EAS'TERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No 7;

EASTON, MARYLAND SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

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THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the fullest sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

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Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following.

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John J. Smith, Jr. Esq.	Dr. James M'Henry,
J. R. Chandler, Esq.	Chas. Naylor, Esq.
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And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

ushee Chronicle is issued in good type, and on Thet of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,
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☞Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions

☞Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange for one year. August 6. tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Wilson & Taylor, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. The subscriber will be in Easton, at the store of Stevens & Rhodes, every Tuesday from the 23d, until Tuesday, 1st of November, after which date, the accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection, according to law.

JACOB C. WILSON.

aug 20 tf

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN

and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME

P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th August next.

W. H. G:

Easton June 21 5w

The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American, and Village Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward account to the subscriber for payment.

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and in complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains,
Seals and Keys, Watch Guards,
Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed cils,
Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields,
Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,
Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of

other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 tf

N B The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them by the end of the year, and all those which do not call, will find their accounts placed of the hands of officers for collection.

J.B.

HEAD QUARTERS, 4th REGIMENT.

ORDER NO. 1.

The 4th Reg. of M. M. are ordered to meet for drill on the third Saturday of Sept. next at 10 o'clock A. M. at Easton. The order is made under the Law, and a punctual attendance is required.

It is recommended that the militia within the 4th regimental District meet on Saturday, 27th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the usual place of company meeting, to select their officers, and report to the Colonel of this Regiment.

SAM'L. STEVENS, Col.

Aug 16 [G]

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 5th day of July 1836, a negro man, as a runaway, named RICHARD B WKINS, says he belongs to Elizabeth ake, on the Eastern Shore, beyond Denton, aged about 24 years 5 feet 5 1-24 inches in height—has a small scar on his right ear, and one on his left foot. Had on when committed a dark blue cassinett roundabout, cotton shirt, red striped vest, light blue casinet pantaloons, old pair of shoes and an old wool hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to aw.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
of Baltimore city and county Jai

July 30

POETRY.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

MOONLIGHT MUSINGS.

How coldly bright the silent moon
Above yon cloudy pillar shines!
How sweetly on the quivering wave,
Reflected, gleam her silvery lines!
The air is still and from each sphere
Of sapphire in the distant skies;
Like rays of diamonds, soft and clear,
Look down a myriad starry eyes.

Above—the heavens are all undimm'd,
Below save on the horizon's verge,
Where one gold tinted vapor stands,
There drifts no pale and misty surge;
Around—save where the forest throw
Their dark collected shadows down—
The landscape's broad and smiling brow
Seems not to wear a single frown.

The peaceful silence of the night
Into the secret soul descends,
And dreams of high and holy thought
This scene of love, transporting lends.
I would not give an hour like this,
In heavenly musing sweetly past,
For days and years of common bliss,
Or joys of earth that cannot last.

In such an hour my spirit goes
Beyond the narrow shade of Time,
And soars away on tireless wing
To scenes unfading and sublime;
To realms, whose pure and perfect light
Is faintly mirrored in each gem
That glitters in the zone of Night,
Or glows upon her diadem.

From the Boston Pearl.

SONG OF THE WINDS.

BY T. GREGG.

THE STORM.

I come I come—with power and might,
On swiftest pinions, in endless flight,—
My form I shroud,
In the murky cloud,
And o'er the deep,
In fury I sweep,
And man with boasted strength is weak
When I in my loudest fury speak—
I fell the tower—
And I rend the oak,
That withstood the power
Of the lightning's stroke—
And stream, and forest, and field,
To the strength of my might and will must yield:
But whence I come or whence I go,
'Tis not for dwellers of earth to know.

THE BREEZE.

I come, I come from a far-off shore,
Beyond the bounding billow's roar;
I swell the sail
Of the gallant ship,
As it proudly skims
The surging deep;
My wings are laden with odors sweet,
The fairest forms of earth to greet—
And I sing a song
Of joy and mirth,
As I pass along,
O'er the silent earth—
And stream, and flood, and forest, and field,
Even to my mild dominion yield:
But whence I come or where I go
'Tis not for sons of earth to know.

THE ZEPHYR.

I come, I come—from my secret cave,
Beyond the roar of the ocean-wave;—
Over the plain,
And over the deep,
In silent wings,
In silence weep,
I kiss the fountain—
I climb the mountain—
I cool the bower—
I fan the flower—
And on the breast
Of the gentle rill,
And on the top
Of the cloud-cap hill,
I take my slow and silent flight
In the moonlight hour or the deal of night.
And stream and flood, and forest, and field,
Ever to my mild dominion yield:—
But whence I come—or where I go,
'Tis not for mortals on earth to know.

OUR SAVIOR—By N. P. WILLIS.

It was night—
And solfily o'er the sea of Galilee
Danc'd the breethe-ridden ripples to the shore,
Tipp'd with the silver sparkles of the moon
The breaking waves play'd low upon the beac
Their constant music, but the air beside
Was still as starlight, and the Saviour's voice
In its rich cadences unearthly sweet,
Seem'd like some just born harmony in the air
Wak'd by the power of wisdom. On a rock;
With the broad moonlight falling on his brow,
He stood and taught the people."

* * * * * * * * * *

His hair was parted meekly on his brow,
And the long curls from off his shoulders fell
As he lean'd forward earnestly and still
The same calm cadence, passionless and deep;
And in his look the same mild majesty,
And in his mien the sadness mix'd with power,
Fill'd them with love and wonder."

The Manufacturing advantages of America.—Since the publication of England, Ireland and America, the author has had opportunity of visiting the United States, and of taking a hasty glance of the American people; and his experience of the country has confirmed him in the views he put forth in that pamphlet Looking to the natural endowments of the North American continent—as superior to Europe as the latter is to Africa—with an almost immeasurable extent of river navigation—its boundlies expanse of the most fertile soil in the world, and its inexhaustible mines of coal iron, lead &c.—looking at these, and remembering the quality and position of a people universally instructed and perfectly free and possessing as a consequence of these a new born energy and vitality very far surpassing the character of any nation of the old world—the writer reiterates the moral of his former work, by declaring his conviction that it is from the west, rather than the east, that danger to the supremacy of Great Britain is to be apprehended—that it is from the peaceful and silent rivalry of American commerce, the growth of its manufactures, its rapid progress in internal improvements, the superior education of its people, and their economical and pacific government—that it is from these, and not from the barbarous policy or the impoverishing armaments of Russia that the grandeur of our commercial and national prosperity is endangered. And the writer stakes his reputation upon the prediction, that in less than twenty years this will be the sentiment of the people of England generally, and that the same conviction will be forced upon the government of the country.

The writer has been surprised at the little knowledge that exists here with respect to the mineral resources of America. In nothing does that country surpass Europe so much as in its rich beds of coal. By a government survey of the State of Pennsylvania it appears that it contains twenty thousand square miles of coal, with iron in proportion. This is one state only! while the whole of Mississippi valley is more or less enriched with this invaluable combustible. Several of the neighbors have been astonished by the inspection of a specimen of bituminous coal which the writer procured from a pit at Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, above Pittsburgh and which is pronounced equal to the very best qualities produced from mines in Yorkshire. The mode of working the pits is, to drive an adit into the sloping banks of the navigable rivers, and at a few yards distance the coal stratum is usually found, six feet in thickness, and as the miner is always able to work in an upright posture, one man will frequently produce as much as 100 loads a day.

The steamboat in which the author went from Brownsville to Pittsburgh, stopped at one of these pit's mouths, and took in a supply of the fuel, which was charged at the rate of about three farthings a bushel. There are facts which bear more directly upon the future destinies of this country than the marriages of crowned heads in Portugal, the movements of savage forces in Russia, and similar proceedings to which we attach so much importance. —Russia, by a Manchester Manufacturer.

NEW SCHEME OF EMIGRATION.—The English speculators and philanthropists, together have formed a plan, which, if carried into effect, will diminish in part the apprehension felt in this country of an excessive emigration from Great Britain. The project is to encourage emigration to the eastern coast of Central America. Twelve millions of acres have been secured to the new colonists by the government of Guatemala. Here, it is said, all the fruits of temperate and tropical climates may be cultivated together in a region so elevated as not to be exposed to extreme heat. The first settlement is to be made of a tract of fourteen thousand acres, on the south bank of the Cajibon, running through the Lake Duce into the Bay of Honduras. The land is to be sold at 10s the 40 acre lot—uncleared land at half price

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Who said wheat would sell at fifty cents and tobacco at three dollars, and negroes for little or nothing? The Whigs

Who said the country could not exist without a National Bank? The Whigs.

Who said there must be war with France, by the fault of the Administration? The Whigs.

Who said France had acted with justice and honor, and their own country disgracefully? The Whigs.

Who said it was satisfactory? All American patriots, the natural people of England and the French themselves.

Who now say it contained a humble apology? The Whig.

Who denounced the Proclamation, Force Bill, Protest, and Removal of the Deposites at arbitrary, unconstitutional, tyrannical and ruinous? The Whigs.

Who sustained all these measures zealously?—Judge White.

Who supports Judge White? The Whigs.

Whom did Virginia sustain as Vice President in 1832, against Judge Barbour? Martin Van Buren.

What offence has been committed since? He is only accused of being favorable to those measures which Judge White actually sustains, and which the people have approved.

Who was the most able, zealous and active supporter of Mr. Madison's war measures in the the State of New York? Martin Van Buren.

Why did Martin Van Buren sustain Clinton against Madison's first term? Because the Republican caucus in the Legislature, of which Mr. Van Buren was not a member, made out a ticket for their own citizens instead of ours and to have divided the Republican vote, would have thrown the State of New York into the hands of Federalists' and lost by the State of New York during the war, and in aid of Mr Madison.

For what have the northern Whigs always denounced Van Buren. For his Jeffersonian Republican principles.

For what do the Southern Whigs denounce him as a Federalist?

Who sustained Jefferson against the elder Adams, Crawford against the younger Adams, and Jackson against the same, and Henry Clay? Van Buren.

In what party ranks are now those men who sustain the Adamses and Clay? The Whig ranks.

What party accuses Van Buren of being against the war? The Whigs.

Who raised qualifications of free negro voters in New York from nothing to two hundred and fifty dollars property? Van Buren.

What has been the practical effect of this? To exclude them nearly entirely from the polls, only the most respectable and industrious being able to vote.

What is the difference in the condition of these States? New York is a free State, and has Pennsylvania, another free State, intervening between her and any other slave State, but Tennessee is a slave State, in the midst of other slave States.

In what other slave State did free negroes vote? In North Carolina.

In which of the other non-slave holding States has a free negro the very same right to vote as a white man—and without the restriction imposed in New York? In ALL, with the exception of Connecticut. So says Judge Kent, in his speech in the New York Convention.

Whose talent, influence and exertion contributed most, and against his personal interests, to bring N York from being a Tariff State, to be an Anti-Tariff State? Martin Van Buren's.

"Dick, you're my barbatic."
My Grandmother.

Judging from his advertisements, our friends of Lexington are fortunate in the possession of a philosophical barber, or rather of a professor of the tonsorial art, as he would term himself. In his last avis to the public, we find the following passage:

To the philosophical among his patrons he would say that, that if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit phrenologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

This is decidedly an advance beyond what is common among the brethren of the scissors and comb. The utmost we can obtain from them is a promise to trim the locks in conformity to the prenological expression; but to develope, prenologically, the intellectual endowments, and moral character, by snipping the thatch of one's cranium is a touch to which they dare not aspire, and is almost enough to resuscitate the lamented Spurzheim. We are not so sure however, that it would be always advisable. All men's intellectual endowments and moral character are not of such a nature as to render it expedient to have them evident whenever they take off their hats. It would be almost as disagreeable as the project of Momus who desired that the human race should wear windows in the breast, that each might see what the other was thinking about. The tonsor is correct in his location of the mental faculties, and Momus was wrong—as few men carry their brains in their bosoms, though some are said to bear them in their stomachs, and others in their shins—but both plans in this wicked world of ours would to many be equally inconvenient. The developments, however, are a mere matter of choice and fancy. The subjoined extract will convey agreeable information to all, especially to those who have exhausted the pleasures of the world.

The Advertiser has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives undissembled satisfaction to those who submit their seat of thought to his magic manipulations, brightened up the summer evening dullness of the wearied, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated. It might however, be dangerous to try it. They, who wish the summer evening dullness of the wearied spirits to be brightened, or are anxious to smooth the wrinkles on the brow of care; if once submitted to the magic manipulations, might submit so often that their pates would soon be like a stubble field at harvest home. The delights already familiar are frequently too seductive, and if hair cutting can be made to cheer the heart of man as effectually as the product of fermentations and distillations, there would be more bald heads than ruby noses in the world. Hair cutting will be as great a frolic as sheep-shearing is at Nantucket, and instead of crying, some wine, ho! men will prepare for a jollification by sending for the barber.

DROLL DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AT AN INN

A loud ringing of one of the bells was followed by the appearance of a smart chamberlmaid in the upper sleeping gallery, who after tapping at one of the doors, and receiving a request from within, called over the balustrades "Sam!" "Hallo," replied the man with the white hat. "Number twenty two wants his boots." "Ask number twenty two veather he'll have 'em now, or vait till he gets 'em," was the reply. "Come, don't be a fool, Sam," said the girl coaxingly, "the gentleman wants his boots directly." "Vell, you are a nice young 'ooman for a musical party, you are," said the boot-cleaner. "Look at these here boots—eleven pair o'boots; and one shoe as belongs to six, with the wooden leg."

The eleven boots is to be called at half past eight, and the shoe at nine. Who's number twenty two that's to put all the others out? No, no; reg'lar rotation, as Jack Ketch said, when he tied the men up. Sorry to keep you waitin', sir, but I'll attend to you directly." Saying which, the man in the white hat set to work upon a top boot with increased assiduity. There was another loud ring; and the bustling old lady of the White Hart made her appearance in the opposite gallery. "Sam," cried the landlady, "where's that lazy, idle—why, Sam—oh, there you are: why dont you answer?" "Vould'nt be genteel to answer 'till you'd done talking," replied Sam, gruffly. "Here, clean them shoes for number seven directly, and take 'em to private sitting room, number five, first floor." The landlady flung a pair of lady's shoes into the yard, and bustled away. "Number five," said Sam, as he picked up his shoes, and taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, made a memorandum of their destination on the soles—"Lady's shoes and private sitting room? I suppose she didn't come in the vaggin."

"She came in early this morning," cried the girl, who was still leaning over the railing of the gallery, "with a gentleman a hackney-coach, and its him as wants his boots and you'd better do'em, and that's all about it." "Vy did'nt you say so before," said Sam, with great indignation; singling out the boots before him. "For all I know'd he was one of the regular three pennies. Private room! and a lady too! If he's any thing of a gen'lm'n, he's vurth a shilling a day, let alone the arrands." Stimulated by this inspiring reflection. Mr. Samuel brushed away with such hearty good will, that in a few minutes, the boots and shoes shone with a polish that would have struck envy to the soul of the amiable Mr. Warren, (for they used the Day & Martin at the White Hart,) had arrived at the door of number five. —Pickwick Club.

The following is not an every-day occurrence. During the last year that Mr. Smith hunted Leicestershire, he had a run of nineteen miles, point blank, which is well-known by the name of the Belvoir day. It so happened, that the pace was so good, and the country so severe, that no one was with the hounds towards the last, except Mr. Smith, and that well-known performer over a country or over a course, Mr. John White. It also so happened that they came to a fence so high and so strong that there was only one place that appeared at all practicable, and this was in the line Mr. White was taking. The consequence was, Mr. Smith was obliged to turn to this place, expecting to find Mr. White well over; but instead of this, he found him what is called "bull-finched"—his horse and himself sticking fast in the hedge. "Get on," says Mr. Smith. "I cannot," said Mr. White, "I am fast." "*Ram the spurs into him,*" exclaimed Mr Smith, "and pray get out of the way." "D—n it," said Mr White, "if you are in such a hurry, why don't you ride at me, and charge me?" Mr. Smith did chrrge him, and sent him and his horse into the next field, and away they went again, as if nothing had happened.

PRUSSIAN SCHOOLMASTERS.

The first insensible step towards increasing the authority and influence of the schoolmaster, was to raise the office in public estimation. This has been accomplished by connecting it with the State. The schoolmaster's salary is paid out of the public purse; a provision, too, is made for his old age, or for the maintenance of his family, should he be cut off while still young. In ceasing to be the recipient of the pense and shillings of his scholars, the instructor rises in their respect, and attains a position in which he can acquire a moral influence superior in its effects to any system of artificial rewards and punishments that ingenuity can devise. There is a regular gradation from the modest village schoolmaster humble but honoured in his own sphere, to the Minister of State for the department of public instruction, and merit, not favor of seniority, is the guide, or at least the professed guide, of promotion.—Hill on National Education.

AEROSTATION.

A balloon is being constructed under the direction of Mr Green, of such dimensions as to be capable of carrying ten persons. The gores of silk by which it will be formed are one hundred feet in length; the centre being about five feet in width, and verging at the extremity to nearly a point. When finished, the balloon will be about seventy feet high. It is made of the best manufactured silk; the seams of the edges when joined together being firmly cemented by a solution of Indian rubber, prepred by Mr Green himself, and, to give additional strength, are firmly sewed together, about which seven women are at present employed in Vauxhall Gardens. The net which will surround it weighs three hundred weight while the whole apparatus including net, but without gas, ballast or passengers, will weigh about seven hundred. The gas will weigh about two thousand pounds. The machine will be completed in the course of a few weeks, when the balloon will ascend from Vauxhall Gardens.—*London paper.*

A sailor, on arriving ashore at Portsmouth, after a long cruise entered a confectioner's shop and asked the lady "if she sold all sorts of pies."

"Yes," replied the lady.

"Then," says Jack, "let me have a Magpie.'—Hull paper.

A famous craniologist, strolling through St Bury's church yard the other day, perceived a grave digger tossing up the earth, amongst which was two or three skulls. The craniologist took up one, and after considering it a little time said,

"Ah! this was the scull of a philosopher."

"Very likely," said the grave digger, "for I see it is somewhat cracked."

"Marm," said a little boy to his mother, "did'nt you say that one sea duck's egg was equal to two hen's eggs?" "Yes I did" "Well then, if I put six of 'em under our Dick hen, shan't I have twelve chickens when they hatch?"

THE TENDENCY OF EVENTS IN ENGLAND.

At a late public dinner in London, at which Mr. O'Connell presided, the correspondent of the New York Express states, that a speech was made by a man named House, in the course of which he advocated assassination when a tyrant filled the throne, and hoped "the next attempt on the life of Louis Philippe would prove more successful." This remark, says the writer, was received with tremendous applause, and Mr O'Connell had great difficulty in stopping the speaker, and hindering him from proceeding in so wild a strain.

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