John Catrup

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 99

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

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

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

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

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

☞All communications to insure attention should be *post paid.*

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

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

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The *News* will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

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EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF

Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS

GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number containing seventy-two octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Tales and Index complete—at three dollars per annum.

The cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humour and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusemsnt of all classes who desire to posses an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humorists, Etchers and Engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having salutary objects in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever bought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offsprings of genius and talents as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful Illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, Quips, Quirks, and Anecdotes, and and Facetiæ, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into another and more exhillirating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made bu into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of wit and humour which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with ther patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work

☞The "EVERY BODY'S ALBUM" wil be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages with a variety of embellishments—neatly stiched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. ☞When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. ☞Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions Address the publisher (postage paid-

CHARLES ALEXANDER.)

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phi

☞A specimen number has been receil'd. at this office and we request our friendvep bellana

THIRD VOLUME OF THE

Ohio Farmer,

WESTERN HORTICULT

In presenting a prospectus for the THIRD VOLUME of the OHIO FARMER tot he public, the Editor conceives it unnecessahe to enter into a minute detail of its charactry and object. These have been clearly evincer since its commencement, and from the high testimonials received from Agriculturists o he first standing and intelligance, he is no without a hope that his labors have been some service to the cause Western Agriculture; and that there has been, at least partial satisfaction to those who patronise the work. There never was a period of deeper interest the cultivators of the soil in the great valley the Mississippi than the present. There never was a time when intelligence could be put to better uses—when knowledge was of greater advantage. It is the era of advancement in the art and science of the cultivation of the earth; and the improvement of useful animals. And he who refuses to keep pace with the times by informing himself of what is transpiring around him, will lose more than half of the pleasures and advantages of his own age.—The certainty of a ready market and a rich reward for all the productions of the earth should act as double stimulent to increase the quantity.

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

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

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

CONDITIONS.

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

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

CLOCKS & WATCHES

MAKING.

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

MATERIALS

his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and in complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, 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 Pencils,
Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields,
Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,
Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of

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

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

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 tf

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

J.B.

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

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

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

TAILORING.

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

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,

That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments: he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMEN,

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

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

aug 29 tf

NOTICE.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON

Oct. 15 3w

NOTICE.

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

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

Also, his farming utensils. This stock consists of 10 head of horses, 16 head of cattle, 42 head of sheep, and 24 head of hogs, 2 yoke of oxen.

G. TURBUTT.

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

G. T.

Oct 15 tf

$200 REWARD

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

WILLIAM ROACH.
East New-Market.

July 30

"Ho! Gentlemen of the Law."

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 befor 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 have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 13th day of February, 1836.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Aug. w3m

NEW FIRM.

BELL & STEWART.

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the

Coach, Gig & Harness Making

in Easton at the old stand at the North end of Washington Street for many years kept by Joseph Parrott, and resently by John W. Millis, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. The subscribers having been regularly brought up to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom, as they attend to keep constantly on hand the best materials and employing experienced workmen. They will also pledge themselves to work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produces.

April 5 3m law.

RACE.

WILL be run for, over a first rate Track, at Elkton, on TUESDAY the 8th of November, next a purse of Two Hundred Dollars, three mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding owned on the Eastern Shore of Maryland or State of Delaware, carrying weight according to the rules of the Baltimore Jocky Club.

On Wednesday, a purse of One Hundred Dollars, two mile heats, free as above, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

On Thursday A Sweepstake, one mile heat, three best in five, free as above.

☞Persons entering must pay five per cent on the above purses.

JOHN F. CAZIER.

Oct. 1 2

From the Goshen Independent Republican.

GENERAL HARRISON'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.

DEDICATED TO FRIEND ZACHARIAH POULSON.

As the boat glided up the Delaware from the navy yard to the landing at Chesnut street, one continued soul animating shout was heard; and ever and anon the cannon pealed to the welcome, and told in sounds that were familiar to Harrison's ear, that victory awaited him. *A gun was fired when Harrison was immediately opposite.* HIS EYE NEVER BLINKED!! There stood the Hero!!!—*Poulson's Am. Daily Adv.*

The cannon pealed loudly over Delaware's tide,
The steamer dashed proudly the billows aside
The shouts rose to heaven, the very hills clinked;
While *"there stood the hero—his eye never blinked!"*

The hero now landed, in triumph he passes;
His courses are men, *(query:* two legged *asses!)*
The rapture increases—what glory is linked
With the deeds of the *"hero whose eye never blinked!"*

They talked about Washington, Jackson and Gaines,
Of Yorktown's surrender or New Orleans plains;
Such names and such acts become wholly extinct,
Compared with a *"hero whose eye never blinked!"*

What, though by Jo Daviess, Dick Johnson and Croghan,
The frontier was defended, the foe overthrown—
Though, frightened by Proctor, the General shrink'd
From Sandusky's defence—yet *"his eye never blinked!"*

Our pæans quite lately were raised, it is true,
To Harry the Turncoat and Daniel the Blue;
But, finding the people could not be hoodwinked,
We'll next try a *"hero whose eye never blinked!"*

Then huzza! for the General, the peerless and bold—
Let the petticoat flag to the breeze be unrolled;
Sing with tories and feds all his wishes are linked,
For we must vote for the "hero whose eye never blinked" on a platform!!!

BRIDGET'S ACCOUNT OF HER INTERVIEW WITH THE DENTIST.—'Well, Bridget,' says Margery, 'How do you get alone with the Docthur—what did ye say til him and what did he do til ye?'

Bridget.—Its nothing he did til me, nor I to hem, that's all—only says I.

'Och Docthur, Docthur dear, its me tooth that aches entirely, sure it is; I've a min to have it drahn oot, and it plaze ye.'

'Do it pane ye,' says he til me.

'Och murther, can ye ax me that now, and me all the way to down here to see ye about it,' says I. 'Sure have I slept day or night, these three days? Haven't I tried every manes to quiet the jumping devil? Didn't they till me to put raw brandy in my mouth, but would it stay there, just till me now? No the devil a bit could I keep it up in me mouth, though its far from the likes of me to be drinking the brandy without extrame provocation, or by accident.'

So thin the docthur took his instruments in a hurry, with as little consarnment of mind as Barney would swape the knives and forks from the table.

'Be easy, Docthur,' says I—"there's time enough—you'll no be in such a hurry when your turn comes, I'm thinkin.'

'O, well,' said the docthur; and yer no ready, no ready now, ye may come the morrow.'

,Indade Docthur, I'll no stir from this sate with this tooth alive in me jaw,' says I, 'so ye may just prepare! but ye nade not came slashing at a poore Christian body, as if ye would wring her neck aff first, and draw her tooth at yer convenience afterwards. Now clap on your pinchers, but mind ye get hoult of the right one—ye may aizily see it by its aching and jumping.'

'O,' says he 'I'll get the right one,' and with that he jabs a small razor looking weapon into me mouth and cuts up me gooms; as if it were nought but could mate for hash for breakfast.

Says I—Docthur, thunder and blood—for my mouth was full of blood—what in the devil are you arthur!—Dy'e want to make an anatomy of a living crathur, ye grave robber ye.'

'Sit still,' says he jamming something like a corkscrew intil me jawl, and twisted the very sowl out of me.

I sat still because the murthering thafe held me down with his knee, and the gripe of his iron in my lug. He then gave me one awful wring hard enough to wring a wet blanket as dry as gunpowder. Didn't I think the day of judgment was come, tell me? Didn't I see the red fire o' the pit? I felt my head fly aff me sholders, and looking up saw something monstrous bloody in the Docthur's wrenching iron.

'Is that me head, ye've got there, says I.

'No it's only yer tooth,' he made answer,

'May be it is,' said I, as my eyes began to open, and by putting my hand up, I found the outside of my face on, though I felt as if all the inside had been hauled out. I had taken a dollar and a half to pay for the operation thinking it would be enough for a poor woman to pay; but I thought I'd just ax him the price. 'So says I.

'Docthur, how much ye ax beside the trouble.

'Fifty cents,' says he.

Fifty cents!' says I—'Sure I have not been submitting three days to that tyrant of a tooth for fifty cints.—Troth this same tathe pulling is not so very expensive, and I'm much obleeged til ye Docthur.'

Margery—But where is the tooth—yer should have brought it home and dipped it into salt and flung it over yer left shoulder into the fire, ye'll have bad luck all the rest or yer life.

Bridget—The devil take the tooth, and the bad luck too, if ever I think of it any more sure I've had enough of its company.—*Morning Post.*

From the New York Mirror.

LITERATURE VERSUS GINGER-POP.

A tall impudent looking fellow entered our closet this morning, with

"I want to stop my paper."

"Certainly, sir. But why do you discontinue?"

"Because you have raised your price from four to five dollars."

"We have done that from necessity, sir; partly because the price of rent, paper, printing, &c. is raised to us; and partly, to be enabled to pay literary men adequately for the best articles producible, by the talent of the country, and to awaken that spirit of literature, of which foreigners have denied the existence among us."

"Can't help literature, sir," replied the other; can't help what foreigners say. Literary men must take care of themselves Won't pay five dollars for a paper, can't afford it."

"Excuse me, sir," we asked, "are you fond of oysters?"

"Certainly."

"Of theatres?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you like soda water?"

"And mint juleps?"

"Indubitably"

"And ginger pop?"

"An excellent drink."

"And you often partake of the luxuries?"

"To be sure."

"How often?"

"Every day."

"What do you spend a year in such amusements? It may be a somewhat impertinent question; but you are obviously, a good natured fellow, and will pardon what is not intended as an offence,"

"Oh, certainly, sir; certainly. Let me see—theatres twice a week; one hundred dollars. Soda water, mint-juleps, oysters, Floyd's pies, coffee—say a dollar a day."

"Well sir, that is three hundred and sixty-five dollars for soda water, Floyd's pies, etc., and one hundred dollars for theatres; that is four hundred and sixty-five dollars for the stomach, etc., besides board, rent, &c.;—and yet, for the pleasure of encouraging the literature of your country, to support an established journal of fourteen years standing, and acknowledged by its enemies to have improved and to be improving every year, to aid us in our endeavors to pay literary men adequately for their time, industry and talents; to foster taste and good morals—for all these laudable purposes; for this motive of patriotism and philanthropy, for a liberal appreciation of the claims of others, you shrink from contributing *one dollar per annum.*"

"Why, sir, the fact is——"

"This dollar per annum is less than two cents on each number."

"Why, to be sure, sir——"

"Are you married, neighbor?"

"Yes and have two sons and three daughters grown; and the truth is, *they* are the readers more than myself—I've no great taste for reading."

"Four hundred and sixty-five dollars a year, then, you squander on *yourself* for soda water, Floyd's pies, and ginger-pop. Yet, not *one dollar* on the innocent and tranquil amusements of your family."

"Why, sir, the—the—I—the fact is——"

"The fact is, my dear sir, you are a little ashamed of this expose of your sentiments."

"To be frank with you, sir, I am.—Send me your paper. Here are the five dollars. Consider me a perpetual subscriber. If I cannot *afford* it, I will retrench my expenses in some other way. I will drink *four glasses of ginger-pop* less a quarter!!"

From the New York Times.

WHAT HAS MARTIN VAN BUREN DONE FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Is now the chief question propounded by his mocly opponents, who have all at once discovered that the fame of some grand military exploit is the essential qualification of a candidate for the Presidency. Accordingly they have got up a hero and invested him with laurels of a hard fought battle, to enter the lists with the chosen champion of the people. It may be true that their shrewed question cannot be answered in a breath, and of this they are well aware, knowing that Martin Van Buren's whole life has been a series of patriotic services and civil triumphs from which it would be difficult at the instant to select one most deserving of particular mention or applause, and thus they seek to embarrass some of his political friends and to disparage his genuine worth. If he had been singled out as the valiant leader who defeated the savages at Tippecanoe, or the conqueror whose retirement gave glory to the hitherto unstoried abode at North Bend, after receiving from his fellow citizens a manifest token of approbation, his character and his services might be summed up in a reply as brief and pithy as the question of his adversaries is artful and insidious. But a volume would be required to give a fair and full reply to their short enquiry. A few of the prominent events of his life, however, and a glance at his political services and declared sentiments may serve to show, in some degree what Martin Van Buren has done for his country. It would, to be sure, be somewhat easier to say what he has not done. He has not had the singular fortune to wear the laurels won by our patriotic militia on the western frontier, nor has he routed an Indian camp, nor razed an Indian wigwam—nor yet has he voted in favor of a law to sell his free white fellow citizens into servitude! But I prefer hinting at what he has done in order to meet the searching interrogatory of his enemies, once for all, and with a charitable desire to gratify their benevolent curiosity.—From his early youth he has been, with uniform consistency, the open, ardent and fearless advocate of Jeffersonian principles and constitutional rights incurring the deadly hostility of primitive federalism, and meeting it with increased venom from its faithful disciples under all the protean forms that federalism has assumed since the era of its existence.

During the late war he zealously advocated the cause of the people against British aggressions, and earnestly vindicated the politic measures of Government in the prosecution of the war; and by his eloquence and untiring energies aroused his democratic fellow citizens to a manful defence of American liberty and national honor.

Hear him espousing the vital interests and cherished rights of his countrymen against the turbulent spirit of blue-light animosity, which is even now at work struggling for ascendancy.

"Suffer yourselves not to be deceived by the pretence, that because Great Britian has been forced by her subjects to make a qualified repeal of her orders, our government ought to abandon her ground. That ground was taken to resist two great and crying grievances, the *destruction of our commerce*, and THE IMPRESSMENT OF OUR SEAMEN. The latter is the most important, in proportion as we prefer the liberty and lives of our citizens to their property. Distrust therefore, the man who could advise your government at any time, and more especially at this time, when your brave sailors are exciting the admiration, and forcing the respect of an astonished world, when their deeds of heroic valor make old Ocean smile at the humiliation of her ancient tyrant. At such a time, we say again, mark the man who would countenance government in COMMUTING OUR SAILOR'S RIGHTS FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR MERCHANTS GOODS."

In 1811 he decidedly opposed the re-charter of the old Bank of the United States and the substitute for it, which was shortly after proposed to the Legislature of New York, and in conjunction with other leading democrats of that day, as he has done since, avowed his opposition to all banking incorporations.

In the same body in 1815, he reported in favor of a loan to the General Government for the payment of the militia. Those brave men (to use his own words) who met and successfully resisted the veterans of the enemy on the banks of the Saranac—those who performed tedious and laborious services at Sackets' Harbor and at various other posts on the western frontier—and to that distinguished band of volunteers, who, under the gallant Porter, stamped an indelible record of American valor on the shores of the Niagara"

In the U. S Senate in 1823, during his eloquent appeals in favor of the bill for granting pensions to the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, he spoke as follows: "If in the mysterious dispensations of an allwise and over-ruling providence we, too, are doomed to experience the common calamities of nations, it may become our duty to receive those dispensations with meekness, and bear them with fortitude. But if there be a stain from which he would be most desirous of rescuing the American name, it would be the stain of ingratitude to the surviving officers of the Revolution. If there would be a calamity, which, more than any other, he would pray to have averted, it would be the calamity of witnessing, in an American Senate, a cold insensibility to the services of those whose devotion to their country in peace, and whose constancy in war, had exported the applause of an admiring world."

"Every day, said he, makes the remnant of this band of worthies more dear to the American people. When that period arrives—which a majority of the Senate may expect to see—when the last of the officers of the Revolutionary army shall be called from time into eternity, it will be the cause of keen regret and self-reproach, if, upon a review of the past, it shall appear that any thing was omitted that ought to have been done to smooth their passage to the tomb."

Mr. Van Buren was a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of this State in 1821. In that body he strenuously opposed the property qualification for electors, and ably advocated the extension of the elective franchise—and subsequently in a letter to a committee of mechanics in Rhode Island, he says—"I am very sure that any attempt to restrict the exercise of the right of suffrage, and more especially to restore the freehold qualification, would be put down by an overwhelming majority."

He introduced into the Senate of New York "a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, malicious injury, or gross breach of trust, and afterwards in the United States Senate, "he co-operated actively with Richard M. Johnson in attempting to engraft the same great principle upon the jurisprudence of the United States."

In that assembly he also repeatedly urged an amendment to the constitution, so as to take the election of President and Vice President from the House of Representatives and give it to the people themselves.

He has maintained the democratic doctrine of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and on that broad principle has declared his "uncompromising hostility" to a moneyed institution, which waged an open warfare with the government and people of the United States, and to the incorporation of any national bank as unconstitutional and impolitic. On the same ground he is adverse to the expenditure of the public funds of the nation for internal improvements.

He has unequivocally denied the authority of Congress to interfere with the relation of master and slave in the Southern States.

He was mainly instrumental in securing to us the valuable trade of the British West Indies, which had been lost by the unskillful diplomacy of the preceeding administration.

By the force of his superior talents and integrity, through an active life devoted to the public service he has risen to the proud eminence he now occupies before the American people.

He has done more—he has gained the sure confidence and attachment of his democratic fellow citizens—an attachment that will be lasting as the immutable principles on which it is based; and a confidence, they are well assured, that can never be abused. He is emphatically the candidate of the people, and in the exercise of their sovereign sway, despite of the clamor and calumny of the pie-bald coalitions of democracy, they will triumphantly elect him to the Chief Magistracy of the Union!

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