

# EASTERN SHORE WHIG

## AND

# PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. II.

EASTON, Md. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1829.

No. 16.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
**JOHN D. GREEN,**  
Washington Street, opposite the Easton Hotel.

**THE TERMS**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square. Letters to the Editor, must come free of postage in order to insure attention.

**SALE POSTPONED**  
Till TUESDAY, the 22d day of December next.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee will sell at public auction at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 22d day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Kesiah Hensley, widow of Philemon W. Hensley, late of Talbot county, deceased, in, and to all that part of the real estate of said Philemon W. Hensley, which was assigned to her, for her dower, that is to say, all and singular that Dwelling Plantation now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated on Wye River and Skipton Creek, in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 222 acres of arable Land, and 72 acres of timber Land, making together the quantity of 294 acres more or less, as laid down & certified by Samuel Jackson, late surveyor of Talbot county. And the terms of sale will be as follows:—the sale shall be on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of sale, with such security as he may approve.

The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hensley are hereby warned and notified, to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, to be by him filed with the papers in the cause, with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.  
Easton, nov 24 5w

### CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Talbot county Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber is empowered to sell at public auction on the 22d day of December next, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, all the Real Estate of which Isaac Jenkinson, late of Talbot county died, seized, being a part of the tract of Land on which the said Isaac died, on which Wm. Jenkinson now lives. There are about 200 Acres of LAND, with extensive MEADOWS highly improved. Also a proper proportion of valuable TIMBER LAND, with commodious brick buildings and other necessary improvements—viz: a Smoke house and other out houses, all in a good repair. This property is situated within a mile and a half of Easton. Any person wishing to examine the premises can refer to William Jenkinson and James Neale, who at present reside thereon.

Terms of sale.—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good & sufficient security, approved by the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale. A credit of twelve months from the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby advised to exhibit them with proper vouchers thereof, to the said Court of Chancery, otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of said estate.

GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.  
nov 24 5w

### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this CANAL is now open for navigation. The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by Vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet of water.

The rates of Toll have been fixed so low, as to make this the CHEAPEST as well as the most EXPEDITIOUS and Safe channel of communication, between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware.

Horses for towing vessels may be hired at reasonable prices at each end of the Canal. Any information in relation to the Canal, rates of Toll, &c. may be had, on application at the Company's Office, No. 44 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President.  
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.  
H. D. GURIN, Secretary.  
dec 8

### A YOUTH WANTED.

A LAD from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral character, with English education, will hear of a good situation in a Dry Good Store, by application at Green's office.  
Easton, dec. 15 1f

### TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year.

THAT large and convenient brick dwelling house, the Store room of which, is occupied by Dr. Dawson as a Drug Store.—For terms apply to  
GEORGE W. NABB.  
dec 9.

### NEW GOODS.

**LAMBERT REARDON,**  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, VIZ:  
Super blue, black, green, olive, brown and drab Cloths,

Black, blue and drab Cassimeres, Cassinets, assorted colours, (all prices.) Fashionable Vestings, Rose and point Blankets, Flannels, Baize and Flushing, Rattinets and Bombazettes, Blue, black, brown, scarlet and olive Circassians,

Black Lastings, Bombazines, Brown and olive Gros de Indes, Blue and black Gros de Nap, Black Italian Lutestring, Ditto French ditto, Sattins, Mode and Florence, Canton, Italian and Pongees Crapes, Merino Shawls, Imitation long ditto, Cashmere ditto ditto, Embroid'd. Crape Handkerchief's Lithographic ditto, Bordered Palmatine ditto, Linen Cambric ditto, Bandanna and Flag ditto, Rich Fancy set Ribbons, Plain ditto, 6-4 and 4-4 Black and White Bobinetts Bobinet Edgings, Figured Swiss Jackonett & Book Muslins Plain do. do. do. do. Fashionable Calicoes, Irish Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Socks, Silk and Cotton Umbrella's, Gigs and Switch Whips, Fur and Seal Skin Caps.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, Glass & China, Superior old 4th Proof F. Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, Peach & Apple Brandy, O. R. Whiskey Dry Lisbon, Port, Cicily & Malaga Wines

Fresh Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin

Liverpool Salt, by the Sack or bushel, Powder and Shot, Buck Wheat and White wheat Flour, &c.

He has on hand and constantly keeps a general assortment of

UPPER & SOLE LEATHER.

The above assortment of goods has been purchased on the best terms, and with great care, and will be offered at a very small advance—or as cheap as any other house in Easton, for Cash, Hydes, Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, or Meal, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov. 24 1f

### TEAS,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, Glass & China, Superior old 4th Proof F. Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, Peach & Apple Brandy, O. R. Whiskey Dry Lisbon, Port, Cicily & Malaga Wines

Fresh Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin

Liverpool Salt, by the Sack or bushel, Powder and Shot, Buck Wheat and White wheat Flour, &c.

He has on hand and constantly keeps a general assortment of

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The above assortment of goods has been purchased on the best terms, and with great care, and will be offered at a very small advance—or as cheap as any other house in Easton, for Cash, Hydes, Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, or Meal, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov. 24 1f

### NEW GOODS.

**Wm. H. and P. GROOME**  
HAVE received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their Fall supply of GOODS, consisting of an extensive assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Queens-ware, Glass, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Gilt and Plain Look-Sperms, Mould and ing Glasses, Dip Candles, Imperial Gun, Brass Andirons, Powder, Shovel and Tongs, Hyson and Pow- Knives and Forks, shong, Cast steel wood Axes, Cut & w. agnt Nails, Loaf & brown Sugars, Waiters, Britannia Java Coffee, Ware &c. Green and white do. Old French Brandy, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Jamaica Spirit, Almonds, Shellbarks, Holland Gin, Figs and Currants, Miller's old Rye whis, Fresh Cranberries, Buckwheat Flour, Firkin Butter, Cheese, Mace, Cloves Nut- Megs, Dry Lisbon, Sherry and Port, Sperm Oil Flax, &c.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. Becks Philadelphia Shot, English and American Gun Powder, first quality, 250 bushels Liverpool Salt in Sacks, 100 bushels Ground Allum do. 2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24 of superior quality, All of which are offered at a small advance for Cash.

Easton, nov. 17 1f

Notice.

THE Subscriber having left Easton, and settled in Baltimore, gives notice that he has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his agent, for the transaction of his own business, as well as that of his Fathers, and John W. Sherwood's, in any other connected with it, and requests those indebted to him, in any manner, to pay the same to his said agent.

WILLIAM W. MOORE.

N. B. W. W. Moore, has several valuable grass lots in the vicinity of the town for sale, also a good second hand Coach, and a substantially built, plain new Gig and harness.

april 14

Notice.

CYLUS RINGGOLD, (a coloured boy) about eighteen years of age, is a bound apprentice to the Subscriber, the public are therefore notified that in future, should any person employ or harbour said apprentice, that I shall put the Law in force against them.

ANN LEE.  
Talbot county, nov. 3

### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

**Still Later, and Still Cheaper!**  
**JOHN W. JENKINS**  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A very Large and Extensive Assortment of CHEAP GOODS,

Selected with great care from the Latest Importations—consisting of Super blue and black Cloths, from \$4 50 to \$8 00. Ditto Black mix'd, do. from \$1 50 to \$3 00. Ditto Cassinets, assorted colours from 50 \$1 50. Red and white Flannels from 15 to 75. Canton Flannels, very superior from 184 to 25. Point Blankets from 3 to 5 pils. Rose Blankets from 8-4 to 13-4 uncommonly cheap. Handsome white Marceiles Quilts from 8-4 to 4-4, prices from \$3 50 to \$5 50. A complete assortment of fancy coloured Circassians from 25 to 50 cents; Very superior Black ditto. Ditto Tartan Plaids from 25 to 37 1/2 cents. 4-4 white Muslins from 12 1/2 to 25 cents. 4-4 Brown do. from 7 to 12 1/2 cents. 6-4 do. do. cheap. Calicoes from 12 1/2 to 37 1/2 cents.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Hardware, very cheap, China, China in sets, Queen's-ware, Cut & common Glass, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

F. Brandy 4th proof, do. Spirit, Holland Gin, old R. Whiskey, A. Brandy, N. E. Rum, Common Whiskey, Sugar and Coffee, &c. All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Do not be satisfied with only reading the above, but come and see for yourselves. Those who wish to purchase Great Bargains, will find it much to their advantage to call and view the assortment. I have a large quantity of prime Coffee, which I will sell cheap by the Bag or pound.

N. B. Feathers and country Linsey will be received in exchange for Goods, I will give 30 cents for Feathers in exchange. I will sell Shot for \$1 75 by the Bag or 8 cts. per pound, Powder for \$1 14, Philadelphia cut Nails from 6 to 12 penny at 8 cents. Imperial Tea at \$1 50, old Hyson ditto at \$1 25, Young do. at \$1 00, best quality Raisins & Almonds, Cheese & Crackers, &c. &c. Also a quantity of Philadelphia Buck Wheat Flour.

Easton, nov 17 1f

Thomas H. Dawson

HAS RECEIVED AND JUST OPENED AT HIS NEW STORE,

Nearly opposite the Court House, a fresh and increased assortment of the following articles, carefully selected by himself.

Rose, Jessamine, Violet, Oriental, Vernacular, Vegetable, Sultana, Windsor, Palm & Naples

COLOGNE, LAVENDER & FLORIDA

WATERS.

MACASSAR, NAPLES, ANTIQUE AND BEARS OILS AND POMATUM.

HAIR, TOOTH, COMB, NAIL, PAINT, SHOE & SHAVING BRUSHES.

LIP SALVE, TOOTH POWDER AND SMELLING BOTTLES.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A VARIETY OF Paints, Sperm, Linseed & Train OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, various sizes from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20.

RAISINS, FIGS, ORANGES, LEMONS, Grapes, Tamarinds, Almonds, Shellbarks and Pecan Nuts.

De La Montet's Columbian Vegetable SPECIFIC, ALBRIGHT'S COLUMBIAN SYRUP, Swaim's Panacea, &c. &c. &c.

Easton, dec 1 1f

AUTUMNAL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steam Boat Maryland,

Will Sunday the 4th of October next leave Baltimore for Annapolis, Corisca and Chestertown at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning leave Chestertown for Corisca, Annapolis and Baltimore, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock and continue to leave Baltimore every Sunday and Chestertown every Monday at 9 o'clock.

Passengers must be at Corisca wharf at 11 o'clock on Monday mornings.

oct 6 L. G. TAYLOR.

### Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

**THE SUBSCRIBER** respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has met with, in the above line of business, and now wishes to inform them, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. John Camper, and having lately returned from Baltimore with an additional assortment of the best MATERIALS, and also, having procured the most experienced and best WORKMEN, that he will be enabled to Manufacture all kinds of four wheel'd work, or Gigs in superior Manner; all orders for new work, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at the old stand, foot of Washington Street, or at the subscribers stand, nearly opposite the market house, and repairs done in a neat and satisfactory manner.

**EDWARD S. HOPKINS.**

N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has met with in collecting money, to meet his demands, he will be under the necessity of requiring the Cash on the delivery of work or to punctual customers, a short credit.

nov. 3 E. S. H.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

50,000 Cane, suitable for Slay Makers, 500 Nests Sugar Boxes, 500 Bagel and Half Barrel Covers, 500 Humming and common Tops, 100 dozen Butter Prints, 200 groce of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets & Fausetts suitable for hogheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale, bed and sacking Cord; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine; Weavers Slays or Reeds; woollen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets; long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers; Rolling Pins; Potatoes Mashers; Mudlers; towel Rollers; wash and cake-Boards; shovels, tubs, clothes Pins; humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; erasing and cabbage Netts.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. 101 1-2 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Baltimore, 12th mo: 8th, 1829.

BRUSHES, SLAYS & SHUTTLES.

Barrel and Half Barrel Covers

500 Nests of Sugar Boxes, Pound half & quarter Butter Prints, (neatly lettered,) Fish hooks, Lines and Rods, superior Shoe and Boot Blacking, Cake & Wash Boards, Candle-wick, Spickets for hogheads, Barrels, Kegs & Hydrants, Sifters & Strainers, Patent Lampwicks, (assorted sizes,) Clothes-pins, Lines & Baskets, Scale-sash & Bed-cords, Slays and Shuttles, Bellows Brushes, Market baskets, Fine and Coarse Twine, Patent Taps.

V. D. Returns his sincere thanks for past and hopes by strict personal attention, to merit a continuation of public favours.

VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. 101 1/2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

Baltimore, 12th mo: 8th, 1829.

50,000 Fishing Rods, 10,000 Spigots and Fausetts, 500 Barrel and Half Barrel Covers, 200 Gross Patent Lamp-Wicks, 5,000 Fish-Hooks and Lines, 5,000 Wooden Bowls.

V. D. Returns his sincere thanks, & hopes by assiduous personal attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favours.

VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. 101 1/2 Baltimore, between South and Calvert streets.

Baltimore, 12th mo. 8th, 1829.\*

SPINNING WHEELS, MADE OF GOOD MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

FOR SALE BY VALERIUS DUKEHART. 12th mo: 8th, 1829. w

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he has now removed to his old stand at the corner of Goldsborough and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments, and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice. Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all his old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Sep. 9 w

### THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND**

Will commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.

All Baggage and Packages at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

march 24

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 1st day of November 1829, a negro man who calls himself JOHN, about thirty years of age, of a yellow complexion, five feet six inches high; has been scalded upon the cheek, so as to occasion a scar; has no other perceivable marks; had on when committed, a black coat and pantaloons, a pair of calf skin shoes, and a cap, he says he was free-born, and lived in Prince Georges county, Md. he had in his possession when committed, a paper purporting to be a regular pass, attested by Aquilla Beall, Register of Prince Georges county, which I have no doubt is a forgery. The owner, if any, is required to come and have his negro released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

dec. 1

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 15th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro boy, about fourteen years of age, five feet four inches high, who calls himself George Stephney, and says he belongs to Jacob Houk, living near Freedom in Baltimore county; said boy had on when committed a coarse shirt and pantaloons and blue doublet, and wool hat. The owner of the above described negro boy will call and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, sheriff.

sept. 22

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a Runaway, on the 9th day of July, 1829, a dark mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE LATTIMORE. She is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 28 years of age, had on when committed a calico frock, check apron, and a sun bonnet. She says she came from Brandywine mills in Chester county, Penna. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and have her released; or she will be discharged as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

august 11 w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 14th day of June last, a mulatto man, who calls himself CHARLES HILTON, says he was free-born and lived in Clarksburg Harrison county Virginia, he is about thirty-eight years of age, five feet eight & one half inches high; had on when committed, a wool hat, one pair striped pantaloons, striped vest and cotton shirt. The owner of the above negro, if any, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, sheriff.

july 21

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of this county on the 17th day of September last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself REBECCA SNOWDEN, about twenty years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; had on when committed a striped cotton frock, a calico sun bonnet and prunella shoes; she has a scar on her lip and arm, a wart behind her ear. The above described negro says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Bennett of Baltimore. The owner is requested to come and have her released, she will be otherwise discharged according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county Md.

oct 13

NOTICE.—Was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th day September last, a negro man who calls himself JOHN DORSEY, about twenty-one years of age, five feet eight inches high, with a small scar on his nose; had on when committed a pair a cassinet pantaloons, a cotton shirt, and blue cloth coat. He says he was free born, and lived upon Elkridge, Anne Arundel county. The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be released according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county Md.

nov 10

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase One hundred likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him or his agent Samuel Reynolds, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where either one or the other may be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

sept. 1



DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE  
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF  
THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
December 1st, 1892.

To the President of the United States:  
The Secretary of the Navy respectfully  
presents the following Report:

The Naval Force of the United States, which has been kept in active service during the present year, has been composed of the different squadrons employed in cruising on the stations heretofore assigned them.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been continued in that service, with the exception of the Delaware 74 gun ship, and the schooner Porpoise, which have been withdrawn, the latter having been represented by the commanding officer to require extensive repairs. The return of the Delaware was decided on under a belief, that the present state of our political and commercial relations in the Mediterranean did not require the employment of a ship of this class in that sea; that all the necessary protection could be given to our commerce by frigates and smaller vessels; that these promised to be more efficient, in the pursuit and capture of such vessels as might be expected to assail it, & were less liable to suffer from the dangers of the Mediterranean navigation. The Constellation frigate and the sloop Ontario were accordingly ordered to join the squadron; the former conveying to England and France the newly appointed Ministers to those countries. Information has been received of the favorable execution of these duties. Our Ministers have been landed at their respective points of destination; and these vessels, it is presumed, have, before this, assumed their stations in the Mediterranean squadron.

It is to be regretted that instances of insubordination have been manifested among the officers of this squadron. Courts martial have been necessarily resorted to, and some of the refractory have been sentenced to temporary, and others to permanent dismissal from the service. It is gratifying, on the other hand, to know, from authority entitled to confidence, that the general conduct of the officers of this squadron has been such as to preserve, among the States and Sovereigns of the Barbary Coast, the favorable opinion of the American character, which had been earned by their predecessors.

The Naval force under the command of Commodore Ridgely, and ordered to cruise on the West India station, consisted, in the early part of the year, of the sloops Fal-mouth, Hornet, Erie, and Natchez, and the schooners Grampus and Shark.

Several acts of piracy having been reported to have been committed in the month of February last, the Natchez, which had returned to the United States, for repairs, was ordered to rejoin the squadron. After cruising a few weeks, and there being no reason to apprehend a recurrence of these depredations, again returned to the United States, and has since sailed to Colombia, taking out Mr. Moore, the United States' Minister to that Government, whence she was ordered to proceed to Rio Janeiro, to convey to the United States, Commodore Creighton, whose command had been transferred to Commodore Cassin. This vessel was also required to afford a passage to Mr. Harrison, the late Minister to Colombia, on his return to the United States.

The recent invasion of the maritime frontier of the Mexican States by the forces of Spain, having led to apprehensions that our commerce, in that quarter, might suffer by the encroachments which belligerents are so ready to make on neutral unprotected rights, the Peacock was equipped, and, taking out Commodore Elliot, to relieve Commodore Ridgely, was ordered to repair to the scene of these renewed hostilities. The Erie, which had also returned for repairs, sailed soon after to rejoin this squadron.

It is due to the late Commander, Commodore Ridgely, to say, that, as far as the means had been afforded him, he has kept his little squadron employed with vigilance and activity; and, on a late occasion, this has been gallantly demonstrated at Tampico, in the firm and prompt course, pursued by Master Commandant Norris, in the rescue of the property of one of our countrymen from the grasp of unjust power.

For the last few months, except in the case just referred to, no information has been given to this Department, of any new act of piracy or aggression on the commercial rights of the nation; but, there can be no doubt, that a relaxation in the policy lately pursued, would be followed by any immediate repetition of these depredations.

The squadron on the Coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres has been maintained to its usual extent, and has been varied only by the interchange of relief-ships for those which had performed the ordinary routine of duty. The presence of this squadron, small as it has been, has probably obtained, for the commercial interests of our country, a security which would not have been granted to defenceless merchantmen. Peace having taken place between these two nations, nothing is to be dreaded by our merchant ships from an interference with belligerent privileges. Yet many reasons forbid the diminution of our naval force on these coasts. The annually increasing commercial intercourse between the United States and these countries, calls upon the Government to be prepared to multiply the means of its protection. Many complaints have been made by certain officers of this squadron against each other, of oppression on the one side, and of insubordination and neglect of duty on the other. The parties, charging each other, have been ordered to repair to the United States. Immediately after their return, a tribunal will be established to investigate these complaints, and to render justice alike to the aggressors and the aggrieved.

The squadron on the Pacific coast of South America consists of the frigate Guerriere, the sloop St. Louis and the schooner Dolphin. No changes have been made in the force of this squadron. Commodore Thompson has succeeded Commodore Jones in the command; and the Guerriere and St. Louis have taken the places of the Brandywine and Vincennes. Commodore Jones has returned to the United States in the former, and the latter, acting under orders from the late Executive, after touching at the Friendly and Sandwich Islands, will return by way of the Cape of Good Hope. No information has been presented to the Department inducing a belief that an increase of this force is

necessary, though doubtless, good policy forbids that any portion of it be withdrawn. Annexed is a statement, marked A, showing the disposition of the public vessel now in commission.

The report of the Commissioners of the Navy, which is herewith transmitted, marked B, furnishes a detailed statement of the number of ships of war in ordinary, their present condition, and the amount which will be required to fit them for service. These ships are represented to be in a state of premature and rapid decay, and, when the manner in which they have been disposed of at the stations is considered, this ceases to be a matter of surprise, how much soever it may be of regret. It has been the practice, when ships of war were to be laid up in ordinary, to place them under the general superintendence of the Commandant of the yard, whose avocations have been so multiplied by the Department, that he has but little time to devote to this duty. Thus, they remain exposed to the wasting agencies of the seasons, rain, and sunshine; and to all other causes which favor the decomposition of the materials of which they have been built. This sudden destruction of a fabric, upon the construction of which so much skill has been exercised, so much money expended, and upon the preservation of which so much of the commercial and national security depends, cannot but demand, that immediate and effectual means be adopted to arrest its progress. The impolicy of cutting down the best timber in the country, and converting it into ships, which are to be subjected to this process of rapid destruction, would seem to be too glaring not to have been noticed, and too ruinously wasteful not to have been discontinued as soon as perceived. Within the last few years, the vessels which were in preparation on the stocks have been allowed to remain under the protection of houses erected over them. In the report marked C, the Commissioners have offered suggestions as to the measures necessary for preventing the progress of an evil, which threatens to render abortive all the efforts of the Nation for the establishment of an effective naval force. The attention of the President is respectfully invited to this branch of the concerns of the Navy, as a matter of minor importance to no one which can be presented for his consideration.

In addition to the measures proposed by the Commissioners for the accomplishment of the objects to which their report refers, it is proper that some remarks be offered on points connected with this subject, and on which their opinions were not required to be expressed. It is believed that the true policy of the Government will be to discontinue, for the present, the building of ships of war, unless for some specific object or immediate emergency; to provide for the thorough repair of the ships in ordinary; for the erection of the necessary sheds for their protection; and for the establishment of a point at each of the naval stations, to superintend and enforce the employment of the means recommended by the Board of Navy Commissioners for their preservation; and such other as the experience of the Navy may have shown applicable to this purpose. To carry the latter objects into execution, an additional appropriation will be required; but their completion must result in an important saving in the Naval expenditure, and would give, to the nation, instead of the decaying fabrics of which the ships in ordinary now consist, a marine force which could be made to act promptly and efficiently for its defence.

The duty of preparing ships for service, is by the established regulations, committed to the Commandants of the yards, whose great object seems to be to hurry the equipment, and to incur as little expense as possible. Thus, their preparation is imperfect, and the nation has to encounter a considerable expense in foreign ports to obtain the requisite supplies and repairs. The materials for effecting these are sometimes not to be procured; and the ship, being through the whole cruise in a crippled state, performs the service out and home at the risk of her loss, and perhaps that of her crew. Such a system, in peace, is hazardous; in time of war, dangerous in the extreme. Some cases have been brought to the notice of the Department, in which ships ordered on voyages of two or three years, have been so carelessly equipped, that the whole cruise might be said to be a series of dangers and escapes, and their safe return a matter rather to be wondered at than expected. In every instance in which it can be conveniently done, the officer who is to command should attend to the equipment of his ship for sea. No one is so much interested in the proper discharge of his duty; no one will perform it so well.

It has been usual to discharge seamen at some foreign port, whenever the period of their enlistment expired, or to pay the expenses of their return to the United States. Both these plans are objectionable; the first, because it often leaves the seaman a wanderer on a foreign shore, where he either must suffer from want, or go into the service of other nations; thereby diminishing the number of this useful body of men, or inflicting a heavy burden upon the funds provided for the support of the Navy. To guard against both these inconveniences, the practice is proposed to be adopted, of making the cruises of the ships of war shorter than has been customary, and enlisting the crews for such a term as certainly to allow of their return to the United States before the expiration of the period of enlistment.

The Navy Yards established and now in operation in the United States, are located at the following places: Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Brooklyn, New York, Pensacola, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk. There is scarcely any part of the expenditure for the establishment of a Navy which has contributed so much to exhaust the general fund intended for its support, as that which has been applied to objects connected with the building and maintaining of Navy Yards. It appears from the report made to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy for 1828, that the permanent expenses under this head, including Naval, Ordinary, Hospital, and Civil, amount, annually, to \$269,744. The great expense incurred in the support of these numerous establishments, makes it proper to inquire, whether it may not be materially diminished by a reduction of their number, without affecting injuriously, other important interests of the Navy. The opinion entertained by those most conversant with such subjects, seems to be, that the number now in opera-

tion is greater than the public service demands; that the reduction of them would effect an important diminution of expenditure; and that, by concentrating the means and materials for building, repairing, &c. at two or three points most favorable for such purposes, it would tend greatly to promote the general objects of these establishments.

The Commissioners of the Navy Board were directed, on their late visit of inspection into the condition of the Navy Yards, to examine them with a view to this reduction of their number, and to ascertain as far as practicable, whether there may not be selected, on the numerous bays and harbors of the United States other sites, embracing greater facilities and advantages than those which have heretofore been employed for those objects.

The report made by the Board, marked C, is herewith transmitted. It affords much interesting information on the points referred to them and connected therewith, and is especially entitled to commendation for the independence of its views on a subject which, from its effects on local interests, is calculated to excite local jealousy and opposition. The document is earnestly recommended to your consideration.

Various representations have been made to the Department, of the advantages offered by the harbors of the small keys in the Gulf of Mexico, called the "Dry Tortugas," as a Naval Rendezvous and Depot of supplies. Should these representations be correct, and the harbor found susceptible of defence, the importance of the position would be equal to that of any other on our Southern coasts. In the month of May last, Commodore Rodgers and Patterson were instructed to visit them, and make such general examination, as would lead to a just estimate of their value and aptitude for the purposes contemplated. This service was performed by Com. Rodgers—Com. Patterson having unfortunately been prevented, by disease contracted on the journey, from joining in this examination.

The report made by Com. Rodgers, marked D, is herewith transmitted. The result of his examination was so favorable as to justify a full and minute survey. Accordingly, Lieutenants Istmail and Gedney, experienced officers, and well qualified for this service, were ordered to repair to the point designated, and have, for some weeks, been engaged in the performance of this duty. Their return is daily expected; and, when the information obtained by them shall have been received, it will be duly presented to your notice.

The value of the Live Oak growing on the public lands, on the Southern coasts of the United States, as a source of supply of the best timber for the purposes of the Navy, has been long properly estimated by the public, and various laws have been enacted by Congress with a view to its preservation. This has been found to be a task of no ordinary difficulty. The great value of this material for the building of vessels of every description, and the high estimation in which it is held, make it an object of pillage to the unprincipled of all nations; and this is not likely to be restrained but by the adoption of measures more coercive in their character than those which have been hitherto employed. It has been the practice to rely on the vigilance of Agents, distributed over different districts on the coasts. These Agents have been required to guard the public interest, and to bring to justice such as should be found trespassing on its rights. Hitherto their efforts have been unsuccessful. In a few instances only have the Agents been able to detect the depredators, or obtain restitution of the property. From the nature of the country in which this timber is found, it must often happen that Agents on the land can afford but a very imperfect protection against these violators of the public rights. The whole coast presents a series of bays and creeks, readily accessible to such boats as can bring off the timber; while the adjacent district may consist of impenetrable forests, or morasses and swamps, which forbid the approach of a superintending force.

It is respectfully proposed that these agencies be discontinued, and that the protection of the public interests in this timber be confided to a marine force, adapted to the navigation of the bays and inlets on which it is produced.

Other important services might be rendered by the vessels employed on this duty. They might, if required, aid in the enforcement of the Revenue Laws, and, if competent officers were attached to them, afford facilities for the collection of materials for charts of these hitherto almost unexplored coasts.

Sundry testimonials have been presented to the Department, (see copies and extracts marked E) showing that canvass, made of cotton, had been successfully employed in the merchant service of this and other countries and partially in the Navy; all favoring the presumption, that this article might be advantageously used in the Navy of the U. States. It was determined, therefore, that some experiments should be made, to test the accuracy of these statements. The execution of this duty has, for the present, been committed to the superintendence of Com. Elliot, and the experiments are now in progress.

Some trials will, also, be made of cordage prepared from this material.

It is also proposed to institute a course of experiments on the canvass and cordage made of American water-rotted hemp, which has been represented as possessing durability and strength at least equal to the same qualities of the imported article. The importance of being relieved from a dependence on foreign supply, for materials essential to the very existence of a Navy, justifies a full and decided trial of the products of our own country.

The practice has, for some years past, prevailed in the Department, to make allowances, or extra compensation, to officers who have been required to perform services not strictly within the line of their professional duty.

It is presumed that this practice had its origin in the belief, that the compensation allowed these officers was insufficient for their necessary support, and an inadequate return for their merits and services. Congress has not only yielded to, but indirectly sanctioned, the procedure, by adopting estimates for the appropriations founded on these anticipated allowances; and the officers themselves now view it as a source of emolument which ought not to be denied to them. This state of things is irregular and unequivocal in its

operation, and not a little embarrassing to the officer having the administration of the Department. If the compensation now allowed by law is too small, it should be increased; but let it be fixed, and not left to be dispensed at the pleasure, or by the favoritism, of any one.

The compensation now made to the officers of the higher grades in the Navy, is probably far below what their distinguished talents and services entitles them to receive; and compared with the amount given to officers of the same, or correspondent rank in the Army, is remarkable for its inequality and insufficiency. Annexed is an Exhibit, marked F, of the relative rank of the two classes of officers, & of the amount of compensation made to each under the existing laws. It is difficult to understand on what principle of justice, or good policy, is founded this difference in the compensation made to officers in the same service, and of the same established rank. Is not the same eminent talent required for the command of a squadron as for the conduct of an army? An equal share of professional skill? Is the Naval officer less exposed to personal danger? Is his responsibility lighter; or are his labors less arduous? Does he contribute less to guard the interest, or sustain the rights and honor of his country?

The establishment of Schools for the instruction of the junior officers of the Navy, in the various branches of science appertaining to their profession, has so often been recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, and has so uniformly been passed by, without obtaining their sanction, that it is with reluctance the subject is again introduced to their notice. A firm belief, however, that its tendency would be to qualify them for a better discharge of the high trust, which may, at some future day, devolve upon them, in their capacities of commanders, forms a sufficient motive for renewing the recommendation, and submitting some views on the subject, which have not been so much insisted on, and which may be entitled to consideration. It has been remarked by a naval officer of much experience and observation, that no inconvenience in the Navy is more sensibly felt than the general ignorance of the officers, of foreign languages. In addition to which, there is often great difficulty in procuring competent and proper persons to act in our ships of war as interpreters and linguists; nor has any allowance ever been made by Congress for the pay and subsistence of such persons. The perplexities and disadvantages under which our officers are placed by these circumstances, may readily be conceived. They are brought in contact, during their cruises, with nations speaking different languages; subject to be drawn into correspondence with the authorities of different places; under the necessity, often, to board vessels of other nations, for the purpose of examining their papers and documents, and often without the ability to understand their import and tendency. In time of war, valuable prizes are lost from an inability to translate their papers, and to detect covered property and simulated documents; unnecessary and illegal detentions of vessels are made, and consequent damages obtained from the Government.

The schools which have been employed at New York and Norfolk, in the instruction of midshipmen in the elementary branches of mathematics, have been mere temporary arrangements made by the Department, and have never been fostered or recognised by law. Their introduction into use has not been effected by means very regular or direct, but they have been tolerated by Government, having been found useful, notwithstanding the very limited range of instruction afforded by them. It is respectfully proposed, that until some better system can be matured these schools be authorized by law; and that such appropriation be made for their extension and support, as will enable the young officers to acquire a knowledge of such foreign languages as may be important for them to possess in the future pursuit of their profession.

The laws relating to Purser in the Navy are believed to be defective in some of their provisions. At present they do not provide a limitation to the periods of their continuance in office, nor for the renewal of their official bonds. Many advantages would probably result from their being appointed for stated periods, and made to renew their bonds, as is now required of Navy Agents Collectors of the Customs, &c.

The mode of compensating them is not such as to lead to a correct discharge of their duties; nor such as is likely to advance the public interests. The profits of these officers arise, principally, from a per centage, which they are authorized to charge on the articles they sell to the crews of ships. A part of these is furnished from the stores of the Government, and the remainder by an advance made to them, to be sold at their risk, and for their own advantage. The temptation to increase their profits by improper demands upon a class of persons little qualified to detect imposition, may sometimes be difficult to be resisted, and ought not to be presented to them. When their dealings are conducted upon principles of the utmost fairness, the income of pursers, in ships of the largest class, amounts to two or three times the compensation of the commander—an extent of remuneration which their services cannot merit, and which is the more odious, when it is known to be drawn from the pockets of men, who, of all others in the employ of Government, earn their scanty wages with the most unremitting toil, and incessant personal danger.

In lieu of their present emoluments, it is proposed that they receive an annual salary, varied according to the responsibility imposed on them, by having a larger or smaller amount of stock entrusted to their care, and the degree of labor required for its disposition and preservation.—Under a system of regulations which would enable the seaman to obtain his little supplies of nautical comforts, at rates fixed, known, and moderate, and without dread of imposition, the Naval service would acquire a popularity with them, it has never enjoyed; and the present difficulty of recruiting seamen would be diminished to an extent important as to time and expenditure.

In conformity to an act of the last Session of Congress, in relation to the Africans stranded on the Coast of Florida, a vessel was chartered, and has sailed with them for Liberia, with the exception of two, who were unavoidably detained by sickness. They were placed under the direction of an Agent and an Assistant Surgeon of the Navy, with

a liberal supply of hospital and other stores. An effort was made to send to their native country, by the same vessel, two Africans who had been introduced into Alabama, a few years since; but, so strong had their attachment become to this country, that they availed themselves of an opportunity, while preparing for the voyage, to make their escape; since which time they have not been recovered by the Agent of the Government. No cases of importation of this description of persons have come to the knowledge of the Department within the present year.

It may be proper to remark, that drafts have been lately presented by the Agent at Liberia, for the purchase of munitions of war to enable the Colonists to defend themselves against the attacks of the neighboring tribes, with which they were threatened. These claims were rejected, on the ground that no law was known to exist which authorized their payment, or which justified any expenditure beyond a temporary support to the restored captives.

The present confused and unsettled condition of the fiscal concerns of the Navy Department, makes it proper that the subject be brought to the notice of Congress; since, it is believed, that their interposition alone can lead to an equitable and final adjustment. In the month of March last, when it was discovered that these derangements in the finances existed, reference was made to the Board of Navy Commissioners, for such explanation as they might be enabled to give. Their communication in reply accompanies this report, marked G. From a desire to present such minute and detailed information on this subject, as may be necessary for its proper illustration, the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury was requested by letter, (copy of which is annexed, marked H.) to report on the present condition of the accounts of his office, shewing the probable origin of these embarrassments, and to suggest such measures as he might think necessary to correct the evil. His answer is annexed marked I.

The vacancy created in the command of the Navy Yard at Washington, by the death of the venerable and highly esteemed Commodore Tingley, in February last, has been supplied by the appointment of Commodore Isaac Hull. In April, this officer commenced the discharge of the duties of the station, and has since, by great industry and judicious arrangement, reduced the chaos of materials accumulated there to good order, and introduced a system of discipline and economy favorable to the general operations of the establishment.

The laws concerning the Marine Corps, and the act of 1800, establishing regulations for the government of the Navy, are recommended for revision. The papers marked K and L contain the estimates for the Marine Corps; and those marked M, N, O, are lists of Deaths, Dismissals, and Resignations.

The annual report on the Navy Pension and Hospital Funds, &c., will be presented at the usual time.

The act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the Board of Navy Commissioners appears to have been designed to provide auxiliaries to the Secretary of the Navy in the discharge of the ministerial duties of the Department. This body was required to be selected from amongst the most experienced of the Naval Commanders, to whom a knowledge of those duties was presumed to be familiar, and by whom they might be expected to be most correctly discharged.

The subjects placed under the superintendence of the Board, by this distribution of the duties of the Department, are numerous, and of almost unlimited variety.

It may be justly questioned whether the present organization of this body is such as to secure the necessary attention to the diversified subjects placed under its direction and whether a judicious division of its duties would not facilitate the proper execution of the objects proposed by the institution of this branch of the Department.

Respectful reference is made to a communication from the Navy Board, in answer to inquiries having relation to this subject, herewith transmitted, marked P.

The present Naval Corps of the U. States is believed to be more numerous than is required for the wants of the service, & more than can be advantageously employed, with reference to their own advancement in the knowledge and practice of their profession.

"There can be no National Establishment," says a distinguished Naval character, "like that of the Navy of the United States, which will not, in the course of years, receive into its ranks some who are fully calculated to uphold its character, much less to contribute thereto by their talents and subordination."

"There may exist, also, some who, when received into the service, were calculated to become its ornaments, but who may, through various concurring causes, have degenerated into a reproach. Happily for this institution, the Government retains in its hands the corrective for any defects in the Corps."

"It is now twenty-eight years since a judicious pruning was given to the Navy; a period sufficient to admit some useless suckers to repose under the shade of its virtues and its valor. The time would, therefore, seem to have arrived, to correct some of the evils of the service by a Peace Establishment; and which it would go far to effect, by ridding it of the useless and insubordinate portion of its materials. The remainder would be preserved in more correct views of the service, and their management become more easy to the Executive Department."

If, in pruning these excrescences from the too luxuriant growth of the Navy, some branches should be lopped off, which, in their day, have borne good fruit, let it be remembered that the Navy Pension Fund, with its ample stores, is open for their sustenance and support; and, it may be added, that the Navy, Asylum, on the Schuylkill, is now so near its completion as to promise at an early day to afford a permanent and comfortable residence to its disabled founders, and to such as, though not disabled, may have merited, by their bravery, or long and faithful services, the gratitude of their country.

All which is respectfully submitted,  
JOHN BRANCH.

A most destructive fire, the work of an incendiary, has destroyed nearly one half of the town of Camden, S. Carolina. The number of buildings destroyed is 86, valued at about \$180,000—of which not \$20,000 was insured.





## EASTERN SHORE WHIG, AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 22.

### WIND! WIND!! WIND!!!

We have read with no little pleasure, and with much food for our visible faculties, the editorial remarks of the last Easton Gazette, on the subject of President Jackson's Message to Congress. He takes this paper up with great show of wisdom and gravity, and after having filled nearly four columns of his paper, in noticing in detail almost every clause of the message, his criticism has about as much force as the celebrated lines which we have somewhere seen,

"I do not like thee Dr. Fell

The reason why I cannot tell,

But this I know full well,

I do not like the Doctor Fell."

The truth is, this document displays rather more talent, more energy and decision of character than this talented editor has taught his readers to expect from General Jackson. There is moreover so marked a veneration for our constitution, so scrupulous a regard for state rights, so much respect for the free and unbiased voice of the people, such a spirit of conciliation with regard to sectional prejudices, & in fine so frank, manly, and open an avowal of the plain honest principles of republicanism, and so manifest a spirit to maintain them, that Mr. Graham is somewhat constrained to smooth over his former denunciations against the President, and acknowledge himself in error when opposing him.

We did not expect the Gazette to come out and in sweeping terms approve of the whole views of President Jackson. We cannot ourselves concur in his views regarding the U. S. Bank; and his remarks respecting the future distribution of the surplus revenue of the country, although we have no doubt that this originated in other principles than those suggested by the Gazette, would probably have been as well to have been omitted; leaving this exigency to be provided for, when it may occur. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" and it has rarely happened to any individual or community at any time to have more of the shiners than could be very readily disposed of. But our worthy friend of the Gazette seems to have taken exception to some of the very features of the message which we most admire and commend.

He first condemns the recommended change of the mode of electing President and Vice President, because he says it destroys the federal principle of voting by States, on the failure of an election in the Electoral College, which "is one of the few leading equal principles that gave them occasional equality with their more powerful sisters, and induced them to join the confederacy." Now this we deny. The President has no where recommended a change in this feature. On the contrary he has expressly said "The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each state its present relative weight in the election"; and until Mr. Graham can show us that the people cannot vote by States, or in their federal character, as easily as their representatives in Congress, we cannot but think he is a little in nubibus or in the clouds and hardly understands the amount of his own objection.

It is evidently the spirit of our constitution, that the will of the people should be felt in the election of President and Vice President even in the event of a failure in the Electoral College. Why else is the election restricted to the three highest candidates? and why confined to the House of Representatives in Congress? Is it not because they are supposed to be best acquainted with the will of the people, and are immediately responsible to them? To oppose giving the election to the people, instead of their representatives, appears then to be so anti-republican, that we hardly expected to hear any complaints against this section in the message. If however no change be made in the manner of election, surely to exclude the members of Congress, who have thus elected the President from any benefit to be derived from his patronage and favour, would naturally be supposed to be a desirable object to every true friend to his country; especially since the complaints against the late administration on this very ground.

As to the remarks on the indecency of introducing this subject at this time, we can only say, that we hope never to have a President, whose feelings will be too delicate to permit him to do his duty at all times and under all circumstances.

Next our friend Mr. G. animadverts on

the President's views in relation to removals from office. The remarks of the message on this subject we think sound and republican and evincing the most thorough acquaintance with the nature and frailties of man. The Gazette says "that the tenure of office is so just & salutary as to bring good behaviour." For a stance your Governor and Council, your members of Legislature and Congress, your sheriffs, collectors, levy courts, orphan's courts, commissioners of the land, justices of the peace and constables should all like your judges, clerks of courts & registers of wills be elected or appointed "during good behaviour." Carry this principle one step further and adopt the maxim that "the King can do no wrong" and what have we? an unlimited monarchy. Methinks here is a little of the old "leven of unrighteousness" still left.

The principle of rotation in office is in strict accordance with the genius of our government, and we hope ever to see it cherished and maintained. It is in fact the only safeguard to our liberties. If all offices were held during good behaviour, how few would be the exposures of misconduct. It is hard to convict even the most flagrant violations of duty. Who believes that the late frauds on the Treasury would have been detected & exposed, had not these men been first removed? No they would have been concealed from the public view, and these culprits still enjoying the public confidence and feasting on the public funds.

The conciliating views of the message on the subject of the Tariff we are much pleased with. In admitting the constitutionality of protecting duties, and of the exact duty recommending mutual concessions and forbearance between the jarring interests of the Eastern, Western, and Southern States, the message seems to us to have pursued the only proper course for the great Executive head of the nation, and we cannot but believe that it has given general satisfaction. The peculiar regard, and fostering care which it manifests for the agricultural community must be a source of great gratification to that class of citizens.

We have neither time nor inclination to follow the message, nor our friend's remarks on it, through all its details. We have frankly expressed our opinion on such matters as we thought of peculiar interest, and of its general style and character; and will now leave both the document and the criticism with the people. Let them judge. Their decision will be righteous.

We are sorry to be troublesome to our worthy friend Gov. Martin and his Counselor and adviser, Mr. Richardson, but we love them so well, we beg leave to give them a passing notice, by way of compliment, to help them out with a dead lift.

Gov. Martin's friends seem to think him right in having dismissed McCulloh from the Penitentiary, as he had been there five years, which they think was long enough. Long enough for what? for reform? No, no one pretends that he was reformed. Long enough to get a good trade? No; he had already a trade, by which he could make money faster than any other man in the State, except Mr. Richardson. Long enough for example? No; for the example of buying himself out of prison is what few are able to follow. No none of these was the reason why he had been there long enough. Well what was it? Why, they say he had been there long enough for all the counterfeit money which he had issued before he went to the prison to be worn out or destroyed. Well this was a good reason, the Gov. was right in pardoning him. Yes; but there is another redeeming feature in this pardon, or commutation of punishment, or whatever else you may please to call it. What is this? Don't you see the wisdom of our Governor? This man McCulloh was not quite good enough to go at large in Maryland, but he would do very well for a citizen of Delaware, Pennsylvania or Virginia. True if he should resume his old trade in our sister States, there is little harm in that, you know. I believe it is all fair play to counterfeit in the other States of the union. But did the Governor, think of inserting the condition in the pardon, that he should not counterfeit any of the Maryland Bank notes. This was important. Our wise Governor certainly has not forgotten this part of his duty. If there has been a slip of the pen here, we hope he will think of this in his subsequent pardons; as it seems he is unquestionably to be continued. Indeed we can't part with so wise and merciful a Governor. But it seems our good and honest friend Sam Pickering was not in the secrets of the cabinet. Mr. member of the Council, Mr. Penitentiary Director and Mr. Counterfeiter were closeted together (a worthy trio) and poor Sam was turned out. Poor fellow he was unworthy of keeping company with the Governor's friends. Well Sam, don't cry, it won't do you much harm. Good bye Gov. Martin, Mr. Counsellor and Mr. Counterfeiter.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

In the Easton Gazette of the 5th inst. under the editorial head is an article in relation to an assignment from James McCulloh who has lately been released from the Penitentiary under a pardon from the Governor to George R. Richardson, Esq. of this city, (here named as a member of the Governor's Council,) in which that gentleman is charged with using unfair means in obtaining that conveyance, and the magistrates who took the acknowledgment, are declared to be equally culpable.

I was one of the magistrates alluded to. Mr. Richardson called upon me in the forenoon of the day on which that conveyance was executed, and requested that I would accompany him as far as the Penitentiary to transact some official business for him there, the nature of which, or with what object, I do not mention to me, nor did I think it important to inquire. It was within my jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, and it was, and is, usual for magistrates to attend to business out of their offices, when requested to do so, although no additional compensation is allowed for that service.

On our arrival at the Penitentiary, being informed that I should have to wait some time, I went with Mr. Owens, the keeper, to see the different workshops, which occupied us about half an hour. Upon my return I was shown into the clerk's room where Mr. R. and Col. Sheppard were seated at a table, and Mr. McCulloh (the first I had seen or heard of him in the matter) standing opposite. The instrument of writing in question was lying before them after a little delay and without any observation that I can recollect, Mr. McCulloh signed and acknowledged it, and I immediately signed my name and left the room. Nothing whatever was said in my hearing about a pardon, or any other consideration for the execution of that paper, nor did I know that McCulloh was expected to be pardoned, until I was told some days afterwards, that he was at liberty.

The Editor of the Gazette, after setting out the facts as he pretends to have received them, without waiting to learn whether they are true or false, or giving the accused parties the slightest previous notice of the charge, proceeds, with an eye to pronounce sentence on both counsellor and magistrate, which is a proceeding to which no one should be a party.

It must be well known to that gentleman, if he knows any thing at all, that it is no part of the business of a magistrate, when called upon to take an acknowledgment to inquire of the parties, the circumstances, or consideration under which the conveyance is to be made. Such an enquiry would be deemed impertinent—nor has it been usual for, nor do I believe it to be the duty of the magistrate, to read the instrument of writing, provided the parties declare themselves to be acquainted with its nature and contents.

The charge or insinuation by the editor of the Gazette, that the magistrates in this instance were in readiness, and lent their official aid, to secure a bribe to the counsellor, (if any such bribe was offered or received), is as far as relates to myself, most illiberal, ill natured and unjust.

### SAMUEL PICKERING.

BALTIMORE, 3 Dec. 1829.

The travelling between Philadelphia and Baltimore is easy and comfortable. This is particularly so by the new canal line which runs between the two points mentioned. Starting from Philadelphia at 7 o'clock in the morning, the traveller reaches Baltimore a little after the same hour in the evening. In a short time when the company shall be able to place a new boat, which I understand is now building, on the Chesapeake, the arrival at Baltimore will be much earlier. Happily for the comfort of the traveller, there is none of the rush or crowd which characterizes the travelling on the North River. From Philadelphia down the Delaware to the eastern termination of the canal, there is one of the finest boats on the Delaware. It is the only steam-boat I have seen within the boundaries of Pennsylvania that reminded me of the North America. The accommodations are very superior, and she runs with incredible swiftness.

Passing through the canal is a very interesting portion of the journey—perhaps the most so of any. The boats on this canal are extremely shallow—drawing only a few inches of water. The apartment for the accommodation of the passengers is placed on the deck. On each side of this apartment or cabin, there is a narrow gangway or passage which admits a person to riddle along from stem to stern. The boat is drawn by six horses at the speed of seven miles an hour—fully as rapid as a stage-coach. Notwithstanding the shallowness of the boat, the surge created by its rapidity through the water begins already to wash away the edges of the canal to a very considerable extent. In a very short time the company will be under the necessity of lining the whole length of the canal with a sloping edge of stones, as some portion of the Erie canal is already prepared. On the route of the canal three sets of horses are required. Some part of the way is a very heavy road, and fatiguing to the animals. The most singular portion of the passage through is the part denominated the deep cut. This extends to about four miles rather towards the western termination. The excavation of this cut must have been a work of great magnitude. It is not to be compared, however, to the deep cut at Lockport on the Erie canal. That was through the solid rock—through a part of the ridge which forms the Falls of Niagara.

The passage through the "deep cut" of the Chesapeake and Delaware was, however, singularly agreeable. A bank ranging from fifty to seventy feet, sloping up into the sky on each side of the traveller, was somewhat calculated to excite his surprise. The rain had in various portions produced miniature excavations in the slopes. Some difficulty has been anticipated from the liability of the bank, which is principally of sand and soft earth, to wash down into the canal. To obviate this danger, a commencement has been made in a thatching operation which is expected to give consistency to both banks in a few years. A considerable portion of the slope on the southern side has been very neatly thatched over with grass or some other material. Over the outer surface of this work, the rain bounds down and falls into the canal in small rills through wooden spouts. It is expected that in a year or two the whole bank will thicken over with a natural growth of grass. If this should take place, it will give firmness and durability to the bank. On the other bank there is a number of levels made in the slope, in the inner edges of which channels are formed to carry the water in regular currents to the

horse track at the bottom. From that place it is carried into the canal.

On the whole it may be safely said that until a rail road shall be made between New York and Washington, by which in the "novelty vehicle" we can pass between the two places from inn to inn, at the rate 25 or 30 miles an hour, the traveller will find the canal line from Baltimore to Philadelphia a very interesting mode of getting along the surface of this weary world. The steam-boat on the Chesapeake is always enough to frighten a New-Yorker. It is so small and confined that it always puts me in remembrance of a nut shell or the skill of the Lady of the Lake.

I cannot forbear mentioning the rapid travelling which now exists between Baltimore and Washington. Formerly the travel between these places was the steadiest, the greatest, the surest in the world. The horses were gentle—slow, fat, wise, and philosophic;—the drivers were nabobs and princes, and held John in utter contempt. When they started from Baltimore, their venerable drivers generally bid farewell to the hostlers with tears in their eyes, kissed their wives and children, and made their wills as it was customary to do about thirty years ago when a man had the daring to venture aboard a North river sloop at New York bound for Albany and Troy. Whips were little in use in those halcyon days. You swallowed your cup of coffee at Bowen's, said your prayers and stepped into the stage, then in half an hour thereafter you might, probably, start for the ten taverns of Baltimore, to pick up strangers on the way. After this, away you went with a whole day's work before you, for the sun was generally leaning over the tops of the Virginia mountains before the tourists of the capital made their appearance. Alas! this is all changed. A New-York company has started a set of stages with porters, drivers, full of fire and fury, tremendous whips and whippers, snorting horses, the blood of Egypt, and one is now carried from Baltimore to Washington something like a chariot, just as they do in the west, from Albany to Buffalo.

The Editor of the American does not like the President's Message. Who thought that he would, or that he would pronounce it even tolerable?—We venture to say not a solitary individual of the thousands who peruse his "no politics" paper. If he had praised it, we would have been surprised and the public might justly have imagined that mischief was afoot. But not so, he dislikes it, and we are pleased that he does. We hope the coalition presses will one and all assail it. The people know them and are prepared for their abuse.

Now that the Herald is in the market what course will it pursue? How will it get over the honest statement which this document contains, of the failure of the Bank of the United States to meet the expectations of those who established it?—N. Y. Cour.

The Coalition in Congress.—The opposition members made a desperate effort to defeat the election of Mr. Stevenson, and with that view endeavoured to induce a Jackson man to run against him, for the responsible situation of Speaker, but it would not do. It shows, however, that any and every alternative will be adopted by them to sow dissensions in the republican ranks, and that they are in spirit though not in number, as warm and as active as ever.

### MARRIED

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Vellmons, DANIEL C. H. BORDLEY, to Miss MARY BLAKE, both of Queen Ann's county.

### DECEASED

In Baltimore on Wednesday the 2d of December inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ASHFORD, daughter of Richard Harwood, formerly of Talbot county, Md.

In Washington, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, the Rev. WM. STAUGHTON, D. D. President of the Georgetown College, in the State of Kentucky, and formerly President of the Columbian College in this District.

At Mr. James Faulkner's on the 15th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN O'BRYON.

In the upper part of Queen Ann's county, a few days since, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.

Wheat, white	90 a 1 00
red do	70 a 87
Old corn	35
New do	30 a 33
Rye,	50 a 55

The office of the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate, together with the Post office, is removed, directly opposite the Court-House, one door below Mr. William Clark's Store.

### IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity,

November Term, 1829.

ORDERED that the sale of the Lands made to the Rev. Thomas Bayne, by Samuel Stevens, trustee for the sale of certain of the lands of John Beale Bordley, an infant, and reported by the said Stevens, in the case of Nicholas G. Singleton against the said Bordley, be ratified and confirmed unless the contrary be shown, on or before the Third Monday in May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the tenth day of February in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$428 57.

P. B. HOPPER.

Attest J. Lookerman, Clk.

True Copy Test,

J. Lookerman, Clk.

dec 22 3w

### NEGROES TO HIRE.

ONE negro man and his wife, five do. men hands, one do. boy about 16 or 17 years of age, one negro woman (with a child), two negro girls. For terms apply to

JOHN D. GREEN.

dec 22

### MISSIONARY MEETING.

A Meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this Town on Christmas Night, the 25th inst. at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Juvenile Missionary Society auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several addresses will be given, and a collection taken up in aid of the above object. The youth, of this place, are particularly invited.—Mr. JAMES NICOLS, of Chester-town, will preach in the forenoon of Christmas day.

dec 22

### New Line Packets.

FROM EASTON TO PHILADELPHIA  
Through the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having provided themselves with two substantial vessels, the Sloop FRIENDSHIP and Schooner UNITED STATES, propose commencing a regular line of Packets, between Easton, Md. and Philadelphia. They propose leaving Miles River Ferry, once a week for Philadelphia and returning leave Chesnut street Wharf once a week for Easton, via Miles River Ferry. They will commence early the ensuing spring, when particulars will be more fully made known.

EDWARD HALLOWAY.

J. B. TOLLEN.

dec 22



Washington, Georgetown and Baltimore

ACCOMMODATION

### STEEL-SPRING COACHES.

THE public are informed that owing to the many obstructions that have been thrown in the way, and among them the, for the present moment, insurmountable one of being refused accommodations for the terms on the road, except at one place, (Mr. Drummond's, at Annapolis,) Mr. Fuller, the Agent for the above line, has not been able to redeem his promise as given in the advertisement published in the papers of this city, November 5th, to establish one additional Line to run at a different hour from the one now in operation. He, however, is happy in having in his power to say that arrangements are making for building Stables, and that in the course of all next week, the other line will most certainly commence its operation.

Mr. F. avails himself of the present occasion to return his thanks to the citizens of Baltimore, Washington, and Georgetown, for the unexpected, he had almost said, unexampled warmth of expression of opinion by them, in favor, as well of the designs of his undertakings, as of his Coaches, Horses, and Drivers, and the very liberal patronage they have extended to him—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part or that of either of his Drivers, shall be spared, to entitle his line to merit a continuance of their approbation, and that of the public generally.

He would now also assure the public that, notwithstanding a distinct, the 'Despatch Line' is advertised to commence running on the 10th inst., with great expedition and at a reduced price, his course will be unchanged and uniform. Though this Line belongs, as seems to be the prevailing opinion, to the same "concern" to which all the other old Lines belong, and has been established undoubtedly, for the express and sole purpose of opposing his Line, he is resolved, and so assures the public, that he will not be led aside by this, from his fixed purpose of so conducting the New Line, as to ensure a safe and comfortable passage to those who may favor it with their patronage. He is determined, in no instance, to hazard injuring either person or property, and at the same time pledges himself to conduct his passengers through as expeditiously as shall be deemed compatible with this determination.

"About five hours," will probably, as a general rule be the time occupied on the road. The fare in the New Line is reduced to \$2 50; this being, as its proprietors consider, a fair and just compensation for the conveyance of passengers over this route. It was the intention of the Agent to be the first to reduce the fare; but when the designs of the 'Despatch Line,' became apparent, it was thought advisable to come down at once to the price at which the New line have ever been willing to convey its passengers.

N. B.—Books for the reception of passengers' names for this Line kept at Lyford's Fountain Inn, Light Street, (the General Stage House,) and at the office No. 2, South Colvert-St. Baltimore, and at Barnard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, near the President's House and Public Offices, (the General Stage House) and at Letourneau's Refectory and Tavern, Washington, and at Mr. Semmes's Tavern, Georgetown.

nov 14—dec 22

W. G. LYFORD.

dec 22

1y

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantial, varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighboring markets.

The Public's ob't. serv't.

W. G. LYFORD.

dec 22

1y



## POET'S CORNER.



### SONG.

Composed for the occasion by Bartholomew Brown, Esq. and sung by him at the Agricultural Dinner in Bridgewater, Ms. on the 4th ult.

Ye brown, bonny rustics, and lords of the soil;  
Come, let a short ditty amuse you awhile;  
For farmers, who live by the sweat of their brow,  
Oft join in a song as they follow the plough  
With Gallant and Golding and Dobbin we go.  
While our fields loud re-echo *Gee up and Gee O!*

We farmers awake at the break of the morn;  
When the thrush mounts the pine-top from  
braunle or thorn;  
While loungers lie snoring, our labor goes on,  
With our bright cattle moving brisk over the lawn.  
With Gallant and Golding, &c.

In the days of our Sires, but a short while ago,  
It was deem'd a dishonor to plough and to hoe;  
And now 'tis the pride of our greatest of men,  
To trim their green corn-fields and mow the sweet glen.

With Gallant and Golding, &c.  
Time was, when the plough, with its haggie and jog;  
Just turn'd up the turf, like the snout of a hog;  
But modern improvement, with stout sturdy team,  
Goes the depth of the soil, though it reach to the beam.

With Gallant and Golding, &c.  
Our lowlands, once cover'd with rushes and fern,  
A lair for the cony, and home for the henn,  
Reclaimed by our industry, plainly disclose,  
That toil makes the wilderness bloom like the rose!

With Gallant, &c.  
Our broadcloths imported, gewgaws and trash,  
Our corsetted dandies may wear for a dash;  
But fine, Yankee homespun, the world must confess,  
Is fit for a King's or a President's dress,  
With Gallant, &c.

See labor give health to our country around,  
And our stalls and our markets with plenty abound!  
On beef of Old England let epicures dine,  
Yet nought can excel a rich Yankee surloin.  
With Gallant, &c.

John Bull calls us *pumpkins*—what argues that,  
But to prove that our soil is both mellow and fat?  
He may rail, if he please, but I guess 'tis agreed,  
That John has found *pith* in a small pumpkin seed.

With gallant, &c.  
But hark, what foreboding is heard in the street!  
'Hard times' is the by-word from all that we meet:  
Still the breast of the farmer a cheering hope feels,  
While his crops scent the valleys and flocks crown the hills.  
With Gallant, &c.

Some growing ambitious, and purse growing lank,  
To fill up their coffers resort to the bank;  
But wealth the most lasting, is purchased by toil;  
And the farmer's best bank, is a bank of rich soil.

With gallant &c.,  
John Clover, he wedded the sweet Molly Bean,  
Who learned of her mother to knit and to spin,  
To milk and to churn and make cheese, and such;  
They managed with prudence and thrived 'like the Dutch'!

With Gallant, &c.  
Would mother and father, and daughter and son,  
Here take a good lesson from Molly and John,  
And let their expenses and notions be less,  
Then health and contentment their labors would bless.

With Gallant and Golding and Dobbin they'd go,  
And their fields loud re-echo *Gee up and Gee O!*

ANTIQUEITIES OF FRANCE.  
At Pleneur, in the department of Morbihan, in Brittany, a tumulus, eighteen feet in height, and three hundred feet in circumference at its base, has recently been opened. A vault formed of small stones, and closed by a cover, was found in the centre, containing the rotten remains of a large box, in the midst of which were ashes and charcoal. In the side of the mound was a Celtic axe, of black stone, half broken.—A very interesting essay on the antiquities of the department of Morbihan, M. Mahe, a canon of the cathedral of Vannes, was published last year. Among a number of curious details, is a notice of the abbey of St. Gildas. This abbey, founded by Duke Guerech the First, was afterwards very celebrated, in consequence of its becoming the residence of Abelard. The new abbot, having made many useless efforts to produce a reform in the manners of the monastery, at length excited so much discontent, that his life was several times in danger. One day especially, to avoid death, he was obliged to escape by the pipe of a sewer, which is shown to this day. Before the revolution, was to be seen the pulpit, loaded with Gothic ornaments, from which he delivered his lectures. It appears that the republican soldiers, being in want of wood to warm themselves, did not hesitate to commit to the flames this valuable remembrance of the lover of Heloise.—*Lon. Literary Gaz.*

Antiquities.—A letter of last month, from

a distinguished English author at Naples, mentions that more than two thousand vases have been discovered in the Acropolis of the Volsci, in the Roman states, numbers of which have the names of Greeks inscribed on them in Greek characters. Of this treasure of arts and antiquities we shall endeavour to procure accurate accounts.

Condition Letter Writers.—The United States Gazette of Philadelphia, apologized the other day for the pause in its letters from Washington. It pretended it could not tell why their correspondent had become silent. Fudge! We can tell. Mr. Agg of Picadilly is the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, Baltimore Patriot, United States Gazette and Boston Palladium. He is now reporting for the Richmond Whig, and hence his letters are dated from Richmond, and tell stories of the Convention. Agg is a fellow with an iron constitution—and will sit twelve hours reporting, and think it a mere nothing. During the next session of Congress he will resume his correspondence with the coalition press, and tell us many untruths as he can.—*W. Cou.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at East Gallop, the seat of Col. Huggett, on Thursday the 24th day of December, inst., where the Members are respectfully invited to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock.

By the Board,  
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.  
Easton, Dec. 12 2w

PUBLIC SALE.  
BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 25th of December, inst. at the late residence of Thomas Covey, late of Talbot county deceased, near Kings Creek Bridge, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of:

Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
Horses, Cattle, Sheep,  
Fattening Hogs and Farming Utensils, together with a quantity of corn, corn-blades, Topfodder, straw, &c. The terms will be a credit of six months on all sums over five Dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale: on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

WILLIAM BENNY, Jr. adm'r.  
of Thomas Covey, dec'd.  
dec. 15 2w

LOOK AT THIS!  
Cheap Hats to suit the times.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is now opening

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
CHEAP  
HATS,  
under the superintendence of Mr. William E. Wright, on Court Street adjoining Mr. William Beckley's Store, where he intends keeping a constant supply on hand which will be sold lower than ever was sold in Easton, and equally as good or better. Those wishing to have Hats made to suit themselves after their own direction, will please to leave their measure at my store, and the Hats will be furnished in ten days notice.

WM. E. WRIGHT, Agent  
for Thos. R. Kirby.  
dec. 15 6w

The Packet Sloop  
Edward Lloyd,

COMMANDED BY  
Capt. RICHARD KENNEY.  
WILL leave Easton Point wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER  
Jane & Mary,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March, at nine o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the fourth of March, at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain: both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. Samuel H. Benny, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Doct. Dawson and Doct. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,  
THOMAS HENRY,  
BENNETT TOMLINSON.  
feb 17 w

FOR SALE,  
A LIKELY YELLOW BOY, about 17 years of age, and has 15 or 16 years to serve. Enquire at the office of the Whig, dec. 15

FEMALE ACADEMY.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a SCHOOL for the instruction of Young Ladies, in this Town, on MONDAY the 7th of December instant. In this Seminary will be taught, all the substantial branches which are necessary in order to constitute a good English education.

And he pledges himself to use every exertion to advance the moral and literary improvement of the pupil.

For terms and reference apply to the subscriber.  
OTIS T. PETERS.  
dec 1

## More Boots and Shoes.



THOMAS S. COOK,  
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large supply of

BOOTS, SHOES AND  
GENTLEMEN'S CAPS, OF VARIOUS KINDS,

Which he is now opening at his old stand opposite the Court House,  
all of which he will sell as low if not lower than they can be obtained elsewhere.—He requests his friends and the public to give him a call and view his assortment.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
Sole and Upper Leather,  
which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.  
Easton, Nov. 10

BOOTS AND SHOES.  
THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
MATERIALS;  
And having taken some pains to procure the best of WORKMEN, from the City, he is enabled to have him to please all those who may favor him with their Custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fashionable and best manner.

The Publics ob't serv't.  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
Easton, May 19

For Sale or Rent,  
The Tan Yard where Thomas Atkinson formerly owned and occupied for many years is now offered for sale on reasonable terms, or I would prefer renting it to a good tenant; as the place is very much out of repair, a good tenant might have a lease of it on very accommodating terms.

JOHN KEMP, Bay Side.  
8 mo; 11th 1f

LEATHER.  
HOLLIDAY & HAYWARD,  
ARE now prepared to furnish their friends and the public, with an assortment of excellent seal and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms, on application at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson, where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.

Easton, Sept 29

Improved Water Pumps.  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the Eastern Shore, that they are prepared to make and put down water Pumps upon Hillias's improved plan, which prevents the collection of any thing either through the spout or mortice of the handle, also prevents the common house Wren from building in the Pump.

All orders will meet with immediate attention by addressing them at their Manufactory situated on North Gay Street, opposite the Bell Air Market, Baltimore.

WILLIAM STOUT,  
JOHN W. HILLIAS.

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber having obtained a Patent for the above improvement. All persons are forewarned from trespassing on his Right, as the law will be enforced for every breach.

JOHN W. HILLIAS.  
All orders left at this office will meet with immediate attention.  
Chestertown Telegraph is requested to copy the above three times.  
nov 10

DR. CHAPMAN'S  
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR SOUR  
STOMACH PILLS.

INDIGESTION or Sour Stomach is acknowledged by Medical Writers to be a complaint of stubborn kind, at all times very difficult of cure. This is sufficiently illustrated in the disappointment of those who unfortunately suffer under it, as they for the most part find that, after having tried many things to little or no purpose, they are at last obliged to use, for perhaps the remainder of life, such articles as can at best but palliate the disease.—Under such circumstances any medicine capable of removing the complaint must surely be an article highly deserving the attention of all those who are afflicted with it. The proprietor of these Pills is therefore happy in offering to the afflicted an invaluable medicine, the success of which has never yet been equalled for the cure of Dyspepsia in its most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, loss of spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, and disturbed sleep, &c.

Whoever applies these Pills in the above diseases according to the directions, will never be disappointed, as they have never been known to fail in producing a radical and permanent cure. The use of a single box will convince the most unbelieving of their efficacy. They will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion that tone and vigour which is absolutely necessary to the well being of the animal economy. Offered for sale by

BOYD & HIGGINS, only  
No. 221 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills just received and for sale at the Drug Store of S. W. Spencer, Easton, Md.—Price \$1 00  
august 18

## SUBSCRIPTION

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the GRAPE VINE into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of forty acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, in France, 45° N. Lat. proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the First of April next. The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12 1/2 cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. Roots only two years old, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each for 1000 or more; 12 1/2 cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Mr. LOUBAT has selected the following species as the best; the choice of which is left to subscribers.

TABLE GRAPES, OR FOR MAKING STRONG WINE.  
WHITE.

1. Alicante.  
2. Robin Eyes, with big clusters, or, *Œil de Tour*, grograin.  
3. Do Melting, (or *fondant*.)  
4. Sweet Guillaunt.  
5. Muscat.  
6. Do Frontignan.  
7. Muscadelle, from the river Lot.  
8. Malvoisie.  
9. Tokay.  
10. Constantia.  
11. Malaga.  
12. Meilliers.  
13. RED.

14. Large Muscat.  
15. Malvoisie.  
16. Red foot, (Pied Rouge.)  
17. Black Hambourg.  
18. Constantia.

FOR WINE.  
WHITE.

19. Auvergnat.  
20. Blanquette.  
21. Doucenne.  
22. Plan de Dame.  
23. Olivette.  
24. Doucette.  
25. Plaat de Reine.  
26. Burgundy.  
27. Morillon.  
28. Madero.  
29. Bourgas.  
30. Picarden.  
31. Chaloisse.  
32. Panse.

RED.  
33. Claret.  
34. Auvergnat.  
35. St. Jean.  
36. Jacobin.  
37. Meunier.  
38. Pineau.  
39. Primitif.

FOR THE TABLE ONLY.  
WHITE.

46. Chasselas, (from ries.  
Fontainebleau.)  
47. Do Golden.  
48. Do Cracking.  
49. Do Musk.  
50. Muscat Lizarde.  
51. Do Small Ber.  
52. Do. (d'Alexandria)  
53. Do. (from Ju-ra.)  
54. Sauvignon.  
55. Chasselas.  
56. Do. Violet.  
57. Muscat Rouge.  
58. Do. Violet.  
59. Muscat Grey.  
60. Damas Violet.  
61. Do. of Poquet.  
62. Early Magdelen.

MODE OF PLANTING.  
The grape vine is propagated either from a slip, taken from the stem of healthy vines, of at least four or five years' growth, or by ransplanting the roots themselves. By the first mode, it requires seven or eight years before the vine comes to its full bearing; and for the two first years, those plants which fail must be replaced;—about one-third of the whole plantation. The second mode is the best; for, if you are supplied with good plants, well rooted, there is no danger of losing any; and the second year from the time of transplanting, they yield fruit.

In climates where the winters are severe, the season for transplanting the vine is the latter part of March, or the beginning of April; but in more temperate latitudes, the end of October is to be preferred.

Drills, or furrows, of eighteen inches wide, and eighteen deep, must first be prepared; and if they be made in the course of the preceding summer or autumn, would be still better; for the earth thus having remained exposed to the air, would be more favourable to the plant. The most economical and expeditious way of performing this operation is by using the plough, and going with it three or four times over the same furrow; after which the ground may easily be dug out with a spade, to the depth required. If the plantation is but small, or the expense no consideration, the best method is to dig the ground deep with the spade, and turn it up in all directions.

In lands which are very sandy and light, the drills must be made to the depth of sixteen to eighteen inches, and the drier the soil, the deeper they ought to be. In rich soils, fifteen inches is sufficient. Let the drills be run in a direct straight line from north to south, that the plants may receive the rays of the sun on all sides. Plant the roots from four to six feet apart, according to the quality of the soil. The richer it is, the farther apart the plants should be. If you use horses for ploughing, the roots ought to be at least six or seven feet distant from one another, and eight or nine if oxen are used, so that your ground may be used without injuring any of the plants. Finally, if the spade only is to be used, the plants may be placed five or six feet apart every way; care must be taken, likewise, not to place the plants of one row immediately opposite those of the next row; that they may not be in the way of one another.

In planting the vine, lay down six inches of the plant flat, at the bottom of the drill, leaning the upper part of it against the side, so as to form the figure of an angle; when, in this position, placing one foot on the roots to press them flat with the bottom of the trench, you cover them with three or four inches of good earth, well pulverised, or two or three handfuls of moistened ashes: you then press the clay or ashes closely with your feet, and fill up the drill so as only to leave two eyes of the plant uncovered. The drills when planting must be free from water; if any from the preceding rains remain in them, it is better to wait a day or two, until they become dry.

nov. 10

DE LA MONTERAT'S  
Columbian Vegetable Specific.

FOR the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.—The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.

To all afflicted with these troublesome affections an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered.—Since the discovery of this invaluable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, Asthmas, and other consumptive affections by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This Specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from highly respectable gentlemen will show its value.

Baltimore County, February, 14th, 1829.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it, I will therefore as briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine.

I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending Physician, during which time I have consulted many Physicians. Taken much medicine, but all to but little purpose.

The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month, was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it, no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken; but this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state I commenced the use of this specific, I took the first dose at night in a little herb-tea sweetened, which threw me in a gentle perspiration and procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper. Yours respectfully,

Signed JOHN R. ELLICOTT.  
Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.

Messrs. Boyd & Higgins,  
Gentlemen.—It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I now address you for the public good, and to inform you of the works of divine Providence, through the agency of your valuable medicine, called La Monterat's Vegetable Specific, I have been for the last six months confined to the house, and the latter part to my room attended by two of the ablest Physicians in the county, who finding my complaint a consumption abandoned me to the will of Providence, I heard of your medicine and purchased two bottles, which I imagined done me good, I therefore purchased two more, which to the astonishment of my friends and doctors, have formed a perfect cure.

With due respect, I am gentlemen, your most obedient servant,  
JACOB RANDSKOM.

It is offered for sale by  
BOYD & HIGGINS,  
No. 221 Market Street, and  
JOHN M. LAROCHE.

Corner of Baltimore and Harrison streets.  
De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific just received and for sale at the Drug Store of S. W. Spencer, Easton, Md.—Price 1.00.  
august 18

TO RENT.  
THAT commodious House at Hillsborough, Caroline county, now occupied by John Underwood as a Tavern and a Store. The stand is equal to any in the place either as a Store House or a Tavern, and has attached to it a good garden and every convenient out house. To a man with a small capital an opportunity is offered to make money. To a good tenant the terms will be reasonable, apply to

HENRY NICOLS.  
Near Hillsborough Caroline county Md.  
oct. 20

FOR RENT,  
THE Brick house at the corner of West street and the Bay side road. The above property will be put in good order, and rented to a good tenant, for the ensuing year on moderate terms.

To a person wishing to purchase the said property, it will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to the Editor of the Whig.  
dec 1 [G]