EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 88

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 should be *post paid.*

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE
A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

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The *News* will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

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CHARLES ALEXANDER.)
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila

☞A specimen number has been receiv'd at this office and we request our friends to peruse it and

THIRD VOLUME
OF THE
Ohio Farmer,

WESTERN HORTICULT

In presenting a prospectus for the THIRD VOLUME of the OHIO FARMER to the public, the Editor conceives it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of its charactry and object. These have been clearly evinced since its commencement, and from the high testimonials received from Agriculturists of the first standing and intelligance, he is not without a hope that his labors have been some service to the cause Western Agriculture; and that there has been, at least partial satisfaction to those who patronise the work. There never was a period of deeper interest to the cultivators of the soil in the great valley of the Mississippi than the present. There never was a time when intelligence could be put to better uses—when knowledge was of greater advantage. It is the era of advancement in the art and science of the cultivation of the earth, and the improvement of useful animals. And he who refuses to keep pace with the times by informing himself of what is transpiring around him, will lose more than half of the pleasures and advantages of his own age.—The certainty of a ready market and a rich reward for all the productions of the earth should act as double stimulent to increase the quantity.

The OHIO FARMER will be devoted to Original Essays, and articles selected from the best works, and occasionly illustrated by ENGRAVINGS. No Agricultural work ever published in the West, has been so liberally supplied with original articles, the most of which have been copied and received a wide circulation in other papers. The culture of soil, improvement of animals—of garden vegetables—of Agricultural implements, and Geology, Botany, Chemistry, &c. &c. will receive due attention.

SILK.—As the culture of this new article of wealth and industry is exciting universal interest through the whole country, we contemplate devoting a sufficient portion of the next Volume of the Farmer to this subject, to give all new beginners a fair starte, who may wish to enter into the business, either on a large or small scale, from the sowing of the mulberry seed to the reeling and manufacturing of the cocoons, colouring &c.

Each Volume of this paper is furnished with a Title Page and Index, expressly for binding and will make about 200 pages. The first number of the Third Volume will be published on the 1st day January, 1836.

CONDITIONS.

The farmer is published twice a month, at $1,00 *in advance,* All notes on solvent Banks received. Payment may be made at our risk, *free of postage.* Persons obtaining 5 subscribers and forwarding the money, shall receive a copy for trouble.

☞All Editors, Postmasters and officers of Agricultural Societies are authorised Agents and requested to act as such.

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with 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 Pencils,
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 here 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 whthdo not call, will find their accounts placed oi the hands of officers for collection.

J.B.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 27th day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq., a Justice of the Peaces in and for the city of Baltimore, a mulatto woman, as a runaway, who calls herself ARIAN STEWART, says she is free, but did belong to Robert Shipley, in Baltimore county, near Freedom. Her age is about 19 years, and height 5 feet 2 inches. Has a few spots on her neck and face, caused by the chicken pox. Had on when committed a dark calico frock, red silk handkerchief on her head, cotton handkerchief on her neck, black cotton stockings, and black prunelle shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city and county Jail.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,
That has never been practised in Easton;

but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments: he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMEN,

that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

aug 29 tf (G)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's Mill at "Sherwood's Branch," is now in full and successful operation, under the care and management of Mr. Isaac Ireland.

E. N. HAMBLETON

Oct. 15 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to decline farming, will sell at private sale and on a liberal credit, his stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

Also, his farming utensils. This stock consists of 10 head of horses, 16 head of cattle, 42 head of sheep, and 21 head of hogs, 2 yoke of oxen.

G. TURBUTT.

N. B. I have about 100 bushels of good white wheat fit for seed.

G. T.

Oct 15 tf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday 16th inst a negro man named Noah Pinder about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high and very black. Noah had several kinds of clothing, among them I recollect steel mixed frock coat, white hat, a palm hat and perhaps a black hat, and a pair tow pantaloons. I will give one hundred dollars if he is taken in the county, one hundred and fifty dollars if out of the county and within the State, and the above Reward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State, if he be delivered to me in either case or secured so that I get him.

WILLIAM ROACH.
East New-Market.

July 30

From the Pennsylvanian.

BIOGRAPHY OF

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

[Concluded.]

One of the earliest of the discussions involving principles of policy, was that relative to the protection of domestic manufactures, by imposing high duties on foreign merchandize On this his views were stated without reserve and sustained in many able speeches. He held the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of our own productions, to be within the constitutional power of congress; but while he entertained that opinion, he was always opposed to such an exercise of the power as might produce an oppressive inequality upon any portion of our citizens, or be of advantage to one section of the union, at the expense of another; on the contrary, he asserted it was the sacred duty of those who administrered the government, so to direct its operations as to distribute equally its burthens and blessings upon the several states and the people. These wise and liberal sentiments were made, not unfrequently, topics of accusation in his own state; but while he always gave his own vote according to what he believed to be the wishes and instructions of his constituents, holding that to be a cardinal duty of a representative, yet he never ceased to urge conciliation and forbearance, with the influence he derived from public confidence. In addition to his speeches in the senate, he communicated his sentiments at large to the people, in a masterly address, delivered at a public meeting in Albany, in 1827. He was early sensible how much the preservation of our union depended upon the exercise of a proper discretion on this point; he saw the mischief of excessive revenue on one hand, and the benefits of a strict economy on the other; & he endeavored to bring about that dispassionate consideration, especially in his own state, which would afford the best guarantee for the interests of all. Undoubtedly his conduct greatly contributed to produce a state of feeling which has since led to the most fortunate results.

The constitutional right of congress to appropriate money, for the construction of improvements in the separate states, had been seriously questioned before Mr Van Buren became a senator; but by degrees the practice had increased, and with its increase became a subject of more controversy and importance. Strongly admiring and desiring to aid these works, as he had evinced by sustaining the noble efforts of his own state, he was willing to encourage all such as he deemed to be within the sphere of the general government; but he believed that it was neither according to the intent of the constitution, nor wise in policy, to interfere where the power and resources of the states themselves could be legally exercised.

In addition to questions such as these, Mr. Van Buren devoted himself specially to many subjects, which, if they involved less of apparent and immediate consequence, were yet of deep and lasting interest When in the legislature of New York, he had proposed a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, malicious injury, or gross breaches of trust; and these efforts he renewed for several successive years, till at last a change of sentiment favorable to so wise and benevolent a system was created. When transferred to the senate of the United States, he distinguished himself by his eager co-operation with Col Richard M. Johnson, then a senator from Kentucky, in endeavouring to efface from the national code the same provision, and his remarks on the subject were full of ability and eloquence, he exerted himself with even more than his usual zeal. He spared no effort to obtain the favourable decision of congress upon a bill introduced on their behalf, by a committee of which he was a member. One of his speeches which has been reported at large, is among the most eloquent as well as the most conclusive ever called forth by that interesting subject from the lips of genius or the heart of patriot gratitude.

Throughout the eight years, during which Mr. Van Buren occupied his seat in the senate, with this eminent distinction, he continued to receive increased marks of the confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens at home. His services were appreciated, and his principles were approved When the period arrived for electing a governor of the commonwealth, he was brought forward with enthusiasm as the democratic candidate for that office, and chosen with the most flattering marks of public approbation. He of course resigned his seat in the Senate, and on the first of January, 1829, entered upon his new office. His administration was short, but it was marked by a successful effort to introduce salutary provisions for the independence and security of elections; and still more by at least one measure, among the most striking and important in the financial history of the United States. Every one had become alarmed at the evident insecurity of many of the banking institutions of the State, arising sometimes from fraud, sometimes from imprudence, sometimes perhaps from misfortune, but always most injurious to the community. One of the first acts of the governor was to discover and recommend a remedy for this; and he suggested, in a message to the legislature, the principal provisions and outline of a system, establishing a safety fund, which was afterwards carried into operation, and, thus far at least, as will probably be admitted even by his political opponents, with singular benefits to those for whose security it was devised.

He did not, however, remain in office to witness this result, nor that of the other measures of public utility which he contemplated and proposed. When General Jackson became President of the United States, he immediately nominated Mr. Van Buren to the first place in his administration, as Secretary of State. This office he accepted, and resigned that of governor. A large portion of each branch of the legislature of New York, consisted at that time of his political opponents; yet such had been his uprightness and ability, that resolutions expressing the highest respect for his character and talents, and tendering him, in warm and affectionate terms the good wishes of the representatives of the people, were in both unanimously passed.

Mr. Van Buren repaired to Washington, and on the 12th of March, 1829, commenced the discharge of his new duties, as secretary of state, under circumstances, in one respect at least, less favorable to their successful prosecution, than any of his distinguished predecessors. Mr. Clay succeeded and served under Mr. Adams, who had himself been eight years at the head of the department. Mr. Adams stood in the same relation to Mr. Monroe, who had occupied the place under Mr. Madison. The latter had himself performed the duties for eight years under Mr. Jefferson. On the contrary, Mr. Van Buren entered an administration of which no member had ever occupied a place in the executive branch of the government, and served under a president in the same situation. The advantages of commencing the discharge of official duty so important, under the direction of those to whom it had been rendered familiar by experience, must be evident. Mr. Van Buren received no aid of this kind. He had to possess himself of that minute acquaintance with the actual condition of our foreign affairs, which is indispensable to a correct management of the department, by a laborious examination of its archives; and once become master of these, he devoted himself to its business with the same system and industry that he had displayed in every previous public station. The records of his administration will show, that at no previous period of the government was there so much official labor performed in the same time, or successful results to so many negociations, as during these two years; and even though the credit of this be awarded, as it justly may be in an eminent degree, to the high character, perseverance, and courage of the chief magistrate under whose views of policy Mr. Van Buren acted, he is yet entitled to great credit for the talent, fidelity, and zeal he displayed in assisting to produce these brilliant consequences. The long contested colonial question between the United States and Great Britain, which had been suspended by the preceding administration as hopeless, was resumed, elaborately discussed, and finally adjusted, on terms previously sought by the United States. New negociations were opened with France, relative to our claims for commercial spoliations, which had existed for more than twenty years, and also to her demand of commercial preferences under the eighth article of the treaty of Louisiana. Both of these were thoroughly investigated under the instructions of Mr. Van Buren, and the whole matter settled by treaty, in a manner highly satisfactory, very shortly after he left the department of state. Denmark had presented her ultimatum in respect to similar claims of our citizens, which had not been accepted; negociation was resumed under new instructions, and an adjustment effected by which an indemnity, nearly fourfold larger than that previously offered, was secured.

Spain had previously refused redress for her depredations upon our commerce, and so pertinaciously adhered to her system of discrimination, that all negociation on the subject had ceased; the question however was again opened under new and very full instructions from Mr Van Buren: the matter was ably and vigorously prosecuted by his successor; a satisfactory indemnity was secured, and notwithstanding the proverbial repugnance of the Spanish government to make any change in its commercial policy, it was induced to consent to an abolition of discriminating duties, and to the adoption of the regulations offered by the United States to all nations. Indemnity was obtained from Portugal for depredations upon our commerce, and she consented to repeal the prohibitory duties which she had for a long time imposed upon our rice, in favor of that of Brazil Efforts, commenced by Mr. Jefferson, and continued through the succeeding administration, to place our trade with the Levant on a favorable and permanent footing, and secure a passage for our shipping to the Black Sea, were revived, and a treaty concluded with Turkey, which has given stability and prosperity to our commerce, in that interesting portion of the world. A negociation opened by the preceding administration with Austria was brought to a satisfactory conclusion by a commercial treaty For many years it had been an object to form a commercial treaty with Russia, and repeated attempts to do so had been made; these were renewed; a minister was despatched to that country with instructions in which the whole subject was fully examined; and the views of the United States were communicated without reserve. Through adverse circumstances, this effect failed of success at the time; but when Mr. Livingston succeeded Mr. Van Buren, he renewed it with complete success. With Mexico our affairs were found to be in the worst condition. The ratification of a treaty already concluded had been suspended in the Mexican congress, jealousies and suspicions of an aggravated nature, had been excited against us: and such was the position of affairs, that the respect guarantied to the diplomatic character, was actually violated in the person of our minister. A new minister was despatched to Mexico; the injustices and impolicy of her course were strongly and unreservedly pointed out; and difficulties, which threatened an immediate rupture, as to uphold our dignity and rights, and place the relations of the two nations on the best footing of which they were susceptible. With the republic of Columbia similar difficulties had arisen. The head of that government had become impressed with the belief that we were unfriendly to his country and to himself, and this feeling had been communicated to his official associates. Its effects were seen in the unfriendly temper manifested towards our minister, in a refusal to listen to the just claims to our citizens, and in the imposition of prohibitory duties upon flour, our chief export to that part of South America. A minister was sent with full instructions prepared by Mr. Van Buren on all these subjects, and his mission was attended with complete success Good feeling was restored, the American claims were in a great degree adjusted, the exorbitant duties on flour were reduced to the standard proposed by our government, and the most liberal relations in all respect established. This series of most interesting and important arrangements, relative to the foreign intercourse of his country, so succesfully conducted by Mr. Van Buren, in an administration of but two years duration, is a proof of political industry, sagacity, and talent, not surpassed in our history; and when the feelings which seem unavoidably to spring from the collisions and rivalry of parties shall have been forgotten, his claims to the respect and gratitude of his country for the able and faithful performance of this branch of official duty, will be generally and cheerfully acknowledged.

Mr. Van Buren resigned the office of Secretary of State, but the unimpaired confidence of Gen Jackson, in his abilities and integrity, was manifested immediately upon his withdrawal from the Department, by pressing upon his acceptance the mission to the Court of St. James. Mr. McLane had already by his own request received leave to return home, the leading object of his mission having been accomplished. Contrary to the earnest advice of his personal and political friends, who were anxious to retain him in the country, at that crisis Mr Van Buren yielded to the importunities of the President, and embarked for England in 1831; and was received with distinguished favor by the Court of St. James. But he was soon recalled by the most reckless and unexampled act of political proscription to be found on history. His nomination was submitted to the Senate on the 7th of January 1832, and on the 26th of the same month rejected, by the casting vote of the Vice President, (Mr Calhoun) a politician whose career was marked by inconsistencies so gross, such an utter dereliction of patriotism and principle, as a public man, that this act, whether arising from his judgement or his envy, seemed only to be wanting, in order to prove the sterling virtue, talents and character of the man he thus vainly attempted to thwart in his onward and honorable course.

In consequence of this event, Mr. Van Buren returned at once to the U. States. He returned to a people equally able and disposed to protect those who are faithful, and to punish those who are treacherous; to a people who viewed with indignation the unprincipled conduct of the Senatorial coalition, and who determined at once to manifest that indignation, in a manner not to be misunderstood. As the period for electing a Vice President was at hand, they resolved to place Mr. Van Buren in the station which had just been grossly abused by the person who held it, and called him to preside over that very body, and those very men who had fruitlessly exerted their accidental power, for their own selfish ends, not merely against him, but the people who loved him, and the principles he had always maintained. In November, 1832, he was elected, by an overwhelming vote, and in March following, he entered on his public duties as president of the Senate. His address on that occasion elicited the applause of all parties, and its moderation was rendered the more conspicuous and honorable, from the circumstances of his rejection to which we have alluded. The nature of the office has, of course, since removed him in a great degree from the active public exertions required by those he had previously held; but as the official head of the Senate, he has merited and received the approbation of his political opponents, as well as of his friends, by the simplicity and kindness of his personal deportment, and his uniform and careful attention to the duties of the chair.

His term of service will expire on the 4th of March, 1837; but it having been ascertained that President Jackson, following the example of his predecessors, would then retire from public life, a numerous body of delegates, representing the democratic party of the Union, assembled at Baltimore in the month of June, 1835, and unanimously presented him to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the chief executive office.

In person, Mr. Van Buren is about the middle height; his figure is erect and graceful, and his frame, though slender, capable of much exertion; the expression of his countenance, animated; and his head large and well formed. His manners are marked by the ease and affability springing from an amiable disposition and a long acquaintance with the world; while his moral character is unsullied by the slightest reproach, and his domestic affections have always been maintained in the utmost sincerity, purity and warmth. He had been married, in 1806, to Miss Hannah Goes, a young lady of Columbia county; but in 1818, he was called on to endure the severest of domestic afflictions by her death. He has four sons, all of whom are still living; the eldest was bred to the army, and is now one of the aids of Major Gen. Macomb.

As a public man, making his own way from humble boyhood to the highest offices of trust and honor, he could not hope to escape the censures of political foes; and if he has sustained frequent misrepresentation and injustice, his fate has not differed from that which, in republics at least, usually awaits such a career. In one respect, too, it has been remarkable, that if distinguished by extreme violence from his opponents, it has been attended with none of those jealous rivalries in his own party, by which political life is so frequently embittered. His first nomination for an elective office, though not a matter of his own seeking, involved him in a canvass of unusual severity with several of the ablest men of his county, and his election was one of the warmest and closest of the time. Since that period, however, he has passed from one important office to another, not merely without the opposition, but with the cordial co-operation, in every instance of his political associates. That confidence in his principles, and that strong personal preference which were displayed in his elections as governor of New York and vice-president of the United States, as well as in his nomination for the presidency, are in fact but the same feelings which, under circumstances less prominent, led to his advancement in every other instance; and it is certainly honorable alike to himself and to the political party in the State to which he has always belonged, that although, during the last fifteen years especially, there have existed those differences of opinion, in respect to men and measures, which are inseperable from such associations, yet in no instance has Mr. Van Buren experienced the slightest envy or distrust. While such a circumstance gives evidence, not to be mistaken, of the superiority of his talents, it is also a proof, of which a man may be even more justly proud, that where he has been best known and most observed, he has gained and secured the highest confidence and support. With such proof of his merits, the defamation of his political opponents becomes an object of even more than usual contempt. Indeed, emanating from the motives by which it is evidently actuated, ought to be a source of pride, as it is an evidence of merit. In bearing it, he has only to bear what the wisest and best men, who have sustained the cause of the people, have always been called on to encounter; and he may be sure that it will be repelled by the same triumphant support of his fellow citizens, which has hitherto borne him onward against the furtile persecutions of his rivals.

When it shall be found that he is false to his country, his principles and his political friends; when he shall be found stirring up the unholy fires of disunion to promote his personal ambition; when he shall be found secretly intrigueing against those whom he pretends to act with and support; when he shall be found at one time introducing a system of the most lavish expenditure, and at another refusing the sums necessary for the defence and welfare of his country, when he shall be found perverting the powers of an elevated office, conferred on him by a deceived people, to the uses of personal rivalry or a mean ambition, then indeed he will deserve to receive those marks of distrust, and that signal punishment, which he has already seen the American people bestow on a man, over whom and whose intrigues his virtues have enabled him so conspicuously to triumph. But if there be any foundation for judgment of the future by a knowledge of the past; if he who thro' a whole life has been just, honorable, patriotic and virtuous, will prove so through out the evening of his day; if he who has won the loftiest honors, by his consistency and his correctness, shall wear them so that their present brightness shall not be tarnished; if that public virtue may be surely relied on, which is grafted on the stock of private uprightness and generosity; then has not the confidence of the American democracy been misplaced, in selecting for their favorite and their leader, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The New Orleans Bee entertains the following very respectable opinion of New York.

"New York is the sieve of the Union. The honest foreigners is sifted through, and settles upon the western lands; while the loafer, the pauper, and the cut-throat remains behind."

PUN.—To which of the ancient Tribes, who warred with the children of Israel, do pugulists belong? Ans.—The *Hit*-ites.

THE AGE.—They say that every age has its ruling vice; I think impatience is that of the present; we live in such a hurry that we have not time to be sorry.

HOPELESS ATTEMPT.

Mr. Buckinham, the temperance member of Parliament, has addressed a letter to O'Connell, requesting him to dissuade the Irish peasantry from the use of spirituous drink.

GIRLHOOD.

Let Lord Byron say what he will of bread and butter, girlhood is a beautiful season, and its love—its warm, uncalculating, devoted love—so exaggerating in its simplicity—so keen from its freshness—is the very poetry of attachment; after years have nothing like it.

EGG IN A PHIAL.

You may make an egg enter a phial without breaking, by steeping it in strong vinegar for some time; the vinegar will so soften the shell, that it will bend and extend lengthways without breaking, when put in cold water, it will resume its former figure and hardness.

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