EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 73.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

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Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the follow ing.

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Col. T. L. M'Kenny,	W. G. Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr. Esq.	Dr. James M'Henry,
J. R. Chandler, Esq.	Chas. Naylor, Esq.
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And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the Am erican press.

ushee Chronicle is issued in good type, and on Thet of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,

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TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; $2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and $3 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. or six months, $1 00—in advance.

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☞ Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

☞ Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange for one year. August 6. tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Wilson & Taylor, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. The subscriber will be in Easton, at the store of Stevens & Rhodes, every Tuesday from the 23d, until Tuesday, 1st of November, after which date, the accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection, according to law.

JACOB C. WILSON.

aug 20 tf

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN

and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME

P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th August next.

W. H. G:

Easton June 21 5w

The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American, and Village Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward account to the subscriber for payment.

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

his line of business, which added to his formr stock, renders his assortment general and in complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, hat he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains,
Seals and Keys, Watch-Guards,
Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed cils.
Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields,
Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,
Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of

other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his cus tomers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 tf

N B The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle nem by the end of the year, and all those whthdo not call, will find their accounts placed oi the hands of officers for collection.

J.B.

Talbot County to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Thomas Henrix stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Thomas Henrix having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that he said Thomas Henrix be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of the Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thomas Henrix to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Henrix should ot have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 13th day of February, 1836.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Aug. 6 w3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to decline Innkeeping at the end of the year, respectfully solicits, all those indebted to him in any way to settle their accounts as early as possible, as he wishes to pay what money he owes before he leaves the place, and to enable him to do this, he must collect or commence suits at the November Term.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Aug. 13 6t

POETRY.

[*Written for the Boston Atlas*]

TO THE LADY OPPOSITE.

You are very pretty, lady,
And I wish that you would stay
At the chamber window opposite,
througho ut the live long day;
I should like no better pleasu e,
Than on your face to look.
While your eyes are bent on sewing,
Or on an open book.

But alas! you seem to shun me.
And you greet me with a frown:
When you catch me looking at you,
You pull the curtain down.
Am I so very hideous,
That you are so unkiad?
No, lady, for I saw you once
Peeping slyly through the blind.

Then, lovely lady—banish
Your prudish little arts,
And smile, as if you'd like to win
A hundred young men's hearts.
My own is at your service.
If you only would but stay
At the chamber window opposite,
And let me gaze all day!

TO A YOUNG GIRL.

Love, pretty maiden, is a dream,
Unknown, perchance, to one so young;
Calm as a forest-shadowed stream,
Your days have sweetly flowed among
The beauteous flowers of life—no gloom
Has fallen on that stainless brow,
Or stolen from these cheeks the bloom
More rich than roses blushing now:
And this dark world seems passing fair,
Since time has cast no shadow there,
Fair may it ever seem—and bright;
On thy young spirit; may Love's light
Rest like the morn's, nor dreams like mine
Disturb that guileless heart of thine.

Am Monthly.

A WIFE.

"Don't talk to me about women being weak, and pretty and foolish—I will have a wife—but sheshall be next to perfection!"

"Where will you get such an one Harry?" said I.

"Why any where—plenty in America Tom—if she is not what I want her before marriage, she shall be afterwards, I warrant you. I dont like your milk and water sort of girls—those every day gaw-gaw flouncers—they wont do for me."

"You'd have her handsome, I suppose."

"I don't care whether she is handsome or not."

"Tall slender, and genteel, perhaps?"

"Pshaw—I don't care whether she is tall or short—thick or thin—it is of no consequence to me."

"You are not particular, I find, Hal, and can easily be suited."

"But I am particular, and cannot be easily suited."

"Well, do tell me what kind of a wife you intend to have"

"I will; and in the language of the ancient poet, who had more taste than all your modern senseless beaux:

'I'd have her reason, all her passions sway—
Easy in company—in private gay—
Coy to a fop—to the deserving free—
Still constant to herself, and true to me;
I'd have the expression of her thoughts be such
She should not seem reserv'd nor talk too much,
Her conduct regular—her mirth refined—
Civil to strangers—to neighbors kind.'"

"Hard matter to find such a one, Harry," said I, and left him, persuaded that he had pictured to himself a companion which it would puzzle him to find—not doubting, however, but that there are such, though rather scarce at present.

From the American Magazine.

THE DENOUEMENT.

"Lucy,' said Roger, she turned towards him; a gleam of moonlight streamed through the leafless boughs of the peach trees beneath which they were passing, and fell strongly on her upturned face, the wavy outline of her eyelashes was distinctly to be traced in shadows on her cheek. Roger thought she was very pale.

'Lucy, will grant me one moment's attention?' She looked towads the door of his dwelling, where Anna Minor and Mr. Trumbull were then entering—she hesitated and stopped.

'Lucy—it—is a long time since I have had the pleasure of speaking to you.

'It is about five or six weeks."

"They seem to me ages.'

'Do you not like your business?'

'I do like it because it affords me hope of rendering myself worthy of you. It has been told me (he spoke low and rapidly) that you inclined to favor Mr. Trumble (she did not speak)—I am poor, Lucy—I must labor I am without friends, and must make my own way; it may be years before I shall take the station in society which Trumbull now occupies; but as sure as I live, Lucy, I will—he paused, for though he had often indulged the hope, indeed belief, that he should rise superior to Trumbull yet he shrunk from expressing the anticipation. It seemed like a vain boast:

'You do not believe me then Lucy? he con tinued after a long pause.

'I have heard nothing to believe. Had we not better go in, cousin will wonder what detains us'

'Perhaps Mr. Trumbull will likewise wish to know.'

'If he does, I shall not take the trouble to tell him.'

'Lucy will you tell me? are you engaged?'

'No.'

'And—and—may I hope you never will be engaged—that is to him. Lucy I love you.?

The abrubtness and impetuosity with which he spoke, seemed the effect of feeling which he could not repress. Lucy was so surprised so confused, that she was obliged to lean on his arm for support, so there was no opportunity for her to show much anger at his presumption? Roger had forgot that he had ever been poor and a shoemaker. The first consciousness of being beloved, seems to a young man, as the crowning point of his ambition. He feels elevated for he has secured the empire of one heart, which he would not forego for the sceptre of Napoleon.

Roger walked into the parlor of 'Squire Hartwell that evening with the air of a man who has no farther cares for what may betide him in this life; Anna Minor said he asked consent that very evening.

'Roger is well enough,' said Mrs. Hartwell, 'and I shall say nothing against the match now. A merchant's wife has a very respectable station, though nothing very grand. However, if Lucy has no ambition it does no good for me to talk I have already been too anxious about her marrying well.

'I think my dear, she is going to marry well,' said 'Squire Hartwell, 'Roger will be a great man.'

Yes, yes, husband, I have heard you say a thousand times that he would be a great man, But I never saw any prospect of it for my part. Now Anna Minor, in my opinion, does marry well—Mr. Trumbull is a lawyer, and may be a Judge.'

'And so may Roger.'

'Oh, that is impossible. He has never been educated Mr. Hartwell.'

'He can educate himself.'

'Well, neither you nor I shall ever live to see Roger Sherman a Judge.'

But they did live to see ROGER SHERMAN A JUDGE and a signer of the Declaration of Independence

IT IS NOT THE FASHION.

Many excellent females; whose hearts prompt them to adopt and practice the most decided self denial, in relation to established usages which are more or less of a luxurious or selfish character, are destroyed by the overwhelming influence of fashion. Their consciences would approve the banishing of wine from their tables, or the abandonment of expensive and sumptuous entertainments, and many similar indulgencies, regarded by all, to impair something of the force of the christain example, and to deduct something from the pecuniary ability to do good. The true reason why many christians do enter at once and fully upon this system of retrenchment and self-denial, is, such is not the fashion and the excuse they make to their own consciences, frequently is, if I adopt such a course, I shall be reckoned among fanatics, and shall lose all power to do good in the circle where my influence in favor of virtue and religion is most needed. The plausibility of this manner of reasoning is that which makes it dangerous. Our adversary can assume the form and garb of an angel of light, and his suggestions are often addressed to us in the language of piety, or even in the words of inspiration. It becomes the christian to inquire with deep solicitude, into the direct and unavoidable, as well as the remote and incidental consequences of every course of conduct, and if he find himsell doing that by which a brother stumbleth or is made weak, to abandon unhesitatingly any such course. Many questions agitate to minds of Christians, which could be at once decided by the application of some great religious principles, were it not for probable or apprehended consequences. In these cases it would be better, after having ascertained the dictate of the great law of love, to yield thereto an implicit and prompt obedience, leaving the care of consequences to Him who established the law, and whose wisdom discerneth the end from the beginning.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE LOVE OF GOD.

The love of God is the soul of religion. It is the central grace around which the others cluster. It arises at first from a spiritual discovery of God's real existence and character. No more viewing him afar, the believer realizes that he is, and is the rewarder of all such as diligently seek him.

RELIGION IS LIFE.

Religion in the Bible is frequently called *life*! There is appropriateness in term. For as natural life is the source of all bodily sensation and activity, so religion is principle in the heart, which is the source of all spiritual activity and holiness. It is life, *par excellence*; without it, morality is but a dead principle, and our best actions but specious sins. It is a quickening power, planted amid the sensualities of our nature the Holy Spirit. It is the divine nature within us; and makes us one with God and Christ. It gives meaning to certain passages of scripture, not before understood. It is the root of holiness in our inmost souls; and the tree sprouting from it, will blosom and bear fruit forever.

SINGULER CUSTOM.—A letter from Moscow, published in a Paris paper, "On the 17th May was celebrated the holiday called the insuection of the betrothed. 'The young men who wish to marry are drawn up in a row on the sides of the publick walk, and, during the space of five or six hours, they behold the processional walk along their ranks, as at a review of the young women, decorated in their best attire, brilliant with their natural graces, and ornamented wi h diamonds mixed with flowers. On the following day proposal are made to the parents of those young women who have attracted the notice of the bystanders. What would our young ladies think of being ut up at public vendue in this manner!

PURE WATER.

The citizens of Boston tried the question of authorizing the Common Council to introduce pure water into the city on Monday last. The result was that out of 2343 votes, 2207 were given in favor of the measure.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Two men tired of life, took the resolution of drowning themselves. Chance led them, without knowing each other, to fix on the same spot for the execution of their purpose, and they met on Westminster Bridge whence they proposed to throw themselves into the Thames;—very different motives led to this result. One born to a large fortune, was satiated with pleasure, and having no resources within himself, resolved to get rid of a life which he thought painful and burdensome; the other pursued commerce with great industry and by series of losses and disasters was irretrievable ruined. Despair brought one thither, disgust and satiety the other. Both were struck with having come to the same purpose by different routes. The disgusted man having heard the other's story, said. to him there is no remedy for my unhappiness—there is for your's—I am rich and can heal your sorrows, by giving you a part of my property—I shall at least have performed one good action before I destroy myself, and your motives for getting rid of life be removed. The desparing man was delighted, with the project; but the latter after saving the life of the other, had no longer any wish to make an end of his own; the good action he had done reconciled him to existence. A strong friendship ensued between the two men in consequence of this meeting; one gave the other his daughter in marriage, and both are now as much attached to life, as they were for a moment disgusted with it

Reptiles in Texas.—It is stated in Edward's History of Texas, that scorpions and centipedes are numerous and dangerous in that country. They are the smooth broad backed ones. Spiders also of every diversity abound, from the tarantula, one of the most disgusting and venomous creatures in the country, which will measure when full grown five or six inches, to a small slender stripped one, of the most insinuating appearance, but as the author can testify, by dear bought experience, of the most poisonous nature. The flat black headed centipede grown enormously large, is extremely poisonous, and his haunts are chiefly to be found under rotten logs and moss grown rocks.

A Floating Farmyard.—The following sketch of a family floating down the Ohio on a raft, is at once highly graphic and characteristic of our inland emigration.

Today we passed two large rafts, lashed together by which simple conveyance several families from New England were transporting themselves and their property to the land of promise in the western woods. Each raft was eighty or ninety feet long, with a small house erected on it; and on each was a stack of hay, round which several horses and cows were feeding, while the paraphernalia of a farmyard—the ploughs, wagons, pigs, children and poultry—gave the more the appearance of a permanent residence, than of a caravan of adventurers seeking a home A respectable looking old lady, with spectacles on her nose, was seated on a chair at the door of one of the cabins, employed in knitting; another female was at the washtuo; the men were chewing their tobecco with as much complacency as if they had been in "the land of steady habits;" and the various avocations seemed to go on with the steadiness of "clock work." In this manner, our western emigrants travel at slight expense. They carry with them their own provisions, their raft floats with the current, and, honest Jonathan, surrounded with his scolding, squalling, grunting, lowing and neighing dependents, floats to the point proposed, without leaving his own fireside; and on his arrival there, may step on shore with his household, and commence business with as little ceremony as a grave personage, who, on his marriage with a rich widow, said he had "nothing to do but to walk in and hang up his hat." [Letters from the West.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.—An individual named J. I Matsen a German, or Dane, who was formerly employed in the mercantile house of Mariategui, Knight, & Co. Havana, and was afterwards a broker in that city, absconded a short time since with money and bills to the amount of $3,000 He went first to New-Orleans, and left that city for New York, and was seen here a few days ago. He understands English very well, but speaks rather broken N. Y. Express.

ARRIVAL OF SNOW.—This notorious negro, who so narrowly escaped being lynched here last fall, returned last Friday evening. As soon as it was known that he was in the city, a company of some two or three hundred persons collected for the purpose of administering Judge Lynch's prescription to him.—Snow, however, made a timely escape to the jail, where he is now safely locked up.—U. S. Tel.

EFFECTS OF MISGOVERNMENT.—It is fearful to think that in such a country as Ireland, with a fine climate, an excellent soil, safe harbours, the first situation in the world for foreign trade, a dense population taught to look to the labour of their hands, for subsistence, and not more able than willing to work—famine, should annually, for months together, stalk through the land, treading down the hearts and enfeebling the hands of the miserable peasantry.

Remarkable Incident.—A Physician at St. Chamand in France, at the moment the funeral procession was about to convey the corpse of his wife to the grave, imagined he discovered signs of life. At the instant a flash of lightning struck him and his sister dead, making three from that afflicted house, who were the next day interred in the same tomb

The way they commit Suicide in Paris—There were 228 suicides in Paris in 1835. Of these 73 were females, most of whom preferred the death by suffocation from charcoal fumes. The fashion may have come from the Sultan, who strangles his discarded mistresses in a sack. Not one of the women used a pointed instrument. They are not fond of steel, except in their corset bones. After 30 the women abandon suicide, but the men go on to 50.

"The Age,' a whig paper printed in Boston, says; "Candor compels us to say, that every thing admonishes us, that the candidate of the Baltimore convention must succeed. It were idle to deny the fact."

A Magic Flute.—For some time Mr. Gawthrope the Govenor of the House of Correction, had been surprised by hearing the soft strains of a flute within that prison, and in vain had he exerted his vigilance to discover whence those sounds proceeded, as no such instrument could be discovered in any part of the prisou nor upon the persons of any of the prisoners. The other day, however, the mystery was cleared up, for on removing a stool in the day room, one of the prisoners had ingeniously constructed a flute out of it, in order to lighten the weary hours of his incarcation, We can hardly think that one who thus disposed of his leisure time is irreclaimably vicious.—*York Herald.*

Caught at last.—A person who keeps a provision store was detected this morning in stealing some pigeons from a stall in Faneuil Hall Market, where he was purchasing supplies for his own shambles up town. The owner of the pigeons had frequently of late missed birds and other small game from his stall but could not tell how they were taken away. On observing the theft this morning, he asked no question and made no accusation; but when the keeper of the provision store had left the market, he sent after him a messenger, with a bill of this tenor "Mr:——to——, Dr. for Pigeo s, &c.; delivered at sundry times, $50." The bill was paid on presentation, and not a word said.—*Bost. Trans*

GIPSEY HAT.

The last number of the N. H. Gazette contains the following ungallant paragraph:

"If there is one article of female dress that we devotedly abhor, it is a Gipsey Hat or Bonnet. It gives to the sweetest countenance an air of impudence and wantonness that is perfectly intolerable."

If there is one article of female dress, which we particular admire, it is a Gipsey Hat, Bonnet. It gives to a lovely countenance, an air of simplicity and sweetness absolutely irresistible.

PLUMB TREES.

The rough, black excrescences that appear on the branches of plumb trees, or rather the insects which cause these excrescences, have discouraged the cultivation of plumbs in Vermont, more than any thing else. The insects leave the diseased branches in July. Cut them off and burn them before July commences, year after year, and the disease will soon cease to trouble you; especially if your neighbors will adopt the same plan.—Vermont Chronicle.

An interesting little girl, about thirteen years of age, has been arrested on a charge of having stolen a purse containing $13, from some ladies whom she had taken to see a hat, which they wanted. Whilst the lady was examining the hat, she laid the money on the counter, when the little girl made off with it. It appears this little girl has been engaged in committing depredations for some time, and with the proceeds had been purchasing furniture which was found deposited at the house of her mother in 42d street.—*N. Y. Star.*

The attention of the reader is invited to a letter of the Hon. Judge Holt in this paper.

As we expected the honest part of the Whig Party are becoming disgusted with the proceedings of those men who are attempting to sacrifice the best interests of the country, for their selfish purposes.—The honesty of Judge Holt, who was formerly a prominent member of the Democratic Party, has severed him from the Whig party and brought him back again to that Party whose principles are most congenial with his own. Thus sinks the rotten cause of whiggery!

DAYTON, Aug. 16th, 1836.

Sir—It has been proposed to place your name on the committee of correspondence for the Democratic party in this county; before doing so however, it is thought proper to inquire whether you will permit your name to be so used. Will you respond to this inquiry by return mail, and

Oblige yours,

D. CATHCART.

Hon. GEO. B. HOLT.

TROY, August 16, 1836.

Sir—Yours of this date is received. You desire me to say, by return of mail, whether I will permit my name to be placed on the committee of correspondence for the democratic party in the county of Montgomery.

From the formal manner in which you address me, I presume you wish to know whether I will act in the character proposed, recognizing the principles of the party with which you act.

You are aware, sir, that for the last seven years, I have kept aloof from the strife and contention of political parties. Believing that an active participation in the debates and struggles growing out party politics' unpropitious to a proper preparation and frame of mind for the discharge of judicial duty, I resolved, on taking the bench, to abstain from all such participation.—Hence I hardly know what confusion of political faith is at present required to render an individual eligible as a candidate for office, or qualified to discharge the duties of a partizan committee. My political principles shall not with my consent, be defined by the NAMES of any party leader, or party candidate. Those who lived in Montgomery county sixteen years ago, and from that time until my appointment to the bench, know what my polit al principles then were; & they are the same now. I formerly differed with my democratic friends, or rather with a majority of them, respecting the fitness of the then candidates for the presidency. Those friends then believed as I trust we all still believe, that partizans maintaining the same *principles* may nevertheless conscientiously differ in their opinions of men.

Hence ten and twelve years ago, the democratic party gave me repeatedly a large and united vote, for the House of Representatives, and again for the Senate, although at the time I conducted a public Journal supporting Mr. Adams for the Presidency, while the majority of the party preferred the presidential candidate. We undoubtedly still differ respect-

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