



**EASTERN SHORE WHIG,
AND
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE**
Baltimore (Md.)
Tuesday Morning, Dec. 22.

WIND! WIND!! WIND!!!

We have read with no little pleasure, and with much food for our risible faculties, the editorial remarks of the last Easton Gazette, on the subject of President Jackson's Message to Congress. He takes this paper up with great show of wisdom and gravity, and after having filled nearly four columns of his paper, in noticing in detail almost every clause of the message, his criticism has about as much force as the celebrated lines which we have somewhere seen,

"I do not like thee Dr. Fell
The reason why I cannot tell,
But this I know full well,
I do not like the Doctor Fell."

The truth is, this document displays rather more talent, more energy and decision of character than this talented editor has taught his readers to expect from General Jackson. There is moreover so marked a veneration for our constitution, so scrupulous a regard for state rights, so much respect for the free and unbiased voice of the people, such a spirit of conciliation with regard to sectional prejudices, & in fine so frank, manly, and open an avowal of the plain honest principles of republicanism, and so manifest a spirit to maintain them, that Mr. Graham is somewhat constrained to smooth over his former denunciations against the President, and acknowledge himself in error when opposing him.

We did not expect the Gazette to come out in such sweeping terms approve of the whole views of President Jackson. We cannot ourselves concur in his views regarding the U. S. Bank; and his remarks respecting the future distribution of the surplus revenue of the country, although we have no doubt that this originated in other principles than those suggested by the Gazette, would probably have been as well to have been omitted; leaving the exigency to be provided for, when it may occur. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" and it has rarely happened to any individual or community at any time to have more of the shiners than could be very readily disposed of. But our worthy friend of the Gazette seems to have taken exception to some of the very features of the message which we most admire and commend.

He first condemns the recommended change of the mode of electing President and Vice President, because he says it destroys the federal principle of voting by States, on the failure of an election in the Electoral College, which "is one of the leading equal principles that gave them occasional equality with their more powerful sisters, and induced them to join the confederacy." Now this we deny. The President has no where recommended a change in this feature. On the contrary he has expressly said "The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each state its present relative weight in the election"; and until Mr. Graham can show us that the people cannot vote by States, or in their federal character, as easily as their representatives in Congress, we cannot but think he is a little in nubibus or in the clouds and hardly understands the amount of his own objection.

It is evidently the spirit of our constitution, that the will of the people should be felt in the election of President and Vice President even in the event of a failure in the Electoral College. Why else is the election restricted to the three highest candidates? and why confined to the House of Representatives in Congress? Is it not because they are supposed to be best acquainted with the will of the people, and are immediately responsible to them? To oppose giving the election to the people, instead of their representatives, appears then to be so anti-republican, that we hardly expected to hear any complaints against this section in the message. If however no change be made in the manner of election, surely to exclude the members of Congress, who have thus elected the President from any benefit to be derived from his patronage and favour, would naturally be supposed to be a desirable object to every true friend to his country; especially since the complaints against the late administration on this very ground.

As to the remarks on the indecency of introducing this subject at this time, we can only say, that we hope never to have a President, whose feelings will be too delicate to permit him to do his duty at all times and under all circumstances.

the President's views in relation to removals from office. The remarks of the message on this subject, we think sound and republican and deserving the most thorough acquaintance with the nature and frailties of man. The Gazette says "that no tenure of office is so just & salutary as that of good behaviour." We instance your Governor and Council, your members of Legislature and Congress, your sheriffs, collectors, levy courts, orphan's courts, commissioners of taxes, justices of the peace and constables should all like your judges, clerks of courts & registers of wills, be elected or appointed "during good behaviour." Carry this principle one step further and adopt the maxim that "the King can do no wrong" and what have we? an unlimited monarchy. Methinks here is a little of the old "leven of unrighteousness" still left.

The principle of rotation in office is in strict accordance with the genius of our government, and we hope ever to see it cherished and maintained. It is in fact the only safeguard to our liberties. If all offices were held during good behaviour, how few would be the exposures of misconduct. It is hard to convict even the most flagrant violations of duty. Who believes that the late frauds on the Treasury, would have been detected & exposed, had not these men been first removed? No they would have been concealed from the public view, and these culprits still enjoying the public confidence and feasting on the public funds.

The conciliating views of the message on the subject of the Tariff we are much pleased with. In admitting the constitutionality of protecting duties, and at the same time recommending mutual concessions and forbearance between the jarring interests of the Eastern, Western, and Southern States, the message seems to us to have pursued the only proper course for the great Executive head of the nation, and we cannot but believe that it has given general satisfaction. The peculiar regard, and fostering care which it manifests for the agricultural community must be a source of great gratification to that class of citizens.

We have neither time nor inclination to follow the message, nor our friend's remarks on it, through all its details. We have frankly expressed our opinion on such matters as we thought of peculiar interest, and of its general style and character; and will now leave both the document and the criticism with the people. Let them judge. Their decision will be righteous.

We are sorry to be troublesome to our worthy friend Gov. Martin and his Counselor and adviser, Mr. Richardson, but we love them so well, we beg leave to give them a passing notice, by way of compliment, to help them out with a dead lift.

Gov. Martin's friends seem to think him right in having dismissed McCulloh from the Penitentiary, as he had been there five years, which they think was long enough. Long enough for what? for reform? No. no one pretends that he was reformed. Long enough to get a good trade? No; he had already a trade, by which he could make money faster than any other man in the State, except Mr. Richardson. Long enough for example? No; for the example of buying himself out of prison is what few are able to follow. No none of these was the reason why he had been there long enough. Well what was it? Why, they say he had been there long enough for all the counterfeiting money which he had issued before he went to the prison to be worn out or destroyed. Well this was a good reason, the Gov. was right in pardoning him. Yes; but there is another redeeming feature in this pardon, or commutation of punishment, or whatever else you may please to call it. What is this? Don't you see the wisdom of our Governor? This man McCulloh was not quite good enough to go at large in Maryland, but he would do very well for a citizen of Delaware, Pennsylvania or Virginia. True if he should resume his old trade in our sister States, there is little harm in that, you know. I believe it is all fair play to counterfeit in the other States of the union. But did the Governor, think of inserting the condition in the pardon, that he should not counterfeit any of the Maryland Bank notes. This was important. Our wise Governor certainly has not forgotten this part of his duty. If there has been a slip of the pen here, we hope he will think of this in his subsequent pardons; as it seems he is unquestionably to be continued. Indeed we cant part with so wise and merciful a Governor. But it seems our good and honest friend Sam Pickering was not in the secrets of the cabinet. Mr. member of the Council, Mr. Penitentiary Director and Mr. Counterfeiter were closeted together (a worthy trio) and poor Sam was turned out. Poor fellow he was unworthy of keeping company with the Governor's friends. Well Sam, don't cry, it would do you much harm. Good bye Gov. Martin, Mr. Counsellor and Mr. Counterfeiter.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.
In the Easton Gazette of the 5th inst. under the editorial head is an article in relation to an assignment from James McCulloh

who has lately been released from the Penitentiary under a pardon from the Governor to George R. Richardson, Esq. of this city, (here named as a member of the Governor's Council,) in which that gentleman is charged with using unfair means in obtaining that conveyance and the magistrates who took the acknowledgment, are declared to be equally culpable.

It was one of the magistrates alluded to, Mr. Richardson called upon me in the forenoon of the day on which that conveyance was executed, and requested that I would accompany him as far as the Penitentiary to transact some official business for him there, the nature of which, or with what object, he did not mention to me, nor did I think it important to inquire. It was within my jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, and it was, and is, usual for magistrates to attend to business out of their offices, when requested to do so, although no additional compensation is allowed for that service.

On our arrival at the Penitentiary, being informed that I should have to wait some time, I went with Mr. Owens, the keeper, to see the different workshops, which occupied us about half an hour. Upon my return I was shown into the clerk's room where Mr. R. and Col. Sheppard were seated at a table, and Mr. McCulloh (the first I had seen or heard of him in the matter) standing opposite. The instrument of writing in question was lying before them after a little delay and without any observation that I can recollect, Mr. Cullough signed and acknowledged it, and I immediately signed my name and left the room. Nothing whatever was said in my hearing about a pardon, or any other consideration for the execution of that paper, nor did I know that McCulloh was or expected to be pardoned, until I was told some days afterwards, that he was at liberty.

The Editor of the Gazette, after setting out the facts as he pretends to have received them, without waiting to learn whether they are true or false, or giving the accused parties the slightest previous notice of the charge, proceeds, with an eye, to pronounce sentence upon both counsellor and magistrates, which he is pleased to declare should have been a *journal in the Penitentiary*.

It must be well known to that gentleman, if he knows any thing at all, that it is no part of the business of a magistrate, when called upon to take an acknowledgment to inquire of the parties, the circumstances, or consider under which the conveyance is to be made. Such an enquiry would be deemed impertinent—nor has it been usual for, nor do I believe it to be the duty of the magistrate, to read the instrument of writing, provided the parties declare themselves to be acquainted with its nature and contents. The charge or insinuation by the editor of the Gazette, that the magistrates in this instance were in *readiness*, and lent their official aid, to secure a *bribe* to the counsellor, (if any such bribe was offered or received), is as far as relates to myself, most illiberal, ill natured and unjust.

SAMUEL PICKERING.

BALTIMORE, 3 Dec. 1829.

The travelling between Philadelphia and Baltimore is easy and comfortable. This is particularly so by the new canal line which runs between the two points mentioned. Starting from Philadelphia at 7 o'clock in the morning, the traveller reaches Baltimore a little after the same hour in the evening. In a short time when the company shall be able to place a new boat, which I understand is now building, on the Chesapeake, the arrival at Baltimore will be much earlier. Happily for the comfort of the traveller, there is none of the rush or crowd which characterizes the travelling on the North River. From Philadelphia down the Delaware to the eastern termination of the canal, there is one of the finest boats on the Delaware. It is the only steam-boat I have seen within the boundaries of Pennsylvania that reminded me of the North America. The accommodations are very superior, and she runs with incredible swiftness.

Passing through the canal is a very interesting portion of the journey—perhaps the most so of any. The boats on this canal are extremely shallow—drawing only a few inches of water. The apartment for the accommodation of the passengers is placed on the deck. On each side of this apartment or cabin, there is a narrow gangway or passage which admits a person to riddle along from stem to stern. The boat is drawn by six horses at the speed of seven miles an hour—fully as rapid as a stage-coach.—Notwithstanding the shallowness of the boat, the surge created by its rapidity through the water begins already to wash away the edges of the canal to a very considerable extent. In a very short time the company will be under the necessity of lining the whole length of the canal with a sloping edge of stones, as some portion of the Erie canal is already prepared. On the route of the canal three sets of horses are required. Some part of the way is a very heavy road, and fatiguing to the animals. The most singular portion of the passage through is the part denominated the *deep cut*. This extends to about four miles rather towards the western termination. The excavation of this cut must have been a work of great magnitude. It is not to be compared, however, to the *deep cut* at Lockport on the Erie canal. That was through the solid rock—through a part of the ridge which forms the Falls of Niagara.

The passage through the "deep cut" of the Chesapeake and Delaware was, however, singularly agreeable. A bank ranging from fifty to seventy feet, sloping up into the sky on each side of the traveller, was somewhat calculated to excite his surprise. The rain had in various portions produced miniature excavations in the slopes.—Some difficulty has been anticipated from the liability of the bank, which is principally of sand and soft earth, to wash down into the canal. To obviate this danger, a commencement has been made in a hatching operation which is expected to give consistency to both banks in a few years. A considerable portion of the slope on the southern side has been very neatly (hatched over with grass or some other material. Over the outer surface of this work, the rain bounds down and falls into the canal in small rills through wooden spouts. It is expected that in a year or two the whole bank will thicken over with a natural growth of grass. If this should take place, it will give firmness and durability to the bank. On the other bank there is a number of levels made in the slope, in the inner edges of which channels are formed to carry the water in regular currents to the

horse track at the bottom. From that place it is carried into the canal.

On the whole it may be safely said that until a rail road shall be made between New York and Washington, by which in the "novelty vehicle" we can pass between the two places from inn to inn, at the rate 25 or 30 miles an hour, the traveller will find the canal line from Baltimore to Philadelphia a very interesting mode of getting along the surface of this weary world. The steam-boat on the Chesapeake is always enough to frighten a New Yorker. It is so small and confined that it always puts me in remembrance of a nut shell or the skill of the Lady of the Lake.

It cannot be forgotten mentioning the rapid travelling which now exists between Baltimore and Washington. Formerly the travel between these places was the steadiest, the greatest, the surest in the world. The horses were gentle,—sleek, fat, wise, and philosophic,—the drivers were nabobs and princes, and held John in utter contempt. When they started from Baltimore, their venerable drivers generally bid farewell to the hostlers with tears in their eyes, kissed their wives and children, and made their wills as it was customary to do about thirty years ago when a man had the daring to venture aboard a North river sloop at New York bound for Albany and Troy.—Whips were little in use in those halcyon days. You swallowed your cup of coffee at Bowen's, said, your prayers and stepped into the stage, then in half an hour thereafter you might, probably, start for the ten taverns of Baltimore, to pick up strangers on the way. After this, away you went with a whole day's work before you, for the sun was generally leaning over the tops of the Virginia mountains before the tourists of the capital made their appearance. Alas! this is all changed. A New-York company has started a set of stages with northern drivers, full of fire and fury, tremendous whips and whisksers, snorting horses, the blood of Eclipse, and one is now carried from Baltimore to Washington something like a Christian, just as they do in the west, from Albany to Buffalo.

The Editor of the American does not like the President's Message. Who thought that he would, or that he would pronounce it even tolerable?—We venture to say not a solitary individual of the thousands who peruse his "no politics" paper. If he had praised it, we would have been surprised and the public might justly have imagined that mischief was afoot. But not so, he dislikes it, and we are pleased that he does. We hope the coalition presses will one and all assail it. The people know them and are prepared for their abuse.

Now that the Herald is in the market what course will it pursue? How will it get over the honest statement which this document contains, of the failure of the Bank of the United States to meet the expectations of those who established it.—N. Y. Cour.

The Coalition in Congress.—The opposition members made a desperate effort to defeat the election of Mr. STEVENSON, and with that view endeavoured to induce a Jackson man to run against him, for the responsible situation of Speaker, but it would not do. It shows, however, that any and every alternative will be adopted by them to sow dissensions in the republican ranks, and that they are in spirit though not in number, as warm and as active as ever.

MARRIED

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Vellmons, DANIEL C. H. BORDLEY, to Miss MARY BLAKE, both of Queen Ann's county.

DIED

In Baltimore on Wednesday the 2d of December inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ASHFORD, daughter of Richard Harwood, formerly of Talbot county, Md.

In Washington, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, the Rev. WM. STAUGHTON, D. D. President of the Georgetown College, in the State of Kentucky, and formerly President of the Columbian College in this District.

At Mr. James Kullner's, on the 15th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN O'BRYON.

In the upper part of Queen Ann's county, a few days since, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.

Wheat, white	90 a 1 00
red do	70 a 87
Old corn	35
New do	30 a 33
Rye,	50 a 55

The office of the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate, together with the Post office, is removed, directly opposite the Court-House, one door below Mr. William Clark's Store.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity,
November Term, 1829.

ORDERED that the sale of the Lands made to the Rev. Thomas Bayne, by Samuel Stevens, trustee for the sale of certain of the lands of John Beale Bordley, an infant, and reported by the said Stevens, in the case of Nicholas G. Singleton against the said Bordley, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the Third Monday in May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers, published in Easton in Talbot county, before the tenth day of February in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$428 57.

P. B. HOPPER,
Attest J. Lockerman, Clk.

True Copy
Test,
J. Lockerman, Clk.
dec 22 3v

NEGROES TO HIRE.

ONE negro man and his wife, five do. men hands, one do. boy about 16 or 17 years of age, one negro woman (with a child,) two negro girls. For terms apply to
JOHN D. GREEN.
dec 22

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A Meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this Town on Christmas Night, the 25th inst. at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Juvenile Missionary Society auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several addresses will be given, and a collection taken up in aid of the above object. The youth, of this place, are particularly invited.—Mr. JAMES NICOLS, of Chestertown, will preach in the forenoon of Christmas day.
dec 22

New Line Packets.



FROM EASTON TO PHILADELPHIA

Through the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal. THE SUBSCRIBERS having provided themselves with two substantial vessels, the Sloop FRIENDSHIP and Schooner UNITED STATES, propose commencing a regular line of Packets, between Easton, Md. and Philadelphia. They propose leaving Miles River Ferry, once a week for Philadelphia and returning leave Chesnut Street Wharf once a week for Easton, via Miles River Ferry. They will commence early in the ensuing spring, when particulars will be more fully made known.

EDWARD HALLOWAY,
J. B. TOLLEN.
dec. 22



FULLER'S NEW LINE

Washington, Georgetown and Baltimore

ACCOMMODATION

STEEL-SPRING COACHES.

THE public are informed that owing to the many obstructions that have been thrown in the way, and among them the, for the present moment, insurmountable one of being refused accommodations for the terms on the road, except at one place, (Mr. Drummond's, at Vansville,) Mr. Fuller, the Agent for the above line, has not been able to redeem his promise as given in the advertisement published in the papers of this city, November 5th, to establish one additional Line to run at a different hour from the one now in operation. He, however, is happy in having it in his power to say that arrangements are making for building Stables, and that in the course of all next week, the other line will most certainly commence its operation.

Mr. F. avails himself of the present occasion to return his thanks to the citizens of Baltimore, Washington, and Georgetown, for the unexpected, but almost sad, unexampled warmth of expression of opinion by them, in favor, as well of the designs of his undertakings, as of his Coaches, Horses, and Drivers, and the very liberal patronage they have extended to him—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part or that of either of his Drivers, shall be spared, to entitle his line to merit a continuance of their approbation, and that of the public generally.

He would now also assure the public that, notwithstanding a distinct, the 'Despatch Line' is advertised to commence running on the 10th inst., with great expedition and at a reduced price, his course will be unchanged and uniform. Though this Line belongs, as seems to be the prevailing opinion, to the same "concern" to which all the other old Lines belong, and has been established undoubtedly, for the express and sole purpose of opposing his Line, he is resolved, and so assures the public, that he will not be led aside by this, from his fixed purpose of conducting the New Line, as to ensure a safe and comfortable passage to those who may favor it with their patronage. He is determined, in no instance, to hazard injuring either person or property, and at the same time pledges himself to conduct his passengers through as expeditiously as shall be deemed compatible with this determination—"about five hours," will probably, as a general rule be the time occupied on the road.

The fare in the New Line is reduced to \$2 50; this being, as its proprietors consider, a fair and just compensation for the conveyance of passengers over this route. It was the intention of the Agent to be the first to reduce the fare; but when the designs of the 'Despatch Line,' became apparent, it was thought advisable to come down at once to the price at which the New line have ever been willing to convey its passengers.

N. B.—Books for the reception of passengers' names for this Line kept at Lyford's Fountain Inn, Light Street, (the General Stage House,) and at the office No. 2, South Colvert-St. Baltimore, and at Barnard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, near the President's House and Public Offices, (the General Stage House) and at Letourno's Refectory and Tavern, Washington, and at Mr. Sommes's Tavern, Georgetown.
nov 14—dec 22

Trade and Commerce.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late commercial editor of the Chronicle, having leased the Fountain Inn, situate in Light street, near Baltimore street, the most CENTRAL

PUBLIC HOUSE in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking or lodging—and, ere long with information—an extensive range of Stables being likewise attached, their horses will be taken care of also.—Terms—Dinner 50 cents; Breakfast or Supper 37 1/2 cents; Lodging 25 cents; or for a day's boarding and lodging, one dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct apartments if they wish. Horses taken at livery 24 hours for 50 cents. And, not to be altogether out of sight of trading.

The Public's obt. serv't.,
W. G. LYFORD.
Fountain Inn, Light street, Baltimore.
dec. 22

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantials, varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighbouring markets.