John Catrip

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. PAULKNER,

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 Ostiers 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*

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

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.)

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

Young Rinaldo,

Will stand at Easton, on every Tuesday, and the residue of the week at the *stable* of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first October next—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st February, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, *cash*, or five dollars payable on the first of August next—25 cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition; but few mares having been sent to him this season, *the chance of a foal is almost certain.*
JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.
may 17 6w

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Martin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his colts.

To JOHN W. JENKINS.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin colored Horse, I can only state that I crossed from Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat Maryland, with the gentleman who bred your horse, who informed me that his dam was a thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized for her superior paces—that he sent her to the "Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a spring's chance, and that your horse was the produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the dam; and I can state with great sincerity that I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Algiers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON.
15th April, 1834.

N. B. The grand dam of my horse Dey of Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Mason's Dey of Algier's.
april 22 E. N. H.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street, near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,) the above business in all its various branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as ploughs, harrows, drags, rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which will be made to order at the shortest possible notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner, as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having carried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and intending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials in his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keeping on hand ready made wheels of different sizes and heights.
april 22 3w (G)

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
8 NEW GIGS,
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good
SULKEYS,
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.
feb 18 3m A. & H.

POETRY.

A WELCOME TO MISS FANNY KEMBLE.

Thou art welcome to our eyes,
Lady fair, Lady fair,
As the sunny summer skies,
Lady fair,
As the sparkling dews that fall,
From yon azure lighted hall,
Over nature's fairy ball,
Lady fair.

Thou art welcome as the bird,
Lady fair, Lady fair,
When its earliest notes are heard,
Lady fair,
When its music's magic swell,
Breaks the lingering icy spell,
Where the summer blossoms dwell,
Lady fair.

Thou art welcome as the spring,
Lady fair, Lady fair,
As the bright flowers it doth bring,
Lady fair,
As the dew shower on the Rose,
As the balmiest breeze that blows,
Thou art welcome as all those,
Lady fair. C. H. W.

[*From the Metropolitan.*]

MY LIFE IS LIKE THE SUMMER ROSE.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky;
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die.

But on that rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed
As if she wept such waste to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That tumbles in the moon's pale ray:
Its hold is frail—its date is brief—
Restless and soon to pass away.

Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print whose feet
Have left on Temple's desert strand,
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
This track will vanish from the sand.

Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestiges of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none shall e'er lament for me.

From a late London paper.

Dialogue in a Court of Justice.—The attorney on the case attempted to invalidate the testimony of the witness, by declaring him to be too ignorant to be a competent one; said he to the judge, I can convince your honor of the incompetency of the witness in a very few minutes; he has been reared in this country, has never been out of the sight of his father's barn, never saw a school house; and your honor permitting, I will propound a few questions and upon his answers, your honor can decide.

The Judge assenting, he turned to the witness and asked—who made you?

Witness—I dont know; I reckon it was Moses.

Attorney—There, your honor, to the satisfaction of yourself and the jury, I have proved the witness a *noncompossmentis*, totally unqualified to decide upon the serious nature of his oath.

Witness—Now, Mr. Lawyer may I ask you one question? I've answered yours.

Attorney—A thousand, sir, a thousand if you please.

Witness—Who made you?

Attorney—Why, I dont know, reckon it was Aaron.

Witness (turning to the Jury)—Well now, I have read in the good book, that Aaron made a calf, but I dont know how the darn'd fool got here.

The Court was convulsed with laughter.

The wife with two husbands.—Some of our readers will recollect that some fifteen months since, we published a notice of the marriage of a Miss Phelps to a Mr. Roswell M. Field, of Fayetteville, and also to a Mr. J. H. Clark, of Boston. The circumstance was the subject of considerable remark at the time, but the cause of this singular departure from the ordinary rules of matrimonial etiquette was not at the time made public. By the following, which we copy from the Montreal Gazette, the mystery of these almost simultaneous marriages is developed, and a satisfactory reason assigned for what, in different circumstances, would be considered unjustifiable and unmatrimonial conduct.

It seems that Miss P. possessed an ample fortune, besides every other charm that could make a young lady lovely in the eyes of a suitor; she was betrothed to Mr. C. with the consent of all parties—he being a gentleman of medium circumstances, and a merchant of Boston.

In the mean while in steps *auld Robin Gray*, in the form of a Mr. F. a rich gentleman from the south, rather advanced in years, but having ample store of the ready. The parents were charmed with the glittering gold—and of course used all their endeavors to break the lady's engagement with Mr. C.; but she, true to her first love, resisted all their efforts, wrote to her lover concerning her situation, and planned an elopement ere the dreadful day of her union with Mr. F. should arrive. The sordid parents suspecting by the cheerfulness of their victim, that all things were not right, ordered the marriage rites one day earlier than anticipated at first. The poor girl was consequently hurried to the altar more like a statute than any thing else—and the ceremony was performed. The Boston lover in the meantime, had not been idle; he stationed a relay of horses on the road—and arrived at Putney just in time to be too late—the rites had just been said. Not in the least disheartened, he puts his wits to work—and soon found out that the bands had not been published, and Miss P. was not a wife in the eye of the law. He consequently stole an interview with her, and had an explanation of affairs. The hour for retiring had not yet arrived—and the groom began to be in fidgets about his bride—she was sent for, but could no where be found; and so poor Pilgarlick was left to make the best of it. Chase was instantly made, but the lovers were too fleet for their pursuers. They reached Boston, and were lawfully wedded. Thus the mystery is explained; and, it is said they frequently laugh at the joke—a laugh which must be at the expense of Mr. F.—*Salem Mir.*

From the American Almanac for 1834.

GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The most remarkable of the phenomena that this year (1834) will happen, is the eclipse of the sun, on Sunday the 30th of November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses, visible to us, in the short term of seven years; the fourth of this series will take place May 15th, 1836, and the last, September 18th, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will not exceed eleven digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected even at the time of the greatest obscuration; perhaps, it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then about 20 degrees E. S. E. of the sun, and much nearer the earth than usual; nor will the obscuration be very great, where the eclipse is almost total; since it has been observed on former occasions that the uneclipsed part, even when reduced to a mere point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects distinctly visible, and invisible the brightest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere of the earth, the darkness can hardly with strictness, be considered total, even where the sun is completely shut out from the sight. In the great & remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the sun was totally obscured, at Boston, for five minutes, as much light remained as is given by the moon when full: and greater darkness will not probably be experienced in any place on the present occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a great depression of the thermometer, if placed in the sun, will probably be noticed, and, for some minutes before and after the moment of greatest obscuration, the power of a lens to produce combustion by condensing the solar rays will be quite, if not entirely destroyed. At the time of the annular eclipse of February 12 1831, it was observed by the Editor, that the thermometer in the sun fell from 72 to 29, and that during the continuance of the ring, no sensible effect was produced by placing its blackened bulb in the focus of a powerful burning glass.

This eclipse, as will be seen on tracing the path of the centre, will be total in a small part of the territory of Arkansas, and of the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The principal places in which the obscurity will probably be complete, are Charleston, Beaufort, S. C. Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa and Little Rock. The greatest duration of total darkness in any place will be about 1m. 46s. at Tuscaloosa, it will be about 1m. 53s. and at Beaufort, 1m. 46s. these places lying very near the central path. At Charleston and Savanna, the duration will be considerably less, the former being situated about forty miles north of this path, the latter about thirty south. The width of the line of total darkness varies in its passage across the earth, but in the United States will be about one hundred miles. Those of the inhabitants of Atlantic States, who desire to behold this rare spectacle, the most magnificent and sublime of the phenomena of nature, compared with which, even Niagara sinks into mediocrity, will find Beaufort the most eligible place in which to make their observations; and they will not neglect this opportunity when they reflect that the Moon's shadow will not again, for the space of thirty-five years, pass over any part of the inhabited portion of the U. States, until August 7th, 1869.

At the time of the eclipse, of February, 1831 much inconvenience and even injury was sustained from want of care in looking at the sun without any protection for the eye, or through glass not sufficiently coloured; it may be proper to remark that should the sky during the continuance of this eclipse, be clear, one of the very darkest green or red glasses of the sextant, and in default of this, a piece of common window glass, free from veins, and rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp, only, can be used with safety. If the lustre of the sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Considerable curiosity has been excited by appearances on the Mississippi and its tributary waters, supposed to prove a more ancient population than the state of the country, or the character of the tribes inhabiting it, when first visited by Europeans, would seem to indicate.

The American bottom is a tract of rich alluvial land, extending on the Mississippi, from the Kaskaskia to the Cahokia river, about eighty miles in length and five in breadth; several handsome streams meander through it; the soil of the richest kind, and but little subject to the effects of the Mississippi floods. If any vestige of ancient population were to be found, this would be the place to look for it. Accordingly, this tract, also the Bank of the river on the western side, exhibit proofs of an immense population. If the city of Philadelphia* and its environs were deserted, there would not be more numerous traces of human existence. The great number of mounds, and the astonishing quantities of human bones, every day dug up, or found on the surface of the ground, with a thousand other appearances, announce that this valley was at one period filled with habitations and villages. The whole face of the bluff or hill, which abound to the east, appears to have been a continued burying ground.

But the most remarkable appearances are two groups of mounds or pyramids, the one about ten miles above Canokia, the other nearly the same distance below it, which, in all, exceed one hundred and fifty, of various sizes. A more minute description of those above Cahokia will give a tolerable idea of them all. They are mostly of a circular shape and at a distance resemble small hay stacks scattered through the meadow. One of the largest is about two hundred paces in circumference at the bottom, the form nearly square, The top level, with an area sufficient to contain several hundred men.

At the distance of three miles along the bank of the Cahokia, there is the largest assemblage—the principal one of which is a stupendous pile of a mass of earth, that must have required years and the labour of thousands to accomplish. Were it not for the regularity and design which it manifests, the circumstance of its being on alluvial ground and the other mounds scattered around, it could scarcely be believed to be the work of human hands. The shape is that of a parallelogram, standing from north to south; on the south side there is a broad apron or step, about half way down, and from this another projection into the plain, about fifteen feet wide, which was probably intended as an ascent to the mound. The circumference at the base is at least eight hundred yards, and the height of the pyramid about ninety feet.

Several of these mounds are almost conical and at regular distances from each other, about which are scattered few pieces of flint and fragments of earthern vessels.

A curious discovery, made a few years ago in the State of Tennessee, proves beyond a doubt, that at some remote period, the valley of the Mississippi had been inhabited by a much more civilized people, than when first known to us. Two human bodies were found in a copperas cave, in a surprising state of preservation. They were first wrapped up in a kind of blanket, supposed to have been manufactured of the lint of nettles, afterwards with dressed skins, and then a mat of sixty yards in length. They were clad in a beautiful cloth, interwoven with feathers, such as was manufactured by the Mexicans. They had been here, perhaps, for centuries, and certainly were of a different race from the modern Indians. They might have belonged to the Olmecs, who overran Mexico about the seventh century, to the Toultees who came centuries afterwards, or to the Aztecs, who founded the great city of Mexico about the theirteenth century.

In tracing the origin of institutions or of inventions amongst men, we are apt to forget that nations, however diversified by manners and languages, are yet of the same species, that the same institutions may originate amongst twenty different people: The wonder would be, that they should not show a resemblance. We find these mounds in every part of the globe, in the north of Europe and in Great Britain they are numerous, and much resemble ours, but less considerable. The pyramids of Egypt are perhaps the oldest monuments of human labour in that country so favourable to the production of a numerous population. The pyramids of Mexico, which are but little known, and yet scarcely less considerable, like those of Egypt have their origin hid in the night of oblivion.

Who will assign as the age of America, a period of years different from that allowed to what has been denominated the old world. The multiplicity of proofs contradict the recency of her origin; deeply imbedded stores of carbonated wood, the traces of ancient volcanoes! We could appeal to her time-worn cataracts, and channels of mighty rivers, and to her venerable mountains.—Grant then that America may have existed a few thousand years; the same cause prevailing, like effects will be produced; the same revolutions as have been known in the old world may have taken place here.

*The Saline below St. Genevieve, cleared out some time ago, and deepened, was found to contain wagon loads of earthen-ware, some fragments bespeaking vessels as large as a barrel, and proving that the salines bad been worked before they were known to the whites.

THE STEAM ENGINE.

Security against accidents from the explosion of steam being a subject of extreme interest to the community, we insert the annexed report made to the House of Representatives on the 29th ult, by Mr. WHITE, of Louisianna, from the select Committee to which was referred the memorial of Benjamin Philips, of Philadelphia who suggests a contrivance by which the double advantage is obtained of the power of the engine, & at the same time preventing mischief from explosion.—*Balt Gaz.*

The Select committee to which was referred the Memorial of Benjamin Philips of Philadelphia, report. The object of the memorialist is to invite the attention of Congress, and of the public generally, to certain improvements devised by him in the use and structure of the steam engine. The model of his apparatus, accompanied by drawings and diagrams illustrative of its principles, have been submitted and examined. Whatever other advantages may be supposed to be combined in the scheme, the committee have considered it chiefly, if not exclusively, in reference to its comparative safety, or exemption from the danger of explosion.

It seems to be a point conceded by scientific observers, that, among the primary causes of explosion in steam boilers, one of the most prominent may be traced to the want of a constant and regular supply of water, while the engine is in action. The usual means employed, as the committee are advised both for supplying the consumption of the boiler; and for ascertaining the quantum of water in that receptacle, are inadequate and uncertain. The forcing pump is liable to derangement; and when the water has fallen so low as to superinduce the circumstances of danger, neither the common guage cock nor the common safety valve, can be relied on for an accurate indication of the state of things so essential to be known. By the plan submitted, these defects appear to be remedied. A constant and uniform supply of water, and a test water gauge indicating to the eye, at any moment, the precise level of the fluid in the boiler, form a part of the melioration suggested.

But what appears to the Committee to be the distinguishing feature of the plan, is, that it contemplates the employment of the steam at any given pressure, without a corresponding stress on the boiler. This result is obtained by generating the steam at a very moderate pressure on the boiler, from whence it is conveyed for use, to one or more receivers, in which, before it is applied as the momentum to the engine, it may be raised, by flues heated from a separate furnace, to any required degree of elasticity.

The Committee are of opinion, that if the scheme be feasible, of which they do not doubt, it must itself be an important step towards the grand desideratum. Confined in a separate reservoir, not in immediate connexion with the boiler, the steam, however rarefied, would not be liable to be suddenly injected with water, a process which all concurring experience proclaims, to be the proximate cause of many of the most dreadful accidents that have occurred

The form and position of the contemplated receiver is beleved to present another condition of security. Placed vertically on the deck, with different chambers or compartments connected by valves, the steam at its greatest tension naturally rushing though the valves into the upper chambers of the recipient, if ever explosion should take place, it would be a mere effusion of steam, and not of heated water; and the discharge would be upwards, into the open air, leaving untouched the passengers and the property embarked in the vessel.

There are other particulars in the mechanism, of the usefulness of which practical engineers alone are competent to form an accurate estimate It will suffice to say, that, as a whole, the committee consider the contrivance as reflecting credit on the science and ingenuity of the proprietor, and that his plan is worthy of a full and fair experiment.

On the question as to the power and the expediency of aid and co-operation on the part of Government in experiments of the kind, the committee have come to an affirmative conclusion. When it is considered how intimately the subject matters connects itself with the general welfare, looking to the protection of the lives and property of the whole people, that it involves considerations of naval and national defence as well as the general interests of commerce; it is not thought that any valid opposing argument can be drawn from the want of power, much less can objection be raised on the score of policy.

The committee have thought proper to recommend a small sum to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy to test the improvements in this branch. It is believed that a reasonable expenditure of the public money for this subject, would coincide with the universal sense, and meet the applause of the nation. The knowledge of the mode of controlling and directing with safety this powerful, but hitherto dangerous, agent in the affairs of men, would be cheaply purchased at the COST OF MILLIONS.

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