EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.---No. 38. EASTON, MD.---SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1834. WHOLE No. 3015

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TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress,)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

NEW FIRM.

DR. S. W. SPENCER, having associated C. F. WILLIS with him in the DRUG BUSINESS, it will now be conducted under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, who have on hand and intend keeping a FULL supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Dr. S. W. SPENCER, having the utmost confidence in the integrity, and capacity of Mr. WILLIS, will now attend exclusively to the practice of his profession. His office is in front of his father's dwelling, opposite J. M. Faulkner's Hotel.

January 1st, 1839. Jy 7

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of
FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,

at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 [G eowtf]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,	Hydriodate of Potash
Morphine, Emetine,	Black Oxyde of Mercury,
Strichnine, Cornine,	Phosphorus, Prussic Acid,
Pipperine, Oil Cubebs	Quinine, Cinchonine,
Solidified Copiva,	Saratoga Powders,
Oil of Cantharadin,	Chloride Tooth Wash
Denarcotized Laudanum,	Extract of Bark,
Ditto Opium,	Do. Jalapp,
Iodyne,	Do. Colycinth Comp

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of *PATENT MEDICINES,* and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, dec 18

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers, Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant
JAMES BENNY.

Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work or goods.

☞ Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business. J. B.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace in and for Queen Anns county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingoes is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trowsers.

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

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff.
dec. 7 2m of Queen Ann's county.

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT
February Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this seventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

WM. H. EMORY, Adm'r.
feb 15 3w of Lott Warfield, dec'd.

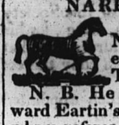
The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville.

dec. 14, 1833. tf

NARRAGANSET HORSE.



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

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

Talbot county, dec 28 tf

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, feb 15 eow4w

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

LAMB,

MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS,
No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET.
BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and becutiful article the Cravat Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed.

☞ Merchants visiting this city will always and a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States.

☞ Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice.

Old Stocks covered.
dec 31

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street in which the following branches will be ta[ught] Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arith[metic] [gra]mar and Geography. He solicit[s] [pa]tronage of parents and guardians in Easto[n] and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.

United States Mail Stages.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

The MAIL STAGE for Centreville, leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centreville in time for an early supper. Returning, leaves Centreville at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Fare from Annapolis to Easton, $3.50
Or—from Annapolis to Broad Creek, $1.00
" from Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.00
" from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 50
" Wye Mills to Easton, 1.00
" from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00
" from Easton to Centreville, 1.50
" from Wye Mills to Centreville, 50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That in consequence of the damages and inconvenience that I have sustained, owing to Richard Skinner and Nicholas Fountain, not keeping up their parts of the division fence, between them and me, that I shall disjoin fences and take my part off, and make a fence intire to myself.

THOMAS F. BOURKE.
feb 11 3w

G. H. BURRELL

RESPECTFULLY informs those gentlemen who may be desirous of entering upon, or resuming the studies of the French language, that he is forming an Evening Class, which will meet at the Easton Female Seminary, the first week in February.

Jan 25 3t

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,
which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

☞ Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

dec 31

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening
A new and handsome assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full setts of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS

WILLSON & TAYLOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very
HANDSOME GOODS,
which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3 4 and 6 4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.
—*ALSO*—
Groceries, Liquors. Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

dec 21

POETRY.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

A Knight and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love,
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.
"O never was Knight such a sorrow that bore!
O never was maid so deserted before!
From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company!

They searched for an eddy that suited the deed,
But here was a bramble, and there was a weed.
"How irksome it is," said the fair with a sigh,
So they set down to rest them in company.
They gazed on each other, the maid and the knight,
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height.
"One mournful embrace!" sobbed the youth, "ere we die!"
So kissing and crying kept company.

"O had I but loved such an angel as you
O had but my swain been a quarter as true!
To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"
Sure now they were excellent company.
At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear;
"The weather is cold for a watery bier;
When summer returns we may easily die
Till then let us sorrow in company."

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE DEAD.

"O happier now, escaped to endless rest,
Than we who still survive to wake and weep."
Falconer.

The sacred dead; on hill and plain,
Beside the mighty deep—
Where e'er the wind and wave have been,
There, there our kindred sleep.
They rest beneath the fields of war,
Where shivered lances lie,
From isle, and plain and height afar,
Thus came they forth to die.

They sleep where the strangers' step shall come,
Far from the loved and true;
Away from the sweet and smiling home
Wherein their young days flew,
They rest beneath the sounding seas,
Full many a fathom down—
'Midst all their wild, deep mysteries—
There slumber they alone.

The dead! the dead! on hill and plain,
Beside the faithless deep,
Where e'er the wind and wave have been
There earth's proud rulers sleep.
Old time hath ever onward rush'd
In gathering power array'd,
And many a voice will yet be hush'd,
And many a footstep stay'd.

But thou hast yet a glorious hour,
Wherein the faithful dead
Shall spring in joy, in chainless pow'r
Up from their shadowy bed,
Aye! earth shall yield an answering tone
To that triumphant call—
Each peaceful grave give up its own
The deep give up its all.

[*From the London Weekly Messenger.*]

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.

The mother of George III. always treated him as of a stupid nature, impervious to reason, invincibly obstinate, and yet to be led to any thing good or bad by feeding his delusions and propensities. He was to be nursed and managed; and accordingly, when he came of age, a Colonel Græme was sent to the Courts of Germany to get him a wife. Here was a field open to bribery. The beggarly German Courts, to which the Colonel resorted, would have pawned the last royal shirt or petticoat for an alliance with the King that had unlimited power over the purses of the richest people in the universe! One year's subsidy from Great Britain, one secret present from the Droits of Admiralty or the Crown Lands of England was worth the fee simple of all that these pauper Princes possessed. But the Queen thus chosen by the Colonel, though repulsive in appearance, of mean capacity, and of an odious disposition, had many substantial virtues, and, fortunately, her very mean and homely character adapted her to her consort, and they lived decently together. But their son, George IV. was made to marry a woman he never saw, and on the basest of all pleas—the bribe of his father paying his debts out of our pockets. The young man protested against this violation of all the instincts and sympathies of nature. His bride, his victim, avowed her repugnance to him, and confessed that her affections were devoted to another.—Still they were compelled to marry. She arrived in England in tears, and her sufferings, with her untimely death, can never be forgotten. The next son, the Duke of York, was likewise compelled to marry a person whom he never saw, and whom, if common report were not a slanderer, he had every reason to avoid.

These Princes marry by pictures—the portraits to be exchanged are flattered by venal artists for high bribes. We have seen several of them, and they bear no more resemblance to the originals than Hyperion to a Satyr. Who can say that the vices of these two detestably bad characters did not originate from the cruel violations of nature inflicted upon their youth under this Marriage Act? Had they been allowed to marry where affection and inclination prompted—where beauty excited admiration, and virtues elicited esteem—had they been allowed to indulge in those sympathies by which God at once gratifies and elevates our natures, by the social affections, with their moralizing influences—they might not have lived the curse and disgrace of their age, or died such sad spectacles of depravity. The sacrifice of the two elder born, moved not the obdurate heart of the father. When the younger son, the Duke of Sussex, married Lady Augusta Murray, with every prospect of happiness, the Royal Marriage Act was put in force; an informality respecting the notice to the Privy Council was taken advantage of, the Prince was compelled to violate his oath, to outrage nature, insult the public morals by bastarizing his children, and proclaiming his wife a prostitute. Such was the conduct imposed upon a son by a father, of whom it was justly said, that he could be excited to any offence under heaven, provided you could persuade him that he sinned in the cause of religion—a task never found difficult. If the public judgment be not misled, this detestable Marriage Act has had its effect upon the females of the royal family. We want no more importations of German women, of German principles, or of Martinet German military principle—let us be English, and if we are to have Princes, let them have English wives, and bring their children up in English principles, and in the fear and love of the English people.

From the London Athenæum.

NORTH MAGNETIC POLE.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, on Thursday evening last, a memoir was read from Captain Ross, of the North Magnetic Pole. He began by stating the importance attached to the solution of this perplexing problem, assigning, as the chief impediments to its investigation hitherto, the unequal distribution of magnetic influence, and the difficulty of approaching the magnetic foci. Great advances, however, had been made. Professor Faraday all but demonstrated the identity of magnetism and electricity; the observations of Sabine, Franklin, Parry, Foster, &c., had shown in what direction the point of magnetic concentricity was to be sought. Before leaving England, Captain Ross had obtained from the Admiralty a dipping needle constructed by Jones, whose accuracy had been tested in previous expeditions. From some defect in the vertical circle, the observations made prior to 1831 are not very perfect, but that defect was remedied when discovered.

The table of observations showed that the differences of observations were remarkable and great, but they also proved the tendency of errors to correct each other. When from these observations, the direction in which the magnetic pole should be sought had been determined with tolerable precision, it was feared that it could only be approached by a land journey, the accomplishment of which was beyond the limited powers of the expedition. But these fears were dispelled by the discovery of the Great Western Ocean. The party first sent to explore brought back only some imperfect indications of the object of their search, because they could only take with them a small supply of instruments; but when it appeared that another winter should necessarily be spent in these regions, Captain Ross made the necessary preparation for a more accurate survey. In May, 1831, he landed on the coast and by a series of observations determined the place of the magnetic meridian, and, at least approximately, the position of the magnetic pole. Captain Ross detailed, minutely, all the tests used to determine that the place where he stood was the point of magnetic centricity, and, so far as the evidence of instruments are decisive, the fact of the discovery was established. But he candidly added, that further investigations were necessary and more especially accurate observations to the northwest and southwest of the place indicated, to ascertain the limits of error. These investigations he deemed an object worthy of national attention, because magnetism was peculiarly a British science. Besides ascertaining the positions of the pole, it would be also of importance to determine its diurnal and annual motion, and its periodic variation, if any such exist. The place ascertained to be either the precise spot, or one in its immediate vicinity, was easily attainable; and he expressed his hopes that the British flag would soon wave on the magnetic pole. In the course of this interesting paper, Captain Ross paid a merited compliment to the generous and liberal conduct of Felix Booth, Esq. by whose aid chiefly, the gallant officer was enabled to proceed on his important enterprise.

From Audubon's Ornithological Biography.

KENTUCKY SPORTS.

It may not be amiss, kind reader, before I attempt to give you an idea of the pleasures experienced by the sportsman of Kentucky, to introduce the subject with a slight description of that state.

Kentucky was formerly attached to Virginia, but in those days the Indians looked upon that portion of the western wilds as their own, and abandoned the district only when forced to do so, moving with disconsolate hearts farther into the recesses of the unexplored forests.—Doubtless the richness of its soil, and the beauty of its borders, situated as they are along one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, contributed as much to attract the old Virginians, as the desire so generally experienced in America, of spreading over the uncultivated tracts, and bringing into cultivation, lands that have for unknown ages teemed with the wild luxuriance of untamed nature. The conquest of Kentucky was not performed without many difficulties. The warfare that long existed between the intruders and the Redskins, was sanguinary and protracted; but the former at length made good their footing, and the latter drew off their shattered bands, dismayed by the mental superiority and indomitable courage of the white men.

This region was probably discovered by a daring hunter, the renowned Daniel Boon.—The richness of its soil, its magnificent forests, its numberless navigable streams, its salt springs and licks, saltpetre caves, its coal strata, and the vast herds of buffaloes and deer that browsed on its hills and amidst its charming valleys, afforded ample inducements to the new settler, who pushed forward with a spirit far above that of the most undaunted tribes which for ages had been the sole possessors of the soil.

The Virginians thronged towards the Ohio. An axe, a couple of horses, and a heavy rifle with stores of ammunition, were all that were considered necessary for the equipment of the man, who, with his family, removed to the new state, assured that in that land of exuberant fertility, he could not fail to provide amply for all his wants.

They who have witnessed the industry and perseverance of the emigrants, must at once have proved the vigor of their minds. Regardless of the fatigue attending every movement which they made, they pushed, through an unexplored region of dark and tangled forrests, guiding themselves by the sun alone, and reposing at night on the bare ground. Numberless streams they have to cross on rafts, with their wives and children, their cattle and luggage, often drifting to considerable distances before they could effect a landing on the opposite shores. The cattle would often stray amid the rich pasturage of these shores and occasion a delay of several days. To these troubles add the constantly impending danger of being murdered while asleep in their encampments by the prowling ruthless Indians; while they had before them a distance of hundreds of miles to be traversed, before they could reach certain places of rendezvous called stations. To encounter difficulties like these must have required energies of no ordinary kind; and the reward which these veteran settlers enjoy, was doubtless well merited.

Some removed from the Atlantic shores to those of the Ohio in more comfort and security. They had their wagons, their negroes and their families. Their way was cut through the woods by their own axemen, the day before their advance; and when night overtook them the hunters who were attached to the party came to the place pitched upon for their encamping, loaded with the dainties of which the forrest yielded an abundant supply; the blazing light of a huge fire guiding their steps as they approached, and the sounds of merriment saluted their ears, assuring them that all was well. The flesh of the buffalo, the bear and the deer, soon hung in large and delicious steaks, in front of the embers; the cakes already prepared were deposited under the rich drippings of the juicy roast, and were quickly baked. The wagons contained the bedding, and whilst the horses which had drawn them were turned loose to feed on the luxuriant undergrowth of the woods, some perhaps hoppled, but the greater number merely with a light bell hung to their neck, to guide the owners in the morning to the spot where they might have rambled, the party were enjoying themselves after the fatigues of the day.

In anticipation all is pleasure; and these migrating bands feasted in joyous sociality, unapprehensive of any greater difficulties than those to be encountered in forcing their way through the pathless woods to the land of abundance; and although it took months to accomplish the journey, and a skirmish now and then took place between them and the Indians, who cometimes crept unperceived into their very samp, still did the Virginians cheerfully proceed towards the western horizon, until the various groups reached the Ohio; when, struck with the beauty of that magnificent stream, they at once commenced the task of clearing land, for the purpose of establishing a permanent residence.

Others, perhaps encumbered with too much luggage, preferred descending the stream.—They prepared *arks* pierced with port-holes, and glided on the gentle current, more annoyed, however, than those who marched by land, by the attacks of the Indians, who watched their motions. Many travellers have described those boats formerly called *arks*, but now named *flatboats*. But have they told you, gentle reader, that in those times a boat of thirty or forty feet in length, by ten or twelve in breadth, was considered a stupendous fabric; that in this boat men, women and children, huddled together, with horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry, for their companions, while the remaining portion was crammed with vegetables and packages of seeds? The roof or deck of the boat was not unlike a farm yard, being covered with hay, ploughs, carts, wagons, and various agricultural implements, together with numerous others, among which the spinning wheels of the matrons were conspicuous. Even the sides of the floating mass were loaded with the wheels of the different vehicles while themselves lay on the roof. Have they told you that these boats contained the little all of each family of venturous emigrants, who, fearful of being discovered by the Indians under night, moved in darkness, groping their way from one part to another of these floating habitations, denying themselves the comfort of fire or light, lest the foe that watched them from the shore would rush upon them and destroy them? Have they told you that this boat was used, after the tedious voyage was ended, as the first dwelling of these new settlers? No, kind reader, such things have not been related to you before. The travellers who have visited our country have had other objects in view.

I shall not describe the many massacres which took place among the different parties of white and red men, as the former moved down the Ohio; because I have never been very fond of battles, and indeed have always wished that the world were more peaceably inclined than it is; and shall merely add, that, in one way or other, Kentucky was wrested from the original owners of the soil. Let us, therefore, turn our attention to the sports still enjoyed in that now happy portion of the United States.

We have individuals in Kentucky, kind reader, that even there are considered wonderful adepts in the management of the rifle. To 'drive a nail' is a common feat, not more thought of by the Kentuckians than to cut off a wild turkey's head at a distance of a hundred yards. Others will 'bark' off squirrels, one after another, until satisfied with the number procured. Some, less intent on destroying game, may be seen under night 'snuffing a candle' at the distance of fifty yards, off hand, without extinguishing it. I have been told that some have proved so expert and cool as to make choice of the eye of a foe at a wonderful distance, boasting beforehand of the sureness of their piece, which has afterwards been fully proved when the enemies head has been examined!

Having resided some years in Kentucky, and having more than once been witness of riflemen, I shall present you with the results of my observation, leaving you to judge how far rifle shooting is understood in that State.

Several individuals, who conceive themselves expert in the management of the gun are often seen to meet for the purpose of displaying their skill, and betting a trifling sum put up a target, in the centre of which a common sized nail is hammered for about two thirds of its length. The marksmen make choice of what they consider a proper distance, which may be forty paces. Each man cleans the interior of his tube, which is called wipping it, places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his horn upon it as will cover it over. This quantity is supposed to be sufficient for any distance within a hundred yards. A shot that comes very close to the nail is considered as that of an indifferent marksman, the bending of the nail is of course somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. Well, kind reader, one out of three shots generally hits the nail; and should the shooters amount to half a dozen, two nails are frequently needed before each can have a shot. Those who drive the nail have a further trial amongst themselves, and the two best shots out of these generally settle the affair, when all the sportsmen adjourn to some house, and spend an hour or two in friendly intercourse, appointing, before they part, a day for another trial. This is technically termed 'driving the nail.'

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