John Cottrell jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 18.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHERS 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.

Blacksmiths Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two Blacksmiths, one to work on edged Tools, the other on Country work. None need apply except men of sober habits, to them liberal wages will be given.

JAMES SMITH.

Greensborough, Jan. 19 tf

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers. Gig, Twig, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every discription from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from five lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

NEWARK COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of New-ark College are gratified in being able to announce to the public that the duties of the institution were resumed at the collegiate year with the most flattering prospects. The Rev. Dr Richard S. Mason of New York, the President elect, a gentleman of high standing for his intellectual qualifications and literary attainments, has accepted the office, and entered upon its duties The Rev. *T. H. Simpson*, of Marrietta, Pennsylvania, who was elected Professor of Languages and who is an experienced teacher and eminently qualified for the station, has also accepted and entered upon the duties of his office. And Mr. *R. W. Tilson* of New York, who has been highly recommended as a gentleman of eminent standing in his profession, has been lately *unanimously* elected Professor of Mathematics in the collegiate department, and accepted of the office. Mr *N. Z. Graves* who has been adjunct Professer of Mathematics and principal of the Academical department, since the organization of the Institution still continues in that connexion, and is *deservedly* esteemed both as a Professor and as a gentleman.

The requisite number of Tutors have allbeen appointed—so that there is now an efficient Faculty. And the testimonials in favo- of these gentlemen who have accepted and entered upon the duties of their office, are such as entitle them to the entire confidence of the Board. A Steward of high reputation, has also been appointed who has entered upon the duties of his station and gives entire satisfaction. The Trustees are determined to do all in their power to place the college on the most respectable footing.

The vigorous measures, which they have already adopted, the unanimity and harmony, which now prevail in the Board, and the selection of President and Professors as above announced; it is confidently hoped, will soon cause the Institution to attain a high standing as well as merit, and receive a liberal patronage from an enlightened community.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS CLAYTON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
ANDREW C. GRAY, Sec'ry.
Dec 1, 1835—(2m)

Valuable Mill seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY
AND
VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of goods consisting in part as follows:

Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Palm-nuts, English Walnuts, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

Together with a variety of,

Toys, and Fancy Articles,

Also a good assortment of

School Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Ledgers and Day-Books, Toy-books, Writing Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink-Stands, Steel pens &c.

GROCERIES,

Brown & loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Cheese, Best Firkin Butter, Crackers, Sugar-Cakes, Jumbles, Ginger-Cakes, Segars, Tobacco & Snuff, Powder & Shot together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Those wanting articles in the above line can get them on very accommodating terms at the old stand formerly kept by Mr. Ninde, and lastly by Mr J. H. McNeal. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

The Public's ob't serv't,
CHARLES ROBINSON.

N. B. Feathers, Rags, Wool, Fur, &c. taken in exchange for goods, or the highest cash price paid for them

C. R.

Jan 5 3teow (G)

In Press and will soon be Published,
A PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON THE
CULTURE OF SILK,
Adapted to the Soil and Climate of the United States, by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary of the Hartford County Silk Society, and Editor of the Silk Culturist. Illustrated by Engravings.

THE interest in all parts of the United States in the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, manifested by the constant calls for information on the subject, has induced the publisher to have prepared a plain *Practical Treatise* on the cultivation of the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the Soil and Climate of this country and to the wants of plain practical men.

The practical Culturist in this country needs a directory adapted to the Soil on which he plants his trees, and the Climate in which he rears his worms; without reference to Soils and Climates less congenial to their growth. It has been therefore the object of the author to make a treatise strictly practical, omitting nothing of importance to the Culturist, and adding nothing of a useless or extraneous character:

As making the raw materials into *Sewing Silk* and *Twist* is very profitable to the Silk Grower, all necessary information for that purpose will be given:

The work will be published in a duodecimo about 100 pages, in handsome binding—price 50 cts. A part of the edition will be put up in elastic covers to be forwarded by mail.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford Dec. 29, 1835. 4t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th January, 1836, as a runaway, by Henry Brice, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city aforesaid, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM CHASE, and says that he did belong to Mr. Rovey of Washington city, D. C. He is about 20 years of age; 5 feet 2 inches high; he has a small scar on the back of his right hand; a scar over his left eye. His clothing consists of a blue roundabout jacket, brown cloth pantaloons, check shirt, coarse boots and old cloth cap. The owner, if any, of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Baltimore City and County Jail.

feb. 9 3w.

SHARP'S ISLAND,
For Sale.

THIS beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty one acres of land—But should any loss be ascertained to have accrued by washing, &c. for a survey of it the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of $5000, one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one, two and three years; the purchaser giving Bond or Bonds with approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN.

dec 22

The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at Cambridge, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and forward their bills to this office.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than portionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction and for whom the Books have in general been complied, to obtain copies, even of those work, which are nearly essential to the practice of rrelithgieion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

TERMS.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription $4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown; Haywarden's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fienry's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writtings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to abtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Oct. 31.

HATS.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

He offers at his hat store, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watchmaker's shop, and next to the Bank

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

WHICH he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

He has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of Gentlemen's SILK HATS—a remarkably neat and superior article. Also, FURS of the best quality.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 2 tf

POETRY.

From the Pennsylvanian.

RACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The race has commenced and the jockeying begun—
The ACHEPHALI, see what a figure of fun,
Bank black-legs, insolvents, and all such high-flyers,
Pseudo whigs, anti-masons, blue lights, nullifiers
The *Webstrian* horse has been called a crack steed,
But he bears too much weight (of blue lights) to make speed.
The western WHITE mare is still kept on the course,
With "head and tail up"—a poor broken down horse;
Old TIPPECANOE; who, his friends that support him
Say, has not in his blood enough "Hero" to hurt him,
Starts at sound of the trump—but soon makes an end,
For 'tis drewly suspected he'll bolt at "North Bend;"
While *Hot of Kaintuck*, as the knowing have heard,
Will again by his friends be withdrawn "or deferred."
But there goes the fav'rite, to distance the clan;
They spur, jostle, jockey, yet still he's the VAN:
At each heat he's better in wind and condition.
Huzza! the long odds on the LITTLE MAGICIAN!

RIENZI.

The following incident we copy from Bulwer's Rienzi; the style of the writer gives it an interest apart from the work, which will make it acceptable to the reader.

Meanwile the tribune, vainly endeavoring to close his eyes, was rendered yet more watchful by the uneasy position he was obliged to assume—for the part of the bed towards the pillow having given way, while the rest remained solid, he had inverted the legitimate order of lying, and drawn himself up, as he might best accommodate his limbs, towards the foot of the bed. The light of the lamp, though shaded by the draperies, was thus opposite to him. Impatient of his wakefulness, he at last thought it was this dull and flickering light which scared away the slumber, and was about to rise, to remove it further from him, when he saw the curtain at the other end of the bed gently lifted: he remained quiet and alarmed;—ere he could draw a second breath, a dark figure interposed between the light and the bed, and he felt that a stroke was given towards that part of the litter, which, but for the accident that had seemed to him ominous, would have given his breath to the knife. Rienzi waited not a second and better directed blow: as the assassin yet stooped, groping in the uncertain light, he threw on him the weight and power of his large and muscular frame, wrenched the stiletto from his hand placed his knee on his breast.—The stiletto rose—gleamed—descended—the murtherer swerved aside, and it pierced only his right arm. The Tribune raised for a deadlier blow the revengeful blade.

The assassin thus foiled was a man used to all form and shape of danger, and he did not now lose his presence of mind—

"Hold!" said he; "if you kill me, you will die yourself. Spare me, and I will save you."

"Miscreant!"

"Hush—not so loud, or you will disturb your guards, and some of them may do what I have failed to execute. Spare me, I say, and I will reveal that which were worth more than my life; but call not—speak not aloud, I warn you!"

The Tribune felt his heart stand still; in that lonely place, afar from his idolizing people—his devoted guards—with but loathing barons, or, it might be, faithless menials, within call, might not his baffled murderer give a wholesome warning?—and those words and that doubt seemed suddenly to reverse their respective positions, and leave the conquerer still in the assassin's power.

"Thou thinkest to deceive me," said he, but in a voice whispered and uncertain, which showed the ruffian the advantage he had gained: "thou wouldst that I might release thee without summoning my attendants, that thou might'st a second time attempt my life."

"Thou hast disabled my right arm, and disarmed me of my only weapon."

"How camest thou hither?"

"By connivance."

"Whence this attempt?"

"The dictation of others."

"If I pardon thee——

"Thou shalt know all!"

"Rise." said the Tribune, releasing his prisoner, but with caution, and still grasping his shoulder with one hand, while the other pointed the dagger at his throat. "Did my sentry admit thee? There is but one entrance to the church, me thinks."

"He did not, follow me, and I will tell thee more."

"Dog' thou hast accomplices?"

"If I have thou hast the knife at my throat."

"Wouldst thou escape?"

"I cannot or I would."

Rienzi looked hard, by the dull light of the lamp, at the assassin. His rugged and course countenance, rude garb, and barbarian speech, seemed to him proof sufficient that he was but the hireling of others; and it might be wise to brave one danger present and certain, to prevent much danger future and unforeseen. Rienzi, too, was armed, strong, active, in the prime of life;—and at the worst, there was no part of the building whence his voice would not reach those within the chapel—if they could be depended upon.

"Show me then thy place and means of entrance," said he; "and if I but suspect thee as we move—thou diest. Take up the lamp."

The ruffian nodded; with his left hand took up the lamp as he was ordered, and with Rienzi's grasp on the shoulder, while the wound from the right arm dropped gore as he passed, he moved noiselessly along the church—gained the alter—to the left of which was a small room for the use or retirement of the priest. To this he made his way. Rienzi's heart misgave him a moment.

"Beware," he whispered, "the least sign of fraud, and thou art the first victim!"

The assassin nodded again, and proceeded. They entered the room; and then the Tribune's strange guide pointed to an open casement. Behold my entrance," said he; "and, if you permit me, my egress——"

"The frog gets not out of the well so easily as he came in, friend," returned Rienzi, smiling. "And now, if I am not to call my guards, what am I to do with thee?"

"Let me go, and I will seek thee to-morrow, and if thou payest me handsomely, and promiest not to harm limb nor life, I will put thine enemies and my employers in thy power.

Rienzi could not refrain from a slight laugh at the proposition, but composing himself, replied—"And what if I call my attendants, and give thee to their charge?"

"Thou givest me to those very enemies and employers; and in despair, lest I betray them. ere the day dawn they cut my throat—or thine."

"Methinks, knave, I have seen thee before."

"Thou hast. I blush not for my name or country. I am Rodolf of Saxony!"

"I remember me;—servitor of Walter de Montreal. He, then, is thy instigator?"

"Roman, no! That noble knight scorns other weapon than the open sword, and his own hand slays his own foes. Your pitiful, miserable, dastard Italians, alone employ the courage, and hire the arm of others."

Rienzi remained silent. He had released hold of his prisoner, and now stood facing him every now and then regarding his countenance, and then relapsing into thought. At length, casting his eyes round the small chamber thus singularly tenanted, he observed a kind of closet, in which the priests' robes, and some articles used in the sacred service were continued. It suggested at once an escape from his dilemma; he pointed to it—

"There, Rodolf of Saxony, shall thou pass some part of this night—a small penance for thy mediated crime; and to-morrow, as thou lookest for life, thou wilt reveal all."

"Hark ye, Tribune," returned the Saxon, doggedly, "my liberty is in your power, but neither my tongue nor my life. If I consent to be caged in that hole, thou must swear on the crossed hilt of the dagger thou now holdest, that, on confession of all I know, you pardon and set me free. My employers are enough to glut your rage and you were a tiger. If you do not swear this"

"Ah, my modest friend!—the alternative?"

"I brain myself against the stone wall!—Better such a death than the rack!"

"Fool, I want not revenge against such as thou. Be honest, and I swear that, twelve hours after thy confession, thou shalt stand safe and unscathed without the walls of Rome. So help me our Lord and his Saints."

I am content!—donner and hagel, I have lived long enough to care only for my own life, and the great captain's next to it;—for the rest, I reck not if ye southerns cut each others throat's and make all Italy one grave."

With this benevolent speech, Rodolf entered the closet; but ere Rienzi could close the door, he stepped forth again—"Hold," said he, "this blood flows fast. Help me to bandage it or I shall bleed to death ere my confession."

"Par fede" said the Tribune his strange humor enjoying the man's cool audacity, "considering the service thou wouldst have rendered me, thou art the most pleasant, forbearing, unabashed good fellow, I have seen this many a year. Give us thine own belt. I little thought my first eve of knighthood would have been so charitably spent."

"Methinks these robes would make a better bandage," said Rodolf, pointing to the priest's gear suspended from the wall.

"Silence, knave." said the Tribune, frowning; "no sacrilege! yet, as thou takest such dainty care of thyself, thou shalt have mine own scarf."

With that the Tribune, placing his dagger on the ground, while he cautiously guarded it with his foot, bound up the wounded limb, for which condescension Rodolf gave him short thanks; resumed his weapon and lamp; closed the door drew over it the long, heavy bolt without; and returned to his couch deeply and indignantly musing over the treason he had so fortunately escaped.

Out of sight, out of mind.
Away with melancholly.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES—THE REMEDY.

This institution is now rechartered for thirty years, with increased privileges, and diminished restrictions. It is now in the field against the people of the United States, and the Federal Government. The effect of its recharter is visible to every observer in the two halls of Congress. It has animated the old opposition to such a degree that they have commenced the war in advance upon the *next* administration, with a proclaimed confidence in their ability to overthrow it. A Punic war is proclaimed; that is, a war of extermination, to be renewed a second, and a third time. The Carthagenian Bank is at war with the republic; the democracy is to be destroyed; the Bank of the United States is the power to destroy; and to the recharter of this Bank by the Pennsylvania Legislature, we are now indebted for the continuation of this series of Punic wars. The panic session was the first Punic war; the second was proclaimed in the Senate by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Mangum; it has begun, and will go on until the Bank of the United States is destroyed, or until the democracy is conquered. This is the prospect before us, and now the great question is, *what is the remedy?* This question addresses itself, *first*, to the democracy in Pennsylvania; *secondly*, to the democracy in Congress; *thirdly*, to the democracy in the States.

With respect to Pennsylvania, the following, from the Pittsburg Manufacturer, may be considered as the answer of one of the organs of the democracy:

(Here we intended to have inserted an energetic appeal to the people of Pennsylvania, to rise in the calm majesty of their strength—unite in favor of uncompromising democratic candidates—carry the elections with firmness and unanimity, and REPEAL the monstrous charter. Not having room for that article at present, we take another, on the same subject, from another paper, in another State, and upon another bank. It is from the Ohio Monitor, and shows that the great and noble work of distinguishing between *contracts* and *frauds*, and of discriminating between vested *wrongs* and vested *rights*, has commenced in the Ohio Legislature. REPEAL is the word in Ohio.)

OHIO LEGISLTURE.

REPEAL OF THE LIFE AND TRUST.

From the Ohio Monitor.

THE BLOW IS STRUCK.—Mr. Creswell gave notice on Monday, that he should ask leave to bring in a bill to *repeal the act* to incorporate the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company;—which he has since done. Well done, General Assembly of the Thirty-fourth session! Or rather well begun! Go on! The present is a Legislature that has a regard for a democratic CHARACTER, as well as a democratic name! The name of Creswell will be associated with the idea of a bold, stern patriotism in the annals of Ohio; and old Democratic Columbiana county will lead off as gallantly in exploding "vested wrongs" as she has done in overcoming the bribery of an aristocratic bargaining administration!!

The legal representatives of the people seem determined to do what their spontaneously appointed delegates in convention disobeyed, or rather which they surrendered to keep harmony with Democratic monopolists in their own body. "The great matters of discarding vested wrongs, of restoring a constitutional currency; and in fact of maintaining a patriotic, democratic action of Government, has, in the language of the patriotic Benton, "just waked up public attention, and will go on."

The Silk Culture.—The Boston Atlas says. "A bill has been introduced into the Legislature for the encouragement of the culture of silk. It proposes to allow out of the treasury, for every ten pounds weight of cocoons of silk, the produce of silk-worms raised within this commonwealth, the sum of one dollar, and in the same proportion for any larger quantity of cocoons, to be paid to the owner of the worms. It proposes a further bounty of one dollar for every pound of merchantable silk reeled and thrown in this commonwealth, from cocoons produced from silk-worms raised in the commonwealth; and fifty cents for every pound of silk reaied without being thrown."

It is an honor to die for one's country.
Laughter succeeds sorrow.

POLITICAL.

[Documents accompanying the message published in our last.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1836.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, has been instructed to state to Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State of the United States, that the British Government has witnessed with the greatest pain and regret the progress of the misunderstanding which has lately grown up between the Government of France and of the United States. The first object of the undeviating policy of the British Cabinet has been, to maintain uninterrupted the relations of peace between Great Britain and the other nations of the world, without any abandonment of national interests, and without any sacrifice of national honor. The next object to which their anxious and unremitting exertions have been directed, has been, by an appropriate exercise of the good offices and moral influence of Great Britain, to prevent misunderstandings which may have arisen among neighboring Powers, and to preserve for other nations those blessing of peace which Great Britain is so desirous of securing for herself.

The steady efforts of his Majesty's Government have hitherto been fortunately successfull in the accomplishment of both these ends; and while Europe, during the last five years, has passed through a crisis of extraordinary hazard without any disturbance of the General peace, his Majesty's Government has the satisfaction of thinking, that it has on more than one occasion been instrumental in reconciling differences, which might otherwise have led to quarrels, and in cementing union between friendly Powers.

But if ever there could be an occasion on which it would be painful to the British Government to see the relations of amity broken off between two friendly States, that occasion is undoubtedly the present, when a rupture is apprehended between two great Powers, with both of which Great Britain is united by the closest ties; with one of which she is engaged in active alliance; with the other of which she is joined by community of interest and by the bonds of kindred.

Nor would the grounds of difference on the present occasion reconcile the friends and wellwishers of the differing parties to the misfortune of an open rupture between them.

When the conflicting interests of two nations are so opposed on a particular question as to admit of no possible compromise, the sword may be required to cut the knot which reason is unable to unite.

When passions have been so excited on both sides that no common standard of justice can be found, and what one party insists on as a right the other denounces as a wrong, prejudice may become too headstrong to yield to the voice of equity, and those who can agree on nothing else may consent to abide the fate of arms, and to allow that the party which shall prove the weakest in the war, shall be deemed to have been wrong in the dispute.

But in the present case there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States. In the present case there is no demand of justice made by one party, and denied by the other. The disputed claims of America on France, which were founded upon transactions in the early part of the present century, and were for many years in litigation, have at length been established by mutual consent, and are admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments. The money due by France has been provided by the chambers, and has been placed at the disposal of the French Government, for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But questions have arisen between the two Governments in the progress of those transactions, affecting on both sides the feelings of national honer, and it is on this ground that the relations between the parties have been for the moment suspended, and are in danger of being more seriously interrupted.

In this state of things, the British Government is led to think that the good offices of a third Power, equally the friend of France and of the United States, and prompted by considerations of the highest order, must earnestly to wish for the continuance of peace, might be useful in restoring a good understanding between the two parties, on a footing consistent with the nicest feelings of National honer on both.

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