John Cattee

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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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*

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 Eartin'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.

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 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.

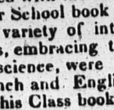
THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in 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.

Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.



The Wrightson, a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, may 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business: has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lays him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, may 1 4w

POETRY.

THE SCAR OF LEXINGTON.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

With cherub smile, the prattling boy,
Who on the veteran's breast reclines,
Has thrown aside his favorite toy,
And round his gentle finger twines
Those scattered locks, that with the night
Of four score years are snowy white;
And, as the scar arrests his view,
He cries, 'Grand Pa, what wounded you?'

'My child! 'tis five and fifty years
This very day, this very hour,
Since from a scene of blood and tears,
Where valor fell by hostile power—
I saw retire the setting sun,
Behind the hills of LEXINGTON;
While pale and lifeless on the plain
My brother lay, for freedom slain.

And ere that night, the first that spoke
In thunder to our land, was o'er,
Amidst the clouds of fire and smoke
I felt my garments wet with gore!
'Tis since that dread and wild affray
That trying, dark, eventful day,
From this calm April eve so far,
I wear upon my cheek the scar.

When thou to manhood shall be grown,
And I am gone in quiet to sleep,
May freedom's rights be still thine own,
And thou and thine in quiet reap
The unblighted produce of the toil,
In which my blood bedewed the soil;
And, while these fruits thou shalt enjoy,
Bethink thee of this scar, my boy!

But should thy country's voice be heard,
To bid her children fly to arms,
O'er thy grandsire's trusty sword;
And, unalarmed by war's alarms,
Remember on the battle field,
I made the world for Child of shield
And be thou spared like me to tell,
What bore me up, while others fell.

THE DESERTED WIFE.

BY JAMES PERCIVAL.

He comes not—I have watched the moon go down,
But yet he comes not—once it was not so.
He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds his riot in that town.
Yet he will come, and chide, and I will sigh,
Lest he should wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailings with my tears,
O! how I love a mother's watch to keep,
Over those sleeping eyes, that smile, which cheers
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fix'd and deep.
I had a husband once, who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees, from laurel flowers, a poison sip;
But yet I cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang forever on his eye,
And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strew'd, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.

I loved him then—he loved me too—My heart
Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart,
And though he often sting me with a dart,
Venom'd, and barb'd, and waste upon the vile,
Caressing, which his babe and mine should share;
Though he should spurn me I will calmly bear
His madness—and should sickness come, and lay
Its paralysing hand upon him, then
I would, with kindness, all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep and say,
How injured, and how faithful I had been.

BURYING ALIVE.

We have been furnished by a French gentlemen, with whom we happened to converse a few days ago on the subject to which it refers with the following facts, collected from medical history. They are painfully interesting, yet proper to be known, in order to prevent, if posible, their recurrence. Premantre interments may take place in this country as probably as elsewhere. Physical organization is nearly the same throughout the whole of the human family; and we can conceive of no self upbraiding more deep or bitter than that which must be felt from the consciousness that a dear departed one had terminated life—not by the ordinary course of mortality, but by an unnecessarily premature consignment to the grave. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"The diseases in which a partial and momentary suspension of life most often manifests itself, are Asphyxia, Hysteries, Lethargy, Hypochondria, Convulsions, Syncope, Catelepsis, excessive loss of blood, Tetanus, Apoplexy, Epillepsy and Ecstacy.

"Among the many cases which have been recorded the following are particularly striking:—

"Chancellor Bacon relates that Dr. Scot, nicknamed the *subtle*; was buried alive at Cologne and that, recovering from this apparent death he gnawed his hands and broke his head in his tomb.

At Toulouse, a lady having been buriedt in the church of the Capuchin friars with a diamond ring on her finger, a servant entered the vault to steal the ring, and as the finger was swelled and the ring could not come off, he began cutting the finger on hearing a loud shriek from the deceased, the thief fell senseless. At the time of morning prayers, the monks having heard some groans, found the lady alive and the servant dead.—Thus death had his prey; there was but a change of victims.

"A street porter in Paris, having died at the Hotel Dieu was carried with the other dead into the same grave; recovering his senses towards 11 at night, he tore open his winding sheet, made his way to his house, knocked at the door which was not opened to him without some difficulty, and took a new possession of his lodgings.

"In 1733, a woman in Paris was thought to be dead; and the body put on some straw with a taper at the feet; some young men who sat up found the corpse, in a frolic overturned the taper. This set the straw on fire. The deceased, whose body the flames now reached, uttered a piercing shriek. Timely assistance was rendered, and she so well recovered that, after her resurrection she became the mother of several children.

"On the 21st of Nov. 1763, the abbe Prevot well known for his literary productions. was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was travelling through the forest of Chantilly. Being supposed dead, he was carried to the house of the mayor of the village and the magistrate directed a post-mortem examination to be commenced. A piercing shriek uttered by the unfortunate man proved that he was alive. He expired under the scalpel.

Dr. Devaux, surgeon of St. Come hosdital in Paris, had a maid servant who had three times been carried to burial. She did not recover her senses the last time till they were lowering the coffin into the grave. That woman having died *anew*, the body was kept six days lest they should have to bring her back fourth time.

"A Mr. Rousseau, of Rouen, had married a young lady of fourteen, whom he left in perfect health at his starting on a journey. After a few days, he heard that unless he returned immediately, he would find his wife buried. On reaching home he saw the funeral ready. In his way to grief he had the coffin removed to his room and unscrewed. He placed the body on a bed and ordered twenty five incisions to be made on it.—At the twenty sixth, probably deeper than the others, the deceased exclamied in "How severely you hurt me!" Medical assistance was immediately given. The lady had afterwards twelve children.

"The wife of Mr. Danicl, a celebrated lawyer, having been suppose dead twent-four hours, the body was placed on a table for the purpose of preparing it for burial. Her husband strongly opposed it, not believing her dead.

To ascertain it, and knowing that she was very fond of the cymbal, and the tunes which cymbal players sing, he called one. Upon hearing the instrument and the voics, the deceased recovered motion and speech She survived her apparent death forty years.

"Andre Vesale, first physician to Charles V. and Philip II., after attending a Spanish grandee, thought him dead. Having obtained leave to examine the body, he had scarcely thus the bistoury into it and opended the chest, when he perceived that heart palpitated.

The relatives of the deceased prosecuted him as guilty of murder, the inquisitor as guilty of profaneness.—Through the intercession of the King he obtained to be merely condemned to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

"In the sitting of the Royal Academy of Medicine, on the 10th of May, 1827, Mr. Chantournelle read a paper on the danger of hasty inhumations. This led to a discussion, in which M. Desgenettes stated that he had heard form Mr. Thouret who had superintended the removal of the human remains ot the cemetry and the charnel house *des innocens*, that many skeletons had been found in positions shewing that the individuals had moved after their inhumation. Thouret had been so mnch struck with this that he had inserted in his will an article relating to his own interment.

HARVEST MANAGEMENT.

The communication under this head in the first No. of the Farmers' Register, contains too much interesting information, not to have attracted general attention; but while it contains many useful details, which are at once recognized as sound and sensible by every practical farmer, your respectable correspondent, is laboring under one *important error;* and as it is an error generally prevalent in lower Virginia, as well as other districts, and I believe extensively mischievous; I feel myself called upon by the interest of our common vocation, to give the full benefit of a corrective, tested by several years experience, to your correspondent, as well as all the other readers of the Register. The error to which I allude, is the custom, defended in "Harvest Management," of giving ardent spirits to our laborers.

This practice is sustainable upon no grounds, more defensible than mere custom. The argument once used, that ardent spirits imparted strength, has been laid aside with other vulgar errors. Medical science has now established as an axiom, that preternatural excitements are followed by proportionable degrees of debility, and that the system in a state of collapse, is more liable to diseases. Of eighty, the whole number of the medical faculty of Boston, seventy-five have concurred in the opinion, that the use of ardent spirits is not only unnecessary but injurious, and I believe very nearly, if not an equal proportion of the medical faculty of other cities who have been consulted, have come to the same conclusion. In short, wherever impartial and enlightened investigation has been directed to the subject, in the course of the great reformation, now happily pervading almost every part of our country, the result has been the exposure of the absurdity of the once received opinions on this head, attributing the most opposite and contradictory effects to the same bewitching cause.

To the lights of science, have been lately added the practical discoveries upon this subject, of the American Temperance Societies, embodying in their reports a mass of evidance and facts, which carry conviction, I believe, I may safely say, to ninety-nine hundredths of mankind who give them a fair examination, that the use of ardent spirits is unnecessary, injurious, and demoralizing to all classes of men.

My own experience and observations have brought me irresistibly to the same conclusion. For upwards of twenty years preceding the last four, I used from sixty to eighty gallons of spirits in harvest yearly. I then rarely got through the season without some accidents of a more or less serious character. I had several cases of wounds, from which the sufferers were long recovering—many cases of spasm, from drinking cold water after previous partial intoxication; and almost always more or less disease immediately after harvest. It is true, the period was marked by more noise and boisterous mirth, but it was attended with more broils and irregularities, often leading to the necessity of resorting to punishment. During the prevalence of this pernicious custom on my estate, it required from five to six days after harvest, for the laborers to recover from what I then thought, was the necessary effect of the excessive labors of the season, but which subsequent experience has proven, was the weakness and debility consequent upon the unusual excitement of ten days or a fortnight's use of ardent spirits; thus proving to demonstration, that the cheerfulness purchased by alcohol, must be paid for in bodily strength; to say nothing of the punishment often made necessary by its intoxicating effects.

Since I have discontinued the use of ardent spirits in harvest, mark how the scene has been changed. I have saved my grain in better time and in better style than I ever did before, have no broils or irregularities—my people are as fresh, and able to perform as good a day's work the next after harvest, as any day in the year; and what is still more interesting, (under the system of measures, of which abstinence from the use of spirits in harvest is an indispensible part) nine-tenths of my laborers have become faithful members of the temperance reformation; and this state of things has been brought about by their own consent, without the use of any other means than kindness and persuasion; and furthermore, I verily believe, the following recipe will prove infallible in producing the same effects wherever it is fairly tried:

Let each master take to himself as much self denial and christian resolution, as to enable him to join the temperance reformation; and then condescend to explain its advantages to his own people. The fullest success will surely follow; for there is no yeomanry on earth more docile to moral instruction, than the negroes of Virginia, if their masters will become their teachers.

Total abstinence from ardent spirits, I consider of so much more importance in my "harvest management," than any thing else, that it will seem like an inversion of the proper order of things to advert to other particulars; but, it may not be amiss to mention here, that I have substituted for the spirit formerly used, an equal measure of molasses, which being itself a nutritious article of diet, as well as an ingredient in a cooling and pleasant beverage, is used by my people in the one way or the other, at their discretion. They are now loud and almost unanimous in their preference of it, to their former allowance of whiskey.

I hardly need add, that since so large a portion of my slaves have given up the use of spirits, I have remarked the most striking improvement in their moral characters.

ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

At a meeting of a number of the officers of the Temperance Society of Q. Ann's County, and of the Farmers of said county, convened at the Court-House in Centreville, on 12th of June, 1834, according to previous notice, the Hon. P. B. Hopper President of the society, was requested to take the chair, and D. C. H. Emory was appointed Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Crane, the following proceedings were had.

On motion, by Dr. Crane, the following Resolutions were adopted;

Resolved, that this meeting do most earnestly recommend to the Farmers of this county to cut down their crops at the ensuing harvest, without the use of spirituous liquors.

On motion, of Dr. James K. Harper, It was resolved, that a copy of this resolution be handed to the several members of the gospel to be read and enforced from the pulpit.

On motion of the same, Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to draw up a petition to Congress in behalf of this society, asking congress to exempt Temperance papers from postage, and that other Temperance societies be invited to unite in this effort.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Chambers, jr. Resolved, that it be recommended to the members of this society not to aid or assist personally, or by their hands, in raising houses, or removing them, or in corn huskings, or in any thing of that kind, where ardent spirits are to be used.

On motion of Dr. Crane, Resolved, that the secretary address a notice to each officer of the Q. A. County Temperance Society, who is absent, requesting him to attend the general meeting of the society in Centreville, on the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, or to signify in writing his acceptance or non acceptance of the appointment or his disinclination to cooperate zealously in the good cause.

On motion of William Harper, Esq. the following Resolution was offered, and on motion of Dr. Harper, was laid on the table until the 4th of July—Resolved, that a committee of 3 be appointed by the chair, to draft a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, to prohibit the selling of ardent spirits in Taverns and grog shops on the Sabbath day.

Dr. Crane offered the following Resolution, which on motion of Dr. Harper, was also laid on the table till the 4th of July:

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, to pass a law, that in whatever town or village there may be a mjority of voters against the retailing of ardent spirits, no license shall be allowed to issue for that purpose, and that the price of retailers licenses be increased where ardent spirits are sold.

On motion of Dr. Harper, Resolved, that the Editors of the Centreville, Easton and Chestertown papers, be requested to publish these proceedings. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Greenbank, the meeting adjourned.

P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.
D. C. H. EMORY, Sec'y.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 8.]

AN ACT to revive and amend "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which said acts expired on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby, revived, and shall continue in force for three years from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any surety, or co-surety, of any debtor who is, or shall become, an applicant for relief under the provisions of the acts recited in the preceding section of this act, shall be dead, the consent of the legal representative or representatives of such deceased surety, or co-surety, shall be received, and entitle the applicant to relief, in like manner as the consent of a living surety, or co-surety, would do by the provisions of the third section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; and if the surety, or co-surety, of any such debtor shall be absent in parts unknown, or if the consent of the legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety, or co-surety, cannot be obtained, and the property or estate of any such deceased or absent surety, or co-surety, shall not be sufficient to pay the debt due to the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied by proof of these facts, he shall be authorized in all such cases, to grant such relief or discharge as the debtor applying for the same may be entitled to, according to the provisions of the acts which this act is intended to revive and amend, upon the condition that such debtor shall not be discharged thereby from his or her legal liability to such absent surety, or co-surety, or to the estate of such deceased debtor, for any part of the debt due to the United States, which may thereafter be paid by or out of the estate of any such absent or deceased surety, or co-surety.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all discharges which have heretofore been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to any principal debtor, with the consent of the legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety, or co-surety, shall be as valid as though

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