

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1824.

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LAST CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,
AT EASTON.
(Concluded.)

No. 9.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The committee appointed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, to award the premiums offered for Household Manufactures, have been highly gratified by having to examine a most splendid exhibition of various useful and elegant articles, and after a patient, laborious and critical examination, have awarded the said premiums as follows, viz:

For the best piece of Kersey (cotton warp,) not less than ten yards we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Mary Morris of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Flannel not less than ten yards we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Elizabeth Wooley of Easton.

For the best piece of Cassinett not less than ten yards we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Mary Wrightson of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Carpeting not less than twenty yards we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Rebecca Maxwell of Kent county.

For the best Hearth Rug, we award the premium of four dollars to Mrs. Sophia C. Banning of Talbot county.

For the second best Hearth Rug, we award the premium of three dollars to Mrs. Mary Ann Deany of Talbot county.

For the third best Hearth Rug, we award the premium of two dollars to Mrs. Eliza C. Skinner of Talbot county.

For the fourth best Hearth Rug, we award the premium of one dollar to Mrs. Sophia C. Banning, of Talbot county.

For the best Counterpane, we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Maynadier of the city of Annapolis for her white knotted Counterpane marked 1824. We also awarded to Mrs. Maynadier the premium of three dollars for the second best Counterpane.

For the best piece of Linen sheeting not less than twelve yards, we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Ann Hardcastle of Caroline county.

For the best piece of Table Linen not less than ten yards, we award the premium of four dollars to Miss Evelina Martin of Talbot County.

For the best piece of Towelling not less than ten yards we award the premium of three dollars to Mrs. Ann Hardcastle of Caroline county.

For the best pair of knit Woolen Stockings we award the premium of one dollar to Mrs. Ann W. Sparks of Queen Ann's county.

For the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings we award the premium of one dollar to Mrs. Nancy Connelly of Talbot county.

The Committee have great pleasure in feeling it their duty to state, that many of the articles for which no premium was awarded were of a quality so nearly equal to those of the same species of goods which obtained premiums, that they had great difficulty in making their decisions.

Of Kersey there were several very good pieces offered, but all of them were of "cotton warp" and in consequence of there being none made entirely of wool, for which (according to the understanding of the committee) a premium of five dollars was offered, we recommend that said premium be presented to Mrs. Ann Reardon of Easton as a testimony of the high approbation of the society of a most excellent curled hair mattress, manufactured by her and exhibited for their inspection.

Of Flannels there were several very handsome and excellent pieces exhibited deserving of great commendation.

Of Carpeting there was a very elegant display and the committee had considerable hesitation in coming to a decision, there being several most substantial and valuable pieces little inferior to the one for which they finally awarded the premium.

Of Hearth Rugs, the exhibition of this article both in number and splendor surpassed all expectation, and excited universal admiration—all of the very great number reflected much credit upon the makers—many of them were so nearly equal both in substantial quality and elegance, and some in each one of those points separately, as to render the task of the committee extremely difficult in making up their judgment.

Of Counterpanes, there were great numbers and varieties of this article exhibited and most of them deserving of much praise. The committee had very much hesitation and difficulty in making up their opinions, and awarding the premiums for this article, on account of the unquestionable superiority of some of the articles in point of substantial quality and real utility, whilst others were as decidedly superior in ingenuity of

design, elegance of appearance and market value.

The attention of the committee was attracted to a very handsome and excellent piece of poplin, manufactured and offered for their inspection by Miss Mary Hull of Easton, and they regret that they have no merit of the article, but the only premium remaining unappropriated by the committee, viz: the one of one dollar offered for the best pair of knit thread stockings (for which no premium was awarded) they recommend to be presented to Miss Hull.

A most superb piece of Cassinett was exhibited by Mr. James Sykes, manufacturer near Baltimore, which the committee considered decidedly the best piece of goods of the kind they have ever seen, but as the rules of the Society confined them exclusively to articles of Household Manufacture they cannot gratify their feelings by giving Mr. Sykes any other premium than that of their highest approbation which they freely tender him.

It is a subject of the highest gratification to the committee, that the Society are indebted to the Ladies for the superb and splendid exhibitions of their industry, ingenuity and taste, which have passed under their notice. They have no hesitation in pronouncing them in each particular unsurpassed upon any similar occasion, and they have the authority of gentlemen, who have seen many exhibitions in various parts of the country, for saying they are unrivalled.—All which is submitted.

THOMAS CULBRETH,
WM. CLARK,
PHILIP THOMAS,
JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

No. 10.

BUTTER.

The committee appointed to examine and decide on the quality of the several samples of Butter exhibited for premiums at the Cattle Show and Fair, held at Easton, on the 18th instant.

Report.—That the splendid exhibition of Butter, most justly entitles the ladies, under whose care and direction it was made and presented, to the highest commendations for their neatness, taste and judgment; The committee, in behalf of the society, cannot withhold an expression of thanks to the ladies, for their meritorious efforts in this department, to promote the objects of the institution.

Very numerous specimens of Butter were presented (some of which were unaccompanied with labels) a large majority of which might, fairly, in reference to all the essential qualities of flavor, colour and firmness, be denominated prime; yet the committee, upon a close, minute and impartial examination, without a knowledge of the competitors have discerned grades of excellence, in regard to both the fresh and potted butter, and report them as follows, viz: To the best specimen of fresh Butter, was annexed a sealed label, which upon being opened, disclosed the name of Mrs. Ann Maria Tilghman: to the second was in a similar manner annexed the name of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Skinner: and to the third the name of Mrs. Battie. To the best pot of Butter was attached in like manner the name of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hayward: to the second that of Miss Elizabeth Kennard: and to the third the name of Mrs. Lydia Hambleton.

The committee therefore adjudge and determine, that those ladies are entitled to the respective premiums, which have been offered by the society for those grades of butter.

JOS. E. MUSE,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
JNO M. G. EMORY,
HORATIO L. EDMONDSON.

P. S. None of the sealed letters were opened by the judges, excepting those above mentioned and one more by accident.

No. 11.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The Committee appointed to examine and report on the Fermented Liquors presented for premiums—Report, that they have with peculiar pleasure performed that task—and

ON CIDER—Report that there was but one sample presented, and that by Mr. Robert Banning to whom they award the premium for Cider.

ON WINE—That there were several samples of Wine, all of an excellent quality. That the Constantia Wine, presented by Mr. Willis, purely of that Grape, was delicious, to whom they award the premium for Wine, and they wish it could be so generally introduced, as to supersede the use of ardent spirits, with their deleterious effects. They cannot in justice withhold the expression of their approbation of the excellent Currant Wine, presented by Mrs. Ann Kennard, and of the delightful Currant Wine presented by Mrs. Edith Dawson.

ON CORDIALS—That the several samples of Cordials were, super-excellent.—That the Cinnamon Cordial presented by Mrs. Ann Emory equalled the Balm of Giliad, and the nectar of the Gods, to whom they award the premium for Cordials.—That the Peach Cordial presented by Mrs. S. C. Banning was delightful, and the several samples each, entitled to a premium of praise.

ROBERT WRIGHT, Chair'n.

No. 12.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The committee appointed to superintend the Ploughing Match,

Report.—That they took upon themselves the duty of their appointments, and laid off for each competitor $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of ground.

That the following persons entered ploughs for premiums, viz.

Benjamin Kemp,
Robert Sinclair,
C. B. Palmer,
Mr. Chaneyworth,
Tench Tilghman,
John Norris,
Dr. Ennalls Martin,
James Chamberlaine and
Nicholas Goldsborough,

That the several ploughmen performed their ploughing in the following time:

Tench Tilghman	23 minutes.
John Norris	32
Robert Sinclair	34
Nicholas Goldsborough	34
C. B. Palmer	34
Dr. Ennalls Martin	34
James Chamberlaine	37
Benjamin Kemp	43

The committee are of opinion that the first premium of five dollars, be given to Robert Sinclair; and the premium for the ploughman to Mr. John Ellis.

The committee award the first premium for ploughing with Oxen, to Colonel John Tilghman of Queen Ann's county, 5 dollars. The premium for the ploughman with Oxen to Mr. Tilghman's ploughman.

WM. POTTER,
ANTHONY BANNING,
JAMES DENNY,
HENRY NICOLS,
CARSON BOWDLE,
WM. GRASON.

[The ploughing match was to us a novel and an animating scene—the time the work was performed in we consider very small, and although our first attempt, much skill and good work was exhibited on the occasion by all the competitors—the ground was so fine that the large ploughs had great advantage; the steadiness they were enabled to go with, the moderate depth they were required to turn, enabled them to throw a monstrous furrow, which the adhesive sod caused to be inverted in the handsomest manner.]

The work of John Norris merits particular commendation—one of his team was only a stout 2 year old Top-Gallant colt, which could not be said to be broke; in addition to this he lost the back-band of his other horse soon after he began. These difficulties only served to exhibit his skill; he was the 2nd plough out.—He ploughed deeper than any other team, and his work was excellently well done.

We were much delighted with one of our worthy fellow countrymen, Benjamin Kemp, a farmer, entering the list of competition with a plough made by himself, and actually performed good work on the $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre in 43 minutes.

The whole scene was truly gratifying and enlivening.]

After the close of the Cattle Show and Fair on the 20th November 1824, the Maryland Agricultural Society met at the Court House in Easton for the transaction of business.

Amongst others were the following proceedings, viz: On motion it was Resolved, that the society dispense with the usual mode of electing the Officers and Trustees by ballot, and that the present officers and Trustees for the Eastern Shore be continued, and that they be, and are hereby now considered duly elected to their respective stations and offices which they now hold, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

New method of bleaching Flax and Hemp.

The flax and hemp being broken and cleansed, and laid in bundles of less than a pound weight, are to be immersed for six hours in a solution of slaked lime, of the consistency of white-wash. When the lime is discharged from the fibres by clean water, the flax is then to be boiled in water with about 4 oz. of pot or pearl ashes, for nearly six hours, fresh water being supplied when necessary. During the process of boiling, the flax must be taken out and put back into the alkaline solution, to disturb its colouring matter, and when it is sufficiently boiled, it will feel slippery between the fingers. It is then to be washed in clean water, and again put into a solution of lime as before, repeated agitation being employed. It may now remain in the solution at rest for six hours, and when it is washed with clean water, the fibre will be left pure, but with a slight yellow tinge.

In order to remove this tinge, plunge the flax in a weak solution of sulphuric acid and water, and after keeping it there for three hours, it will be found to be of a pure white, and when passed through the buckle is ready for use.—See *Newton's Journal of the Arts*, vol. viii. p. 87.

From Bullock's Residence.

THE ARTS IN MEXICO.

The appearance of the shops in Mexico affords no indication of the wealth of the city. Nothing is exposed in the windows; all are open, in the same manner as in London in the sixteenth century. Few have signs or even names in front; and most trades are carried on in the shops in which the articles are sold. Silversmith's work is done here in the same tedious manner it used to be in England. All the ornaments are finished by hand. There are some

good chasers, but in general the production is clumsy and very heavy. I inquired about precious stones and pearls; but there were few good, and those much dearer than in Europe. Rubies appeared to me the only jewel worth importing from Mexico. The manufacture of gold and silver lace, trimmings, epaulettes, &c. carried on in the greatest perfection; and the articles are sold at a much lower rate than with us. It is usual with our naval officers, on their arrival at Vera Cruz, to lay in a stock of such requisites. The tailors here make great profit, as clothes are 300 per cent. dearer than in England, and are seldom well made. Cloth coats are only beginning to be generally used, but will very soon supersede the printed calico jacket, till lately universally worn. The workmen follow their employment seated on stools, and not with their feet under them as in Europe.

The first sight of a milliner's shop must always raise a smile on the face of a newly arrived foreigner. Twenty or thirty brawny fellows, of all complexions, with mustachios, are exposed to the street, employed in decorating dresses, sewing muslin gowns, making flowers and trimming caps and other articles of female attire; whilst, perhaps, at the next door, a number of poor girls are on their knees on the floor, engaged in the laborious occupation of grinding chocolate, which is here always performed by hand. The druggists' and apothecaries' trades must also be excellent ones; their prices are exorbitant. I paid a dollar per pound for the article used in preparing my birds, which in Europe, is sold for fourpence; and yet the ingredients are the produce of the country.—Hops sell here for two shillings and sixpence per ounce, and other drugs in proportion.—Cabinet work is very inferior and expensive at Mexico: they have few of the tools employed in Europe, and mahogany or a good substitute is scarcely known. Most of the chairs in the best houses are made in the United States. It will be learned with surprise, that in this country the saw (except a small hand frame) is still unknown; every plank used in the erection of all the Spanish American cities, is hewn by Indians with light axes, from the solid trees, which make each but one board. Coach making excel all the other mechanical arts practised at Mexico: their vehicles are well put together, of handsome forms, and well finished; the best painters in the country are employed in their decorations and the gilding and varnish equal what is done in Europe, whence the handles and ornamental parts in metal are procured.

Of carvers in wood there are many, as every house has a statue of a saint or Madonna painted, generally superbly dressed. The art of engraving on stone is unknown in Mexico; but the Indians greatly excel in modelling and working in wax. The specimens of different tribes with their costumes, with the habiliments of the gentry, which I brought over, will amply testify their merits in this department. They also model fruit and vegetables in a beautiful manner. A lady at Puebla de los Angeles, executes, in a singular style, from pieces of old linen cloth, groups of comic figures, some of which I have also brought to England. Such was her skill, that from only having seen me for a short time, on my first passing through the city, I was surprised to find, on my return, that she had executed a portrait of me in this style which was immediately recognized by my friends.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE ADVENTURE OF A NIGHT.

I was travelling with a view to collect the outstanding accounts of several extensive mercantile establishments in Philadelphia, and had in my possession notes to a large amount, when in the prosecution of my journey homeward, I was obliged to remain at a somewhat rude, disorderly public house for several hours, in consequence of a violent storm, and when the weather allowed me again to travel, I found myself thirty miles from Harrisburg, the point I had calculated on reaching that day, and that I had but an hour's sun remaining. I preferred the hazard of the road however, to a lodging at such a place, and accordingly set forward on my way. By inquiry, I discovered before I set out that a man who had formerly followed the seas, and against whom I had a small bill, resided a few miles from the main road, and that by going that distance out of the way I could call on him.—The bill had been reckoned a lost one, and I determined to see him if possible. I reached his house about sun down, and found him at home. He was a large ferocious looking, weather-beaten man, with a dark swarthy brow, huge red whiskers, and a rough and forbidding address. He examined the bill a moment, acknowledged its correctness, and told me that if I could charge a fifty dollar note he would discharge it.

I replied without hesitation, and he brought the note, but held it in his hand, waiting for his change. Then, and not till then, I recollected that to make up the sum I should have to resort to my large pocket book and expose all the money I had, not having a sufficiency in the small one I carried, for the purpose of changing, in my vest pocket. I paused a moment, but considering that my horse was tolerably fleet, I determined to run the hazard, whatever it might be, of tempting him by the exhibition of the cash

I had by me. I unfolded roll after roll, and he looked on with an eye of apparent curiosity. The change was counted down—he produced the note—I saw at first glance it was a counterfeit, and told him so. He betrayed, I thought, a kind of forced surprise at this declaration.—But soon rejoined, that if I would sit down he would immediately put off, return the note to the person of whom he received it, and procure the sum I wanted.

My suspicion had already been awakened—it seemed plain that this offer of payment was either made with the intent to pass on me a spurious note, or, ascertain what money I had—indeed the last presumption appeared the strongest, from the circumstance that the note was so badly executed, that he could, I thought, have small hope of its being taken. The question now was, however, should I run the venture and remain, or attempt to reach another lodging, which I knew I could not find in a shorter distance than nine miles, and lose entirely the amount of his debt. I looked at his wife and children and the situation of things around; all tended to dissipate my suspicions—his family looked respectable, and appeared kind and amiable—all things were in regular order; I remembered too that I had a pair of excellent pistols, well prepared for service: I was young, and persuaded myself that my suspicions were all childish. I resolved to remain, and my horse was hastily put up. Immediately after which the stranger mounted a small sorrel, and galloped off—as he said, to get his note exchanged.

I had not been long in the house however, before the woman excited anew my doubts as to my host. She inquired whether I was armed—whether I carried any money in my portmanteau—where I had been in the neighbourhood—and a hundred similar questions, to all of which I answered with promptness, not choosing to betray any reserve, as that might make matters worse. I waited anxiously for the man's return, debating with myself whether I would not frame an excuse for going on, as soon as he returned—he was to have been on by nine in the evening—but eleven came—the family all appeared weary of sitting up, and I finally gave up the point, and yielded to the frequent intimations that I could retire, and was shown up to my chamber.

When left here to myself, I examined into my situation in regard to the means of my escape, if an escape should be necessary. I found I was literally in prison. The windows were firmly nailed down and the sash remarkably strong—the only door was that by which I entered, and it separated my chamber from the one in which it appeared to me all the family slept. It was fastened by a wooden latch on the outside, and I took notice that there was a string on the inside, when I entered, by which the latch could be raised. This the woman pulled through after her when she shut the door and left me, leaving no means of opening it, or indeed of getting out of the room under any circumstances, without the application of great force. I sat down and reflected a while on all these transactions, and my suspicions all came back—presently I heard the trampling of a horse, and after, as I thought, the voices of two men in the yard. They entered the house, and a long and constant conversation was carried on in a low tone, which I could not hear distinctly enough to catch a single word, with one exception, when one of the men raising his voice a little with emphasis, said, "at all events we must make sure of him in some way"—a declaration that might have reference to me, or might not.

I was alarmed—I picked my pistol flints, and examined the loading—threw off my coat only & extinguished the light—laid down with my pistols under my pillow, a hand grasping each, and my money between the bolster and bed.—

In that situation, so great was my fatigue, that I fell almost immediately asleep, and did not awaken until something hard under my shoulder aroused me—one of my pistols had slipped down and I was lying on it: I replaced it more cautiously. But at this moment, whispering in the next room alarmed me; I listened and listened, the wind was blowing without, and fifty times I fancied I heard the latch lifted, and grasped my pistols to fire. At last however, it died away. The heat almost suffocated me. I arose, undressed myself entirely and again laid down, an hour passed and I again fell asleep. When I awoke it was by a gentle rap at the door, and a call, "Sir, will you please to get up to breakfast."

Never will I forget my joy: it seemed like a resurrection from the dead; for had an attack been made upon me in the utter darkness of the night, I know I should have had a slim chance armed as I was, against two fearless desperadoes. I hastened down; every face I met was cheerful and happy; the man paid me my money; he had really been deceived in the note and had found some difficulty in getting it exchanged, which was the cause of his late detention the night before. His oldest son had come home with him, and the good woman told me very kindly that she feared I had been disturbed, as the old man and his son had sat up very late examining into and arranging some account which they had against a fellow who had recently become insolvent in the neighbourhood.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.

The First Day of the grand annual Farmers' Festival, passed most happily. The weather was uncommonly fine and the display of all sorts of domestic animals—specimens of crops, butter, domestic wines and household fabrics, &c. &c. altogether far exceeded any thing hitherto witnessed. The conviction of the great utility of these public agricultural displays, seems now to have taken fast hold of the public mind, and to pervade so extensively every part of the state, that gentlemen were attracted to it from the most distant points. Not less than fifty Horses of superior quality and of different ages and classes passed under inspection. Nearly one hundred neat Cattle of improved qualities; a great number of Sheep, and the pens for Swine were so filled that it became necessary to erect many more after the exhibition commenced. We understand that unexampled improvement was observed to have taken place in this class of animals.—The great satisfaction expressed by all, enables us to congratulate the state on the permanent establishment of these shows, and the number of sales of stock of improved blood, shew that to them the Farmers will look hereafter as to a common market, where domestic animals of the highest grade of excellence will be sold and bought, and their blood diffused through the state.

This day is assigned for the exhibition of Household manufactures, and butter, and for the continuation of the examination of Domestic animals.—For the ploughing matches and sales. The city is so obviously benefitted by these exhibitions, that we cannot but encourage our citizens to contribute to their success by every convenient means.—Jm.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

LA FAYETTE.

Baltimore has had again the honor to receive, with the most heart-felt welcome, the Guest of the Nation. At a late hour last night, the General arrived from Washington accompanied by his son GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, his Secretary, the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia and W. SEATON, Esq. From the state line to the city of Baltimore, the General was escorted by Captain SPANIO's troop of horse, and when he alighted at the Fountain Hotel he was greeted by the cheers of a crowd of citizens who, notwithstanding the hour, remained with anxiety to witness his arrival. At the Hotel, the Mayor and Committee of Arrangement were in waiting to receive the General, and in the name of the city to express the satisfaction which his presence must ever diffuse amongst every class of our fellow citizens. He was then welcomed in the most cordial and affectionate manner by the proper authorities, and conducted to his apartments, which the Corporation with great propriety hold for the General's exclusive use whenever he visits Baltimore. He found his apartments in the same state of elegance and comfort as when he left them in October.

This morning the General proceeded to the Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition, at the Maryland Tavern, four miles from the city, escorted by a troop of cavalry, where he was expected to deliver the premiums to the fortunate competitors, then dine with the Agricultural Society, and in the evening return, when he will repair

TO THE THEATRE.

To witness the performance of Sheridan's excellent comedy of the *School for Scandal*, which Washington has more than once chosen on like occasions. A box will be decorated for the General and suite, and no doubt the house will be crowded with beauty and fashion.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.

LA FAYETTE.

On Saturday General LA FAYETTE dined with ROBERT SMITH, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society, and spent the evening with a large party of ladies and gentlemen at the house of JAMES BOSLEY, Esq.

Yesterday morning the General attended divine service at the Rev. Mr. NEVINS' church—and dined with Wm. PATTERSON Esq. We understand the General will leave us this morning, after breakfast, for Washington. He carries with him the best wishes of a grateful people.

We are now enabled, through the politeness of the editor of the American Farmer, to present our readers with the following notice of the occurrences on the last day of the Cattle Show.

THE WESTERN SHORE CATTLE SHOW.

Third Day.—This day was above all interesting and honorable to our Association, as it was distinguished by the arrival and good offices of the 'NATION'S GUEST' who came to give by his cheering and gracious presence a spur to these peaceful conflicts of the plough, which beginning in a spirit of generous and patriotic emulation, end always in the promotion of the public welfare.

General LA FAYETTE, accompanied by the Hon. R. SMITH, President of the Society arrived on the ground about eleven o'clock. He was escorted to the field of exhibition by Governor SPANIO at the head of a detachment of well disciplined volunteer cavalry, and was accompanied by his estimable Son, and Secretary, by the Mayor of our city, and the committee of arrangement; by W. W. SEATON, Esq. on the part of the Corporation of Washington; by Governor BARBOUR, of Virginia, Governor DICKERSON, of New Jersey, Dr. KERR, of the House of Representatives, and Col. EMORY, of the Executive Council; with many members of the Legislature of Maryland, and an honourable and numerous body guard of substantial sun-burnt farmers.

On his entrance a long avenue was formed by the members, through which he passed to the head of the enclosure, where

plain and suitable arrangements had been made for his accommodation.

In a short time General HANSEN, by appointment of the Society, rose and delivered a very able, eloquent, and highly instructive and gratifying, practical address; when he finished the Chairman of the several Committees came forward and read the reports, and the fortunate competitors being called, appeared, and passed through a large circle formed by the members, to receive the trophies of their industry and skill, from the hands of the gallant, the disinterested SOLDIER OF LIBERTY, the veteran companion of WASHINGTON, and the unvarying friend of America.

It would be difficult to define the impression made by this part of our ceremonies, as it would be to anticipate and describe its salutary effects in favour of the general husbandry of the state, and the particular objects of our institution.—Here, for once at least, Agriculture saw her importance recognized, and her dignity confirmed—more than five hundred of her hardy sons, beheld the very man, the same LA FAYETTE, whose disinterested patriotism and chivalrous sacrifices* by the side of their Fathers in the cause of American Freedom, is associated with all they know of their Country's Independence—there he stood, full in years, yet fuller in virtue, as if waking up from the slumbers of half a century, through which a benignant Providence had preserved him, to realise the vision of his immortal compatriot, FRANKLIN! and to contemplate with benevolent delight the increase of his countrymen in numbers and in strength, enjoying all the means of rational happiness, and all the resources of national power and safety appearing among us now, to give his benedictions, especially to the plough, and to receive the benedictions of those, who now, more than ever, will be proud to follow the plough. It was, altogether, a spectacle so fascinating, so impressive, so productive of strong and interesting emotions as we can never hope again to witness; how striking was the mixture of alacrity and diffidence, of pride, and of reverence with which every one stepped forward to receive his premium, with the smiles and the good wishes of one of the noblest champions that ever drew his sword in defence of human freedom! Let then these premiums be inscribed "By the Agricultural Society through the hands of La Fayette," and let them be handed down from generation, to generation to be cherished yet more and more, until the time shall arrive, which God forever postpone, that the American Farmer shall cease to jog at the tail of his plough, of LIBERTY and LA FAYETTE.

After the delivery of the Premiums, the Farmers on the ground, at the invitation of the Editor of the American Farmer formed themselves into two lines, between which the General passed, most graciously shaking each one by the hand, and then he was invited to a seat at the head of the table, on the right of the President of the Society, supported by the Mayor and Doctor Kent on his right; on the left of the President, sat the orator of the day, Governor Barbour of Virginia, Col. Emory, and other practical farmers of distinction, whose presence gave countenance and encouragement to the views of our association.

It was source of regret that Col. POWELL, the Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, who had on this, as on previous occasions, favoured us with his company and his judgment, was compelled by other engagements to leave vacant the conspicuous seat which had been assigned him.

The dinner, provided by Messrs. Watson and Harrington, was substantial and excellent, doing credit to them and giving universal satisfaction.

*In a late Agricultural excursion to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the Editor had the happiness to make, by invitation, a visit to the residence of Mrs. Tilghman, relict of Col. Tilghman, one of the favourite Aids of Washington; when this venerable matron of the Revolution, full of grace and affability, and rising in the respect and affection of her friends as she declines in the vale of life, shewed him the original letter of introduction, brought by Gen. La Fayette to Col. Tilghman, from Mr. Carmichael, then Secretary to our Commissioners in Paris, wherein he commends him to his best attention, as a young nobleman of the first family and best prospects in France.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

A wonderful instance of the preservation of human life, when in imminent danger, occurred at Geneva, in the state of New York, on the 22nd ult. Mr. James Gerry, an Irishman, had decended a well for the purpose of removing some obstructions. The well was 61 feet deep, and some of the stones in the wall, near the bottom, had been loosened by the washing of quicksands. Having decended between 40 and 50 feet, as he was standing with one foot in the bucket and the other resting upon the side of the wall, on a sudden, the stones below gave way and closed together and the whole mass of the walls above sunk down upon him and buried him beneath the ruins.

The shock, says the Geneva Gazette, produced by such a disaster, can be imagined, but not described. A groan issued from beneath the stones and earth, which proved that life was not extinct, and inspired a feeble hope of extricating the unfortunate man alive! Hundreds immediately collected around the spot, in painful solicitude, all anxious to bear apart in rescuing a fellow mortal from so terrible a grave! The most prompt and active exertions were made to excavate as soon as possible, the stones and earth that had fallen in. It was half past four o'clock, P. M. when the catastrophe happened. In 15 minutes a windlass and bucket were procured and put in operation. No less than 80 tons of stone were to be drawn up, before relief could be given. But few could labour at a time, and though they proceeded with the utmost

activity, the removing of so great a quantity of stones, mingled with the earth that had fallen in, was a task slow and tedious. As they proceeded, occasional groans could still be heard issuing from the cold damp earth beneath. When night approached, they had penetrated but a few feet below the surface, and the prospect seemed gloomy and doubtful.

A crowd of 2 or 300 anxiously waited the issue of the event. Every thing was soon put into a systematic train—persons were appointed to make all necessary provision and preserve order and silence amongst the crowd. The night was dark and unpleasant; but, by the assistance of lamps, they vigorously prosecuted the work. Those in the well would, at intervals, call to the buried man, to ascertain if he could hear them; but no answer could as yet be heard. A general silence and solemnity prevailed, broken only by the occasional murmur of enquiry among the crowd, the hollow noise of the stones tumbled into the bucket in the well—the voice of the workmen—and now and then the groans of the distressed man beneath! It was now towards midnight, and they had gone about twenty feet below the surface—the workmen in the well called again to Gerry a breathless silence prevailed, and a distinct answer was returned. At this a murmur of joy ran through the crowd, and the countenances of all were lighted up with hope. They now toiled with renewed ardour, occasionally calling to Gerry as before, and receiving in return distinct responses. They asked him what distance he thought he was down? He rationally replied, "between forty & fifty feet."

There remained not a doubt but that he might be extricated alive, provided the stones were not arched above him in such a manner as to fall upon him when loosened; they now proceeded with the utmost caution. Between 2 and 3 o'clock when they had come to within twenty feet of him they stopped about 15 minutes to take some refreshment. The poor sufferer below, who for some time had been conscious of the exertions of his sympathizing fellows, perceiving that the noise from the tumbling of the stones into the bucket no longer continued, now fancied they had ceased their exertions, and left him to expire in that terrible situation! In this moment of despair, he burst out into a pitiful tone of wailing and begged them 'for God's sake not to leave him!' They informed him of the cause of their stopping—and he was soon gladdened by the returning sound of the rattling of the stones in the bucket. They asked him 'in what situation he was?' and he answered, that "he was wedged in all round by the stones." When they had come within 3 or 4 feet of him, he called for some water to drink. His thirst was the natural result of his protracted agony. About daylight they had lowered the mass down even with his head. They found him forty eight feet below the surface, in an erect position, completely wedged in as he had said. A large stone weighing eighty pounds rested on his head, which was turned a little up, making a considerable gash, though not producing a fracture in the skull—a stone on each side of his head, pressing like a vice, & one or two smaller ones, covered with blood, about his face—leaving a small aperture for his mouth, so that he could just breathe and speak. His arms were raised in the position in which he held the rope—one foot was in the bucket, and the other, fortunately, was at liberty so that he could move it—no other part of his body could stir! So tight was he wedged in, that it was necessary to remove the stones down as low as his feet. At a quarter before nine o'clock in the morning, having continued sixteen hours and fifteen minutes in the well, he was drawn up in a crate, and welcomed by an admiring and joyful crowd to this upper world, as one rescued from the grave—as one arisen from the dead. Shivering with cold, he cast a wistful look around upon his deliverers, and was borne into the house. He was followed by the three faithful men who had toiled incessantly for thirteen hours in the well, and who received as they came up, the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude for their indefatigable and praise-worthy exertions. Two or three medical gentlemen were in waiting to receive the unfortunate man—and it was found on examination, that, providentially, not a bone was fractured or broken! His face and head were badly bruised and cut, as well as other parts of his body. The contusion on his head produced insensibility for a few hours after the accident, as he says he knew nothing for some time. He is now in a fair way to recover, and will probably in a few days be the blessing of God, be enabled to resume his usual avocations.

Roman Catholic Settlement.—At Harmon Bottom which is distant about 14 miles from Bedford, Pennsylvania, and from Schellsburg six miles, a new Roman Catholic Settlement is commenced, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Hayden of this place. The encouragements held out to Catholic emigrants are many and cheering. A Mr. Riddlemeyer, of the city of Baltimore, offers to them at a reduced price, and on easy payments, a large tract of land, comprising upwards of 9,000 acres. With a rare liberality, and a laudable zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, he has erected at his own expense, a very neat stone Chapel; he has given a hundred acres of land to the Clergyman, and has built him an elegant house. He has also empowered the Rev. Mr. Hayden to appropriate to the use of a Catholic School master, a hundred acres of land. There are erected, in the settlement a first rate Merchant mill, and Saw mill. The land is of good quality, and excellent for all kinds of grain. There are, already many Catholic settlers arrived. It is expected the Church will be finished and ready for consecration early next spring. *Washington paper.*

From the National Advocate.

A Plan to destroy Pirates.—It has become a subject of general inquiry, what means can be adopted to put a stop to the almost daily depredations of these traitors to humanity, and pests to commercial intercourse. It is now almost two years since our government, with a becoming spirit, commenced a system of protection to our commerce in the West Indies, by fitting out a number of vessels to cruise in those seas. This plan has been prosecuted at an expense of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a sacrifice of many valuable lives; and if the plan has not entirely failed in its object, it has certainly fallen very far short of remedying the evil. Various other plans have been suggested; among which it has been recommended, that the government should furnish each vessel with an armed force, sufficient to defend it in case of an attack. This plan, although preferable to the one now in operation, has its objections; for although the pirates have generally made their attacks in open boats, with crews of 15 or 20 men, armed with muskets and sabres, it would be inconvenient for merchant vessels to take sufficient crews on board to cope with them by ordinary means; but that difficulty would be effectually obviated, by the adoption of the repeating guns, inasmuch as the efficiency of a crew of 6 or 8 men would be increased to that of 60 or 80 men armed with ordinary muskets. Let the government furnish each vessel with six muskets containing 12 charges each, and they will possess 72 efficient shots, which can all be discharged, with perfect convenience, in less than half a minute, with the same accuracy and force as the ordinary musket, each charge being as completely under the distinct and separate control of the gunner, as a single charge of the common gun. Let the government also furnish a certain number of men, and have them properly trained to the use of these guns, and put one of these men on board of each vessel, to keep the guns in order, see that they are kept properly loaded, and train the men to the use of them. This plan would not cost the government one twentieth part of what it now costs them for the suppression of piracy, and it would obviate the still greater evil of exposing our navy to the diseases of the West India climate, which has ever proved so fatal to them.

The repeating gun in question, have been sufficiently described to the public, and their qualities have been put to every species of test that any kind of arms are capable of, by continued experiments for more than three years, in which time I have probably fired them more than fifty thousand times. The principle has been applied to every species of fire arms, to wit: muskets, rifles, fowling-pieces, pistols, &c. is found to answer equally well for either. If the public have any doubts of the perfect safety, simplicity and convenience of these guns, they are at liberty to call at 51 Fulton street and satisfy themselves. Or if the public have any doubts as to the efficacy and practicability of this plan of defence, let them call a meeting on the Battery, and it shall be demonstrated to them by satisfactory experiments, that even one man, with five or six of these guns by him, is able to defend a vessel against an ordinary attack of pirates in open boats.

R. ELLIS.

LITERARY.

"LIONEL LINCOLN," the first of a series of National Tales entitled "Legends of the Thirteen Republics," and which it is understood are to be given to the public by the author of the Spy, Pioneer, &c. is now in the press of Charles Wiley, New York, and will be out about the 1st of December. This first of the series, embraces that portion of American history between the passage of the stamp Act and subsequent to the battle of Bunker Hill. The scenes are principally in Massachusetts.

Newspaper Changes.—The Philadelphia Aurora has been bought by Mr. Norvell of the Franklin Gazette, and the two papers united under the title of "the Aurora and Franklin Gazette."

BELLOWS-FALLS, Nov. 8.

NEW JERSEY WOMEN.

Just Punishment.—A man belonging to Patterson, N. J. who had chastised his wife, was lately punished in the following curious manner. After being tried and condemned, by a jury of 21 women, he was publicly whipped by seven of the jury with cow-skins, and still continuing stubborn in refusing to ask his wife's forgiveness, he was again lashed by seven others, and still refusing to comply with their terms, the remaining seven took their turn and finally compelled him to yield. They then docked him, and the tame monster quietly submitted to the terms imposed on him by these resolute champions of the sex.

A CLEVER THING.

We crowd our columns with extracts from foreign papers detailing singular events, hair-breadth escapes, ingenious contrivances, &c. &c. &c.; but we doubt whether a nearer thing than the following was ever done.—"A few days since, a convict in the Massachusetts state prison was directed to make a large sofa. He made it with a false bottom, and stuffed it with some light materials. In the space formed between the top and lower bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the wagoner came to take away the piece of furniture. He was a small man, and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicion in the mind of the driver. The sofa, thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage wagon, and our hero effected his escape in a manner that for some time eluded the detection of the officers."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4.

TO OUR PATRONS AND READERS.

If we should appear tedious by lingering on the questions intimately connected with and rising out of the Presidential contest, we hope our readers will have patience and reflect, that this is the first instance under our constitution of a Presidential Election involving the high consideration of obedience to or violation of that constitution. The question between Burr and Jefferson involved no constitutional point—that contest was, which of two citizens having a claim on the popular vote should be selected by the federative vote as President.—But we have now arrived at that state of things in our country, when we are about to test that part of our constitution which relates to the election of Chief Magistrate, which from the character of the candidates and the equal division of parties heretofore never has been tested.

The election of a chief magistrate, whether King, President, or by whatever name known, has always been considered the most agitating popular question that could be entertained—for on it not only depends the fate of the country and people, which is the patriot's care, but on it also depends the distribution of patronage and power, which is the great care of that numerous tribe of men who prowl for support and hang on the skirts of power to seek preferment as alms.

We entreat our patrons and readers to take with us a deep interest in the occurrences as they arise at this new crisis—it will be of use to them, it is all important to know and to understand all the events and plans which characterise this new order of things. We desire to bespeak the patience of our friends as we shall have much in future to say in relation to the Caucus, and the Caucus and Anti-Caucus parties, for that is the parting point that has severed us into new divisions.

The parties now do not stand upon a division as to those who voted for Mr. Crawford, the caucus candidate, and those who voted for Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson or Mr. Clay as opposed to the caucus, and we offer the following well known reasons to justify this assertion, viz: At the beginning of the contest and until the result of many elections were known in the states, the general opinion was, that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay stood no chance, and that therefore the tug of war would rest between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams—to these gentlemen therefore the popular attention in most of the states, particularly in Maryland, was directed. There are a great many men in Maryland, among whom we class some of our best characters and worthiest fellow citizens, who could not consent to vote for Mr. Adams, and although they were highly indignant at the Caucus and as firmly opposed to it in principle as any men could be, yet having formed an opinion early against Mr. Adams, and regarding Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson as out of the question, at this time, Mr. Crawford was the only alternative; and as Mr. Crawford had not exhibited himself in any of his public conduct as unworthy of respect, they voted for him in preference to Mr. Adams, notwithstanding their pointed objections to the caucus—but as it regards the caucus, and its concerns and its objects, these men are as anti-caucus as any men in the state, and will shew themselves so—for they have no sympathies with the authors and abettors of the caucus, they will maintain the constitutional doctrine against the unconstitutionality of the caucus, and will tell you, we believe with truth and sincerity, that they voted for Mr. Crawford against Mr. Adams, and with all their opposition to Mr. Adams they had some little difficulty in voting for Mr. Crawford after the caucus denunciation. Having formed an opinion against Mr. Adams and rather in favour of Mr. Crawford before the caucus assembled, objectionable as they considered the caucus in all points, they would not be driven by it from the stand they had taken.—This we believe is a correct statement of things and as the affair is all over, it is well to elucidate, that we may all understand each others motives and duly appreciate each others opinions—for the opinions and the views of others, however different from our own, are entitled to respect whilst we combat them.

The great body of the American people have declared themselves against the Caucus, and in Maryland, the voice is overpowering, for if you will take from the Crawford votes all those who were decidedly opposed to the caucus, the minority will be lean indeed. In estimating the state of

parties now we are not to decide according to the votes given for man, but according to opinions held upon the great constitutional principle.

The opinions we have maintained and the sentiments we have uttered have been altogether anti-caucus—they sprung from and were guided by that principle alone. Indifferent who succeeded against the caucus candidate, be him whom it may, we shall declare with respectful firmness in the face of majesty what we felt and declared before that majesty arose. Whether we shall be good liege men to the chief that rises, will depend altogether upon the course of measures pursued by his administration. The constitution of our country we know, and we believe we understand somewhat of the true policy of the country—to these we swear unconditional allegiance, for in doing so we know what we do.

Our National and State Legislature will meet on Monday next, 6th inst.

War by Great Britain against Greece.

To what events the retaliatory order of the High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles may lead, we cannot pretend to prognosticate, but it is in itself no more nor less than actual war. Its immediate effects upon Greece and the contest already existing between her and the Turks will be distressing, as the Grecian fleet will be destroyed and that of the Turk, under the aid of the long boasted fleet of Britannia, will be at large and in triumph to fight or to transport as may best suit the object. This unsettles the state of things and will thwart if not entirely put down the noble struggle in Greece. The interference by British vessels in carrying supplies for the Turks was a gross violation of neutrality, and the vessels thus engaged ought to have been captured and condemned. The order given by the provisional government of Greece to burn, sink and destroy them, was a little too ferocious for the civilized part of Europe and the world, if it was intended that it should be literally fulfilled—But speaking from the dictation of our own feelings, and according to our view of what would tend to the good of mankind, Great Britain ought to have borne much before she entered the lists in a manner so completely calculated to destroy one of the parties, for the fulfilment of the British retaliatory order, as it will be called, is to crush Greece and all her hopes.

We have all along doubted the real intent of the British Ministry in relation to this war between Greece and Turkey—while British subjects have been forming societies and making subscriptions to aid Greece, the government has been cautiously silent, nor was there any indications on its part from which much conclusion could be drawn except an increased vigilance and naval force in the Levant, and the arduous and unremitted exertions of Lord Strangford, (we believe) the present British Minister at the port to bring about a cessation of hostilities—but we think upon the whole that the manifestations on the part of Great Britain, so far as given, have rather tended to side with Turkey, and for this we presume she had two reasons; her present treaties with the Ottoman Port and expectations of increased commercial advantages, with the difficulty of Russia's becoming a naval power under present arrangements; and secondly, not only an indifference to, but something of a positive objection to the success of the Greek struggle as rather tending to set a bad example in a country whose divisions were under the dominion of crowns. We have not liked the tameness if not the prevarication of the British government on this great contest, and we await with awful foreboding the result of present measures.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

CORFU, Sept. 9.

The following publication has appeared to-day:—
“By his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, Lord High Commissioner of his Majesty the King of Great Britain to the United States of the Ionian Isles. The Provisional Government of Greece having published and addressed to His Majesty's Consul at Constantinople, and to the other Consuls and Vice Consuls of the European Powers, in the Archipelago, a Proclamation in which, set forth:—
“As the masters of several European vessels, have chartered their ships to the Turkish Government, for the transport of troops, ammunition and provisions, in despite of the representations of their Consuls, and in violation of the principles of neutrality professed by their respective sovereigns, during the struggle in which Greece is now engaged, those ships cannot be regarded as neutrals, but shall be looked upon as enemies, and as such to be attacked, burnt or destroyed by the Greek fleet, or by any Greek vessel that may meet them.
And His Majesty, in order to maintain the rights of neutrality during actual hosti-

ties with vigour and impartiality, and to protect the commerce as well as the lives of his subjects and of the Ionian people, placed under his exclusive protection, having commanded the Lord High Commissioner to intimate to the Provisional Government the propriety of revoking immediately this Proclamation, which is so contrary to the rights of the people and to all the principles of humanity and relations between civilized nations: And the Lord High Commissioner having in consequence demanded, in the name of His Majesty, the revocation of the said proclamation, and the Provisional Government having refused to comply with that demand, and this refusal having been notified in form to the commander of the Naval Forces of His Majesty.

It is made known by these presents, that the said Commander-in-Chief, conformably to the instructions given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, will capture and destroy all vessels armed or containing armed men, equipped with or without the authority of the Provisional Government of Greece, or recognizing its authority; and these instructions are to be in full force until the said Proclamation be fully and authentically revoked by the Provisional Government, and that revocation be formally notified to the Lord High Commissioner, or to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces.

This shall be printed in three languages, English, Greek and Italian, and published and communicated to the authorities whom it concerns.

By order of his Excellency,
J. RUSSELL,
Sec'y to the Lord High Commissioner.”

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is the state of the contest throughout the United States, as far as the returns have been received:

STATES.	Electors.	Ad.	Clay.	Crawf.	Jack.
Maine	9	9	0	0	0
N. Hampshire	8	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode Island	4	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	8	8	0	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0	0
New York	36	25	7	4	0
New Jersey	8	0	0	0	8
Pennsylvania	28	0	0	0	28
Delaware	3	1	1	1	0
Maryland	11	3	0	1	7
Virginia	24	0	0	24	0
North Carolina	15	0	0	0	15
South Carolina	11	0	0	0	11
Georgia	9	0	0	9	0
Kentucky	14	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	11	0	0	0	11
Ohio	16	0	16	0	0
Indiana	5				
Illinois	3				
Missouri	3				
Mississippi	3				
Louisiana	5				
Alabama	5				
	261				

James Murray, one of the Electors of President and Vice President for the state of Pennsylvania, is said to be in commission as a Post Master, and is therefore disqualified to serve. If this be the fact, one of the Adams candidates being the next highest qualified to serve will be duly returned.—*Ad. Rep.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Western mail of last night does not furnish any returns from Kentucky, Missouri or Illinois—the following additional returns from Indiana are all that we have received.

INDIANA.	Jackson.	Clay.	Adams.
Returns published	1122	424	464
Franklin county	471	244	219
Indianapolis	85	171	13
Hamilton co. (1 township)	4	31	10
Madison county	298	371	61
Wayne county	501	308	540
Union county	254	185	85
	2735	1684	1392

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Monitor, dated
MADISON, (Ind.) Nov. 10. 1824.

“MR. CLAY received a majority of 73 votes over Gen. JACKSON in this county (Jefferson.) The day was very disagreeable and but few persons turned out; great exertions were made by the friends of General Jackson to bring up voters to the polls. It is very uncertain which has got the support of the state, but I am strongly inclined to think Mr. CLAY has succeeded.”

From the Indiana Ledger, Nov. 13.
The votes on the Presidential election, in this county, are as follows:

Adams	540
Jackson	501
Clay	308

On account of the inclemency of the weather many persons who live in the northern part of this county did not attend.

A letter to the editor from Union county, says: “I have not the result of the various Townships now before me—the returns throughout the county stand thus:—Jackson 254, Clay 135, Adams 85. The smallness of the returns in our county is a circumstance very astonishing to me; the friends almost universally failed to turn out. If they had turned out generally, Adams would have obtained a majority in this county.”

From verbal accounts received from other counties it is supposed that the Jackson ticket has succeeded.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

From the Kentucky Reporter of Nov. 15.
ELECTION OF ELECTORS.
The opposition to Mr. CLAY in this state was not sufficient in any county yet heard from, except Jefferson, to produce a contest, and generally we believe but few votes were taken.

	CLAY.	JACKSON.
Fayette,	840	252
Clarke,	259	76
Franklin,	414	120
Mason, (in part)	465	43
Scott,	456	248
Grant,	121	59
Bourbon,	591	143

SECOND DISTRICT.

Madison, 453 24
Jefferson county gave Jackson a Majority.
“FRANKFORT, Ky. Nov. 10.

“The Polls for Presidential Electors, in this county, give 414 votes for Clay and 120 for Jackson.”

MASON, Nov. 10, 1824.

“The polls have just closed, and the vote in Washington stands thus:—Clay 465, Jackson 43. At the Mayslick precinct the votes stood, on the first day, Clay 160, Jackson 6. In Fleming they are running in about the same proportion.”

MAYSVILLE, Ken. Nov. 17.

From Illinois and Indiana, we have the cheering news that the Clay tickets have been elected. This information is received from travellers and we shall await, with some anxiety, to hear its confirmation.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.

“In this town the vote for Presidential Electors were first for the candidate pledged to support Mr. Clay, next for the Adams candidate, and Jackson third. In the precincts in the county, Mr. Clay was entirely ahead. In St. Charles, also, Mr. Clay was foremost. The choice of Clay Electors is beyond all doubt.”

OHIO.

There are some misgivings as to the way in which things have been managed in Ohio. The Governor of that state issued his proclamation to convene the Electors friendly to Mr. Clay, immediately on counting the returns of the sheriffs who had arrived on a particular day, which have been reported to us as the official returns, giving Mr. Clay 766 majority out of 50,024 votes. The Columbian Observer has the following paragraph on the subject:—*N. Y. Com.*

“At length we have received the official returns from this state. It appears that only 64 counties are given, upon which the Governor's proclamation is founded, 7 counties, viz: Paulding, Van Wert, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Hancock, Harding; containing at a moderate calculation, 50,000 inhabitants, have not been heard from. We again say, “there is something rotten in the state of Denmark.” Query, whether it is not Jeremiah Morrow a friend of Mr. Clay's who is at the bottom of the fraud?”

The New York National Advocate observes on the Presidential Question,

“Speculation however will be aloft at this interesting crisis, as to the second choice of Mr. Crawford's friends, should any unforeseen occurrence impair his prospects, and the state of VIRGINIA is positively claimed in reversion for Mr. Adams. One compliment is due to Virginia at this period. It is a state not easily changed, and not so much exposed to political transactions as the state of N. York, and we say it with confidence, and with authority, that between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, the friends of Mr. Crawford are prepared to support Gen. Jackson.”

The New York Patriot says, speaking of the Presidential Election:—

“Mr. Crawford has, however, in our candid opinion, the better assurance of being taken into the House of Representatives, if his friends desire to give him a chance there. But it is remarkable that the friends of Mr. Crawford evince a stronger inclination to secure the election of Gen. Jackson by the colleges, than those of Mr. Clay. We are also advised of a correspondence between the “Central Committee” of Richmond and the electors of the state on the subject of their next choice, should the election of Mr. Crawford be considered hopeless.—A number have written, that if the election of Mr. Crawford by the colleges shall be evidently impracticable, they will consider themselves free to exercise their own judgment on their next choice, rather than leave the question to the judgment and the will of the less responsible and unequal representation of states in congress, and that they will vote for Andrew Jackson. The object of this correspondence was, that information might be communicated of the intention of the Virginia electors to the other colleges before the 1st of December. The 24 votes of Virginia, therefore, together with the Crawford electors of New York, may be expected to give General Jackson at once a majority of the electoral votes.”

LEXINGTON, Ken. Nov. 17.

General Andrew Jackson and lady, Andrew Jackson Donaldson (a nephew of Gen. Jackson) and lady, Gen. Richard K. Call, the delegate to Congress from the Florida, and his lady, Hon. Robert P. Henry one of the representatives in Congress from this state, and lady, arrived in town yesterday, on their way to Washington City. The citizens of this place, to testify their respect for Gen. Jackson gave him a ball last evening at Mrs. Keen's Hotel. The General and his suite set out to-day on their journey eastward. The Hon. John Scott the representative in congress from Missouri came in town on Monday and started yesterday for Washington. Mr. Clay set out on Thursday, and we learn will go through Virginia and pay a visit to Mr. Jefferson on his way to the seat of the national government.

ANDRIA, Nov. 16.

We learn from a number of our dealers in grain, that the weevil had made an unusually early and destructive attack upon the wheat in the neighbouring country, particularly in those counties lying on the Potomac.

In some instances, whole crops of the present year's growth have been nearly destroyed in the stacks, and in many others the injury has been great both in quality and quantity. A gentleman from King George county, Va. during the last week, sold a crop of 6 or 7 hundred bushels, which had once been very fine, for forty cents per bushel!—three bushels by measure scarcely amounted to two by weight. Another from the same county, delivered a part of his crop on Saturday at fifty cents—weighing less than fifty pounds to the bushel. We regret to say that many other cases could be cited—but we have been told of one particularly, in which every grain was ruined, except a small quantity threshed in August, and used for seedling.

We have heard no complaints from the country beyond the Ridge, nor indeed from any of the counties west of us, and therefore trust that the evil is partial.

Fredk. Herald.

Extract of a letter from Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 25, 1824, received per brig Spartan.

“Referring to our last respects of the 9th ult. since when the very large introduction of wheat and flour has produced a complete stagnation in our market, the following are the American vessels now in port and near about the amount of their cargo of flour alone.

Ships Hope, Baltimore via Gibraltar, 2528 bbls. flour; Gen. Hand, Baltimore, 2400 do; Gov. Hawkins, Philadelphia, 1303 do; Elizabeth, Baltimore, 2000 do; Briggs Robert, Baltimore; 2154 do; Sereno, Boston, 1800 do; Roscius, Salem, 500 do; La Fayette, Philadelphia, 1300 do; Columbus, New York, 1700 do.

Ship Florida has returned dismayed in endeavouring to proceed round the Horn. The above statement however, does not include all the Bread Stuffs here, there still existing large stocks of foreign grain and flour, scarce a vessel now arrives from the continent, but what has a part of her cargo consisting of either one or the other. Our bakers are all supplied for the present, and it is very difficult to obtain \$8 50 per barrel for first quality, interior \$5 to 7 and this by retail—perhaps at no one period has our market been so glutted. The advices from the River La Plata are likewise very gloomy, and we apprehend that a ruinous business will be the result, unless some unforeseen event should have a tendency to improve our market. Supplies of wine are abundant—Oporto \$90 to 120 per pipe; Catalonia 40 a 45. We are selling Brown domestic Cotton Shirting at 160 reis per yard for 27 inch wide, 180 reis for the 30 inch, and 200 reis for the 36 inch—the day is about 33 reis per yard.”

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

Wheat white \$1 00—Red 90 a 95—Corn 35 a 37½.

MARRIED.

At Snow Hill, Md. on Wednesday evening, the 24th Nov. by the Rev. F. F. Smith, Mr. John Gunby, to Miss Sarah M. Whittington, daughter of the Hon. Judge Whittington.

DIED.

At his residence in Snow Hill, on Friday the 12th inst. in the 49th year of his age, Matthew Hopkins, Esq. Register of Wills of Worcester county.

The State of Maryland has lost an officer of rare value, indeed he has not left his superior behind him. He was a man of inflexible integrity, and the character which remains behind him is not sullied by a single spot. The community of which he was a constituent has sustained a great loss, and the death of this valuable man is regretted wherever he was known.

For the last ten years, his health had been very feeble, and his death was merely ‘the breathing out of his life.’

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under an order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, on WEDNESDAY the 22d December (inst.) at the late dwelling house of Charles Goldsborough, deceased, all the remaining part of the personal estate of the said Charles Goldsborough, excepting such part as it may be deemed unnecessary to sell at this time.

There will certainly be for sale Good work Horses, Milch Cows, Farming Utensils, a Wagon and gear, Horse Cart, Corn, Hay, Wheat Straw, Blades, Household and Kitchen Furniture, some good Beds, Bedsteads, Sheets, Blankets, Bed-Curtains, Counterpanes, Window Chairs, Tables, two Clocks, a dining Table, Cupboards, a Book Case with some valuable Books in it, Apple Brandy, a large quantity of Vinegar, pickled Pork and sundry other articles too tedious to be mentioned.

Every purchaser complying with the terms of sale, shall have a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, but before a removal of the property, he must give a bond, bill, or note, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the money, with interest from the day of sale—Sale will be continued on Thursday if the whole should not be sold on Wednesday.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Adm'r. with will annexed of Chas. Goldsborough, dec'd. Talbot county, Dec. 4 3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December next, if fair if not, the next fair day, (at the residence of Mr. Charles Goldsborough, on the Dover road) the following property: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ELIAS STAFFORD.

Talbot County, Dec. 4 2w

AN OVERSEER AND HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

Being yet unprovided with an Overseer for my plantation at Shoal-Creek, I offer liberal wages to any well qualified person to fill that station.

I also wish to engage a House Keeper; the highest wages of the country will be given to a woman of good character and suitable qualifications.

I offer for Sale, at very reduced prices, to residents of this state, several families of valuable NEGROES, which would be an object to farmers; also a number of young negroes of both sexes, from 12 to 20 years of age, from among whom good house-servants may be selected.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 4 4w

\$5 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 14th of June last, EDWARD PLUMMER, an apprentice to the House Carpenter's Business.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring home the said apprentice, but no charges paid—All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice.

GEORGE WATTS.

Chestertown, Dec. 4 4w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY. SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr. Governor of the State of Maryland. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Maryland, did by an act passed at November session 1803; entitled “an act to reduce into one; the several acts of Assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate said elections;” Direct that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of the elections for electors to choose the President and Vice-President of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every candidate and person voted for as aforesaid, for an elector respectively, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the state the name of the person or persons duly elected as elector in each respective district.

We, in pursuance of the direction of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that Henry Brawner, Esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, Esq. was elected for the second district; George Winchester and Dennis Claude, Esqrs. were elected for the third district; William Tyler and Thomas Post, Esqs. were elected for the fourth district; Thomas Hope, Esq. was elected for the sixth district; Samuel G. Osborne, Esq. was elected for the seventh district, James Sangston, Esq. was elected for the eighth district, and Littleton Dennis, Esq. was elected for the ninth district.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under the Great Seal of the state of Maryland, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

SAMUEL STEVENS.

By His Excellency's command, HENRY HOBBS.

Clk. of the Coun. pro. tem.
To be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette, Baltimore; the Edition Star & Eastern Gazette, the Examiner, Fredericktown, the Herald at Hagerstown, the Bond of Union, at Bel-Air, and the National Intelligencer, twice a week for two weeks.

Dec. 4 2w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court. October Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Thomas Bullen, Administrator of William Slow, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Dec 4 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court. October Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Thomas Bullen, administrator of John Merrick, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of November in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Dec 4 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court. October Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of John Merrick, administrator of John Merrick, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of November in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Dec 4 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court. October Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of John Merrick, administrator of John Merrick, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of November in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Dec 4 3w

POETRY.

THE BEAU IDEAL OF LOVE, —CURED.

From a late Newspaper.

The man in the moon look'd down one night
Where a lad and his lass were walking;
Thinks he, there must be very huge delight
In this kissing and nonsense talking:
And so the lass must ('tis a well known case),
For it lasts both late and early.
So they talked him down till he cover'd his
face,
—They tir'd his patience fairly.

Then up rose the Sun in his morning beams,
And push'd back his night cap to greet
them;

Says he, —as you boast of your darts and
flames,

'My darts and flames shall meet them.'

He scor'd 'd them both through the live long
day,

But they never once seemed to mind him,

—But laugh'd outright as he skulk'd away
And left a dark world behind him.

Then the man in the Moon look'd down in a
pet,

And said, 'I believe I can cure you;

:Though my brother has fail'd I may conquer
yet—

If not I must try to endure you.'

'Go home,' he cried, 'and attend to my rules,

And banish all thoughts of sorrow,

Then marry at once, you couple of fools,

And you'll both be wise to-morrow.'

LOCKED JAW.

Several years ago, during a conversation
in Newport, upon that dreadful malady, the
Locked Jaw, an intelligent master of a ves-
sel observed, that when he was at the Is-
land of St. Eustatius, he heard an eminent
physician remark, that he had many cases
of the Locked Jaw and never lost a patient.
On inquiry of him as to the particular mode
of treatment in which he had been so suc-
cessful, the physician replied, that he di-
rected an application of warm ley made of
ashes, as strong as possible; if the foot or
hand was wounded, the same was dipped
repeatedly into the ley; and if a part of the
body, which could not be immersed in it,
then in that case the part effected to be
bathed with flannels wrung out from the
warm ley. In July last Capt. Charles
Gordon of Newport, unfortunately jumped
upon a craggy pointed spike which perfor-
ated his foot and foot, he was taken home
in the most excruciating torture—the at-
tending physician could afford him no relief.
Providentially a lady who heard the above
conversation, recommended the warm ley
bath, into which his foot was placed—with-
in 15 minutes the anguish was taken out;
he went to bed and slept quietly. The ap-
plication of ley was made for ten succeed-
ing days; no pain, no uneasy sensation re-
turned, but what is incident to a common
sore, and on the eleventh day, Capt. Gordon
walked abroad.—Newport Mercury.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE.—From a Chi-
nese Book, entitled 'Siao Li Siao,' trans-
lated by J. Julien.—There was in a cer-
tain house, a child who was constantly
screaming, and annoying every body. At
last a physician was sent for, who gave him
a draught, and desirous of ascertaining the
calming effects of his potion, stayed in the
house during the night. After some time,
bearing no more crying he exclaimed "he
child is cured." "Yes," was the reply, "the
child cries no more, but the mother is
weeping."

TRUSTEE'S SALE. IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.

Eliza Ann Abbott, by
Joseph L. Turner, her
next friend,
vs.
Hannah Matilda Abbott,
William Henry Rich-
ardson and Thomas
Richardson.
By virtue of a de-
cree of the Hon-
ourable the Judges
of Talbot county court,
sitting as a court of
Chancery, passed on
the 15th day of No-
vember, in the year
1824, will be exposed to public sale, to the
highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day
of December next, between the hours of ten
o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. at the
Court House door, in the town of Easton, the
real estate whereof Mary Richardson in the
said proceedings named, died seized, now oc-
cupied by James Neale, consisting of a lot of
ground fronting on Washington street in the
town of Easton, adjoining the property of the
late Samuel Baldwin and of James Willson, Jr.
and running back to an alley leading to Bal-
win's alley. On which are erected a good two
story brick House, a Kitchen, Smoke House,
Stable and Carriage House. The terms of
sale will be a credit of twelve months on one
half the purchase money, and of two years on
the residue. The purchaser or purchasers giv-
ing bond with good and approved security to
the Trustee as such for the payment of the
purchase money, bearing interest from the
day of sale, and after the ratification of the
sale by the court and on the payment of the
whole of the purchase money and interest and
not before, a good and sufficient deed execut-
ed and acknowledged according to law will be
given to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her
or their heirs and assigns of the property to
him, her or them sold, free, clear and dis-
charged from all claim of the complainant or
of the defendants and those claiming by, from
or under them or any of them.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee.

Nov 27 4w

N. B. The creditors of the said Mary Rich-

ardson are hereby notified to exhibit their

claims with the proper vouchers thereof, and

file the same with the Clerk of Talbot county

court, within six months from the day of sale.

T. H. DAWSON.

LAST NOTICE.

As the subscriber intends leaving this State
in about two weeks, all those indebted to him
are informed, that unless their accounts are
settled by that period, either by voluntary
judgments or otherwise, their accounts will be
put into the hands of an officer with orders to
proceed on them without delay and without
respect to persons.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

Easton, Nov. 30.

The Subscriber, for past favours,
informs his customers and the public in gen-
eral, that he continues to carry on the Tailor-
ing business, in Hillsborough, in all its various
branches—he has at this time employed some
first rate workmen and regularly receives the
latest fashions, and from the personal atten-
tion which he himself pays to all work done in
his shop, he flatters himself that he cannot be
surpassed by any workmen on the Eastern
Shore. He also scours and repairs all cloth gar-
ments, takes out all stains of tar, grease, &c.,
and makes them look nearly as well as when
new, without injuring the cloth or the sitting
of the garment, all of which will be done at
reduced prices for cash or country produce,
as he is determined to merit, he hopes to re-
ceive a share of public patronage.

BENJAMIN R. MEREDITH.

Oct. 27 3w

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick
county as a runaway, on the 29th of October
last, Augustus, who calls himself Augustus Da-
vidson. Said Augustus is of a yellow complexion,
about 20 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches
high, has a scar on the inside of the left hand
occasioned by a stick; had on when committed
a light brown coat much worn, white cor-
ded pantaloons and black fur hat, and says he
is a free man.—The owner of the above describ-
ed property is requested forthwith to come
forward, prove his property, otherwise he will
be released from confinement as the act of as-
sembly of this state directs.

Given under my hand this 15th November,

1824. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

November 20. 8w

Trustees Sale.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
On the equity side thereof.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.

James Patton, By virtue of a

Thomas Knighton & wife, decree of the Hon-
Martha Patton and Hen- orable the Judges

rietta Patton, heirs at of Talbot County

et al, heirs at court, sitting as a

et al, heirs at court of Chancery,

passed on the 15th day of November, in the

year 1824, will be exposed to public sale, to

the highest bidder, on Monday the 20th day

of December next, between the hours of 11

and 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, one

seventh part of the land called 'Garland's Pur-

chase,' situate, lying and being in Talbot county,

on which Mr. William Ferguson at present

resides, containing 120 acres—also at the

same time and place, a tract or parcel of land

called 'Easton,' situate, lying and being in

Talbot county aforesaid, near the head of a

branch of St. Michael's River, called 'Fausley

Branch,' laid out in 2 distinct parts near each

other, the first containing thirty eight acres,

and the second part containing six acres and

seven-eighths of an acre, more or less, and

being near the main road leading from Easton to

Potts' or Bennett's Mill and near the lands of

Mr. Wm. P. Kennedy, (the said lands being

the property of William Patton, late of Talbot

county deceased.) Terms of sale will be on a

credit of twelve months, the purchaser or

purchasers giving bond with good and approved

security to the Trustee as such, for the pay-

ment of the purchase money, within 12

months from the day of sale, and after the

ratification of the sale by the court and the

payment of the purchase money and interest

thereon and not before, a good and sufficient

deed of conveyance will be given to the pur-

chaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs

and assigns of the lands and real estate so sold

to him, her or them, free and clear and dis-

charged from all claim of the defendant or

claimant or either of them.

EDWARD N. HABLETON, Trustee.

Easton, Nov. 20 4w

N. B. The creditors of the said William

Patton, deceased, are hereby notified, to ex-

hibit their claims and vouchers properly au-

thenticated to the clerk of Talbot county

court, within six months from the day of sale.

E. N. H. Trustee.

FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, with-
in seven or eight miles of Centreville.

This farm has a good

DWELLING HOUSE,

with a good Granary and Stables, it

also has a great variety of excellent timber,

and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those

that have a desire to purchase such a farm were

to examine the timber which it contains and

should have a necessity for it, would not scruple

a moment as the land is very fine, this

farm contains about 250 acres. Also

FOR RENT,

THE HOUSE and LOT

situate on the Landing road adjoining

the town of Easton. For terms

apply to the subscriber living near

Easton, Talbot county.

CHARLES P. WILSON.

July 3 1f

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the following lands for

sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of

Queenstown and on the creek passing by said

town, containing 380 acres or thereabouts—

the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as

large a proportion of it in a good state of cul-

tivation as most farms in the neighborhood.

The improvements are a tolerably convenient

Frame DWELLING HOUSE,

with two rooms below and two above

stairs—All necessary out buildings

which for a trifling expense can be

put in good order.

Also 920 acres of land in Piny neck bounded

on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with

the exception of about 300 acres is covered

with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Bal-

timore market; and within eight or nine hours'

sail with a good wind—the cleared land is of

a kind soil and the immense quantity of sea-

ozone that is constantly on the shores, affords

great facility in improving and a never failing

source of manure—the improvements are a

small frame Dwelling House, with necessary

out buildings—there being so large a propor-

tion of this tract in timber, it would be divided

to suit purchasers. For further particulars

apply to the subscriber.

JOHN L. TILGHMAN.

Bennett's Point, Queen Anne's Co. ?

July 31 1f

For Rent,

The STORE ROOM and Cellar

at the corner of Washington & Federal

streets, at present occupied by

Mr. James M. Lambdin.—This stand

is considered equal to any in the town for

business of any kind, particularly for a Dry

Goods Store.—Also, the House at present oc-

cupied by Mr. Thomas Meconckin, as a Cab-

inet Shop. Possession the first of January

next.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Sep. 11 1f

New and Cheap STORE.

Richard Martin & Thomas S. Hayward hav-
ing formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile
Business, under the firm of

MARTIN & HAYWARD,

respectfully solicit the attention of their

friends & the public generally to their stock of

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they have just received from Philadel-

phia and Baltimore and are now opening in

the New Store Room, nearly opposite the

Market House.—They are confident of hav-

ing made such a selection as will meet the ex-

pectations of their numerous friends and ac-

quaintances, and those who may favour them

with a call.

Their assortment consists in part of

Extra super blue and Super London fancy

black cloths Common do

Super do do New style black and

Super brown, olive & white do

mixed do Cambric Gingham

Super milled drab do Cambric Muslins

Super blue and black Plain and fig'd Jack-

Cassimeres net do

Sup. fashionable mixed do Do and do Book do

ed do Do and do Swiss do

Blue and mixed Cassi- Russia Sheeting

nets Brown Holland

Bocking Baise Irish Linens

White & red Flannels Long Lawns & Linen

Rose & point Blankets Cambrics

Bombazetts and Bom- Damask Table Linen

bazis do Bird's-eye and Russia

Worsted Hosiery Diaper

Cotton do Steam & power loom

Ladies' English silk do Shirtings

Do French do do Bandanna & flag hdkfs

Do French do do Madras do

New style Gro D'Ete Bordered and figured

Robes Cravats

Brown and other fash- Gimpes and Braids, as-

ionable colored Gro D'Ete sorted

Black do Sewing Silks, Thread

White & black Satin and Cotton

Black mode Floss Cotton in spools

White and black Ital- and balls

ian Crapes Worsted and cotton

Black Canton & nan- Suspenders

kin do Ladies' white & black

Cut velvet Vestings Silk and Kid Gloves

Black English silk Do superior white,

Vestings black and coloured

Do French do do Horse Skin do

Fash'able Valencia do Mens superior Buck

do Swan's down do Skin & Beaver do

Merino, Cashmere & Do common do do

Waterloo Shawls Domestic Plaids,

Fancy silk Handk'fs stripes and checks

Plaid merino do Do Bleached & brown

Plain and fig'd Thulle shirtings

Thread Laces & Edg- Do do Sheeting

ings Do Bed Tickings

New style fancy Rib- Sacking Bottoms

bons Cotton Yarn

Ribbons, all colours Wool Hats

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

TO WIT:

White & green Coffee Blue and Black Copperas

Prime and common Madeira, Dry Lisbon

brown Sugar & Teneriffe Wines

Loaf and lump do 4th Proof Cognac

Superior white Ha- Brandy

vana do Peach & Apple Brandy

Hyson and Young Hy- Holland Gin

son Teas Jamaica Spirit

Imperial and gunpow- Old Rye Whiskey

der do Common do

Mould & dipt Candles N. E. Rum and Molasses

Spanish and country Blown and Allam Salt

Segars Allum and Salt Petre

Chewing Tobacco Switched and hickled

Scotch Snuff Flax

Almonds and Raisins Powder and Shot

Madder, Indigo, Fig Together with a complete assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

QUEENS & STONE WARE

GLASS & CHINA

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most

reasonable terms.

Easton, Nov. 6—1f

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received from Phila-
delphia and Baltimore, a general assortment
of desirable

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HARD WARE & CUTLERY,

GLASS & CHINA,

QUEENS & STONE WARE,

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS,

BRIT

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1824.

NO. 52

be conceded to the Tees-water. It has been said that the chairman of the committee on cattle did not agree with the majority in awarding the premium spoken of.

A FARMER.

N.B. If these bets be accepted, it is required to be done within two weeks after the publication hereof, deposit stakes and play or pay. My name is with the printer.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
THE EASTON CATTLE SHOW.

He believes he has some little knowledge of the points and properties in cattle, considered desirable by the intelligent farmer of this country and England. He has not, he either has no judgment at all, or it has been miserably corrupted by *shows and books!* However this may be, avers Mr. Emory's bull to be better than the Buffalo, both in points and breeding, and he will back his opinion against any holding the contrary: first, for \$200 or possession of the best points, and \$500 more on the dead weight of the four quarters and fat, on the first day of May to be determined in the first bet by the Power of Philadelphia, and John Bar of Delaware, and in the second by a weight. The superiority of breeding is

It having been stipulated by the Secret Article of the Convention of Navigation and Commerce, which was concluded on the twenty fourth June, eighteen hundred and twenty two, between the United States and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years, from the first of October, of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless, on the part of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, it should be required to operate at the end of six months, such declaration; and, no such intention having been announced, the Convention has been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in full force. At the time the Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and especially our claim to indemnity for the depredations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these losses and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been attended to since by the Executive

Our commerce with Sweden has placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, and, with Russia; the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedoms of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective Governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. We are essentially connected with those nations which their independence was declared.

The attention of the government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other objects, and particularly to that relating to the state of maritime war, involving the rights of neutral and belligerent nations. Most of the difficulties which have been experienced, & of the losses which have been sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the error to which the belligerent claim has been adhered against the neutral party. It is therefore possible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold with regret and disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties engaged in those wars, by various acts of their respective Governments, and under the pretence that each that the other had set the example without great mortification, and for a purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of so able variance, by friendly negotiation, on just principles which would be agreeable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late contest between France and Spain, a course was pursued in which it seemed probable that those contravertible principles involved in the late wars might be brought into discussion, and to the satisfaction of all parties, the pretensions having this object in view.

have been made to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other Powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will be always recollected that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, with whose then reigning Government our vessels were seized in port as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the Governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected, with the exception of Spain by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans will exceed eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, which with the sum remaining in the Treasury, at the end of the last year amounting to nine millions four hundred sixty three thousand nine hundred twenty two dollars and eighty one cents, will after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interests on the public debt, and upwards of eleven million five hundred thousand dollars of the principal, leave a balance of more than three million dollars in the Treasury on the first day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than would be discharged, by the ordinary revenue, the set of the twenty sixth of May, authorized a loan of five million dollars at four and a half per cent, to meet the same.—By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Under the act of twenty fourth of May last, a loan of \$5,000,000, was authorized in order to meet the awards under the Florida Treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the Bank of the U. States at four and a half per cent, the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliation, & from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of \$10,000,000, which is annually appropriated by the act, constituting the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on first of January next, may be estimated at \$85,000,000, inclusive of \$2,500,000, of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of seven million dollars issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the U. States, and which as the stock of the Bank, still held by the Government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating then, the whole amount of the public debt at seventy nine million dollars, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the Government, a well-founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the Government be left at liberty thereafter to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare; that the sums applicable to these objects, will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers; and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease at no distant period on most of all. On the first of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty three million four hundred and ninety one thousand nine hundred and sixty five dollars and sixteen cents; and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to those objects, it has been reduced since that period, thirty seven million four hundred and forty six thousand nine hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy eight cents. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the first of January, 1835; and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the Government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as

needed to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected, that no burden whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army, itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The military academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained in comparison with any other institution, of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown that the dispersed condition of the corps of Artillery, is unfavourable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the Fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for Artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole corps of artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish, proportionably, the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presqu'isle, on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe, that the appropriation, in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of the 30th April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates, of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view or for the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and a distinguished civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed, in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, and between Boston Harbor and Narraganset Bay. Such portion of the corps of Topographical Engineers, as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other branch of the Act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city through the Southern States to New Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services have been employed in exploring & surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the General Government. For such a digest it will be necessary that the information be full, minute and precise. With a view to these important objects I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of enlarging both the corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science the works will always be well executed—and by giving to the officers such employment, our Union will derive all the advantage in peace as well as in war, from their talents and services which they can afford. In this mode, also, the Military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions & prejudices of every kind be done away. To the corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event

of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year: The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri during the last year still continues, and has extended in some degree to those on the Upper Mississippi and the Upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered & murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany & attend the commissioners, at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi, and the Lakes is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.

With the exception of the Tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the most friendly footing, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, & the improvement of their condition. Many of the Tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the Government; and, particularly, by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provision of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture, & the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creeks and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed, & negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, & on every other branch of duty incident to the department of War, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the North Carolina, a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the neighbouring seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favourable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing that if any survive, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known & much respected here, that if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measures be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which, it is believed will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific, our commerce has much increased, and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the U. States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the consular

derations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there, at least in equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force, on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the naval establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post Office department has received a considerable augmentation, in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail, within the year has been much increased. A report of the P. M. General, which is transmitted, will furnish in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress of the last session, an invitation was given to Gen. La Fayette to revisit the U. States with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me he had long intended, & would certainly visit our Union, in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at N. York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our Revolutionary struggle so eminently entitled him.

A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favour throughout every portion of our Union, & affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visit to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighbouring country has been assembled to greet him, among whom it has excited in a peculiar manner, the sensibility of all to behold the surviving members of our Revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepit state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles; none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought, and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect, profoundly, every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view that, regarding his very important services, losses, & sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece in Europe, and between Spain and the new Governments, our neighbours, in this hemisphere. In both these wars the cause of independence, of liberty and humanity, continues to prevail.—The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result? that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions at this day so eminently entitle her.

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the U. States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government, which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated as we are from Europe by the great

Atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, and which ever scale it may turn in its various vibrations cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbours our situation is different.—It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the Judiciary Establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen states only.—Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will, likewise, be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the union. The duties of the supreme court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals, but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our Constitution, involving those between the U. States, individually, between the states and the U. States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty, than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such an one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety; and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable.—Between the limits of our present states and territories, and the Rocky Mountain and Mexico, there is a vast territory, to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature and the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there.—The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable; but it is doubted whether any other can be devised, which would be less liable to that objection or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interest which the U. States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea, and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a Military post to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the northwest, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western states and territories, and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky mountain, would be greatly promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of a Military post to authorize the employment of a regular, with an officer of the corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishments at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The munificence between the public buildings

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here, in the Steam-Boat, on Wednesday evening last, from Annapolis, that our State Legislature formed a quorum on Monday and on Tuesday, the House of Delegates made the following appointments, viz: General Wm. H. Marriott, Speaker of the House; Nicholas Brewer, Chief Clerk; Gideon Pearce, Assistant Clerk; Freeman Cross, Joshua Cockey, Jr., Lattimer, Isaac Hines and William Emory, Committee Clerks.

LA FAYETTE.

We state, says the Maryland Republican, officially that Gen. La Fayette, has written to Col. James Boyle, Mayor of the city, that he will be at Gov. Spriggs, on the 16th and arrive here on Friday week, the 17th inst.

The Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, arrived at New York on the 3d inst. from Liverpool, in the packet ship Cortes.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 4.

Maryland Electoral vote.—The Electors of President and Vice President for this state met in this city agreeably to the constitution on Wednesday last. On proceeding to ballot for a President, it appeared that

Andrew Jackson had 7 votes.
John Q. Adams 3
Wm. H. Crawford 1
For Vice President.
John C. Calhoun 10 votes.
Andrew Jackson 1 vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A meeting of the members of both branches of the legislature took place on the evening of the 24th ult. when a resolution approving of Andrew Jackson, for President, passed, ayes 132, nays 25—and a resolution approving of J. C. Calhoun as Vice President, passed, ayes 147, nays 9.

IMPRISONMENT AND INSULT OF AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER AVENGED. AND SPANISH INSOLENCE JUSTLY PUNISHED.

Extract of a letter from an American officer on board the U. S. Ship John Adams, to his friend in Baltimore, dated,

"PASSAGE ISLAND, Nov. 10th 1824.

"You will no doubt, hear a great noise about Commodore PORTER taking a Spanish town in Porto-Rico—the circumstances are briefly these:—The Governor imprisoned the Commander of one of the small schooners under his command, and allowed him to be grossly insulted—As soon as he heard of it, Commodore Porter proceeded there with two schooners and the boats and part of the crew of this ship—he took two of their batteries, spiked the guns, and marched with two hundred men to the town (Fox-anda), about two miles in the interior—he there found the Spaniards drawn up to give him battle, halted his men within pistol shot of their forces, sent a flag ordering the Governor and the Captain of the port, the two principal offenders, to come to him and make atonement or have their town burnt—they chose the first, and in the presence of all our officers, begged pardon of the officer insulted, expressed great penitence, and promised in future to respect all American officers who might hereafter visit the place.

"The Commodore then marched into the town merely to show them he had them in his power, and then returned to the boats and left the place. No disturbance took place, and not a man left the ranks from the time they landed until they embarked, having been more than 3 hours from their vessels. Self defence rendered it necessary to spike their guns, and this is all they can complain of—they had by some means been apprised of our intention of visiting them. The population of the place is about two thousand—the country very thickly settled—Before we left them a force of three times our number, with a field piece, had assembled; and in presence of, and within pistol shot of this force, our Commodore made them humble themselves."—*American.*

From the Alexandria Herald.

We are glad to perceive that measures are now in agitation which will in all likelihood lead to the completion of a monument over the names of the illustrious preserver of our country. We hope every newspaper of the nation, to its remotest bounds, will assist in promoting the highly honourable and patriotic views of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, which, at its late meeting, has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the masters of the several Lodges under this jurisdiction, be directed to open a subscription in their several Lodges and neighbourhoods, with a view of raising among the members of the order, a sum for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of our deceased brother GEORGE WASHINGTON, at Mount Vernon, and that the masters and wardens use their exertions to procure the subscription of every brother residing in their vicinity, who may be able by his pecuniary circumstances, to contribute any sum, however small.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, earnestly recommend to each and every Mason in Tennessee, to subscribe a small sum, proportionate to his ability, for an object so laudable and important.

Resolved, That the Secretary of each Lodge be directed to forward to the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, a statement of the amount subscribed, under the provisions of the above resolutions, in his Lodge and vicinity, at or before the next grand annual communication.

Resolved, That brothers, the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Senior and Grand Junior Wardens, be a committee, whose duty it shall be to correspond with all the other Grand Lodges in the United States, and to solicit their aid and co-operation in endeavouring to effect the object above alluded to.

Mount Vernon is the very spot which should ever contain the sacred ashes of our beloved Washington, and where a monument should have been long since towering.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is the state of the contest throughout the United States, as far as the returns have been received:

STATES. Electors.

	Ad.	Clay.	Crawf.	Jack.
Maine	9	9	0	0
N. Hampshire	8	8	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0
Rhode Island	4	4	0	0
Connecticut	8	8	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0
New York	36	26	4	5
New Jersey	8	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	28	0	0	0
Delaware	3	1	0	2
Maryland	11	3	0	1
Virginia	24	0	0	24
North Carolina	15	0	0	15
South Carolina	11	0	0	11
Georgia	9	0	0	9
Kentucky	14	0	14	0
Tennessee	11	0	0	11
Ohio	16	0	16	0
Indiana	5	0	0	5
Illinois	3	1	0	2
Missouri	3	0	3	0
Mississippi	3	0	0	3
Louisiana	5	0	5	0
Alabama	5	0	0	5
	261	82	42	41
				96

*The returns from these states are not complete. The accounts so far as received induce us to believe the result will be as above.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

The electoral colleges of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have given unanimous votes to John Quincy Adams for President and John C. Calhoun for Vice President. Connecticut, unanimous for John Q. Adams for President, and Andrew Jackson for Vice President. The votes of the electoral college of New York were, for President, John Quincy Adams 26, William H. Crawford 5, Henry Clay 4, and Andrew Jackson 1. For Vice President, John C. Calhoun 29, Nathan Sanford 7. Virginia, for President, William H. Crawford; for Vice President Nathaniel Macon.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 4.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Maryland.—The Legislature meet at this city on Monday next. Three vacancies exist in the senate which must be filled at the commencement of the session—Of the house of delegates about one half are members for the first time—and only twenty-seven out of the eighty, were members of the last legislature. Amongst the important business of the session, will be the appointment of a senator of the United States senate. The period of Mr. Lloyd's appointment expires on the 4th March next.

CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

Monday, December 6, 1824.

IN SENATE.

This being the day fixed for the opening of the Second Session of the Eighteenth Congress, Mr. Gaillard, President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, took the chair; and the roll being called over, it appeared that thirty-five members were present.

A committee was appointed, jointly, with such committee as the House of Representatives might appoint, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were assembled, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. Macon of North Carolina, were the committee on the part of this body.

The usual orders for appointing the standing committees, furnishing newspapers to the members, &c. were adopted: and then The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock this day, the Speaker, (Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky,) took the Chair, and the roll being called, one hundred and eighty members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them that a quorum of this House is assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Taylor also moved that a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join with such committee as shall be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of both houses is assembled, and ready to receive any communication he may have to make to them. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Taylor and Rankin were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the honorable Speaker invite our distinguished guest and benefactor, General LA FAYETTE, to a seat within the Hall of this House, and that he direct the manner of his reception.

This resolution gave rise to some conversation as to what would be the most proper mode of expressing the respect felt by this House towards the illustrious individual referred to, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. A. Stevenson, as a substitute for the other:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for Congress to adopt to receive General LA FAYETTE, and to testify the very high gratification which he has afforded it by his present visit to the United States, made in pursuance of the invitation given to him by Congress during its last Session.

The Committee was appointed to consist, on the part of this House of thirteen Members, viz. Messrs. Mitchell, A. Stevenson, Livingston, Storrs, Trimble, McLane, of Delaware, Webster, Mallory, Ingham, Forsyth, Mangum, McDuffie, and Eddy.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of New York, it was **Resolved,** That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be elected for Congress during the present Session, one by each House, who shall interchange weekly.

Mr. Little moved that the House do now proceed to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death

of Thomas Dunn, late Sergeant-at-Arms; which motion was agreed to, and the House proceeded to ballot accordingly, after the nomination, by different members, of at least twenty candidates.

The votes being counted, it appeared that 180 votes had been given in—of which 91 would be a majority—and that the highest number of votes given for any one candidate, being 81, (for J. O. Dunn,) a second ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of John Oswald Dunn, who had 115 votes.

Mr. Dunn, was accordingly declared by the Speaker to be duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms of this House—and the oath of office was then administered to him.

Mr. Taylor, from the joint Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and the President had informed them that, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, he would make to this House a communication in writing.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the stated hour for the meeting of the House, until otherwise ordered, was fixed at 12 at noon.

And then the House adjourned.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Rice, to Miss Frances Blake, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. R. Dawson, by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, Mr. C. A. Leaman, of Baltimore, to Miss Supannah Hardcastle of Talbot county, Md.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. at Woody, of a dropsy, Mrs. Sophia C. Banning, consort of Anthony Banning, Esq. in the 46th year of her age, her exemplary and amiable deportment entitled her to respect and friendship from all who were acquainted with her. During her illness, which was protracted, often in a rack of pain, yet not a murmur was ever uttered, always speaking to those around her in the most affectionate, loving manner; about ten days previous to her death, she expressed a full confidence that her sins were pardoned through the merits of her Saviour, and that confidence continued without a dimming veil until her spirit took its flight, without a sigh or a groan, to him who gave it.

Died in this county, on the 9th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Harrison—Mr. H. was loved and respected by all who knew him, and has left a large circle of friends and relatives to lament his loss.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.

Wheat white \$1 00—Red 90 a 95—Corn 35 a 37 1/2.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the great length of the President's Message, the communications of AMERICA and SENEX, is crowded out, but shall have a conspicuous place in our next.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF New Goods.

William H. Groome

Has returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Amongst which are some scarce and desirable articles, to wit:

Clothes for Ladies' Peljasses and riding dresses of various colours and qualities, Fashionable Trimming for the same, Figured and plain silks for dresses and Peljasses of various colours,

Figured and plain Bombazettes of various colours and qualities, Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Stripes for cloaks and dresses,

Figured and plain Norwich Crapes, Black Italian Lutestring of superior quality, Elegant black Ostrich Feathers of various sizes, White Merino Shawls 7-4 and 8-4 of superior quality,

White and black Lace Veils, New and fashionable Ribbons, Barage, Gauze and other fashionable Handkerchiefs,

Black, white, brown, crimson and pink yellow Gauze for trimming Bonnets, &c. besides a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO.

Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, Groceries, Liquors, Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Lamp Oils, Window Glass, Salt, Buckwheat, and other Flour, Seine Twine, Flax, Wooden Ware, Powder, Shott, Cheese, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or exchanged for country Produce or Feathers.

Dec. 11 1/2

New Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of WINTER GOODS of various descriptions, which, with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete; and will be offered at a very small advance for money, or in exchange for CORN in the Ear, KERSEY or FEATHERS.

Dec. 11 6w

New Goods.

Martin & Hayward

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA.

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call.

Dec. 11

To be Hired

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

An active, smart Negro Girl, in the sixteenth year of her age, who has been accustomed to house work, she has been very healthy and honest, for particular enquire of the proprietor.

Dec. 11 3w

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children; notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing - \$3 per quarter
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches - 4 do.
Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches - 5 do.
Chemistry and Ornamental Needle-work - 6 extra
Drawing and Painting - 6 do.
Music - 12 do.
Use of Piano - 2 do.
Easton, Dec. 11.
N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Martin, late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons therefore having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to produce them duly authenticated, according to law, to Mr. Heuben P. Emmons, of the county aforesaid, who is authorised by me, as my agent to transact all the business of the said administration; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to him without delay.

ELIZABETH MARTIN, Adm'rx.
of Thomas Martin, dec'd.

Dec. 11 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d inst. (December) at the late residence of Thomas Martin, of the county aforesaid, deceased, all the personal estate of the said Thomas Martin, consisting of Horses, Mules, other valuable Jack Ass, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils a set of Blacksmith's tools, carding and spinning Machines, more than 100 barrels of Corn, a quantity of Blades, Top Fodder, Corn Caps, Straw, &c.—Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, but before the removal of the property the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give their note or bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

R. P. EMMONS, Agent,
for Elizabeth Martin, adm'rx. of Thomas Martin, dec'd.

Dec. 11 3w

Mr. Weisman

Portrait and Miniature Painter, from Philadelphia, having received flattering encouragement at Baltimore during the last summer, tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Easton.

As Mr. Weisman intends remaining but a short time in Easton, those requiring his services will please make early application.

Orders left with Mr. Lowe, will meet with prompt attention.

Easton, Dec. 11 3w

BANK OF CAROLINE.

NOVEMBER 30, 1824.

The President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline have this day declared a dividend of seven per cent upon the capital stock of the said Bank actually paid in, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th day of December next.

By order,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
Dec 7—(11) 3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under an order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, on WEDNESDAY the 23d December (inst.) at the late dwelling house of Charles Goldborough, deceased, all the remaining part of the personal estate of the said Charles Goldborough, excepting such part as it may be deemed unnecessary to sell at this time.

There will certainly be for sale Good Carriage, Riding and Work Horses, Milch Cows, Farming Utensils, a Wagon and gear, Horse Cart, Corn, Hay, Wheat Straw, Blades, Household and Kitchen Furniture, some good Beds, Bedsteads, Sheets, Blankets, Bed-Curtains, Counterpane, Windsor Chairs, Tables, 2 Clocks, a dining Table, Cupboards, a Book Case with some valuable Books in it, Apple Brandy, a large quantity of Vinegar, pickled Pork and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Every purchaser complying with the terms of sale, shall have a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, but before a removal of the property, he must give a bond, bill, or note, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the money, with interest from the day of sale—Sale will be continued on Thursday if the whole should not be sold on Wednesday.

HOWES GOLDBOROUGH, Jr. Adm'r. with will annexed of Chas. Goldborough, dec'd.
Talbot county, Dec. 4 3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December next, if it is not the next fair day, (at the residence of Mr. Charles Goldborough, on the Dover road) the following property: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ELIAS STAFFORD.

Talbot County, Dec. 4 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TALENTED.—Hear ye, Hear ye, the Shepherd's call,
Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell,
For there are saintly shadows cast,
That frequent haunt thy dewy green;
By wandering winds the dingle rings,
The convent bell by spirits rung,
And matin hymns and vesper prayer,
Break softly on the tranquil air.

Yale of the Cross—the Shepherds tell,
The sweet within thy woods to dwell,
For peace has there her sacred throne,
And pleasures to the world unknown.
The sabbath silence of the hills,
And all the quiet that is given
Without the golden gates of Eden.

\$5 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber on the 14th of June last, EDWARD PLUMMER, an apprentice to the House Carpenter's Business—The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring home the said apprentice, but no charges paid—All persons are forbidden from harboring said apprentice.
GEORGE WATTS.
Chestertown, Dec. 4 '4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE
IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.
Eliza Ann Abbott, by virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, passed on the 15th day of November, in the year 1824, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 20th day of December next, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, one seventh part of the land called 'Garland's Purchase,' situated, lying and being in Talbot County, on which Mr. William Ferguson at present resides, containing 120 acres—also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land called 'Easton,' situated, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, near the head of a branch of St. Michael's River, called 'Fausley Branch,' laid out in 2 distinct parts near each other, the first containing thirty eight acres, and the second part containing six acres and seven eighths of an acre, more or less, and being near the main road leading from Easton to Potts or Bennett's Mill, and near the lands of Mr. Wm. P. Kennedy, (the said lands being the property of William Patton, late of Talbot County deceased.) Terms of sale will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the purchase money, within 12 months from the day of sale, and after the ratification of the sale by the court and the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon and not before, a good and sufficient deed of conveyance will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns of the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them, free and clear and discharged from all claim of the defendant or claimant or either of them.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee.
Easton, Nov. 20 '4w
N. B. The creditors of the said William Patton, deceased, are hereby notified, to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale.
R. N. H. Trustee.
FOR SALE.
A Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, within seven or eight miles of Centerville. This farm has a good DWELLING HOUSE, with a good Granary and Stables. It also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—It should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm were to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, this farm contains about 250 acres. Also
FOR RENT, THE HOUSE AND LOT
situate on the Landing road adjoining the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot County.
CHARLES P. WILSON.
July 3 '4f

TAILORING.
The Subscriber grateful for past favours, informs his customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring business, in Hillsborough, in all its various branches—he has at this time employed some first rate workmen and regularly receives the latest fashions, and from the personal attention which he himself pays to all work done in his shop, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed by any workmen on the Eastern Shore. He also cleans and repairs all cloth garments, takes out all stains of tar, grease, &c., and makes them look nearly as well as when new, without injuring the cloth or the sitting of the garment, all of which will be done at reduced prices for cash, or country produce, as he is determined to merit, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
BENJAMIN R. MEREDITH.
Oct. 27 '3w

AN OVERSEER AND HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.
Being yet unprovided with an Overseer for my plantation at Shoal Creek, I offer liberal wages to any well qualified person to fill that station.
I also wish to engage a House Keeper; the highest wages of the country will be given to a woman of good character and suitable qualifications.
I offer for Sale, at very reduced prices, to residents of this state, several families of valuable NEGROES, which would be an object to farmers; also a number of young negroes of both sexes, from 12 to 20 years of age, from among whom good house servants may be selected.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 4 '4w

REMOVAL.
David M. Smith, TAILOR,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to that formerly occupied by Mr. Heardon, in Washington street, opposite the Bank, and near the corner of the Eastern Hotel, where he solicits a continuance of their favours, and informs them, that he has now in his employ the journeyman formerly in the employ of Mr. Heardon, as also some excellent workmen from Baltimore, which will enable him to execute all orders in the line, in the most fashionable style and with punctuality and despatch.
N. B. He has made arrangements in Baltimore and Philadelphia by which means he will receive the fashions from those cities as they arrive from Europe.
PRINTING.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE BY ELIAS B. BROWN.

The Union Tavern.
The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situated in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office, is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of an Inn Keeper, and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the well-travelled and country gentleman, whose business calls them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of every soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.
JAMES GASKINS.
N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise.
J. G.
Easton, July 24

Trustees Sale
IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
On the equity side thereof.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.
James Patton, by virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, passed on the 15th day of November, in the year 1824, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 20th day of December next, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, one seventh part of the land called 'Garland's Purchase,' situated, lying and being in Talbot County, on which Mr. William Ferguson at present resides, containing 120 acres—also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land called 'Easton,' situated, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, near the head of a branch of St. Michael's River, called 'Fausley Branch,' laid out in 2 distinct parts near each other, the first containing thirty eight acres, and the second part containing six acres and seven eighths of an acre, more or less, and being near the main road leading from Easton to Potts or Bennett's Mill, and near the lands of Mr. Wm. P. Kennedy, (the said lands being the property of William Patton, late of Talbot County deceased.) Terms of sale will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the purchase money, within 12 months from the day of sale, and after the ratification of the sale by the court and the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon and not before, a good and sufficient deed of conveyance will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns of the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them, free and clear and discharged from all claim of the defendant or claimant or either of them.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Trustee.
Easton, Nov. 20 '4w
N. B. The creditors of the said William Patton, deceased, are hereby notified, to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale.
R. N. H. Trustee.

FOR SALE.
A Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, within seven or eight miles of Centerville. This farm has a good DWELLING HOUSE, with a good Granary and Stables. It also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—It should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm were to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, this farm contains about 250 acres. Also
FOR RENT, THE HOUSE AND LOT
situate on the Landing road adjoining the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot County.
CHARLES P. WILSON.
July 3 '4f

LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers the following lands for sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of Queenstown and on the creek passing by said town, containing 380 acres or thereabouts—the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as large a proportion of it in a good state of cultivation as most farms in the neighborhood. The improvements are a tolerably convenient Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above stairs—All necessary out buildings which for a trifling expense can be put in good order.
Also 320 acres of land in Pine Neck bounded on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with the exception of about 300 acres is covered with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Baltimore market; and within eight or nine hours' sail with a good wind—The cleared land is of a kind soil and the immense quantity of sea-ooze that is constantly on the shores, affords great facility in improving and a never failing source of manure—the improvements are a small frame Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings—there being so large a proportion of this tract in timber, it would be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
JOHN L. TILGHMAN.
Bennett's Point, Queen Anne's Co. ?
July 31 '4f

TO BE RENTED,
For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appertinances to the same, belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appertinances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whether repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber.
JOHN STEVENS.
Oct. 2

New and Cheap STORE.
Richard Martin & Thomas B. Hayward having formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of
MARTIN & HAYWARD,
respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally to their stock of
NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,
which they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening in the New Store Room, nearly opposite the Market House—They are confident of having made such a selection as will meet the expectations of their numerous friends and acquaintances, and those who may favour them with a call.
Their assortment consists in part of
Extra super blue and black cloths
Super do do
Super brown, olive & mixed do
Super milled drab do
Super blue and black Cassimeres
Sup. fashionable mixed do
Blue and mixed Cassimeres
Buckram Baise
White & red Flannels
Rose & point Blankets
Bombazette and Bombazines
Worsted Hosiery
Cotton do
Ladies' English silk do
Do French do do
Do English do do
Do French do do
New style Gro D'Ete Robes
Brown and other fashionable colored Gro D'Ete
Black do
White & black Satin Black mode
White and black Italian Crapes
Black Canton & nan-kin do
Cut velvet Vestings
Black English silk Vestings
Do French do do
Fashionable Valencia do
Swan's down do
Merino, Cashmere & Watered Shawls
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs
Plaid merino do
Plain and fig'd Thulie Thread Laces & Edgings
New style fancy Ribbons
Ribbons, all colours
Also a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
to wit:
White & green Coffee
Prime and common brown Sugar
Loaf and lump do
Superior white Havana do
Hyson and Young Hyson Tea
Imperial and gunpowder do
Mould & dipt Candles
Spanish and country Sarsaparilla
Chewing Tobacco
Scotch Snuff
Almonds and Raisins
Madder, Indigo, Fig
Together with a complete assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY
QUEEN'S & STONE WARE
GLASS & CHINA
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.
All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Nov 6—4f

New Goods.
WILLIAM H. GROOM
Has lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of a great variety of plain and fancy articles, adapted to the season, amongst which are some very handsome and fashionable.
Figured Gros-de-Naples, Gros-de-ete and Iris or La Fayette, New Style black and white, and other
ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Ironmongery, Cutlery, House Joiners, Carpenters, and other Tools—Queen's Ware, Glass, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.
Together with Cotton-Yarn, from No. 4 to 24, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or in exchange for Feathers, or Country Kersey, for which the highest market prices will be given.
Easton, Oct. 2 '4f

New Goods.
The Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEEN'S & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS,
BRITISH GUN POWDER,
SHOT, &c. &c.
Which he offers at reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Feathers and Wool. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
JAMES M. LAMBDIN.
Oct. 2

New Goods.
GREEN & HEARDON
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Extra Sup. Blue and Black Cloth, Intermediate and common Blue, Black, and Fancy, Coloured do, Super Waterproof Drab do, Mill'd Drab do, Blue, Black, Mix'd and Striped Cassimeres, Scarlet, Green, and Blue Baizes, Stripe Linseys, Rose and Point Blankets, White, Red, Yellow, and Scarlet Flannels, Bombazette, Bombazette, Rastinet, Norwich Crapes, Real Bang-up Corri, Black Italian Lucesting, Black and Colord Nankin and Canton Crapes, Cut Velvet, La Fayette Vesting, Black Florentine La Fayette and Washington do, La Fayette Collars and Stiffeners, Irish Linen, Long Lawns, and Linen Cambric, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Merino, Cashmere, Watered and common Cloth Shawls, Swiss Mill, Zebra Gange, Silk, Gold Bordered, Barage and La Fayette Handkerchiefs, handsome Bead Necklaces, Blue and Black Seed Beads, Coral and Pearl do, Artificial Flowers and Wreath, Black Oatrich Feathers, Artificial Curle, Belts and Centre Buckles—Handsome assortment of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Inserting and Laces, Marcellas Quilts, and Knotted Counterpanes, Sheetings and Shirting Machine of every description, Chillyze and Calicoes, a handsome assortment which in addition to their former purchases renders their assortment complete, and will be offered at a small advance for cash. The highest prices allowed for Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Country make Linsey, in Goods.
They have also a general assortment of LEATHERS, which they warrant of the best quality. Cash given for HUES.
Oct. 2

New Goods.
GREEN & HEARDON
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Extra Sup. Blue and Black Cloth, Intermediate and common Blue, Black, and Fancy, Coloured do, Super Waterproof Drab do, Mill'd Drab do, Blue, Black, Mix'd and Striped Cassimeres, Scarlet, Green, and Blue Baizes, Stripe Linseys, Rose and Point Blankets, White, Red, Yellow, and Scarlet Flannels, Bombazette, Bombazette, Rastinet, Norwich Crapes, Real Bang-up Corri, Black Italian Lucesting, Black and Colord Nankin and Canton Crapes, Cut Velvet, La Fayette Vesting, Black Florentine La Fayette and Washington do, La Fayette Collars and Stiffeners, Irish Linen, Long Lawns, and Linen Cambric, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Merino, Cashmere, Watered and common Cloth Shawls, Swiss Mill, Zebra Gange, Silk, Gold Bordered, Barage and La Fayette Handkerchiefs, handsome Bead Necklaces, Blue and Black Seed Beads, Coral and Pearl do, Artificial Flowers and Wreath, Black Oatrich Feathers, Artificial Curle, Belts and Centre Buckles—Handsome assortment of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Inserting and Laces, Marcellas Quilts, and Knotted Counterpanes, Sheetings and Shirting Machine of every description, Chillyze and Calicoes, a handsome assortment which in addition to their former purchases renders their assortment complete, and will be offered at a small advance for cash. The highest prices allowed for Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Country make Linsey, in Goods.
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Extra Sup. Blue and Black Cloth, Intermediate and common Blue, Black, and Fancy, Coloured do, Super Waterproof Drab do, Mill'd Drab do, Blue, Black, Mix'd and Striped Cassimeres, Scarlet, Green, and Blue Baizes, Stripe Linseys, Rose and Point Blankets, White, Red, Yellow, and Scarlet Flannels, Bombazette, Bombazette, Rastinet, Norwich Crapes, Real Bang-up Corri, Black Italian Lucesting, Black and Colord Nankin and Canton Crapes, Cut Velvet, La Fayette Vesting, Black Florentine La Fayette and Washington do, La Fayette Collars and Stiffeners, Irish Linen, Long Lawns, and Linen Cambric, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Merino, Cashmere, Watered and common Cloth Shawls, Swiss Mill, Zebra Gange, Silk, Gold Bordered, Barage and La Fayette Handkerchiefs, handsome Bead Necklaces, Blue and Black Seed Beads, Coral and Pearl do, Artificial Flowers and Wreath, Black Oatrich Feathers, Artificial Curle, Belts and Centre Buckles—Handsome assortment of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Inserting and Laces, Marcellas Quilts, and Knotted Counterpanes, Sheetings and Shirting Machine of every description, Chillyze and Calicoes, a handsome assortment which in addition to their former purchases renders their assortment complete, and will be offered at a small advance for cash. The highest prices allowed for Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Country make Linsey, in Goods.
They have also a general assortment of LEATHERS, which they warrant of the best quality. Cash given for HUES.
Oct. 2

New Goods.
WILLIAM H. GROOM
Has lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of a great variety of plain and fancy articles, adapted to the season, amongst which are some very handsome and fashionable.
Figured Gros-de-Naples, Gros-de-ete and Iris or La Fayette, New Style black and white, and other
ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Ironmongery, Cutlery, House Joiners, Carpenters, and other Tools—Queen's Ware, Glass, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.
Together with Cotton-Yarn, from No. 4 to 24, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or in exchange for Feathers, or Country Kersey, for which the highest market prices will be given.
Easton, Oct. 2 '4f

New Fall Goods.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received
From Philadelphia and Baltimore,
And is now opening an extensive and general assortment of fresh imported
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
embracing almost every article required in this market, all of which will be offered at a small advance for cash.
Oct 9

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
SAMUEL STEVENS, J.
Governor of the State of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Maryland, did by an act passed at November session 1807, entitled "an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate said elections;" Direct that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of the elections for electors to choose the President and Vice-President of the United States, should calculate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every candidate and person voted for as aforesaid, for as an elector respectively, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the state the name of the person or persons duly elected as elector in each respective district.
We, in pursuance of the direction of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that Henry Brawner, Esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, Esq. was elected for the second district; George Winchester and Dennis Claude, Esqrs. were elected for the third district; William Tyler and Thomas Post, Esqs. were elected for the fourth district; Thomas Hope, Esq. was elected for the sixth district; Samuel C. Osborne, Esq. was elected for the seventh district, James Sangston, Esq. was elected for the eighth district, and Littleton Dennis, Esq. was elected for the ninth district.
Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under the Great Seal of the state of Maryland, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
By His Excellency's command,
HENRY HOBBS,
Clerk of the Court pro tem.
Dec. 4 '2w

To Farmers.
CHARLES B. PALMER,
No. 41, Light-street, Baltimore,
Respectfully informs the public he has on hand Ploughs of various kinds, which are warranted to run well and made in the best manner, and for the convenience of persons at a distance, has thought proper to affix his prices:
Pennsylvania bar share, duck-bill for seed-ing, \$5 50
Do. for one horse, coultured do. 6 50
Do. two horse, \$7 50 a 11 00
Do. three horse, 13 00 a 14 00
Patent 2 horse self-sharpening Plough 10 00
Dutch or left hand 2 do. bar share, 10 00
A few of New York freebores will be sold low, one or two for oxen, \$7 00 a 9 00
Woods' Plough, cast iron for seedling, 5 00
Connecticut or Yankee ploughs, No. 1, 4 75
Do. No. 2, 5 25
Do. No. 3, 5 75
Wheat Fans of the old kind, 18 00
Cutting Boxes with treddles \$8 with-out.
A Corn Shelter for \$12, which will shell as fast as one person can feed it—Agricultural Tools on hand at all times, to suit seasons.—All repairs done immediately.
N. B. All orders attended to with despatch by John Tomlinson, Easton, Md.
Oct. 2

Hatting.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having taken that well known stand opposite the Market house, lately occupied by John W. Sherwood, whose stock in trade he has purchased—and having also just received from Baltimore a complete assortment of the very best materials, he is prepared to Manufacture Hats in the best manner and of the latest fashions. He flatters himself from his strict attention to business, his strenuous exertions to please, and the reasonableness of his prices, to merit the encouragement of a generous public.
JAMES C. PARROT.
Oct. 30 '4f
N. B. Wanted immediately two steady boys of about 15 or 16 years of age, who can be well recommended, as apprentices to the above business.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership at present existing under the firm of GAMPER & THOMPSON, will be dissolved on the first day of January next, by mutual consent—They therefore solicit all those indebted to the firm, to come forward and make immediate payment, as they are very desirous of winding up the business of the firm with the least possible delay—All those having claims against said firm will please present them for liquidation on or before that day—They are now finishing a few new gips and one first rate Cassimer, which will be sold low for cash.
GAMPER & THOMPSON.
N. B. All kind of repairs will be done as usual until the end of the year at their shop.
Oct 30 '4f

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphan's Court.
On application of Thomas Hall, Administrator of John Merrick, late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ordered, that the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, be given once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is the order of the Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set hand and the seal of my office, fixed, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1824.
JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot County, obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Shaw, late of Talbot County, deceased, all persons claiming against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of July next, or otherwise by law be excluded from all share of the said estate. Given under my hand and the seal of my office, fixed, this 24th day of November, 1824.
THOMAS BULL, Adm. of William Shaw's Estate.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphan's Court.
On application of Thomas Hall, Administrator of John Merrick, late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ordered, that the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, be given once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is the order of the Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set hand and the seal of my office, fixed, this 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1824.
JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot County.

NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Talbot County, obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Merrick, late of Talbot County, deceased, all persons claiming against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of July next, or otherwise by law be excluded from all share of the said estate. Given under my hand and the seal of my office, fixed, this 29th day of November 1824.
THOMAS BULL, Adm. of John Merrick's Estate.
Dec 4 '3w

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Talbot County as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, Augustus, who calls himself as Davidson. Said Augustus is of a seditious disposition, about 25 years of age, five feet high, has a light brown complexion, white teeth, dark pantaloons and black trowsers, and is a free man—The owner of the above named property is requested for his own safety, to forward, prove his property, or to have him released from confinement at the next assembly of this state Courts.
Given under my hand this 1st day of November 1824.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, Sheriff.
November 20. '3w

\$30 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man, named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—had on when he went away a Kersey jacket and trowsers of a brown color, with black buttons. It is supposed he is in his father, Samuel McDonald, who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline County. Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state, fifty dollars reward.
LEVIN BIRCKHEAD,
Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. 11th Nov. 1824.
June 12

THE STEAM-BOAT
Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 11th of March at seven o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past seven o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at two o'clock and continuing to leave at the above places as follow:
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and
Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at seven o'clock, during the season.
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line Steam Boats, in the Patuxent River, and give there by seven o'clock next morning.
The Maryland will commence her regular routes from Baltimore to Greenstown and thence to town on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at half past seven o'clock, and the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore during the season. These carriages will be taken on board the Union Line of the above places except Philadelphia, at half past seven o'clock, at the risk of the owners.
All persons expecting small packages, or freight, will send them to the wharf, on the first arrival, pay freight and take them on board, before the boat leaves.
Captain John Denny, Greenstown, Md.
N. B. All kind of repairs will be done as usual until the end of the year at their shop.
Oct 30 '4f

MARYLAND
Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 11th of March at seven o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past seven o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at two o'clock and continuing to leave at the above places as follow:
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