EASTERN-SHORE WHIG

VOL. IV.---NO. 20. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY M

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State.—*Also*, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

may 10

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

KENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons, viz:

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres,
AND CASSINETTS, BLANKETS,
Flannels & Baizes, &c.
together with a general assortment of
British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS.

Hardware and Cuttlery
GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
China, Glass & Queen's Ware,
Wood, Stone, Earthen &
Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally Wool, Feathers, Meal, Linsey and Kersey &c taken in exchange.

New Goods.

Miss BROWN, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening *a general assortment of*

Millinery and Fancy

GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Legborn Hats,
Large flat and square crown dunstable Hats,
Diamond and Fancy do.
Bolivar and Silk do.
Merino, Thybet and Fancy Silk Shawls,
Black and white Blond pattinet,
White, Black, yellow, pink, blue & Straw Crape,
Irish Gauze,
Super white, black and Col. Sattins
Straw and Lemon gro. de Nap,
Green, Pink, and blue Florence,
Cotton Wadding, Needles, pins,
Hooks and Eyes, Tapes and Bobbins,
Fancy dress and plain Ribbons,
Laces, Edgings and Cords.
Scarlet Stockings and Socks,
Green and white Gauze Veils,

☞ Mantua-making in all its variety. New patterns for Ladies Cloaks.

Easton, Dec. 13 3w

CLARK'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, Dec. 30, 1831.

REPORT of the drawing of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10, for 1831—Drawn yesterday.

1st drawn No.	☞7,937,		$6,000
2d do	*19,439,		1,200
3d do	*18,357.		800
4th do	*9,350,		500
5th do	*16,411,		300
6th do	10,925,	each	150
7th do	*12,450,		
8th do	*620,		100
9th do	*2,706,		
10th do	*4,650,	each	80
11th do	*17,923,		
12th do	*14,892,	each	70
13th do	*16,597,		
14th do	*1,160,		
15th do	4,201.		
16th do	*8,336,	each	50
17th do	*8,516,		
18th do	*1,840,		
19th do	*7,590,		
20th do	*2,494,		
21st do	*8,615,		
22d do	*10,172,	each	25
23d do	*2,089,		
24th do	*17,187,		
25th do	*6,027,		

2000 Even Numbers ending with 0, each $5.—10,000 Odd Numbers, $4.

No. 9,350, first drawn Even number, by which agreeably to the scheme the $5 prizes are determined. All tickets, therefore, in the Lottery, ending with the figure 0 are each entitled to Five Dollars in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.

No. 7, 937, an Odd number, having drawn the Capital Prize of $6,000, agreeably to the scheme every odd number in the Lottery is entitled to a prize of $4, and in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.

☞All Tickets with numbers ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are those entitled to the Prizes of Four Dollars.

☞All Tickets ending with 2, 4, 6, or 8, and not to be found amongst the above are Blanks.

☞On hand at Clark's. All marked thus* sold at Clark's.

Jan. 10

An Overseer Wanted.

Applicants will leave their names and recommendations at this office.

January 3.

BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, *being about to decline business,*
DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF HER

Stock of Millinery,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

On very accommodating terms.

The opening for a milliner and mantua-maker, in Easton, at the present time, is an excellent one. The shop occupied by the subscriber has had a good run of custom for upwards of twenty years, and will be let, with all its fixtures, to a person wishing to engage in the business, and who would take the stock of goods at a fair price. Persons desirous o contracting, are invited to call without delay In the mean time *bargains may be had at retail.*

For Rent,

The DWELLING AND SHOP occupied by the subscriber, on Washington street, a few doors north of the Union Tavern. To a good tenant, the rent will be moderate. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or in her absence, to Henry Thomas, Esq. opposite, or to Edward Mullikin, Postmaster.

MARY HOLMES.

dec 13 w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Easton on the first of January, 1832, which, if not taken up before the first of April, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

☞Persons calling for letters advertised in this list will please say they are advertised, they may otherwise not receive them.

A.
Atkinson, Martha E.
Austin, Samuel C.
Andrew, Brummell
Arringdale, Rich'd 2
Anderson, Wm. 3
B.
Banning, Susan A.
Baynard, John 2
Bayne, Rev. Thos. 2
Baker, Francis
Bracco, Bennett
Benson, Mary
Barrott, Samuel 2
Banning, Thomas
Benson, James H.
Bordley, Susan G.
Bruff, Joseph
Brooks, Maria 2
C.
Caldwell, Joseph
Chaplain, Mr. 2
Councill, Richard T.
D.
Dickinson, Sol'n 3
Denny, Richard
Darrington, James
Denny, Benj. 54
Dulaney, Thomas
E.
Edmondson, John
F.
Flynn, Edward
Fletcher, William
Fairbank, David
Fountain, Sarah
Framptom, Mary
G.
Goldsborough, Nicholas 2
Giskins, Charles
Green, John
Gow, Solomon 2
H.
Hopkins, Edwd. S.
Harrington, Stephen
Harrison, Jeremiah
Horney, Benjamin
Hughlett, Wm.
Hemsley, Ann K.
Harwood, Robt. S.
Harrison, Samuel
Hughlett, Master Richard
Hopkins, Susan
J.
Jefferson, Susan
Jenkins, John W.
K.
Knight, Charles
Kemp, Ellen
Kerr, Miss
Kemp, Joseph
Kemp, Dr. Sam'l T.
Kirby David
Kerr, J. Bozman 2
Kinnerd, Nancy
L.
Landon, Miss E.
Lowe, Isaac
Leverton, Rhoda
Lane, Anthony
Lucas, Wm. G. 2
M.
Meconekin, John
Martin, James
Muirhird, Wm.
Meconekin, John or Thos. Henrix
Martin, Rachel
Matthews, Henry
Martin, Sarah O.
N.
Nicholson, M. D.
Nickelson, J. W.
Nice, David
Neighbours, Mathda Ann
O.
Oldson, Thomas
Ozmont, John
P.
Parrott, James 2
Parrott, Thomas
Parrott, Edward
R.
Ringgold, Mary A.
Ross, Elizabeth
Ridgaway, Wm. C.
Reynolds, Samuel
Ring, David
S.
Smith, Caleb
Saul, Benj. M.
Smith, James L.
Slaughter, Turbutt K.
Sloan, James A.
Sherwood, Hugh
Stewart, James
Smith, Thomas P.
T.
Turner, Elizabeth
Turner, Joseph
Tomlinson, Bennett
Tilghman, H. M.
Tilghman, A. M,
Tilghman, W. H.
Thomas, Sophia
V.
Varden, Josiah
Vanderford, Wm. 3
Vaughan, Wm. C. M.
W.
Wilcox, Thomas
Worrell, Eliz. S. A.
Webb, Memory
Wright, John
Y.
Yew, Thomas W.
Yewell, Elizabeth

EDWARRD MULLIKIN, P. M.

jan. 3 3w

Chimney-Sweep.

GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of Easton, can besupplied at all times with a first rate

CHIMNEY-SWEEP,

kept by the subscriber for their special benefit A line left at the bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, will be punctually attended to.

C. BROWN.

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

November 29

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkin's Books and accounts; and gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH.
Agent

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE:

SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER *CARDS,*
MAGISTRATES, and all other *BLANKS,*
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

The following Address was spoken last even at the American Theatre, by Mr. Raymond in co memoration of the glorious 23d December, 1814.

TWENTY-THIRD DECEMBER.

Where Mississippi pours her swelling flood
Brittania's banner waved—and foemen stood—
'Twas night, the crescent moon was seen on hi
And faintly gleam'd adown the western sky;
Leaving in darkness the invaded plain,
Where war and death and carnage soon must re
Lo! in the murky distance of the night,
With girded swords already for the fight,
Freedom described her Heroes from afar,
Prepared—determined for the threatened war
Then rous'd each bosom of her mortal throng,
To chant the strain—her soul inspiring song,
Hark! soft and slowly breathes the bugle's strain
Bidding each soldier to the embattled plain,
While loud and oft is heard the pealing drum,
In distant sounds proclaim our warriors come,
And in their hearts, by Liberty engraved,
Is stamped—her sons shall never be enslaved.
Behold their chief, the gallant Jackson, stands,
Intrepid, cool amidst surrounding bands—
While thus he spoke, in that portentous hour,
In accents firm, in words of matchless power;
"Natives, of this our happy country, hear,
Sons of those sires, who at a price so dear,
Your freedom purchased and your rights maintain
Abandon not the good your fathers gained.
Frenchmen list! Lo! Brittania's legions come,
Who menaced oft your dearest rights at home,
And fill'd the orphan's and the widow's eye
With tears, that now aloud for vengeance cry.
Spaniards, behold! ye sons of Castile race,
Whose valor never yet could brook disgrace,
Be not deceived, the great Sebastian heed,
Avenge your country's wrongs, deserve her me
Repel the invading foe, or nobly bleed,
Proud Louisianians, your country turns
To you whose breasts with martial ardor burns;
No weak incentive woos ye to the strife,
'Tis honor calls, far dearer e'en than life,
Imploring safety 'gainst the foe who comes
To raze your altars and despoil your homes.
Husbands and Fathers, to the field this night,
Bravely to fall, or conquer in the fight;
Thus shall your deeds on History's tablet's shi
And Fame her garlands round your brows entw
The Hero ceased, and steadfast o'er the grou
His eyes in silence held their watchful round,
Treason, distrust and doubt, and pallid fear,
With all their trembling crew—and coward ca
Now shrunk abashed, in the echoing cry
On to the strife—to conquer or to die!!!
From left to right, with firm and steady stride,
Our gallant Heroes to the battle hied;
There front to front, and fearless hand to hand
Defended bravely their invaded land—
Nor dread nor fear of danger found a place,
In hearts that nothing feared except disgrace.
The hour is past, and this th' eventful night,
When grief and sadness, horror and affright
And smiling laughtar smiles though memory's tear.
Be joyous praises swelled and pæans given
To Him who rules the marshalled hosts of Heaven—
And thou great chieftain, instrument from high
Who came to save, to conquer or to die,
Immortal JACKSON, honored be thy name
Thy deeds emblazoned by eternal fame,
While liberty lasts, or science shall be,
In triumph they'll live with the brave and the free.

Louisiana Advertiser.

FRIENDS' MEMORIAL.

The following Memorial from the Society of Friends to the legislature of Virginia, was received by that body with the most marked respect—As the subject embraced therein will also require the serious consideration of our own legislature, now in session, we deem it proper that it should be laid before the people of Maryland for their consideration.

To the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, in General Assembly.

The Memorial and Petition of the Religious Society of Friends of Virginia Yearly Meeting respectfully shows:

That your memorialists, under a deep sense of the responsibility which rests upon them, both as citizens of this State, and as a christian community, desire to call your attention to a subject of the utmost importance. From the republican nature of our Government, the citizens of this State possesses, in a pre-eminent manner, the privilege of presenting their views of important subjects for Legislative consideration, and on some occasions, they must be under the imperious obligation of doing so. In addition to this obligation which arises from the formation of our government, and the inseparable connection of our interests, with the prosperity of our country, we feel a higher motive for the present memorial—the influence of a Christian solicitude for the preservation and happiness, not only of ourselves and those identified with our homes, and the tenderest ties of nature—but also of our fellow citizens and our beloved country, in the most comprehensive construction of the term. In common with all other Christian denominations, we believe that the Most High rules in the nations of the earth—exercising his power and providence throughout his vast incalculable dominions. All history combines in an unbroken chain in support of a belief of the interposition of God in human affairs. The rise and fall of Empires, bear testimony which cannot be resisted, of the riches of his goodness, the chastisements of his displeasure, and sometimes of the terrors of his judgments. These dispensations of an overruling providence have ever been in intimate connection with the laws he has established for the government of his rational creatures. While his wrath has been revealed from Heaven against the children of disobedience—while the most potent Empires have sunk beneath the stroke of his rod, hill goodness, power and Providence, through as ages have been displayed on behalf of those who have made his righteous laws their rule of action who depended on the direction of his wisdom, and trusted for deliverance, and support in his Almighty arm.

The present important crisis demands in a peculiar manner an humbling remembrance of the goodness and sovereignty of the Almighty. The people of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, have abundant cause of rev erent acknowledgment of the interposition of a Gracious Providence. His blessings have been bountifully dispensed to us, and his hand has been made manifest in preserving us from in providing one for the formation of a colony for the people of color, and also to aid in removing such free persons as may be disposed to emigrate, and such slaves as may be given up for that purpose.

We implore the continuance of the mercies and blessings of God upon our beloved country. We pray that he may graciously condescend to direct your understandings by the wisdom which is from above, considering and resulting this most momentous subject, in which the rights and happiness of the present and future generations are so deeply involved—that through your instrumentality his benedictions may be shed upon our country, and the blessings of those who are ready to perish may come upon you.

Signed by direction, and on behalf of a meeting of the representatives of the Society aforesaid, held in Charles City County, the 24th of the 11th month, 1831, by

FLEMING BATES.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

We insert below the memorial of Seth Capron, one of the survivors of the revolutionary war, which comes in as an appendage to the system of pensions. Upon this subject we have but one word. The more we examine into this subject, the more we are opposed to the whole system of pensions. This, however, is distinct from the payment of just debts. If the Government is indebted to the memorialists, let the sum be paid to the last dollar, but no pensions.—*U. S. Tel.*

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists respectfully represent that they are a remnant of the army of the revolution, who enlisted at some period of that war, for *three years*, were honorably discharged, and have not been compensated for their services.

Your memorialists further represent, with a view to a better understanding of the subject, that the army of the revolution was composed mainly of troops that enlisted *for the war*, and of those that enlisted for *three years*.—This army was kept up by requisitions of Congress on the several States, and by voluntary enlistments. Rendezvous were established from an early period to the close of the war, where both descriptions of troops were indiscriminately recruited. When embodied, no distinction was known between them. Many of those who enlisted for three years, repeated their enlistments, whilst many who engaged for the war, enlisted late in the contest. Your memorialists concede to their companions for the war a greater responsibility, and rejoice in their better fortune; but for this, and for every other consideration in their favor, they have been compensated with valuable land grants now long enjoyed.

Our officers have been rewarded with commutations, lands, and pensions; and soldiers for the *war*, lands and pensions for life; and the soldiers of the last war have had prompt pay, full rations, and land bounties. But your memorialists, who served with fidelity in the war that emancipated their country, and fought her most decisive battles; have been left for more than forty-eight years with but a pittance of their monthly pay.

Your memorialists feel happy in the reflection, that all Congressional grants for revolutionary services, have been sanctioned by the almost unanimous voice of the nation; and they cannot believe that, in the abundance of her present means and prosperity, she has ceased to be grateful.

And our memorialists further beg leave respectfully to suggest, that many of the officers of the late army were entitled to promotion long previous to the close of the war; but, although in many cases they discharged duties in a higher grade than they received pay diers who were killed in action, or died in actual service of the United States, during the late war, were each promised one hundred and sixty acres of land: That under the provisions of the act of the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, citizens of the United States, who were inhabitants of Canada at the commencement of the late war, and who, during the said war, joined the armies of the United States as volunteers, were promised bounty land in following proportions, viz: To each colonel, nine hundred and sixty acres; to each major, eight hundred acres; to each captain, six hundred and forty acres; to each subaltern officer, four hundred and eighty acres; and to the medical and other staff, according to their pay; and were authorized to locate their claims, in quarter sections, on any of the unappropriated lands of the United States.

The undersigned have in vain sought for reasons which should deprive the officers of the second war of independence, of the same munificence which was extended by the United States, and by several of the States, to those of the first.—They held the same state, they exhibited the same valor and love of liberty, and although they may not, as a body, have suffered as much, yet their zeal was not less, nor their exertions less willing. If they did not, like the refugees, flee the realms of oppression to share the promised boon, and snatch relief from liberty's rule, they had to protect the tree which their fathers planted, and to resist the gigantic efforts which were made to check its growth, and to recolonize the soil which imparted luxuriance to its branches. If the soldiers of the late war, and the heirs of volunteers who were killed, or died had claims on the bounty of the nation, why have not the officers whose skill and industry, by daily toil and sleepless nights, brought them into the field, and drilled them into efficiency, or those who ministered to their wants or watched over their health, claims equally strong?

If citizens who abandoned the enemy of their country, and arrayed themselves in her ranks, have met favour in your halls, will you be deaf to the appeal of those who sought the enemy in his own soil, foiled the discipline which conquered that first of warriors who sleeps on a distant rock, and who, in risking or surrendering their lives, have added another plume to the cap of liberty, another leaf and the archives of [illegible]tion's fame.

The undersigned [illegible]sume to answer for your honorable body, you will not. Buoyed up by the justice of their claim, and encouraged by the many precedents in their favor, & the further consideration tha[illegible] did not allow them to share in [illegible] munitions of war, and other valuable public stores, they appeal with confidence to your liberality, and to the gratitude of the nation, at this auspicious period of their country's history, and pray that lands may be granted to those officers of the late war who served to its close, and to the heirs of those who were killed or died in the service, in proportion at least equal to the quantities allowed to the Canadian volunteers, and that they be permitted to locate their claims on any of the unappropriated lands of the United States, or to file their warrants in payment of any lands which have hitherto been purchased from the United States and now remain unpaid for.

The vessels to be employed were fitted out in London, but his preparations received a check early in November, in consequence of the seizure of these vessels on a charge of an intended contravention of the "Foreign Enlistment Act," the information upon which the seizure was made being given by an agent of Don Miguel. This act was passed in England to check the recruiting going on there many years since for the South American Republics. An act nearly similar was also passed here by Congress. The seizure of Don Pedro's vessels did not take place in consequence of any orders from the Foreign Department in London, but was made on a process issued by the custom House;—a distinction which it is material to notice as in the former case, it would be evident that the government were opposed to Don Pedro's intentions, which however can hardly be supposed, for it is not probable that he would have proceeded as far as he has done unless assured that the British Government would at least connive at his conduct—The vessels seized, t[illegible]ems have been since or were on the point of being given up. The London Courier of the 17th a min[illegible]sterial paper says:

It is much to be regretted, that the agents of Don Pedro should have resorted to any means of strengthening their cause, which were inconsistent with the laws of this country; but we are happy to state, that although their imprudence may cause some delay in the expedition, it will not prevent the destruction of the Usurper, who now rules over Portugal. In less than three months from this period, the Throne, which he has polluted by his crimes, will be overthrown.

In France measures of a still more extensive nature appear to have been taken by Don Pedro. The Journal du Havre has alluded obscurely to the shipments making there, and the editor added that it would not be prudent to enter into details. One of the last Messagers des Chambres, the principal ministerial paper in France, says:—"The public attention has been much engaged by the projected expedition in the name of Donna Maria to dethrone Don Miguel, particularly since the embargo laid by the British Government on the vessels freighted in the name of Donna Maria. This embargo is not in itself of any importance, and appears to be merely a formality of maritime police; beside, the indiscretion with which the preparations for the expeditions have been made public, obliged the Cabinet of London to take some measure of this description. We shall not imitate the unfortunate indiscretion of some journals; we shall not say, if the season for departure has passed or not, or if the expedition has been given up, or if it is to take place [illegible], at the very moment when it is [illegible] project is abandoned.

Donna M[illegible] reigns at Terceira and in the adjacent isles. Some Portuguese emigrants are desirous of embarking for Terceira, some vessels have been chartered for them, but unarmed vessels This is the true state of things. It was wrong therefore to say that a military expedition was on the point of leaving England. The real expedition when it takes place will sail from Terceira, and it is there that the Portuguese will first take up arms."

We have merely to add, that Don Pedro and his family are in daily habits of intercourse with the King of France; and that no government in Europe has, as yet, acknowledged Don Miguel as the legitimate possessor of the Portuguese throne. Our object has been merely to state the facts connected with this subject—we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.—*N. Y. Cour.*

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