John Catrup, Jr.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS THE VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No 91.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, 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.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workmen,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CAREY'S LIBRARY
OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application to booksellers, these and many causes, keep people away from the least of reason, and the enjoyments of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances, authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similiar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly number containing *twenty imperial octavo pages*, with double columns, *making two volumes annually*, of more than 220 *octavo pages, each volume;* and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished ina single year will be equal to more than *forty volumes* of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will bet at least *ten times* the price of a years subscription to the "*Library.*" The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adopted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronise the work.

The price of the Library will be *five dollars per annum* payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cents, will be allowed to agent, and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address,

E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.

Oct. 20 tf

THE
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,
The largest family newspaper in the United States.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but becuase it can with strict justice be declared of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, which contains each week, upwards of two hundred and fifty *distinct* articles, in prose and poetry. Literature, Science the Arts, the Latest Foreign and Domestic News; Police Reports Sporting Intelligence, Notices of New Works, besides an immense fund of Miscellaneous Intelligence, the Drama, Marriages, Deaths, Prices of produce, merchandize, stocks, &c.—Engravings—Internal Improvements, Rail roads, Canals—Traveling, Agriculture, &c. &c., embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of subscribers.

(TWENTY THOUSAND!!)

The largest variety of Literature, Entertainment, and News, as well as being the Largest and Cheapest Newspaper published in the U. States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed upon a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of Sales, Markets, and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty two volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payments to American writers Five Hundred Dollars have been offered in Prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American Literature, evincing a degree of liberality believed to be as unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is strictly Neutral in party politics and religious controversies.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE.

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Penn.

Nov. 14 tf

FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED

'THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM
AND
YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,'
Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

THE publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though all approved of the high stand that was taken, but few thought it would live over the first few months, or else that it would dwindle into a publication less dignified in character, and disigned merely for a money making scheme,—from this cause many stood aloof, unwilling to encourage what it was believed would soon languish and die, or deviate in course from its original professions; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt the new title of

"BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"

in consideration of its being less vague in signification than the old one. Every person has a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the little perplexities incident to the peculiarities of the name, to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such do they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM' will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry.—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects—Notices of Passing Events—Criticisms on American Works—Notices of New Publications——Choice Selections from New Works—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character—Extracts from British and American Magazines—Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad—besides a great variety of matter upon every subject in the whole range to literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHENAEUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rigidly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character, or foster a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they render the publication tame or spiritless, and as a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of the first volume.

The second volume will commence about the middle of November.

The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on a fine quarto superoyal sheet, and will make a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a neat title page and copious index will be furnished.

TERMS —2.50 per annum, payable *in all cases* IN ADVANCE.

Office of publication N. E. corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets.

☞ Papers with which we exchange will please copy the above.

Nov. 7. 1835.

CLOCK & WATCH
MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous 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 and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

april 28 tf G

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 22d of September; at Wye Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Loockerman's mill the 28th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

aug 29

LUMBER, LUMBER!
CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 600,000 feet White Pine board measure, which he offers for sale. Also on hand a few singles.

The public may be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

COME AND SEE.

Also a first rate new Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of

Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy
GOODS, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell as low as any one in town. J. H. McNEAL.

N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1836,) where Mr. Thos Beaston resides, (a handsome situation) Possession. can be had immediately. J. H. McN.

sept. 5 eow3w

CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encourgement he has and still receives at their hands, and assures them that no exertions shall be wanted on his part to give satisfaction, he is still in his new shop on Dover street in Easton, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Dodd, where he is prepared (by the assistance of a well selected stock of materials and some good workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work in his line to order and when ordered. Gentlemen wanting light marl or other Carts, or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as they can be got in Baltimore for or elsewhere when all costs are added: he generally keeps wheels of different sizes on hand. All work laid aside to do repairs as soon as they come in.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice to the above business, one of sober, steady, industrious habits and of moral character from 14 to 16 years old.

J. B. F.

sept. 5 tf

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber intending to leave the place, will offer for rent for the ensuing year, the premises whereon he now resides, situated on Hanson street in the town of Easton. Possession will be given if required on the first December. For health and comfort the situation is surpassed by none. The improvements are, a good Stable, Carriage-house, Cow-house, a dairy, a meat House, and an excellent pump of water in the yard, a fine garden and inclosure in good repair. The house is commodious and very convenient, containing eight rooms, and a good kitchen attached. For terms apply to

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Oct. 27

Also, a lot adjoining the premises above mentioned. The terms will be moderate.

3t

PRINTING
Of every description done with despatch, neatness at this office.

POETRY.

From the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

PARODY.

AIR—"ALICE GREY."

I've all my fancy painted them
They're lovely, they're divine,
But they are destined for another's mouth,
They never can be mine.
I love them as man never loved,
I dare not touch or take;
My heart, my heart is breaking,
For the love of Buck wheat cake!

A dark-brown Cake is laid upon
A plate of spotless white;
The eye of him who tastes it,
Flashes with delight.
The Cake was buttered not for me,
I dare not partake;
My heart, my heart is breaking,
For the love of Buck wheat Cake.

I revelled at the pastry Cooks,
But I have ate my last;
I can't get cake; I will have none,
My eating days are past,
When the green sod wraps my grave,
I'll say who pity take;
"Oh! my heart, his heart was broken,
For the love of Buck wheat cake!"

ALBANA.

MY WIFE, MY CAT, AND ME.

Winter come, with chilling look,
Strip the summer bower;
Must rob me of my book,
Philosophic hour;
Winter come, with aspect chill,
Leaves stript from the tree,
There's three that can be happy still!
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

The storm may howl, the snow may fall,
Frost may glitter bright,
I heed them not, while on the wall
The hearth fire shows it light;
Care I not the winds may blow,
Storm and sun I'm free,
Will suffice you know,
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

Let poets pell;
Give me who's a mind in health,
Who does not fear him self;
How sweet to hope for brighter days,
Though they should never be,
While we sit before the blaze,
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

And when old age with silent pace,
Strew's o'er our heads the snows,
Plough furrow's deep upon the face,
And steals the full blown rose.
How sweet 'twill be when death shall come,
To know that when we three,
Shall sleep together in one tomb,
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

A GHOST STORY.—We find the following account of a wicked hoax, in an English paper. The wag who could thus practise on the credulity of the "wise men of Brentford" deserved to be flogged at the gangway:—

Extraordinary occurrence at Brentford.—On Monday, the town of Brentford was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by an occurrence, the most marvellous heard of for many years, of which the following are the particulars.

Mr. Wilson, the master of the New Brentford National School, on his arrival at the school house which is situated in the haw at the rear of the church, on Monday morning, was informed by some of the neighbors that on the previous evening (Sunday) lights had been observed moving about in the school room. On entering the building he was much astonished to find the boys' slates, (about 80 in number) spread all over the floor, the whole of which were on the Saturday evening previous, left hanging up in the school room.

Mr. Wilson however, attached little importance to the circumstance, but about 9 o'clock, shortly after prayers had been read, two of the boys, who had been in the yard at the back of the school house, came running into the room, their countenances depicting the extreme of fright, exclaiming they had seen a ghost. Mr Wilson at first refused to listen to their tale,—but finding them persist in their statement, he questioned them very closely on the subject, when they stated that as they were crossing the yard towards the school-room door, they observed a very tall object, attired in a white robe, moving towards them from the further end of the yard. When they got to the school-room door, they ventured to look back, when one of them saw the object enter a small building on the left side of the yard, used as a coal shed, but the other declares it must have vanished, as upon his looking around he could see nothing of it. Both agreed it had neither shoes nor stockings on, nor any covering on its head.

Mr. Wilson, for some time, treated the affair as a chimera of the boys' own imagination, but about an hour afterwards he was much alarmed by a loud shrieking at the end of the school-room nearest the door leading into the yard, close to which is a trap-door, leading to a cellar about four feet in height, which has been excavated under the school-room flooring for the purpose of ventilation. On reaching the spot he found the boys much terrified, and was informed by them the trap-door has been lifted up by the same being the two boys had stated they had seen in the yard. Mr. Wilson, considering the circumstances, if true, most extraordinary, took ten of the boys, who had asserted their observance of the fact, and placing them in different parts of the school room, desired them to describe in writing what they had seen, at the time placing three other boys to watch the trap-door.—When the boys had completed, their description,—Mr. Wilson, compared their statements together, when, to his great surprised, he found that eight of them agreed in every particular, and in a few minutes afterwards the boys placed on watch shouted out, "Here, here, master!" and at the same moment the whole of the boys uttering a simultaneous scream, rushed out of the school-room into the street, followed, it is reported by their master.

The report of a ghost having taken possession of the school house spread like wildfire through the town, and in a short time the building was surrounded by hundreds of persons.

The boys having informed Mr. Wilson the reason of their screaming, was their again seeing the trap door raised and a *wet stick* shook at them by the same mysterious being, that gentleman proceeded to the Savings Bank, where he narrated the whole of the circumstances to Col. Clitherow, the Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, who immediately accompanied Mr. Wilson to the school house, when on examination the trap door was found fastened down.

Mr. Winckworth, a carpenter, was then sent for, on whose arrival a large portion of the flooring was taken up, and several boys and men descended with candles into the cellar beneath, which extends the whole length of the building. After groping about for some time they found a cap (which is reported to have contained a quantity of hair,) and a pocket handkerchief marked C. T. but they could not find any trace of the being stated by the boys to have been seen by them. The bottom of the cellar was covered by wet mud, at least six inches deep, but too soft to have retained foot marks. Search was afterwards made throughout the yard, which is surrounded by a wall upwards of 10 feet high, the coal shed, &c. but nothing was found to elucidate the mystery in which the whole is at present involved. The cellar has no communication with the outside, but by the trap-door in the school room.

Throughout yesterday the excitement was, if any thing, increased; crowds from the adjacent villages coming to view the place, and but few of the boys ventured to enter the school room, those few being compelled to go by their parents. The township authorities and the magistrates have adopted every means in their power to unravel the mystery and to find out who the mysterious stranger is, and, should they succeed, we trust whoever it may be they will meet the reward due to their ingenuity."

STREET OUTRAGES.

The Georgetown Metropolitan says: "Pennsylvania Avenue on Monday last, was disgraced by two of a class of outrages, which, we are sorry to observe, is far from being uncommon in this metropolis. Is there no police in Washington to prevent or punish such irregularities? Are the officers act in such cases through fear of giving offence, or because the laws does not allow them a liberal compensation? We have already alluded to a horse whipping at the theatre of one of the performers, a few evenings ago, by a certain young gentleman who considered himself insulted The "poor player," smarting in soul as well as body under the recent infliction, on Monday last made a sudden attack, with a pistol in one hand and cowhide in the other, upon his antagonist, whom he chanced to meet upon the Avenue; but the latter rallied his assailant with a bullett-headed cane, wrested from him his cowhide, and applied it most manfully to the well-adapted shoulders of the player. The pistol was, we suppose, of chocolate, but forward only *in terrorem*, as it seems to have played no other part in the occasion.

"The other affair took place between two citizens of Georgetown, who quarrelled near Brown's Hotel, and used the horsewhip between them most energetically. Such scenes are highly disgraceful to the community, as well as to the parties concerned, and call loudly for the interference of the proper authorities."

One seldom meets with a finer piece of criticism than the following from the London Examiner.

"In Macbeth, destiny surmounts passion. He cannot give way to the one, for the other overawes and blasts him. What is it to him that he knows and can feel the value of humanity and virtue? What is it to him that he wishes his age to be accompanied with honor, love, obedience, troops of friends? Destiny has struck him with his fatal arm, and he can only reel and stagger on in struggling obedience to its mysterious promptings. The mere human heart, as it throbs universally, is not the scene of his struggles, which have to do with fate and metaphysical arts. With him, too, towards all this the pomp of circumstance is essential, and we cannot quite apply to him the majestic lines of Wordsworth:—

——"Exchange the Shepherd's frock of native grey
For robes with regal purple tinged; convert
The crook into a sceptre; give the pomp
Of circumstance, and here the tragic Muse
Shall find apt subjects for her highest art.
Amid the groves, beneath the shadowy hills,
The generations are prepared; the pangs,
The internal pangs are ready; *the dead strife
Of poor humanity's afflicted will
Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny.*"

But conceive this "afflicted will" exalted, and its passion made more mighty, by preternatural and portentous visions, and the last of these lines express Macbeth. With him imagination takes the place of sensibility and marshals him on his terrible way. His language and manner is not that of a man with a human will yet surviving to him, or merely restless with the agony of human thoughts:—"skyey influences" have taken from him this natural aspect, and left him, in return for that and for his earthly possession of good which they have snatched away for ever, a more than mortal consciousness of the wonders, terrors, and beauties that exist in the worlds of intellect and imagination. With *Macbeth's* knowledge of good and evil, and the general bearing of his character, he would have no shadow of reason or excuse for his cruelty or his ambition, if his manner were not that of one marked by the irresistible hand of Fate, invested with an air of poetical fantasy, moving about in the midst of shadows, and surrounded more grandly by a regalia of wonderful thoughts than the common attributes of a robe and sceptre. We would have the actor of Macbeth, therefore, play the character like one in an excited dream, with an air of wildness and imaginary grandeur, and with as little as possible of mere human emotion."—*Baltimore American.*

From the Jersey Gazette.

Judge Hall, in his Sketches of the West, remarks:

"Kanton so celebrated for his adventures among the Indians, is still living, a venerable relic of the past age. He resides in the State of Ohio, a remarkable monument of the rapid advancement of the country. In the very region over which he roamed a hunter and a warrior, when not a single white man had erected his cabin within its limits, he now finds himself the citizen of a State containing more than a million of inhabitants, and surrounded by other States but little less populous."

There is something similar in the fact which the Hon. Edward Everett notes in his recent Address at Bloody Brook, thus—"It was not until the year 1759, till Quebec fell, that the settlements on Connecticut river were safe from the incursions of the savage foe. There are men, I presume, living in Deerfield, who remember the time when it was not safe from their incursion."

IMPROVEMENT IN SAW MILLS.

There has been put into operation, in Camden, (N. J.) a machine for sawing boards, which is called "Hardy & Rich's Self Setting Mill Dogs." The advantages claimed for this machine over any other board or timber sawing apparatus, are,

First—a diminution of manual labor, one man being sufficient to tend the largest operations of sawing.

Secondly—Much greater rapidity of work, an immense saving being made in fixing the saw, and in other parts of the operation.

Thirdly—A saving in the boards, as there is no *stub short* left, the saw cutting the log from one end to the other.

Fourthly—Exactness and conformity in the thickness of the bords, as the saw is set to the log by the machinery, and consequently all boards intended to be of any one thickness, will exactly correspond.

The machinery is remarkably simple, and can be adopted without trouble to any saw mill now in operation, and is not costly.

We consider the improvement as one of great importance, and recommend to those directly concerned in the business, to examine and judge for themselves.

THE UNIVERSAL WIG PARTY.

Spoken November 19th, 1835, on her passage to the head of Salt River, the ship "*Universal Wig Party,*" bearing away under full sail, crew on an allowance and mutinous, but was expected, if she did not sink on her passage, to arrive in about twelve months.—*Globe.*

MR. VAN BUREN'S EQUIPAGE.

We do not wonder now that Mr. Van Buren's wealth, English equipage and display, should have so exalted its *democratic* possessor in the estimation of this chaste organ. The sentiment is truly worthy of its origin.—*Sun.*

It seems that the opposition have abandoned all trick, all finesse, all paltering in a double sense," to carry on their canvas. They take the simple, direct mode of out and out fibbing, to save all further tasking of ingenuity, to contrive plausible mixtures of truth perverted, and thrown in like yeast, to raise a batch of fabrications, to look like realities. This sort of compound was once the daily bread of the Whigs. The rank and file of the malcontents are now fed upon plain sawdust.

Mr. Van Buren is mounted in an "*English Equipage,*" by way of making him odious to American mechanics, and to the democracy generally, as one taking pride in a display of that aristocratic pomp in which the importance of his adversaries wholly consists, and for which they would value him, if he possessed it. But such is the reckless inconsistency of those who pursue him in envy of his popularity, that at one time they denounce him for a splendid equipage, which he never possessed, and at another time for taking a journey with Governor Marcy in a dearborn or Jersey wagon, which he had the boldness to do in the face of the aristocracy of New York. Having outlived this offence, he is now charged with a grand "*English equipage*"—and as the Opposition put so much stress upon Mr. Van Buren's appearance, (it will be remembered that even Mr. Clay made a speech about the dress he wore when he returned from abroad, upon the call of the Senate, to preside over that body,) we trust we shall be allowed to be particular upon the subject.

Mr. Van Buren ordinarily rides in a barouche (we think a second-hand one) it is worth probably two hundred and fifty dollars. For great occasions, such, for instance, as the inauguration a President, and Vice-President, a 22d of February, or an 8th of January, or 4th of July celebration, he has a very handsome American carriage, drawn by a pair of beautiful bays of the Eclipse blood. We think it probable he sometimes took pleasure in giving the British Minister an airing in this pretty specimen of American manufacture, and of making a display of the bone and sinew and bottom of the American Eclipses, by way of satisfying Sir Charles, that neither the strain of men or horses has degenerated, but rather improved, on this side the water. In his late visit to Mr. Rives and President Madison, we believe that Mr. Van Buren made his journey in a barouche, which, in difficult parts of the road, and at night, he drove himself. We are mortified at this; Messrs. Clay and Poindexter never travel in the Old Dominion in in their own equipages, unless they can parade a *coach and four.*

We are inconsolable, when we think of all this, and especially of Judge White's progress through the streets of Nashville—his *white* horses—his *white* roses—his *white* flags—his *white* handkerchiefs, and the *white* arms that waved them. Think of a plain barouche against all this parade, and who can hope that Mr. Van Buren can compete for the Presidency?—*Globe.*

In London, the custom among equipages on the high road is to "turn to the left," instead of "the right."

A religious man in England has invented Blacking so pious that it wont shine on Sundays.

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