John Caluch Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.---Nº. 48. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1834. WHOLE Nº. 328

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.

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

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

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*

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 Solomons	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

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 Baltimore, 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

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

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

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 Kempis
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' Cicero
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.

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.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT
GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,
Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The WOLCOTT has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 22

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 parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.

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.
dec31

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 interest 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 obtain subscribers.

†All subscriptions *must* be paid in advance.

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

DUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received at this office.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets will be made in a few days. Such as have failed to render their accounts are requested to hand them in to the Register of Wills, without delay, otherwise they will be excluded.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.
April 5, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE semi-annual examination of the students of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The parents and guardians of the boys, are respectfully invited to attend.
april 5

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on TUESDAY the 8th instant.—And the commissioners for Talbot county will meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the commissioners for Talbot county.
april 5

To Rent,
for the remainder of the year,

The House on Washington st. now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years as a tavern and retail grocery store, and is a good stand for business.

Apply to H. D. HARWOOD.
april 1 (G) 3w

From the Baltimore American.

General estimates of large numbers, from vague impressions of great increase, are very often productive of prodigious errors. The truth is that beyond a comparatively small positive number, the mind finds it impossible to follow and grasp more than a very indefinite idea of the increase of figures. The man who is reported to be worth 2 or 300 thousand dollars is considered very rich, but the idea of the magnitude varies little, if he is stated to be worth four or five hundred thousand. The odd thousands though of great magnitude singly, add scarcely any thing to the strength of the first impression. Counting up to millions, it is in no way uncommon to have a fortune stated in round terms at two or three millions, as though the range of a million were a trifle in the estimate. It is so, because the wonderful capacity of figures to express enormous amounts is in fact inconceivable. To estimate the real importance even of thousands, requires a patient analysis and comparison with smaller numbers, and things which are made sensible to the eye or touch. To carry out the estimates to hundreds of thousands and millions, would require us to repeat with the thousands the same analysis; but as the eye and touch cannot embrace the aggrate of the units, composing the thousands, as it did the units themselves, all beyond becomes vague and uncertain. We can only approximate to a comprehension, by minute examination of parts, and from that examination, confessing the vastness of a magnitude which cannot be distinctly apprehended.

One effect of this incapacity to grasp fully the greater magnitudes of space, or number, is frequently to give an undue importance to those minuter portions which come beneath our observation, and can be adequately analysed. The mind dwelling upon the sensible, becomes so filled with it, as to lessen still farther its capacity to make comparisons, and form estimates of vast unknown quantities. We know no better illustration of this, than the common notions formed of the inequalities of the earth's surface,—the lofty heights of the mountains and the profound depths of the ocean that are continually spoken of with awe, as though they were prodigious variations in the general level of the globe, and fruits of some great fracture in the "crust" of the globe. Under the same indefinite notions, volcanoes are frequently treated as mouths spouting out fire from the centre of the earth. On our own limited space of observation,—looking up into the air, where the peaks of the mountains seem hidden in the Heavens, and into the valleys where day light seems not able to penetrate so deep—searching for the bottom of the great deep with lines which never touch, and gazing upon the liquid floods, that have been pouring from fiery craters for a thousand years before the memory of man;—it is not wonderful that we should look upon these objects as fit types of immensity, and find it impossible to conceive them to be the insignificant measures that they are, even of the magnitude of the earth itself.

The highest mountain in the globe is about five miles; by analogy the greatest depth of the ocean is estimated at about the same. The highest, measured with the lowest in equality, would give a mean of five miles, but the average is much less. Taking the average at the greatest, the grandest object upon which we form a notion of the immensity, is as five miles to eight thousand, the diameter of the earth, or a variation of elevation not exceeding three feet for a mile. Taking the circumference of the globe, the variation is not more than twelve inches to the mile. The loftiest peak on the earth would be but three feet high on a globe of a mile in diameter. Mr. Fairholme, in his geology of Scripture, relates the following plan which he tried, to form an approximate notion of the comparative inequalities on the surface of the earth. He formed a section of the earth upon a sandy beach upon the scale of one inch to the mile. The circle was therefore 8000 inches, or 222 yards in diameter. The reader can calculate about this space, under his eye. Taking a position in the centre of this circle, the highest mountain would be but *five inches*, not perceptible from the centre, and the mean depth of the ocean, but *one inch*. The volcanoes so formidable in magnitude, make no interruption in the continuity of the circumference, and the stature of a man is reduced to the 880th part of an inch—smaller than the animalculæ in fluids!

Mr. Fairholme's inference on the geological bearing of this comparison is striking. He asks how theorists, with the knowledge of the mere 'skin' of the earth, can speak so confidently of *primitive* formations, and *original strata*.

From the Baltimore American.

In the latest phases of French politics, great importance appears to be attached to a Society in the metropolic, entitled "*Societe des droits de l' Homme.*" It bears among the Carlists and the Ministeralists a reputation not much better than that of the Jacobin Club of the old revolution. It is denounced perpetually, as an anarchical association of furious levellers—a set of ultra republicans who are for subverting society, destroying the rights of property, and establishing the fraternity of the days of Robespierre. We remember not long since to have been startled by declarations reported to have been made by several members of the French Chamber of Deputies, of adhesion to the principles of Robespierre. Under the impressions produced by reading these things, we have loked through such foreign papers as have reached us to find some authentic account of this Society, its objects, and principles, and of the men who are supposed to be at the head of it. We have only succeeded in finding a general description in the London Examiner, by which it is made to appear that the association is not so mischievous nor formidable, as it has been represented, and that its objects, if ultra in their political character, absolutely democratic in the midst of a monarchy, are not associated with any cirminal violence. The use of the name of Robespierre, by the deputies, and the recognition of his principles by the Society, extend no farther than the adoption, as a compendium of their own opinions of a Declaration of the Rights of Man, which was proposed by Robespierre to the National Convention, to be prefixed to the Republican Constitution. The Society had been accused of anti-property doctrines, and they in refutation of this charge, put forth a manifesto, to which they appended this Robespierrian declaration. The effects of a bad name were immediately visible. The declaration was denounced as a flagrant outrage; and every member of the association set down as a citizen *sans culotte*. Yet the only phrase in the declaration to which objection was, taken, is the definition of the "right of property" in the following terms: "The right of property is the right which every one possesses of using and enjoying the portion of wealth which is guarantied to him by the law." This is the simple annuncia-

tion of a speculative opinion, which has numerous supporters every where, that the right of property is not a natural right but of human constitution, the creature of society. There is nothing necessarily disorganizing in such opinions, be they true or false. The institution of property by the law is as soundly defensible and will be as sacredly defended in all intelligent communities, as though it were a natural right. In fact, natural rights which the law does not define and and protect, are but indifferent securities at any time. The theory matters but little, so that the principle of the right be maintained, and discussion of the most extravagant doctrines can only serve to strengthen that. The outcry with which this declaration was received, and the association of its authors with the odium of Robespierre, are rather political than real and are used to strengthen the party in power.

The leaders of the association are called by the Examiner, "able and accomplished men," who hold on the subject of property "no doctrines but such as, to an Englishman, sound like the merest truisms." He adds, "that these should have been considered dangerous in France, only shows how little peril there is, lest in that country anti-property doctrines should prevail."

"HERE AND THERE FOLKS."
"As thy servant was busy here and there he was gone."—1 Kings XX. 40.

It is an abundance of such here and there business that occasions a considerable portion of the pinching wants of the present day: yea, of the too frequent instances of death-bed repentance in this age of your probation; and alas! at a critical moment of your lives like this, in which the almighty has visited us with affliction and pestilence; when we may emphatically place our hands on our hearts and feel that in the midst of life we are in death.'

A small farm, cultivated with the utmost diligence and care, will furnish a prudent family with a moderate sufficiency. "He that has a trade has an estate," even although he owns neither house nor land. But if the farmer and trader, instead of attending closely to their proper callings, are busy here and there, they will assuredly "come out at the little end of the horn." Moreover, though they buckle down, the one to his farm and the other to his trade; yet if their wives and daughters, instead of practising the like industry and good management within doors, are busy here and there, "what is brought in at the door, goes out at the window,"—all is gone.

See you that farm overgrown with thistles, and thorns, and briars, and its fences broken down. How comes it about? Is the owner one of Solomon's sleepers! No, he is a very stirring man: he is busy here and there, but seldom in the proper place. Perhaps he is doing head work abroad; is chaffering in horses or cattle, or sheep, or is a peddling over the country, or is pursuing in a small way, some other schemes of speculation; or peradventure he has either got a little commission that occupies his attention, or is seeking after one; in the whichever case "the hand writing upon the wall" clearly shows what he is coming to.

Lo an auction! What for sale! The goods of a grover, and the tools of a mechanic. Are they profligates? No. Are they inanimate clods? far otherwise. What then? They are lovers of chat, of company, of fun, and so instead of attending diligently to their calling, they were "busy here and there."

Mark the interior of that house,—no useful industry goes on,—no order,—nothing is in its right place,—more wasted than is eaten. Is the housewife a Doll? So far otherwise, she is one of the most sprightly and lady-like women in the place, but she has no time to bestow upon the affairs of her household,—she is "busy here and there."

Look upon that comely young man in the hands of a Bailiff,—has he committed any crime? Not so; his reputation is fair,—how comes it then? He is in debt. Is he wanting in faculties? He possesses excellent faculties both of body and mind. Is he indolent? No: he is quick in motion all the day long. How happens it then that a single man who never met with any misfortune, is unable to pay his debts? He has been "busy here and there."

"Not ready," says the sly lawyer when the case is called up, and when the witnesses have been waiting at court day after day. And why not ready, being busy 'here and there,' something has been forgotten or neglected by him. Here the circumstances are however, materially altered. If the not ready lawyer obtains a continuance, he increases thereby his own emoluments. Partly "by his craft he has wealth." It is the pigeons only are picked.

New England Farmer.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn from a passenger in the northern stage that the cart in which the mail is carried was thrown down a precipice 4 miles this side Hanover Court House about one o'clock on Monday night and that the driver was instantly killed. The night was extremely dark, and the mail cart had followed close behind the stage for the purpose of profiting by the lights which it carried. It was discovered, however, about 1, that the cart was no longer within hearing, and the driver of the stage returned on one of the stage horses some two or three miles back, when he discovered the accident. The cart had been precipitated over, and one of the horses had fallen across the driver of the cart and was on his body when discovered. The other horse had got upon his feet and in his endeavors to free himself from the harness, had trampled upon the face and head of the driver until he was left one heap of gore.—*Richmond Compiler.*

The Southern Patriot (a Bank paper printed at Charleston, S. C.) does not consider its fealty to the mammoth corporation, absolutely incompatible with all support of the constitution of the country. From the remark which we annex from that paper, it will be perceived, that the editor repudiates Mr. Clay's paradox, with regard to the President's power of removal from office. The editor says, that it is a practice which has prevailed "nearly half a century" and "has received the silent acquiescence of every Congress since the establishment of our federal system." "Silent acquiescence!!" How modestly and tenderly the editor touches the Bank Senator!! Why, this loud-mouthed orator has voted every session he has served in the Senate, since his first election some twentyfive years ago, for nominations to fill vacancies occasioned by removals. And how could this scrupulous and sworn Senator, vote to fill a place, which, according to his principles, was not constitutionally vacated? Besides, if we remember rightly, he himself made vacancies without consulting the Senate, and assigned as a reason, that he would not allow any man to hold his stick to break his head with.

On this ground, he urged on Mr. Adams

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