dishonesty, violence and fraud.—It has seemed to act on the maxim of the elder Adams, "to annihilate heaven and earth, sooner than fail of carrying its point." Its weapons of warfare have alternately been oppressions and persecutions—treachery and corruption—misrepresentations and forgeries—and the highest of its members has deigned to practice the lowest of its arts.

When it had acquired power under the first Adams by the treachery of a few electors, it sought to perpetuate its acquisition by the terrors of the bayonet and the penalties of the gag law. At the next election, it attempted to circumvent the will of the people in planning the conspiracy with Aaron Burr to usurp the administration of the government. Defeated in this attempt by the firmness of democracy, they proclaimed that no administration could exist which tolerated the entire freedom of the press.—In the hope of destroying the government, they commenced the work of defamation and slander against Mr. Jefferson and every prominent democrat who sustained his administration. Even John Quincy Adams condescended to vilify him in "ribald rhymes." The fountain of vituperation and scandal—misrepresentation and forgeries, seemed to be broken up, and poured from the federal presses upon the devoted head of democracy. They could at all times prove the worst of crimes against Jefferson, as they do now against Jackson, by perjured witnesses. In this state particularly, the judiciary at that time was, we will not say a prostituted, but a partisan tribunal, which screened federal delinquents and persecuted democrats. The judges constantly mixed in the strife of politics, inflaming the zeal of their partisans, by which the federal jurists became tainted with the prejudices of the court, and a democrat had no security in obtaining justice where political feeling could mingle in the controversy. In proof of this assertion, we cite the case of Mr. Coffin of Nantucket, who was prosecuted for slander, and ruined in his pecuniary affairs, for remarks made in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, and which, but for political rancor, would have been considered under the privilege of the constitution. The trial of some of the most respectable democrats of Salem for an alleged riot, is another instance of federal persecution. Innumerable cases of similar char-

acter might be adduced. The same spirit of persecution and dishonesty still abides with the federal, alias the administration party.—We ourselves have recently experienced its malignancy, in being wronged by our honest city council out of a contract which they were bound by their own proposals to give to us—a wrong done to us "openly and avowedly on the ground of political hatred."

After Mr. Jefferson's second election, some of the prominent federalist joined the democrats, as they secretly owned, for the purpose of betraying them; but the main body continued the war, employing their familiar weapons, misrepresentations and slander, through Jefferson's and Madison's administration.

The mission which the British Governor Sir Jas. Craig instituted to the federal party when he sent John Henry to negotiate with them for a secession from the Union, is conclusive proof of their loose and rotten reputation. A notoriously honest man would not probably be requested to conceal stolen goods; and no party unless it had justly acquired a reputation for disloyalty, would receive a formal proposition to embark in treasonable enterprises.—And yet the very individuals who harbored, protected and caressed John Henry, the British Spy in Boston—who made dinner parties, and gave evening balls to honor him—who associated with him in public and consulted with him in secret, are now the confidential advisers, the most prominent and efficient supporters of Mr. Adams.

The conduct of this party during the late war must be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Every measure short of overt acts of open hostility was resorted to by them to embarrass the government and injure the country. The judiciary of this State lent its willing aid in these nefarious projects—one of the Judges of our Supreme Court was a member of the Hartford Convention, and all the then Judges, we believe concurred in the opinion, that the United States could not require the services of the Militia unless the President took the immediate command in person, of the detachments! A decision which, if honestly made, shew their utter incapacity and want of common sense, and for which incapacity the republicans ought to have removed them the moment they came into power under Governor Eustis.

The character of the Federal party, now the administration party, was further developed in the assemblage of the Hartford Convention. The propositions of that celebrated assemblage of the Nobility of New England, to amend the Constitution, by unconstitutional means, served merely to cloak their designs of open violence against our whole political fabric. Jackson's victory for which the federal party never has, nor never will forgive him, blasted their hopes, and the peace which soon followed disarranged all their treasonable plans.—They were then for an oblivion of the past—they then for the first time since Jefferson's election in 1801, wished to heal political divisions.

It was then that they hoisted the white flag and pretended to proclaim the era of good feelings.—Under these deceptions, with the syren song of peace, peace! when they meant no peace, the federalists stole into our camp—corrupted our sentinels—got possession of our guns, and have turned in many cases our own artillery—our press against us. Their object was accomplished in the election of John Quincy Adams—they have gained power—their title deed is in black and white in the pocket of Mr. Webster—no matter how this power was obtained—no matter how the violated rights of the people—the abandonment of all notions of delicacy and honor in attaining it—their object now is to keep it—their means as usual are deception—slander, perjuries and corruption. But it is all unavailing—the democracy of the country is awake—the struggle is now known to be for principle—a contest between democracy and aristocracy—between liberal and monarchical principles between the patriots who stood by their country in the dark hour of her trial in 1814 and the traitors who plotted her overthrow. It will terminate now as then, in the prostration of those who proclaimed "it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories of their country," while they publicly sung Te Deums for the victories of their country's enemies.

BUCKS COUNTY.—In Bensalem, the Jackson inspectors have been elected by a majority of 30.

From the Kentucky Gazette  
**Aaron Burr & Henry Clay.**

Mr. Editor:—I was a close observer of the events which transpired in 1806—7.—Nothing but the unprincipled efforts which are now making to associate Gen. Jackson's name with the treasonable designs of Col. Burr, could now induce me to come forward and make a disclosure of transactions thought by myself and others innocent at the time; but which, according to the premises of Henry Clay and his friends, will indelibly stamp his character with treason, and fix upon him the stain of having participated in Burr's projects. Bear in mind, that I make no charge; I only state facts and reason from premises which they themselves have laid down. I must necessarily be brief, and earnestly invite the attention of impartial men to the facts I feel it my duty thus publicly to state. To these facts, which I solemnly aver to be such, I invite and challenge contradiction by Mr. Clay himself, or any of his trained assassins in this place. Further, if the genuineness of the letter of Henry Clay, in 1807, and that of Col. Burr, same year, be questioned by Mr. Clay, or any other authorized responsible name, I pledged to meet him or them upon oath, before any legal tribunal.—If I fail after having thus challenged them, I beg the public to discard me as unworthy of belief.

To proceed. Col. Burr arrived in the western country in the fall of 1806. He visited Mr. Clay, Gov. Shelby, Gen. Jackson, and the most distinguished characters of that day. As a revolutionary soldier, a distinguished statesman and late Vice President of the United States, he every where received the most cordial welcome. Ignorant of his treasonable designs, we all vied with each other to pay him the most distinguished attention. His first visit was to Henry Clay in Lexington, and from him he received the kindest civilities—by him he was introduced to our worthiest and most influential citizens, and thus by his countenance and recommendation of Col. Burr, placed in his power to further his treasonable schemes.

Henry Clay and J.—A.—endorsed Col. Burr's bill for near 3,000 dollars, and thus further enabled him to carry on his project; for without funds nothing could be effected. Thus we see that it was Henry Clay who gave Burr his first footing in the western country—whether innocent or not, I will leave it to his own friends to say, and not knowing the extent of his connexion with Burr, they have already said, that no man could have entertained Burr without participating in his treason. To prevent quibbling, I now give an extract from a letter, a copy of which is now in my possession, from the celebrated Mr. Burr.—His bill, drawn in Lexington, had been sent back protested. How I got this letter, which is addressed to one of his endorsers, then living in Lexington, it is sufficient only to say, it was honorably obtained. If they doubt the genuineness of this letter, let Mr. Clay deny it.

Dear Sir.—The dishonor of my bill has given me the utmost concern. I hope you have done me the justice to believe that the event was as unexpected to me as it could have been to you, and that it is to be imputed solely to the extraordinary causes with which you are acquainted. I mean the acts of Government. These circumstances will, it is presumed, give me some claim to indulgence from those concerned, until I can have time to command the resources originally destined to meet those bills. Having procured this money, he visited Nashville, and was received by General Jackson in the most friendly manner. He was then ignorant of Burr's designs; and believed him to be an honorable man. However, having got a hint of his real objects, he writes about the 20th of November, 1806, cautioning Governor Claiborne against Burr and his associates. About the same time he writes to Mr. Jefferson, who was then President, informing him of Burr's movements, and tendering the militia under his command, to take the field against Burr. This was probably the first intimation the President had of Burr's movements in the western country. Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Gen. Wilkinson, then commanding at New Orleans says "be assured Tennessee and particularly General Jackson, are faithful." Now is it possible that Jackson, if concerned with Burr, would be the first to give Mr. Jefferson information of his project, and tender the Tennessee militia to act against himself! But I must hurry on and give what becomes of Col. Burr.