EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 86

EASTON, MARYLAND SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29 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

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor 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.

☞ All communications to insure attention ould be *post paid.*

A CARD.

Miss ELEANOR C. STUART, has just returned from the city with the latest fashions and best materials, and is prepared to execute orders in the Millinary business at the shortest notice. She has taken the stand in front of her father's dwelling, nearly opposite to Mr. James Willson's, and next door to Mr. Samuel Hambleton's office, where she invites the attention of the ladies and humbly, hopes to share their patronage.

April 30

Notice.

THE male and female primary school in District No 2 in Election District No 1 will re-opened on Monday 26th inst at 9 o'clock A M.

T R LOOCKERMAN
WM HUSSEY } trus't
SAML. ROBERTS.
20 1w (G1w)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Council & Vinson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the above firm will please settle their accounts with Joseph Councill, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOSEPH COUNCILL,
JAMES VINSON.

June 8th 1836

Blacksmithing.

JAMES VINSON has this day taken the Shop of Councill & Vinson on Dover St. in the town of Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Vanderford, next door to Mr. Dodd's, and directly opposite to Mr. John Bennett's, and intends to carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

All persons wishing work done will please call and give him a trial. The cash is at all times acceptable, but all kinds of articles in trade will be taken in return.

The public's obt. servt.
JAMES VINSON.

June 8 3t

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
SCHOONER

JOHN EDMONDSON
Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above lamed Schooner, will commence her regu nr trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for th reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all roders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

MISSES GOVER AND MRPEY'S TON'S boarding and day school for yonag ladies, N. Calvert street, adjoining the north side of the City Spring, Baltimore.

Young ladies are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography with the use of globes and maps, history, naturol philosphy, chemistry, with other branches ot literature; also plain and fancy needle work. Board and tuition $40 per session, the session including twelve weeks. Day scholars at the usual prices. Music, Drawing, and French extra charges.

Cards containing the best of references may be obtained by addressing (post paid,) he Misses Gover, Baltimore.

Sept. 3 3rd

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 5th day of June, 1836, by Robert Dutton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city and county of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man named Edward Weeks, alias Henry Johnson, says he was born free, and was raised by his mother Nancy Williams, in Barbadoes, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 3½ inches high; has a small scar over his right eye, a scar on his left arm, and several small scars on his left hand. Had on when committed a drab cloth roundabout, blue country cloth vest, lead coloured country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old lace boots and tarpaulin 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.

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

THE HUSBAND'S GRAY HAIR.

Time's hand is even there, sweet Kate,
Yet let the sign remain,—
It gives me no regretful throb,
Nor should it yield thee pain:
'Tis very white, I grant thee Kate,
Yet pluck it not I pray.
Why should thy loving heart regret
That I am turning gray?

Four lustres, Kate, have ta'en their flight
Since thou and I first met,
And darken'd morns have oped since then,
And murky suns have set,
Yet light from that warm heart of thine
Has been around my way,
And with so dear a guide and friend
I would again turn gray.

The wife may view, with unconcern,
Time's signet on the brow:
Who ne'er gave to the wearer's heart
A single throb of woe:
And if angelic worth sweet Kate,
Might keep the churl at bay,
Time ne'er had placed in triumph there,
His bannoret of gray.

Then let the stranger live, dear Kate,
Amid its neighbor's dark,
Until they too in turn shall pale
Beneath the spoiler's mark:
'Tis very white, I grant thee, Kate,
Yet pluck it not, I pray,
Why should thy loving heart regret
That I am turning gray.

* * * * *

THE WELCOME THREAT.

A landlord to his backward tenant went.
And said, "my friend, I mean to *raise your rent.*"
"Sir," he replied, "that's very kind in you;
For I must own, 'tis more than I can do."

A SPANISH COMPLIMENT.

Matilda's eyes so brilliant are, and black,
One glance subdues you at the first attack;
'Twas of her eyes a dying victim spoke,
'They are in mourning for the hearts she broke.

THE WORLD.

The best of all worlds is that we live in,
To lend—to spend—to invite—to give in,
But to borrow, or beg, or get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.

THE SEAL OF LOVE.

It is not in the power of the tongue to describe, nor can the imagination conceive, how sweet and irresistible have been the origin and progress of our loves. Suffice it to say, that we saw one another, we talked, and we walked together—she perceived that exercise raised the rosy color of health on my cheek, and I saw the breezes play in her beautiful locks and sport among her thin and translucent robes. If by accident I touched her hand, it instantly trembled; but it conveyed directly through my whole frame the like tremulous vibration. We suspected that our hearts beat exactly to one and the same sensation, and it was proved almost to a certainty by one of those dear little ways which love always adopts to make itself first understood. She was reading the poems of Mrs Robinson, in the midst of company; and pointing to a verse full of affection and expressive of love, she held the book before her face so as to conceal it, and pouting out her little red lip to me, in the shape of a kiss, she archly said, do you understand that sentiment? I looking close to the book, as if to read it, met her lip and mine kissed it, for the first time. How that kiss thrills through my frame even at this distant day!—*N. Y. Mir.*

Bleeding at the nose if it be ever so violent or protracted may be permanently stopped by the individual using some salted beef which has been grated fine with a nutmeg or other grater in the same way that he could take snuff; two or three pinches are said to be sufficient to stop any fit of bleeding.

The U. S. Telegraph pronounces Mr. Clay's colonization labors more dangerous to "the South" than the efforts of the abolitionists of the North; and argues that abolition, emancipation and colonization, are one and the same thing.—*Louisville Public Adv.*

The Illinois Enquirer states that a great Harrison convention has been holden in that State, composed of thirty seven delegates, by whom Harrison was nominated, and the White electoral ticket adopted. It also says the democrats will tear the red petticoat to tatters—that they will beat the wiggies at least 10,000 votes.—*Ib.*

The Pontiac Courier published an ode to "Harrison and liberty!" The editor ought to have published at the same time General Harrison's vote in favor of white slavery, so that its readers might see a specimen of Harrisonian liberty.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SIGNS OF A GOOD CORN CROP.—The Hanover (Pa.) Herald of Tuesday, mentions having seen an ear of corn, from the field of Mr. J. Hershy, near that place, which had nine small ears attached to it, and on seven of the nine the corn is stated to have been full grown.

From the Pennsylvanian.

BIOGRAPHY OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

We have thought that, at the present moment, it will be gratifying to the republican citizens of Pennsylvania, to present them with a brief outline of the life and actions of MARTIN VAN BUREN, the man to whom they are a looking, with a just unanimity, as the successor of Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States. Such an outline will be better than any studied eulogy, and highsounding praises, any attempt to magnify temporary incidents into grounds for general approbation. Such an outline will justify the choice of the democracy of America, will repel, in a manner not to be controverted, the calumnies of such as are ever ready to calumniate the motives and the conduct of those who have made themselves dear to the republican family. As our present faithful servant retires, full of honors as of years, from the labours which have endeared him to his country it has become our duty—a duty of surprising importance—to select such a citizen for the same high office, as shall cherish the same principles, pursue the same manly and upright course, receive and warrant our unlimited confidence, and preserve for his successor the trust which he receives, not only undiminished, but strengthened and increased.

In this solemn duty, the republicans of Pennsylvania, now as heretofore, are marching hand in hand with their brethren throughout the Union. Forming no interested coalitions, looking to no local ends, they have selected as the organ of their sentiments, and the champion of American democracy, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York,—a man who has given them the best assurance of the manner in which he will execut the task they are to devolve upon him. The proof that he will do so is found in the history of his life. Let his sentiments, from boyhood to the present time, be examined with the strictest scrutiny, and they will be found to be unequivocally republican. Let his conduct upon each great measure of public policy, during the last thirty years, be carefully inquired into, and it will be found that he has never shrunk from a manly expression of his opinions, deviated from honourable consistency, or hesitated to stand forward as the open, avowed, consistent advocate of republican principles and republican measures, at the very time that those who now accuse him of want of candour, were themselves either shrinking from manly conduct, or opposing the identical policy which they afterwards found it convenient to support. Let the position he held in the politics of his own State and of the union be observed, and it will be found that, from his youth onward, he has worked hard in aid of his country and of popular rights; that time after time, in every pressing emergency, his admirable talents and great moral and personal courage, have been devoted, with untiring zeal, to support the cause in which he had embarked. Praises are easily bestowed; political mods are easily elevated, to serve the purposes of political parties; the former may be as false as the latter are worthless, but actions speak for themselves and cannot err; a lifetime presents the grounds of approbation or of censure in language which neither flattery nor prejudice can pervert. By his actions therefore, and his life, let Martin Van Buren be judged; by these he will stand forward as a citizen and a man, whom his country may justly desire to honour; whose public conduct is a guarantee for his public principles, and whose private career is marked by unimpeached honor, morality, integrity and virtue.

He is the eldest son of Abraham Van Buren, an upright and intelligent citizen of the state of New York, whose ancestors were among the most respectable of those emigrants from Holland, who established themselves on the banks of the Hudson, in the earliest period of our colonial history. His mother, Maria Goes, a woman of excellent sense and pleasing manners, was also of Dutch descent. They died at advanced ages, the former in 1814, the latter in 1818, having lived to enjoy and witness the prosperity and well merited reputation of their son, not less distinguished by the unabated warmth of his personal affections, than by the public honors he had already received.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was born at Kinderhook in the county of Columbia, and state of New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. In early boyhood, he displayed endowments so superior that his father resolved to educate him for the law, a science for which he evinced both fitness and predilection. After obtaining the best course of instruction which the schools of the neighborhood afforded, he entered in 1797, the office of Francis Sylvester, a lawyer of Kinderhook, and a man of estimable private character. Aspiring, from the first, to distinction, his legal studies were pursued with great zeal; he was early aware of the competition with able men in which he would be involved; and having nothing to hope from patronage or connections, he resolved to neglect no personal exertions that might promise future success. He remained with Mr. Sylvester nearly six years. Although his time, during this period, was chiefly engaged by his studies, and by the other duties of a law student, yet, as he grew up, he could not fail to become interested in the exciting political events which marked the close of the last century. His father, who had been actively devoted to the American cause during the revolution, had espoused the principles of the democratic party on the formation of the national government, and was among the earliest supporters of Mr. Jefferson when he became its leader, His son early adopted the same sentiments; and though the gentleman with whom he was studying, and most of his youthful associates, belonged to the opposite party, then in the ascendant, yet he steadily maintained his opinions, and soon distinguished himself by his addresses at public meetings, and by other efforts, as a champion in their defence. This courage secured for him the confidence of the neighboring democracy, and while yet young in years, he took a part in the contests of the day, as active and efficient as that of veteran politicians. He perceived that the differences of opinion then agitating the country were not merely ideal, and that the distinctions of party were something more than those of faction or ambition; that under such circumstances, every one who felt an interest in public events, must adopt the views of one or the other, and that it became a duty to sustain those which the honest reflections of each individual taught him to consider best calculated to enforce the constitution, and promote the welfare of his country. The confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens holding similar sentiments, and the reputation he had for talent already acquired, were evinced by his being selected, when only eighteen, as a representative in a republican convention of delegates from the counties of Renssalaer and Columbia. From that time his connection with the politics of the country has never been intermitted.

He completed his legal studies in 1802, and commenced the practice of the law in Columbia county, first at Kinderhook and afterwards at Hudson. He soon raised himself to the highest rank in his profession, and was the admitted rival and equal of the ablest lawyers in the state.

As his professional reputation became more extended, his influence and activity in public affairs were not diminished. From the commencement of his career, and for many years after he removed to Hudson, his political friends were in the minority of his own county; but this only served to augment his exertions, and to confirm his sentiments, especially during the times of the high excitement which preceded the declaration of war with Great Britain. He had always been among those who labored to awaken, in our councils, a spirit of resistance towards the invaders of our national rights, and as the crisis approached, his position enabled him to do so with great efficiency. In 1812, he was elected for the term of four years to the senate of New York, in which body he took his seat the following November. He at once promoted and supported every measure calculated to aid or strengthen the general government, in carrying on the war. In the spring of 1813, he wrote an address to the electors, issued by the republican members of the legislature, in which he enforced with energy and eloquence, as well as with effect, the duty of sustaining the administration with all the influence and resources of the state. During the subsequent session, his task became more arduous. The federal party had a majority in the house of assembly, though the friends of the administration continued to prevail in the senate. In the animated discussion to which this necessarily led Mr. Van Buren was a principal speaker on the floor of the senate, and at the public conferences sometimes held by the two bodies. On all these occasions he highly distinguished himself both by the eloquence of his speeches, and the readiness and dexterity he displayed in debates, eagerly listened to by much excited audiences. In every measure that was devised, in the bills brought forward, in the state papers issued, his untiring industry, clear intellect, and steady purpose were strikingly and successfully developed.

In the year 1814, the political friends of Mr Van Buren regained their ascendency in the house of assembly, and his efforts were consequently attended with more success. During a special session, convened in the autumn by Governor Tompkins, he took the lead in debate and brought forward measures of a very decided character. Of these, the most prominent, as it was certainly the most energetic ever adopted in this country, was as law, framed with reference to property as well as persons, for raising immediately, through the agency of classes, 12000 men, to be placed at the disposal of the general government. This he introduced and carried against the most strenuous opposition. He so arranged the details as to avoid many of the obnoxious features of the militia law, and to place on the wealth of the state a due share of the burthen of its defence. The strong measures of the session having been referred to, in the council of revision, by Chancellor Kent, their validity and merits were afterwards discussed in the newspapers, and several essays of great ability were written by Mr. Van Buren, in reply to a series attributed to the chancellor himself. At the ensuing session, which commenced in January, 1815, he again took the lead in support of the war, and was actually engaged, as the chairman of a committee, in framing additional measures for that end, when the express bringing the news of peace reached Albany.

His ability and reputation, both as a lawyer and a politician, now deservedly indicated him for the office of attorney general of the state, and to that he was accordingly appointed, in February 1815. He was also chosen about the same time, one of the regents of the university, and soon after removed his residence to Albany. Though the labours of his profession were thus increased, he did not retire from the senate. Re-elected to that body in 1816, he continued to be found for the four succeeding years, among the supporters of every measure connected with the welfare of the state. He was especially a leading advocate of he great system of internal improvement, which was commenced about that time, and has since, by its success, conferred so much honour and advantage on the people of New York. The actual foundation of that system was laid by the passage of two laws, the one in 1816, the other in 1817; the former authorising preparatory surveys and the latter providing for the construction of the canals. Serious diversity of opinion upon the subject existed among men of all parties. Most of the political friends of Mr. Van Buren, who then constituted a majority in the senate, were very decidedly opposed to the measure; and as his influence with them was great, the deepest interest was felt in regard to his own conduct. It was at once prompt and most efficient; and the uniform aid which those important public works have received at his hands, is well known and justly appreciated by his fellow citizens. Passing to the bill of 1817, the writer adds. "On the 14, the discussion was resumed, when Mr. Elmendorf, of Ulster, and Mr. P. R. Livingston, of Dutchess, successively spoke at length in opposition. Mr. Tibbits made a very sound and judicious reply, and was followed by Mr. Van Buren also in favor of the bill. This was Mr. Van Buren's great speech of the session, and it was indeed a masterly effort. I took notes of the whole debate at the time; but being then young in the business of reporting, and this being the first time that I had ever attempted to follow Mr. Van Buren, whose utterance is too rapid for an unpractised pen, and whose manner on that occasion was too interesting to allow a reporter to keep his eyes upon his paper, my effort was little more than a failure. When Mr. Van Buren resumed his seat, Mr. Clinton, who had been an attentive listener in the senate chamber, breaking through that reserve which political divisions had created, approached him, and expressed his thanks for his exertions, in the most flattering manner. In the course of this day's sitting a very important motion was made by Mr. Van Buren with success. The bill, as it passed the assembly, authorized the loans to be made on the canal fund only; and this was the best form in which it could, in the first instance, be passed in that body. The vital importance of extending the security, was at that time fully anticipated by the friends of the canal, and has been amply confirmed by experience. The amendment was adopted by a vote of sixteen to eleven. The result was that the bill was successfully carried through both houses, in the course of the evening session of the same day, and sent to the council of revision. It became a law on the following day, viz. the 15th day of April. Under this act the first meeting of the commissioners, to receive proposals and make contracts, preparatory to the actual commencement of the work, was held at Utica, on the 3d of July, 1817."

Continuing to act uniformily with his political associates of the republican party, and sustaining with ability, certainly not surpassed if equalled by any of his coadjutors, the particular views which they deemed most conducive to the public interest! Mr. Van Buren had now become their acknowledged leader, as he was decidedly among the first in their confidence and affections. In the revolations of party politics, one so distinguished could not avoid some reverses; and those with whom he acted having, in the year 1819, lost the control of the appointing power, he was removed from the office of attorney general. It was not long, however, before he was summoned by his fellow citizens, to a station of higher interest. He had, for some time, warmly advocated a convention for amending the state constitution, which he considered defective in many particulars. A law for the convocation of one was passed by the legislature, and it assembled at the capital in the year 1821. Mr. Van Buren, though a resident in Albany, was unexpectedly to himself, returned as a member by the electors of Otsego county, and took his seat as their representative. His speeches in the convention are evidences at once of his ability, and of the soundness, moderation, and justice which characterized his opinions on the various principles of government brought into elaborate discussion. He resisted every measure of which he believed the operation would be personal or partial, even when it emanated from his own political associates: while he labored to infuse into the new constitution a broader republican spirit, he anxiously endeavored so to temper it, that the just balance of influence, responsibility, and power might be always preserved; and the people of New York certainly owe to him in no small degree, a system of government, doubtless among the best that has been formed in any of the states of our union.

From this convention Mr. Van Buren was called to represent his native state in the Senate of the United States. To that honorable office he was elected, by the legislature of New York, in the same year. In December, 1821, he took his seat there as the colleague of Rufus King, a statesman with whom indeed he differed on many questions of fundamental policy, but to whom high talents no one more willingly did justice, as certainly no one was better able to appreciate or to cope with him! He continued in the Senate for more than seven years, being re-elected on the expiration of his first term, and in that enlarged field displayed the same abilities, and soon acquired the same elevated rank, which he has maintained in the more limited sphere afforded by the councils of his own state. In the discussion of all great questions of public policy, his opinions were promptly expressed. The consistency and decision which had early secured the confidence of his friends, still distinguished him. Several subjects occurred which strongly agitated the public mind, and certainly affected in no small degree the interest and feelings of various portions of the American people; on each of these the views of Mr. Van Buren were candidly and eloquently given, and although they who differed with him may dispute their correctness, they were approved by the great mass of those with whom he had always acted on political questions, and whose political principles had in general coincided with his own.

[To be Concluded.]

That young lady, who, when a gentleman is sitting by her, will remove the hand that is pressed too ardently, and does it in such a manner as shows her disapprobation, and assure him she does not approve such freedoms, will soon prevent their repetition. Fear not to give offence by such conduct. If he is a man of sense, he will approve it, he will admire you for it, if he is a fool, his displeasure is not worth your notice.

IMPORTANT TO BOOT BLACKS.—A man in Northfield, Mass. has invented a machine, which is put in operation by a small crank, with which one may black his own boots in two or three minutes! The machine, which is a very simple, only costs five dollars.

During the storm, the passengers of a vessel that appeared in danger, seized different implements to aid them in swimming, & one of the number selected for that purpose the anchor.

At the Cambridge assizes two men for sheep stealing were acquitted on the ground that the animals were boggets (two-year old ewes;) which are not mentioned in the statue!

The adjutant of a volunteer corps, doubtful whether he had distributed muskets to all men cried out, 'all you that are without *arms* will please to hold up your *hands.*'

Irregularities have no limits; one excess draws on another, the most easy, therefore, as well as the most excellent way of being virtuous is to be so entirely.

A son of the "Isle of Erin," having purchased a new Bible, commenced his family record. He enrolled the name of his first born thus: "John G———, born August, 6, 1830, aged 6 years."

'Mother,' said a little grammarian, 'if Lord Wellington is a hero, was not Joan of Arc a *sheroe?*

A hypocrite is always a knave in his own eyes though he may appear an honest man in the eyes of others.

Why is a tallow chandler the most vicious and unfortunate of men?

Ans All his works are *wick-ed*, and all his *wick-ed* works are brought to *light*.

Women in a passion should begin by throwing into the fire their pens and paper—as much mischief has been done in the world by hasty letters, as by the discovery of gunpowder.

SHOCKING EFFECT OF SCARCITY OF WOMEN.

A western paper states that a woman whose maiden name was Sarah Ramsey was lately sentenced to the penitentiary at New Trenton, Indiana, for marrying three husbands. The editor attributes it to the scarcity of wives in that part of the Union. What an inducement for some of the surplus ladies of the eastern states who are fading 'like the last rose of summer,' to migrate that way.

MILTON.

The house in which Milton took refuge in the great plague of London, and where he wrote his 'Paradise Regained,' is still standing, but the porch and a small room above it were sacrilagiously removed by a man by the name of Jackson, who unfortunately fell into possession of the property. More considerate than him, pear basket makers who afterwards occupied it, restored the mutulated front, and replaced upon it the immortal name of "Milton."

Boston Times.

RELIGION.

The light of religion is not that of the moonlight without heat; but neither is its warmth that of the stove, warmth without light. Religion is the sun whose warmth, indeed, swells and stirs, and actuates the life of nature, but who, at the same time, beholds all the growth of life with a master eye, makes all objects glorious on which he looks and by that glory visible to others.—Coleridge.

ABSENCE OF MIND.

Many anecdotes of singular abstraction well authenticated, are going the rounds, but we have the first news of the most wonderful case which has ever occured. Mr. ——— lawyer in State street was enjoying his one afternoon last week, when a tailor's boy entered the office and presented his master Mr. ——— glanced at the amount, mechanically put his hand in his pocket, drew out a wallet and cashed it.—*Boston Pearl.*

&c. &c.

PROSPEROUS STATE OF NEGRA US

The uninterrupted health of this place has caused an earlier assembly of twenty-two ac[illegible] than usual. Twenty-five steamboats, either loading or discharging, were counted at the levee, Sept 22; a much larger number than usual at this season. Buildings are going up every where, and common laborers in such demand that they are receiving from 2 to 3 dollars per day.

A MORAL REGULATION.—Custom House oaths are exploded in England, and a solemn affirmation used instead.

Gen. Harrison reached Baltimore on the evening of the 22d ult. and was escorted into the city by some six or seven hundred horsemen. He was addressed by Col. E. L. Finley, and—and—and—and—made no reply. The General is playing the old game, quartering on his friends; but he does the thing considerately. Several days in advance he notifies them of the hour at which he will reach the principal points. Thus he gives them an opportunity to turn out and provide rations. In this particular he has been very attentive to his whig brethren. Some have accused him of electioneering and hunting the Presidency—but the accusation is most infamously malicious. He is simply improving the only opportunity he will ever have of showing himself to advantage to his dear brother feds. —*Louisville Public Adv.*

It is rumored that the next number of the Turf Register will contain a full description of the pedigree, performances, and other valuable qualities of the white horses which dragged Gen. Harrison through the streets of Philadelphia. As the breed is very scarce in this country, this information will, no doubt, be very valuable.—*Ib.*

The whig presses, a short time since, made a lond noise about Mr. Van Buren's "white driver." They are, nevertheless, equally loud in their praise of General Harrison's white man-horses. They omit, however, to mention whether these Philadelphia horses were driven by white or black drivers.—*Lynchburg Democrat.*

LADIES' SLEEVES.—There seems to be little doubt that the big sleeves which have for years travestied the lovely figure of nature's fairest creation, are about to be banished from the world of fashion and its time. Their introduction originally is said to have been owing to a personal deformity in one of the leaders of ton, at the Court of Charles X. The countess de Entreville was afflicted with a wen on her arm, which increased to an enormous size. To relinquish the gaieties of the Court was more than the lively French woman could hear—and to appear at the most fashionable routes, balls and assemblies, with an unseemly excrescense on her shoulder, would be exceedingly mortifying to her vanity. Accordingly by an adroit stroke of policy, worthy a French leader of the beau monde, she invented those mis-shapen things ycleped in vulgar parlance, mammoth sleeves—and although her wen soon increased to the size of a five gallon keg, yet with the assistance of her fashionable dress, her infirmity was never suspected!—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

TRUTH.—Truth is a ways consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand; and sitteth upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware of it; whereas a lie is very troublesome, and gets a man's invention on the rack and needs many more to make it good.—*Tillotson.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0660