John Tatum

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.---No. 47. EASTON, MD.---SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1834. WHOLE No. 327

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress,)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under the title of the

CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

The Subscriber, being solicited by a number of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Caroline county, to establish a *free and impartial Newspaper*, under the above title, open to *all*, and influenced by *none*, has thought proper to put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the *public*, which will enable him to proceed in the undertaking.

As the general design of this paper is both to amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matter of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that he humbly hopes and requests the aid and assistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (hereby assuring them, that whatever essays they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully received and inserted,) he must also except and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to good sense, or good manners; against public or private scandal, and against all party libels. Upon these principles, and these only, he takes the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that the utmost exertion of his abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make his paper as improving, instructing and entertaining as possible.

☞ The first number will be issued in May next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, sooner.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be published every Saturday morning, printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at TWO dollars per annum, payable in advance, TWO dollars and FIFTY cents, payable within six months, or THREE dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for ONE dollar, and TWENTY-FIVE cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in proportion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN.

Denton, Md. March 8th, 1834.

***Editors of Newspaper in this and the adjoining States will confer a favor by inserting the above.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kemp.s
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander, Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Smarts' Cicere
Cæsar Delphhini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.—Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.

feb 18

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply
WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, feb 15 eow4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of February, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.

march 4 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 31st of March, 1834, which, if not previously called for, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters on the 1st of July.

	A
Jacob Aler	Wm. Atwell
Benjamin Andrews	
	B
Samuel T. Banning	Ann Bromwell
Sophia Benston	George L. Bowers
Fanny Barnett	H. E. Bateman & Co
John Bennett	James Blake
	C
John H. Chew—2	Thos. Coward
Wm. H. Curtis—2	Catharine Carmichael
W. Caulk	Sarah Colston
Edward Crisp	Henry Cheers
Thomas Cook	Thomas Cloud
John L. Clark	
	D
Ann Dennis	Thomas Dawson
John Dulin	
	E
John Edmondson	
	F
Henrietta Foreman	
	G
John Gilpin	Israel Green
Thomas Grace	Charles Goldsborough
Elizabeth H. Gale	John Goldsborough
	H
Henry Harvey	Wm. W. Higgins
Susan Hopkins	Henry Hubbard
Dr. Wm. Hemsley	Col. Wm. Hughlett—3
	J
Charlotte Jackson, 4	Ann Jones
Joseph Jones	Nathaniel C. Jones
Rebecca Jefferson	
	K
Joseph Kemp—2	Edward Kirby
Joseph Kinnamont	
	L
Jacob Loockerman	Wm. K. Lambdin
Jonathan Larramore	George W. Lowe
	M
Arthur McGuiggan	Pleasance McBlair, 2
Isaac Millington	Wm. Mackey
Joseph McKee	N. Martin
T. E. Martin	Alexander McLane
	O
Andrew Oehler	
	P
Charlotte M. Plater	Edward Plummer
	R
Sam. Roberts	Martha Robinson
Charles Robinson	Edward Roe
Simeon Rider	Margaret or Philip Roy
Sarah Ann Rhodes	
	S
P. Sackett	Sackett & Doyle—5
Levi Storks	Samuel Snider
Benedict Solomous	Amelia Smyth
Almira Scull	Ann M. D. Singleton
Sally Smith	Thomas Sherwood, 2
Wm. C. Scott	Catharine Stewart
Eleanor C. Stewart	James Smith, (colored)
Horace Stuart	
	T
Greenbury Turbutt	Henry Townsend
Nicholas Thomas	Peter Tarr
Maria L. Tilghman	Anna M. Tilghman
Miss Tilghman	
	V
Theo. Van Schelleyan	Mary Vanderford
Rigby Valiant	
	W
Martin Willis	Dafny Winder
Noah Willis	Harriet Wright
John Wilson	Levin Wheeler
James F. Wilkins	Peggy C. Wilson

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
April 1, 1834 [116] 3w

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

☞ Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

dec 31

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitional law can address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a *semi-monthly*

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.

To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal intersts, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subcriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obain subscribers.

tAll subscriptions *must* be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN.

march 7, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of the community, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

—*TERMS*—

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance $10, but $8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD H. NABB.

Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who callhimself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.

march 4 3w

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

feb 22

To be drawn April 8th, 1834, Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 7.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	20 prizes	$1000
1	6,000	20	600
1	5,000	20	300
1	4,000	155	150
1	2,490	126	50

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25

Also the Virginia Petersburg Lottery, Class No. 7, draws April 12, 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$12,000	5 prizes of	$1,000
1	5,000	10	500
1	2,000	10	400
1	1,500	10	300
1	1,300	40	150

Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1—at the Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

april 5

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

dec 3 6mo*

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R. Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

oct 1

For Annapolis Cambridge and

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

oct 15

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;

And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories *expressly* for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."

Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and

Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore:—[Price $1 50.]

dec 3

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended.

march 4 3t

POETRY.

THE DEAD SOLDIER.

BY MRS SIGOURNEY.

SOLDIER!—She's near thee now,
For whom thy latest prayer
Was but to gaze upon her brow,
And bless her faithful care;
The death shot in thy breast,
The death-mist o'er thine eye,
For this, thy faultering footsteps prest
On, toward thy tent, to die.

She's kneeling at thy side!—
Her face of anguish, see!
How changed thy bright and blooming bride
Who left her home for thee.
The battle-smoke curls high
Above yon reeking plain,
Thy comrades raise the victor-cry,
Wake, Soldier!—'tis in vain!

Mourn !mourn, thou desolate one,
No more thy path forlorn
Shall glow with earth's refulgent sun,
It hath no second morn:
Go in thy deep despair
Down to thy husband's tomb,
And lay thy young affections there,—
They know no second bloom.

Babe! Sorrow hath no power
O'er innocence like thine,
And thou must gild her lonely bower,
A star from Mercy's shrine.
Thy sweetly slumbering breath
That o'er her cheek shall stream,
Can chase the forms of war and death,
That haunt her nightly dream.

Still with thy cherub art
Her misery beguile,
And when the grief-pang rends her heart
Wear then thy father's smile;
None else thy skill can share,
None else such balm bestow,
For thou canst bring a mother's care
To heal a widow's woe.

WHERE ARE WE IN FRANCE IN JANUARY 1834

To the Editor of the Spectator.

PARIS, 20th January, 1834.

Sir—WE ARE MARCHING RAPIDLY TOWARDS A RESTORATION! Do not be startled—do not be incredulous—do not shake your head or raise your eyes, and imagine I am dealing in hyperboles. Do not think that I merely intend to say, that we are adopting the principles of the Restoration; or the policy of the Restoration—or the narrow-minded selfishness of the Restoration. No, no—I mean a great deal more than this—I do not speak of a *quasi* Legitimacy—or of a *quasi* Restoration to-day: but I speak of a *bona fide* restoration of the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon to the throne of France.—Give me your attention—and listen to my facts.

In Nov 1829, I addressed my first letter to the Morning Chronicle. If I recollect rightly (and I have a tolerable memory,) I began my letter in these terms. "We are marching rapidly towards a Revolution! The talented [illegible] He was startled! The nervous proprietor would have given the world to have been able to find me out in my anonymous retreat (which ever since I have preserved,) in order to beg me to be less "decided" in my language, and more measured in my predictions.

Proprietors of papers are nervous from principle.—But I wrote on—the Revolution came on—and then O. P. Q. was a conjuror!! He was no such thing. His only merit was an acquaintance with human nature—an intimate knowledge of all that is passing in the heart of French society—and a resolution to tell plainly and broadly all he thought, all he saw, and all he apprehended. If the Revolution of 1830 had been conducted as it was commenced, we should have had, by this time, a French Republic. But the "Orleanists" laid hold on the Revolution—the "Doctrinaires" preyed on its vitals—the "Juste Milieu" sucked its life blood;—and now, in January 1834, we are marching, and that with extreme rapidity, towards a Restoration!

I shall not to-day occupy you with a "history of the Revolution of 1830." It has been written by Cabot—and writen by Bearard—but it will likewise be writen by O. P. Q. Nor am I to-day about showing you how the conduct and measures of the Orleanists, Doctrinaries and Juste Milieu, have tended to bring about the state of feeling which now exists. Those who have done me the honor to read, with any thing like attention, my correspondence with the Chronicle during the last four years, will know quite well, that I have told the people of Great Britain, and the people of France, that one of two consequences must result from the anti-national mode of the Government, and the accession of Casimir Perier to office,—either the old Monarchy would vanquish the Revolution and the Republic—or else the Republic would vanquish the old Monarchy & the Orleanists, Doctrinaries & Juste Milieu. We have now arrived at the point when we can clearly foresee the end which is first at least before us—and when Henry the fifth has more partisans among the French people (upon my word it is so) than the Throne of 1830!!!

Before, however, I proceed to present you with some startling and some important truths—let me say one or two words as to the eventual destinies of France! Let it be imagined by none, be he Whig or Tory—be he Radical of Utilitarian—let it be imagined by none that Henry the Fifth is to be "the end of all Revolution"—and that France is to settle down under his "mild" and benignant sway! ! and that the old French Monarchy is to be the result—final! and glorious !! of all the talents, eloquence, blood, treasures, sacrifice and sufferings, endured by this country for the last forty years.—The end of the Catholic religion is to conduct its followers and faithful children to Paradise; but still this Paradise of the Romanists must be attained through Purgatory!! So the end of all these commotions in France will be the triumph of a cheap and representive Government in the form of a National Republic; but before we arrive at the goal we must pass through the jail—for we are marching and that with rapidity, TOWARDS A RESTORATION.

Do you think my introduction long? It could not be well short. To explain clearly what we mean to demonstrate, is the best way of being fully understood.—Those who are Carlists and Royalists will seize hold of my letter and read it with transport. I know this—Poor fellows! let their joy be short. They will have their little day of life and gaity, I admit; but France is essentially and irrevocably Republican. For a while these principles may be and will be kept in abeyance—but there they are, principles still, and one day, that which is now but a germ or a bud, will be a fruitful, luxuriant, and expansive tree.

WE ARE MARCHING RAPIDLY TOWARDS A RESTORATION! How do I prove this? Let us see. The readers of the Spectator are, I am told, an enlightened and classical portion of the community. I am glad of this, because they will at once understand my sketch, and fill up for themselves my rough outline. My facts are too numerous to admit of my dilating on them—and they are too irresistible to be met by a mere off-hand denial.

The eldest branch of the House of Bourbon is praised by the Ministers of Louis Philip—not merely in private (for in all private circles Guizot and Broglie, Humann and their partizans, speak of the eldest branch with devotion & awe, love and veneration) but in public also—in the Chamber of Deputies—at the Tribune—in the Chamber of Peers—in written and prepared speeches before-hand—not delivered in the heat of the moment, but studiously arranged in the study or the boudoir, for the ears of the French Deputies! The restoration is eulogized by Count Roy to a listening and applauding peerage! as the most economical and well-regulated portion of French history. The Restoration is cited by M. Guizot as the period when Frenchmen enjoyed the greatest amount of true! and rational liberty!! I cite his words when I say this—& these words will not easily be forgotten. The Restoration is quoted by the Minister of Finance of Louis Philip as the basis or foundation of all financial measures and financial regulations—and when any plan of the Doctrinaries is enforced by them in the chambers as particularly worthy of attention and respect, it is said 'this was done in the reign of Louis the Eighteenth;' and that is considered as a sure and certain passport.

The conduct of the Ministers of the Royalty of 1830, is necessarily followed by the deputies themselves.—The pensions granted by the Restoration are preserved. The orders and distinctions established by the Restoration are lauded and retained. The favourites of the Restoration are provided for. The Ministers of the Restoration are appointed to any office they may "condescend" to accept. The Ambassadors of the Restoration are now the Ambassadors of Louis Philip. The Men of July are treated with disdain, insolence and scoffing. The Berryers and Lamartines of the Chamber are listened to with profound silence and deep respect—while the Pages, the Briquevills, the Lafittes, aye—aye—and the Lafayettes of the nation too, can barely obtain the right of speaking to uproarious bankers and enraged Doctrinaries. When only a few days since, Berryer, the Royalist, declared that with the liberty of the press a Government in France was impossible, the Centres applauded, smiled approbation and chuckled with joy—and some even cried "Bravo" in the impetuosity of their delight.—But when Lafayette rose, a few days since to demand for the Polish wanderers an asylum, pity and generosity—the majority laughed outright—and M. d'Argout, the ex-friend of Charles the Tenth, made himself and his comrades right merry at the expense of those who had left the shores of the Vistula, rather than submit to the Czar of the Arctic regions. And even yesterday—no further [illegible] proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to grant four pensions to the widows of Jourdan and Decaen, Daumesnil and Gerard—what did the Chambers do? Why, the pensions to the two former were granted—but those to the two latter were not. Soult, indeed, supported them all—but this he did as a soldier, and as a Minister. He took good care to make the distinction.—But why were the pensions to the widows of Daumesnil and Gerard refused? I will tell you—Daumesnil, as the Governor of the Chateau of Vincennes, had opposed the Restoration—had refused to give up the keys of the citadel to the allied forces—had threatened to blow up the whole fortress, and with it the Fauborg of St. Antoine at Paris, rather than yield—and had remained during the Restoration separated from a family he had hated, and from a dynasty he could not tolerate. This was enough to secure the rejection of the pension, and it was refused. The case of Gerard was yet more striking. I saw him on the WEDNESDAY, the second day in the great—yes, the truly great and memorable week of 1830—arrive in the Rue de la Paix on horseback—head the mob—put to rout the soldiers of the line—attack them in the *place Vendome*, and compel them to yield their arms and even to join the people. I saw this—and multitudes saw it. This was a critical moment. The name of "Gerard" was every where pronounced—and his conduct was afterwards followed by other officers. But Gerard led the way—and aided, therefore, in overthrowing that Government which had been imposed by foreign troops—and which had maintained itself against the sensibilities and wishes of a whole population. Yet though Gerard has died poor—though his widow has but an inadequate pension—and though to honor the Revolution of July, that widow was entitled to the protection and smiles of the Chamber—yet her pension was rejected by 179 against 63—and the pension of Daumesnil's relict in like manner refused by 145 against 104; while the pension of Jourdan was carried by 213 against 80—and that of Decean by 190 against 86. You perceive, then, that Jourdan's widow was dear to the Restoration, had her pension voted (justly I admit) by 213—Decaen's widow's pension (not offensive to the restoration) voted by a few less, namely 190.—Daumesnil's widow, obnoxious to the restoration, because her husband opposed the Allies and Louis the XVIII., refused by 145—and Gerard's widow, who represented the revolution of 1830, refused her pension by the greatest number viz. by 170!!! Yes! yes! we are marching rapidly towards a *bona fide* Restoration.

The Electors are imitating their Deputies—as the Deputies are imitating the Ministers of the Royalty of 1830. It is essential, however, that you should understand that the electors in France are a small body—a very small body—only two hundred thousand out of thirty three millions of souls. The electors, then, are not France—but they are rentiers—proprietors of landed and other property—are manufacturers and shopkeepers, and have a marked influence over those who depend on them as workmen, laborers and apprentices. Well, then, it is a fact—and a fact which we should do ill to conceal—that the elections of Deputies during the past year have been restoration elections. The men of July have been rejected. The men of the Doctrinaires have been accepted. "Order—Order" has been the password at the electoral colleges—and the Carlists and Royalists candidates have in very many cases been nearly elected. In, 1830 and 1831, the disciples and agents of the old regime hid themselves in the vales of the rocks—and no darkness was too obscure for their suspicious fears and alarmed

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