

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, NOVEMBER 6, 1824.

NO. 47.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-

nu payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square in-

ed three times for One Dollar, and twenty-

cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE
AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Farmer.
MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

The following items on the management of Pigs are extracted from a private letter from the pen of one of the most accomplished gentlemen, and systematic farmers, in the state of Massachusetts.—May 29, 1819.

I have sent by the bearer the 3 pigs your Baltimore friend, the white male female are the Byfield breed; the spotted female Byfield and Bedford, with a small cross of the Bakewell—the latter I consider, as having an equal disposition or propensity to fatten, with a hardness of constitution that is wanting in the Byfield breed. I have thought them better nurses, and more prolific—you wish me to give you my method of treating them, which I resume is similar to that of persons generally in this part of the country, and is as follows, viz: after they are farrow'd, the dams are fed with the wash or swill from my house, and from the house occupied by the men that work on my farm, mixed with boiled potatoes, skim milk and butter-milk, stirring in meal and bran, when the liquor is quite hot—good wheat bran or shorts I refer very much. When five or six weeks old (sometimes sooner) they are taken from the dams, when they are fed principally with skim milk, butter milk, and bran and shorts, occasionally mixing some of the pot liquor, as it is often called—once a fortnight they are washed clean with the soap suds left on washing days; that practice is continued for three or four months, when they become too large to handle with ease, after that, during showers in warm weather they have fine wood ashes sifted on them and thrown between their legs, which becoming wet makes a lye that induces a disposition to rub themselves clean and white, keeps the skin loose, and very much promotes the growth—they are well littered with straw in their lodging rooms, kept dry, and in cold weather shut so close as to keep out the cold wind and rain—they are fed regularly, made to eat clean, never gorged—their food salted when not composed in part of pot liquor, in which salt Beef and Pork have been boiled. After I commence fattening them in the fall of the year, they have once a table spoonful of brimstone pounded fine, to each pig, and a month or six weeks before they are killed they are fed with scalded Indian meal, thick as for hoe cakes, and hard and whole corn, which serves to harden the pork, and is thought to improve the quality. In summer and during the season for Weeds, they are fed with them, and occasionally with Lettuce, of which they are fond—this serves to keep them in health and promote their growth.

I remain respectfully,
Your humble servant,
G***** p*****

USEFUL RECIPT.
From the Virginia Herald.

As economy is the order of the day, permit me through the medium of your paper, to communicate to our ladies, a receipt for preparing molasses for preserving fruits, &c. which renders it much better suited for that purpose, than a syrup prepared from the best loaf sugar, as it is not so liable to candy, nor (if well prepared) to ferment. Take 8 lbs. Molasses, bright New Orleans or Sugar-house, 8 lbs. of pure water, 1 lb. coarsely powdered charcoal—boil them together for 20 minutes, then strain it through fine flannel double—put it again in the kettle with the white of an egg, boil it gently till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, then strain it again. I should not have troubled you with the above, but I am satisfied that those who may make the experiment, will like it so well as to recommend it to their acquaintance generally.

An easy method of impregnating Water with Iron.—If a few pieces of silver coin be alternated with pieces of sheet iron, on placing the pile in water, it soon acquires a chalybeate taste, and a yellowish-bue, and in 24 hours, flocks of oxide of iron appear. Hence by replenishing with water, a vessel in which such a pile is placed, after each draught, we may have a competent substitute for a chalybeate spring.

Clean copper plates, alternated with iron, would answer, or a clean copper wire entwined on an iron rod; but as the copper when oxidated yields an oxide, it is safer to employ silver.

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL, No. 1, VOL. VII.

There are 11 daily papers printed in Philadelphia, which unitedly issue, in a year, 3,090,000 papers, and employ upwards of 140 persons.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Caricature referred to in the following article is exhibited in the window of a book-store in this city.

PRESIDENTIAL FOOT RACE.

We have just had a glance at one of the finest pieces of caricature engraving that ever threw the risibles of human nature into convulsions. It is "A FOOT RACE," designed and executed, we are authorised to say, by D. C. Johnson, of the Theatre, late Baltimore, now of Boston. The several candidates for the Presidency are seen in the foreground, "at full speed;" Adams a little a head, Crawford, a head's length behind; Old Hickory, close hauling C.; Clay appears in the rear, scratching his head, and exclaiming, "I can't save my distance—so I may as well draw up." In the background, at the end of the course, stands the Presidential chair, on the left of it, the capitol of the United States, and on the right, the purse hung upon a pole, containing, "25,000 dollars per annum." The area is filled with spectators, from all parts of the Union, all real likenesses, of some of the prominent partizans of the different candidates, in the characteristic costume of the different sections of the country to which they belong. The several candidates are all real likenesses, in the face, and equal, if not superior, to any we ever saw—the peculiarities of each being laid in bold relief. The bystanders appear looking on, and making observations according to their several partialities. The first is a Kentuckian, "How is Clay?" a Carolinian with the most exquisite supercilious replies, "O dog cheap." "By all the four acres in the pack," says Clay, "I can't save my distance—so I may as well draw up." "Well don't distress yourself says one in a racer's habit, 'there'll be some scrubbing by and by, and then you'll have a chance.'" "Hurra for old Kentucky," says another. "Darn my leather breeches," says an old jolly soldier with his breeches torn to rags, and a bottle of gin in his hand "if I won't always stand up for the Gin-eral!" "You needn't be so clamorous there," says one, "your old Kentucky's come to a standstill." "Blow me if he once gets upon all fours," says one in a hunting shirt, "he'll dealish quick take the lead of the whole pack." Here a sweep, between a spruce French officer with a snuff-box, and an exquisite of the first water, folds his arms, sets his chin into prim order in his ruffles of soot, and says, "who can't be a dandy?" "Ah bah!" says the French officer, as Crawford hitches his spur in Edwards' rear, "Mons. NEDDY, I think dat kick on de back of your side is worse den have no dinner de fourt of July."

The foremost fellow shows fine bottom, says a Jockey; ay, but the hindmost has the best bone says a Tennessean. "Blast my eyes," says a Virginian with one eye gouged out, "if I don't center a small horn of rot-gut on that bald filley in the middle." "Burn my wig," says a bold headed yankee, "if I don't bet you." "A little bit of a curly nosed Philadelphia, peeping under the legs of others says, "now old hickory cuts dirt." "That inner-track fellow," says a consequential Virginian, "whom we suspect lives about the Enquirer office in Richmond," goes so well, that I suspect he must have got the better of the bots." "Like enough," says a green mountain Physician, "but between you and I—I don't think he'll ever get the better of the QUINCY." Crawford hits Edwards in the rear with his spurs—Edwards cries, "Oh! my honor." "It serves you right, you stupid NINNY, as so it does, for trying to stop him," says a prim looking old woman. A broad-cheek'd, corn-fed Tennessean, looking through the crowd at Old Hickory, exclaims, "well that's not slow." But we cannot give our readers any thing like a view of this exquisite performance; there is something so inexpressibly humorous throughout the whole piece, so characteristic and so true to nature, that we feel our power at description absolutely defied. The engraver has not done justice to Clay—he has not 'drawn up'; on the contrary he is determined to 'save his distance,' and we must do him the justice to say, that he kept the course well. Adams, however, takes the lead, 'shows fine bottom,' and is destined to take the purse' on the 4th March next.

MATCH RACE.

On Thursday the match race mentioned in the papers, was run over the Union Course, at Jamaica by two or three year old colts: Count Piper, a Jersey horse, by Expedition; and Lance an Eclipse colt, in this city. The distance was 4 miles and repeat; each colt to carry 126 pounds weight! Count Piper was rode by Mr. Laird who bred him, and Lance, by Mr. Purdy. More skilful riders, perhaps, could not be found in the U. States. The result has shown that colts of this age can perform more than the breeders of horses or sportsmen have been accustomed to believe. Ninety pounds, by the English rules of coursing, are the weight agreed upon for three year olds,—and 98, by the rules of our course, at Jamaica; and then seldom do they run more than two mile heats, at that age. In this match the first 4 mile heat was run, each colt carrying 28 pounds over the usual colt weights, in eight minutes and twenty-five seconds, which is a greater performance than any thing we have yet

seen on record in the English sporting calendars. They started kindly at the tap of the drum, Purdy taking the lead, but was passed by Laird in the first half mile. In the next half mile Purdy regained the ground he lost, passed Laird, took the lead and kept it until they had entered upon the fourth mile, when Laird suddenly made a run, shot ahead and maintained his superiority to the end of the heat; coming in about three lengths ahead of his antagonist, notwithstanding all his active and persevering exertions. Second heat, Laird took the lead and kept it with ease to the end of the race, winning by about four lengths—time 9m. 30s. Both colts ran remarkably true and shewed great strength, bottom and speed. Should no accident happen to them until they become aged horses, they will be able to contend with any thing that can be produced upon the turf.

Seven pounds is considered equal to a distance. As the colts carried 27 lbs. over weight, there were 4 distances against them. Upon this calculation it is greater running than that of Eclipse and Henry.

New York Paper.

From the Portsmouth Journal.
GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Mr. Printer:—There is a sore evil under the sun, which seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of your correspondents, but which is said to prevail very extensively in this hospitable town. It is a Good neighbourhood. Nay, start not—Mr. Printer, it is indeed a sore evil, as you shall presently hear.

I am an unmarried Lady, a little advanced beyond the period of youth, and, in fact, approaching that age in which one does not like to have one's early habits interrupted. My friends think me somewhat particular and for the word must come out—a little oldmaishish; but I bear their railing with good humour, for I am conscious that what they laugh at, is only a love of neatness and regularity. Having a decent competence, and no near relations with whom I could reside, I lately purchased a small house, in the midst of a very good neighbourhood; and last week I commenced house keeping with high hopes of comfort and enjoyment. But Alas! Sir, one short week has clouded the prospect; and unless I can sell my house and escape, I shall die of a good neighbourhood before Thanksgiving.

I had just got over the bustle of removing, and was quietly seated in my little parlour with my knitting work in my hands and the last Literary Gazette spread before me on the table, when the door burst open, and five little urchins rushed in, all clamorous at once to tell me, that their Mamma, Mrs. Pryabout, would have the pleasure of taking tea with me, and spending the evening in a neighbourly way. I am of a social disposition, Mr. Printer, and though an old maid, am pleased with well behaved children. I therefore told them, with a smile, that I should be very happy to see their Mamma—and that on some leisure day, I should be very happy to see them too. But here I found I was anticipated. 'Mamma told us that if you were alone, we might stay an hour or two, as she was very busy this afternoon, and meant to live with you in a neighbourly way.' Though somewhat startled at this, I submitted with a good grace, laid aside my knitting and paper and gave up the afternoon to my little neighbours.—What proficients they were in the arts of good neighborhood, my furniture & parlour will exhibit for many years. My tables were scratched, my sofa torn, one of the legs of my arm chair broken, an ugly hole burnt in my carpet. When their Mother arrived, about six o'clock, she found me busily employed in repairing the damage, and casting her eyes complacently round the room, exclaimed, "I am afraid, Miss Barbara, the children have been troublesome—but the dear little creatures have such spirits!"

But this, Mr. Printer, was only the beginning of sorrows. Mrs. Pryabout took her tea with me, and condescended to make all manner of inquiries about my domestic establishment, and to give me all manner of good advice—in a very neighbourly way. In the evening, I was favored with the company of Mr. Pryabout, Mrs. Fidgety, and the two Misses Peepintthedrawers, who all proved themselves to be excellent good neighbours by opening my cupboards, inspecting my bed-clothes, and counting my linen. As they were only neighbours, and meant to live without ceremony, they staid late, devoured my cake and fruit, and promised on departing to come again very soon, and make me another neighbourly visit.

I went to bed with a sick head-ache. But, as I am an early riser, I found myself dressed in the morning before any of my kind neighbours were stirring. I was just coming over the stairs, when a loud rap summoned me to the door. I found a little dirty child shivering in the frosty air. Mother wants to know, Ma'am, if you will lend her your wash bowl—she is just getting up, and wants to wash her face this morning.

And who is your Mother? I exclaimed, with some astonishment.

Oh, she lives just here in the neighbourhood.

And has she no wash bowl?
No, Ma'am when she washes her face she always borrows.

Amused with the novelty of the request, I lent the little urchin the wash bowl, and exhorted her to make use of it herself before she returned it.

In about five minutes, I was summoned again to the door. "Mother told me to tell you, Ma'am, that you forgot to send her a towel. She never borrows a wash bowl without a towel."

In some amazement, I handed her a towel. "Is there any thing else, my little girl—for your mother seems to be quite neighbourly?"

Yes—no—yes—nothing else at present. —Mother wants to borrow some soap; but she told me to come again for that presently—for if I asked for two things at once, you might not be willing to lend them.

I returned to the parlour, musing upon the blessing of a good neighbourhood, when half a dozen rapid knocks at the door again startled me. The servant came in and said that three or four children at the door were all asking to see me. I hastened to meet them, with no little alarm—What is it my children? do you wish to see me?

All.—Ma'am—Miss Barbara—

Boy.—Uncle wants to know if you'll—

Little Boy.—mother sent me to ask you to—

Girl.—Please Ma'am to—

All.—LEND—

Boy.—him your axe.

Little Boy.—her, your tub.

Girl.—sister, your thread-case.

Man, approaching.—Can you lend me your wheel-barrow, Ma'am?

Woman just behind him.—I want to borrow your clothes-line, just for half an hour, Ma'am.

Third Boy.—Father says, if you take the newspaper, Ma'am, he would like to borrow it for a little while.

Before I could answer these multifarious requests, a little note, written in a fine Italian hand on rose-coloured paper and very fantastically turned up at the corners, was put into my hands by a little girl with a basket on her arm, who pressed forward with eagerness through the crowd. Her silence pleased me; and I immediately opened and read—

"If my dear Miss Catnip will lend me that beautiful lace cap which I saw in her bureau last evening, she will confer an unspeakable favour upon her affectionate friend and neighbour,

HESTER PEEPINTHEDRAWER.

P. S.—My sister Catherine would be under infinite obligations to you, if you would lend her your cinnamon-coloured calash to make a few calls in, this afternoon.

N. B. George would like to read Mr. Everett's Oration, which was lying on your table yesterday, but I tell him he must call this afternoon and borrow it himself.

2d. P. S. Mamma will thank you for the loan of a couple dozen of eggs." While I was half distracted with these various applications, a round rosy-coloured gentleman, who lives just in the neighbourhood, passed by, and seeing some distress in my countenance, kindly stopped to inquire after my welfare. "I am afraid, Miss Barbara, you have lived too much alone—but you have got now into a good neighbourhood, and I hope, mean to live neighbourly. I intend myself to step in, one of these mornings, and drink a glass of your fine bottled cider before breakfast, I have heard much of it. And, by the way, I do not care if I borrow a dozen bottles now, till I can buy some myself."

I turned towards—

Another knock.—I will run to the window to reconnoitre.—As I live, there are three children at the door with baskets, a boy with a wheel-barrow, a woman with a head-box, and five tin kettles coming towards the house! My patience is exhausted,

Mr. Printer, advertise my house for sale at auction, next Monday. I will take lodgings in the country—or go to the Shoals—this very day.

BARBARA CATNIP.

Edinburgh Review.—[Praise, at all times agreeable, is doubly so when justice graduates the scale in which it is weighed; and its effect is naturally heightened when it proceeds from a quarter to which we have been used to look for another and very opposite species of treatment. With these feelings, impressed on us by the perusal of an article on America in the last Edinburgh Review, we extract a portion thereof, that such of our readers as have not had access to the Review itself, may be informed of the liberal manner in which our country and its institutions are now spoken of by those who not long since evinced any thing but satisfaction at the rising greatness of our nation. The text of the Review is furnished by Duncan, Hodgson, and an English gentleman, all of whom have travelled in this country within the last five years. The parallels drawn between the interior policy of the United States and the British government are very striking.]

[New York Patriot.]

The economy of America is a great and important object for our imitation. The salary of Mr. Bagot, our late Ambassador, was, we believe, rather higher than that of the President of the United States. The

Vice President receives rather less than the second Clerk of the House of Commons; and all salaries, civil and military, are upon the same scale; and yet no country is better served than America! Mr. Hume has at last persuaded the English people to look a little into their accounts, and to see how badly they are plundered. But we ought to suspend our contempt for America, and consider whether we have not a very momentous lesson to learn from this wise and cautious people on the subject of economy.

A lesson upon the importance of religious toleration, we are determined, it would seem, not to learn, either from America, or from any other quarter of the globe. The High Sheriff of New York, last year was a Jew. It was with the utmost difficulty that a bill was carried this year to allow the first Duke of England to carry a gold stick before the King, because he was a Catholic!—and yet we think ourselves entitled to indulge in impertinent sneers at America, as if civilization did not depend more upon making wise laws for the promotion of human happiness, than in having good laws, and post horses, and civil waters. The circumstances of the Dissenters' marriage bill are such as would excite the contempt of a Choctaw or Cherokee, if he could be brought to understand them. A certain class of Dissenters beg they may not be compelled to say that they marry in the name of the Trinity, because they do not believe in the Trinity. Never mind, say the corruptionists, you must go on saying you marry in the name of the Trinity, whether you believe in it or not.—We know that such a protestation from you will be false; but unless you make it, your wives shall be concubines, and your children illegitimate. Is it possible to conceive a greater or more useless tyranny than this?

In this particular, (religious toleration,) the Americans are at the head of all the nations of the world; and at the same time they are, especially in the Eastern and Midland States, so far from being indifferent on subjects of religion, that they may be most justly characterized as a very religious people; but they are devout without being unjust (the great problem in religion;) an higher proof of civilization than painted tea-cups, water-proof leathers, or broad cloth at two guineas a yard.

Though America is a confederation of republics, they are in many cases much more amalgamated than the various parts of Great Britain.—If a citizen of the United States can make a slave, he is at liberty to make a slave any where between Lake Ontario and New Orleans—he may sole on the Mississippi, heel on the Missouri—measure Mr. Birbeck on the Little Wabash, or take (which our best politicians do not find an easy matter,) the length of Mr. Monroe's foot on the banks of the Potomac. But woe to the cobbler, who, having made Hessian boots for the aldermen of Newcastle, should venture to invest with these coriaceous integuments, the leg of a liege subject at York. A yellow ant in a nest of red ants—a butcher's dog in a fox kennel—a mouse in a bee hive—all feel the effects of untimely intrusion; but far preferable their fate to that of the misguided artisan, who, misled by sixpenny histories of England, and conceiving his country to have been united at the heptarchy, goes forth from his native town to stitch freely within the sea-girt limit of Albion. Him the mayor, him the aldermen, him the recorder, him the quarter-sessions would worry. Him the justices before trial would long to get into the tread mill, and would much lament that by a recent act, they could not do so; even with the intruding tradesman's consent; but the moment he was tried, they would push him in with redoubled energy, and leave him to tread himself into a conviction of the barbarous institutions of his corporation-divided country.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Americans, for their great attention to the subject of education.—All the public lands are surveyed according to the direction of Congress. They are divided into townships of 36 miles square, by lines, running with the cardinal points, and consequently crossing each other at right angles. Every township is divided into 36 quarter sections, each a mile square, and containing 640 acres.—One section in each township is reserved, and given in perpetuity for the benefit of common schools. In addition to this, the States of Tennessee and Ohio have received grants for the support of colleges and academies. The appropriation generally, in the new States, for seminaries of the higher orders, amount to one fifth of those for common schools.

It appears, from Seybert's Statistical Annals, that the lands in the States and Territories on the east side of the Mississippi, in which appropriations have been made, amounts to 237,300 acres; and according to the ratio above-mentioned, the aggregate on the east side of the Mississippi, is 7,900,000. The same system of appropriation applied to the west, will make, for schools and colleges, 6,600,000; and the total appropriation for literary purposes, in the new States and Territories, 14,500,000 acres, which, at two dollars per acre, would be 29,000,000 dollars.

These facts are very properly quoted by Mr. Hodgson; and it is impossible to speak

too highly of their value and importance. They quite put into the back ground every thing which has been done in the Old World for the improvement of the lower orders, and confer deservedly, upon the Americans, the character of a wise, a reflecting, and a virtuous people.

It is rather surprising that such a people spreading rapidly over so vast a portion of the earth, and cultivating all the liberal and useful arts so successfully, should be so extremely sensitive and touchy as the Americans are said to be. We really thought at one time they would have fitted out an armament against the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and burnt down Mr. Murry's and Mr. Constable's shops, as we did the American Capitol. We, however, remember no other anti-American crime of which we were guilty, than a preference of Shakespeare and Milton over Joel Barlow and Timothy Dwight. That opinion we must still take the liberty of retaining. There is nothing in Dwight, comparable to the finest passages of Paradise Lost, nor is Mr. Barlow ever humorous or pathetic, as the great bard of the English stage is humorous and pathetic. We have always been strenuous advocates for, and admirers of, America—not taking our ideas from the overweening vanity of the weaker part of the Americans themselves, but from what we have observed of their real energy and wisdom.

From the St. Louis Enquirer, Sept. 20.

We are indebted to a highly respectable correspondent for the following letter, the particulars of which are derived from the Indian Agent, at Fort Armstrong.

A war party of Sauk Indians, returned to their village, in this vicinity, on the 8th inst. from an expedition against the Sioux. They were all mounted, and they had been absent about thirty days. They report that they discovered on the 27th of August the trail of a large party of Sioux Indians, which they followed two days; that on the evening of the second day they passed several large pits which had been dug by these Indians, for defence; that on proceeding further they found a great number of cattle which had been killed with arrows, and also one horse; that they soon after heard the sound of drums, which apprised them of being in the neighborhood of their enemies; that the drums ceased beating about twelve o'clock at night, and that the party, which consisted of 45 young men, attacked the Sioux's camp an hour or two before day break, and killed fifteen of their number, and took one prisoner, a girl of ten or twelve years of age, and then retreated without the loss of a man, but that they had not proceeded far before they found themselves surrounded by a numerous party of the Sioux, and having no other alternative, they fought their way through them, and in doing this lost their prisoner, and had eight of their number killed and two wounded. The wounded have returned with the party, but the dead were left in possession of the enemy.

They were so closely pursued by the Sioux that they lost several of their horses and most of their blankets, and returned nearly naked, and in a state of starvation. The Sauks suppose that the Sioux belong to the Sisseton or Sisseton band, and that the cattle which they found dead are the same which crossed the Des Moines about sixty days since; several of the war party who saw them at the time they crossed the river, say that the drove consisted of nearly one hundred head, and that it was in charge of five Americans and two Frenchmen; that they had along with them ten horses and mules, and that they presumed they were bound to St. Peters. They further say that they saw a horse and a mule that belonged to the drovers in the possession of the Sioux on the morning of the action; and that it is their opinion that the drovers have been massacred by them.

Fort Armstrong, Sept. 9.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.
FROM PERU—IMPORTANT.

By the fast sailing schr. Express, capt. Chaytor, arrived here yesterday, in—days from Jamaica, the editors of the American have received from their attentive Kingston correspondent, files of Jamaica papers to the 9th inst. inclusive, from which they extract the following gratifying and important intelligence from Peru.

VICTORY OF BOLIVAR.

From the Extraordinary Gaceta del Istmo of 7th Sept. inst.

The following official communication was received by the General Commandant; it having been brought by the Colombian schr. Guenachaco, which anchored at this port (Panama) in 17 days from Guenachaco: Republic of Peru, Truxillo, Aug. 18th, 1824.

To the intendant and General Commanding the Department of the Isthmus of Panama.

Sir:—It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I have the honour of enclosing you the Gazette of this city, containing the official accounts of the brilliant affair of Junin; the particulars of which were received here last night. This first success opens the door to expectations, as brilliant as they are well founded, and presages a speedy and felicitous termination of that war, which has desolated that rich country—Peru.

The battalion of Zulia, and the squadrons of horse, and dragons of the guard, joined the head quarters of the Liberator (Bolivar) the day after the action of Junin. Although the official accounts transmitted by the Secretary General are very well detailed, I must take the liberty of addressing a few minute particulars, which have been extracted from private letters, received here, from the officers of the army; and which render this brilliant victory more glorious. More than a thousand of the enemy's cavalry, advantageously posted,

have been destroyed by only 400 of our horse. Canterac, in person, commanded the enemy's cavalry; as did the Liberator (Bolivar) oura. Canterac fled before the Liberator, having experienced his irresistible power. The cavalry of the enemy was the flower of the royal army, composed of its oldest veterans and the greater part Spaniards. The shock was terrific, and our cavalry signified themselves by prodigies of valour. Canterac displayed all his skill and valour; but he was compelled to make a shameful flight from a few brave Patriots, who were in number, hardly equal to one third of those whom he commanded. The Liberator, as usual, exposed himself in the most dangerous situations, but his presence (which is well worth an army) soon compelled the disappearance of Canterac, and his old veteran troops. This town has received the satisfying intelligence with irrepressible feelings of delight. All are enlivened by the pure breath of liberty, that they with reason hope to see consolidated by the extraordinary genius of him who has undertaken to give them a country with peace and happiness. I am, &c.

JOSE GABRIEL PEREZ.

GEN. WM. BARTON

In reply to a statement which has been generally made that Lafayette is the only surviving General of the Revolutionary army it has been asserted that Gen. Wm. Barton of Providence, R. I. was also a Revolutionary General, and that he yet lives but in distress. This it is believed, is an error. Gen. Barton was an officer of the Revolution, but not a General. It is stated that he was particularly instrumental in planning and carrying into effect the bold enterprise of capturing Maj. Prescott of the British army. The error in classing Barton with the Revolutionary Generals is a fortunate one, however, as it has been the means of acquainting the public with his present unfortunate situation.—He is said to be in prison, in the town of Danville, Vt. where he has been confined for twelve years past, for heavy bills of cost.—The arrival of Lafayette has awakened attention to the subject, and our government is appealed to for his relief. To satisfy the various inquiries that have been made relative to General Barton's imprisonment, the editor of the Windsor Journal has given a statement of the suit, which we copy below. If the facts are correct, and there is no reason to doubt them, we can only express our astonishment that the world has been kept ignorant of them so long.

General Barton obtained a grant of a township of land in the State of Vermont, near Lake Memphremagog. Emigrants, patronized by him, soon chequered the fields with herds and flocks. A little colony rapidly arose, acknowledging him their benefactor and patron. In token of respect, they incorporated their town by his name. His fortune was largely taxed to build mills and open roads to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants. Every thing promised prosperity and happiness. But the seeds of misfortune and misery were already sown.—Trouble and disquietude was approaching from a source he little apprehended. Liberal in sentiment, he had procured several of the names of his companions in arms to be inserted in the charter he had obtained, as grantees, thus securing to them a large landed estate. Engaged in more important and extensive concerns, some of the charter grantees were remiss in paying the expenses necessarily incurred in chartering, surveying and allotting the township. In 1792, a tax was laid upon the lands of the proprietors to defray this expense. The lands of the delinquent grantees were sold at public vendue. The good man is never friendless. Unsolicted, and unknown to Gen. Barton, Deacon Arnold bid in eighteen rights of land for his benefit. But before Gen. Barton entered to perform the settling duties, he sent a message to the former claimants to meet him and adjust the claim, as in equity and good conscience would be just. No answer being returned, he supposed all claim was relinquished. He immediately entered to perform the requisitions of the charter. Many of the lots were sold, & great improvements made. But land jobbers are the nuisance of every new country. By one of these ruffled gentry, this defective, musty title was purchased in and several suits commenced. Gen. Barton had too much honor and integrity to suffer those who settled under him to be stripped of their possessions. He manfully appeared to defend them, employed eminent counsel at his own expense, and assumed the burthen of litigation. The commencement of the controversy promised a speedy and a favourable termination. But the uncertainty of the law soon resulted in the certainty that Gen. Barton could not defend his title. He was counselled to petition the General Assembly to receive the charter, as forfeit, and endeavour to obtain a new grant. After a great expense, in this he was baffled. Through the interposition of friends, the litigants submitted to a reference. An arbitrement was had, and his antagonist refused to abide the award. Redress was then sought in chancery. In 1806 he filed his bill in equity. In 1809 he obtained a decree, awarding him large sums of money and the title of the lands litigated under severe penalties, with stay of execution one year. The time expired—the money was not paid, nor were the deeds lodged. A motion, in the mean time, was filed for rehearing; and the Chancellors solemnly decreed that the old gentleman should be perplexed no longer. The execution was taken out by the approbation of the Chancellor, and given to an officer.—One of the respondents, the other having fled, was taken into custody, and detained eighteen days. General Barton then supposed his controversy terminated, and that he was about to realize some little remuneration for his toil and trouble—when to his surprise, and indeed it is an anomaly in jurisprudence, the Chief Judge of the Su-

preme Court, who was prime Chancellor, awarded an audita querela, and released Allen from custody.—In 1811, General Barton was cited to answer to the audita querela. In 1812 he appeared with his solicitor, and demanded a new trial. He was put off from day to day, until he was told he could not have a hearing in Caledonia County, but must attend the court in the County of Jefferson. There, by order of court, the cause was continued until another year. Slow to resolve, but determined & inflexible, having formed his resolution, Gen. Barton, when he took leave of his family in Providence, informed them that he should not return until he had finally closed his accounts in Vermont. Taking up his abode in Danville, he waited anxiously the sitting of the Supreme Court, in 1813. The time came—the Court convened—Gen. Barton and his solicitor appeared. They received the most explicit assurance that his cause, of infinite importance to him, should receive a careful and early consideration.—Day after day of the session passed, and he was not permitted to call it up. He became anxious—his confidence in the Court was shaken. On the last day of the term, his solicitor received intelligence, by express, that his wife was at the point of death. He called upon General Barton with the information. On this occasion his greatness was conspicuous: he told him to hasten to the bosom of his family, though his liberty, and property to a vast amount, rested upon the event of his suit. Complicated and voluminous as the testimony was, he could not at that late period employ counsel. He took his seat in court, and when the cause was called, he informed the Chancellors of the melancholy occurrence that had deprived him of counsel; but yet, of so much moment was it to him to have a hearing, that he begged the court, on that account, not to delay the cause a moment; he said, that although the most able counsel in the State were opposed to him, yet he would assume the management of his cause, and go to trial under every embarrassment. But what was his surprise, when without assigning any reason, the court peremptorily ordered the cause again continued, and left the old gentleman in jail for lands decreed him by those very Chancellors in 1809, by the Chancellor who in 1810; solemnly declared that there should be no new hearing, and that 'the old gentleman should be perplexed no longer.' This was too much for even his philosophy. It was said that he arose with peculiar dignity in the bar, put on his hat turned his back upon the court, addressed them spiritedly, but laconically, and left the house—sans ceremonie.

A change of political administration created new Chancellors. In 1814 a rehearing was awarded, though the decree had for years been enrolled. In 1815, the cause was continued. In 1816, a hearing was had, the old decree was set aside, and Gen. Barton left in prison.

Such is a brief outline of Gen. Barton's unfortunate law suit. It survived the first generation of Chancellors, and saw its third Solicitor entombed. It has been his ruin, the vortex of his wealth. It has closed the prison doors upon him, far from the wife of his youth, and the endearment of home. It is thus, that one of the heroes of our revolution, one whose sword beamed effulgence upon the gloom that shrouded the destinies of America, has become an inhabitant of a prison; and he can never effect his liberation, unless the bounty of that country for which he fought and bled, shall strike off his shackles.

LA FAYETTE AT RICHMOND.

A letter from Richmond to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, dated October 29th, says—

"The Nation's Guest arrived to day in the midst of such torrents of rain, that it was totally impossible to form the contemplated procession; and by general consent, it is deferred till tomorrow. Richmond never was so full of strangers; and if tomorrow should be a fair day, or any thing like it, the procession will surpass any thing of the kind ever known in Virginia. The capitol square is decorated fore and aft, as the sailors say. Circular and Gothic Arches, obelisks, emblematical figures, inscriptions, and every kind of appropriate representations, fill up the area of the square, and leave just room enough for the people to walk about & examine them. From 9 A.M. till nearly 1 o'clock, the rain embargoed the whole female population of the place, stationary and adventitious; but after that, and especially after the Guest alighted and made his compliments, to the multitude around the Eagle, they began to circulate, and towards evening the square was covered with them, and presented a very lively appearance. I have just come from the Eagle, where all is festivity and glee—the Guest is still at the table, and toasts, (volunteers) of the most pithy kind, continue to circulate and draw forth reiterated cheers. But this is only prelude.—Tomorrow will be the day."

GOOD FORTUNE.

We are informed that Seneca Howland, of Washington, D. C. an old bachelor, and Miss Ward, who is his house keeper, drew the \$20,000 in the last Literature Lottery. Neither of them has an apology for remaining longer in a state of "single blessedness."

Lawyers.—According to the "Asiatic Researches," a very curious mode of trying the title of land is practised in Hindostan:—Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the plaintiff and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects, in which case his client is defeated, in this country it is the client and not the lawyer, who puts his foot into it.

From the National Journal.

The fact that the assertions of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in reference to the health and popularity of Mr. Crawford are entirely destitute of truth, makes it both disagreeable and necessary to notice them. In an article yesterday they endeavour to impress upon their readers, without daring to assert it, that the health of Mr. Crawford is restored, and affect to denounce all representations of the true state of his mind and body, "at this crisis," as persecutions. They go so far as to say, that the strength and integrity of his mental faculties (which by the bye, have never been remarkable, in acts or in arms, have never been conspicuously exerted in defending the soil, ascertaining the right, or expounding the constitution of the country) exist in a state of full perfection, and cap the climax of fabrication by asserting that they (Messrs. Gales and Seaton) 'never have deceived the public, and never will do it.' Let us indulge them with a short retrospect of their own boasted veracity in reference to this very subject: Last Spring, just after the most desperate severity of Mr. Crawford's disease had abated, his friend, Mr. Early, wrote to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, stating that an amendment had taken place in the health of Mr. Crawford, that he had been for a fortnight before this amendment took place constantly delirious, and in imminent danger of dissolution—that he, Mr. Early, had waited in Washington to perform the last and duties to his friend, and to conduct his family to their home in Georgia. During all this period of distress to Mr. Early, and of danger and suffering to Mr. Crawford, Messrs. Gales and Seaton were, as they are now, diligently forging false statements of his condition, and assuring their readers, that he was in no kind of danger, was convalescent, &c. When the letter of Mr. Early appeared in the Franklin Gazette, it necessarily exposed these fabrications, but Mr. Early, not aware, or inadvertent of this awkward circumstance, requested Mr. Gales to republish it, thinking it would gratify the political and personal friends of Mr. Crawford to know, that however ill he had been, he was at last getting better. With this request, Mr. Gales refused to comply, and never did comply, and it is well known to gentlemen in this city that he spoke reproachfully to Mr. Early for having written it—that in answer to Mr. Early's justificatory question, "ought not the truth to be known?" he said, "no, the truth was not necessary on this occasion," and that Mr. Early afterwards spoke in terms of disrespect and maintained a deportment of displeasure towards the said Mr. Gales. Yet, the gentlemen now declares, 'we have never deceived the public, and never will do it!'

It is but a short time since it was affirmed in the National Intelligencer, that the Jackson meeting in Oglethorpe county, Georgia—the chairman, secretary, and all—was a fiction—when, at the very time this falsehood issued from the press, the gentleman happened; unluckily for Mr. Gales, to be in this city, avowed himself as the secretary, and avouched the reality of the meeting. Yet, says Mr. Gales, who has never retracted nor corrected this flagrant misrepresentation—'We have never deceived the public, and never will do it!'

The Editors of the Intelligencer, in reference to a letter published in the Fredericksburg Herald, declare that Mr. Crawford did not dine at the Corporation dinner given to Gen. Lafayette not because he was unwell, but merely because he had been in town all day, and would have had to ride three miles in his coach after night-fall. Would this exposure have deterred a well man—any well man in the country, especially one high in office and acquainted with Lafayette—from dining with him? Would it have deterred Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Jackson or Mr. Clay? Would it have deterred the most high-born and delicate lady from a party? If such palpable absurdities are to be hazarded in order to support the cause of Mr. Crawford and the Caucus, they should be presented to the public on better authority than the weightless and insolvent credit of the National Intelligencer. The honest part of Mr. Crawford's friends here, admit that his failure to attend the dinner given in honour and welcome of Lafayette, arose from the infirm state of his health; which imposes upon him the necessity of observing a strict and abstemious regimen, in order to prevent an aggravated and a destructive recurrence of the severest symptoms of his formidable complaint.

The only certain result, says the N. Y. American, at present from the resignation of Mr. Gallatin, in our judgment is, to make sure the election of Mr. Calhoun as Vice President; and that in itself is cause of congratulation.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the little county of Westmoreland, which lies on the Potomac, about 70 miles below Washington, and has only about 200 voters, is said to have produced three Presidents of the United States—three Secretaries of State;—three Foreign Ministers—three Judges of the Supreme Court,—three Governors, and three Revolutionary Generals. It is the birth place of Gen. Washington. Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, of Arthur Lee, the First Minister to France—of Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Washington—of Gen. H. Lee and of Richard Henry Lee the great Orator of the first Congress, and who, but for the illness of his wife, was to have written the Declaration of Independence.

To the Editor of the Boston Gazette.

It is now our purpose, according to the undertaking, to present to the judgment of the federalists the merits and qualifications of Mr. Adams for the office of President. As these essays have been delayed by peculiar causes beyond the period we could have wished, we hope the address of the Baltimore Convention to the citizens of the third electoral district in his favour, has been carefully read and candidly considered. By referring them to this paper, a portion of our own efforts may well be spared; for in all that respects his talents, his course of education, his numerous employments, and his reputation and success in the accomplishment of their objects, it is sincerely believed, the utmost reliance may be placed in the statements contained in that performance. It is heartily recommended to the serious perusal of every voter; and the federalists themselves with this quotation before their eyes—"To err is human, to forgive divine"—will feel a pride in owning such a man for a citizen of their country. It may be asserted with confidence that with regard to strength of mind, comprehensive knowledge, industry, devotedness to the duties of office and acquirements in civil and national law, few persons in the union are equals, and perhaps none is his superior. Affairs of state, the relations of his own country with foreign nations involved in diplomatic engagements at almost all the courts of Europe, and the various interests of the United States respectively or in connection with each other, have been the subjects of his studies for many years, and take him "all in all" there is scarcely any character among us so immediately qualified to conduct the administration of the executive department in all its branches as Mr. Adams.

His notorious eminence in these particulars is indeed admitted: But it is objected to him, that he is an apostate from the federal ranks, and that this act of defection betrayed a want of integrity. It is confessed that we viewed his conduct in this unpleasant light, and felt all the prejudice which any of our friends can feel. But being decidedly opposed to the other candidates, and satisfied that he far surpassed them in just pretensions for the office, and with respect to many requisites, is peculiarly fitted for that station, we have calmly reflected upon the motives which may have then governed him, and upon all his subsequent transactions: and having seen in his official acts nothing which federalists can disapprove, we have hoped that he retains the principles of WASHINGTON, and that we might be reconciled to his election.

It will, no doubt, be admitted that if the occasion on which he gave offence, acted from sincere conviction—if he really thought that the opposition to the administration was too indiscriminate among the federalists—if he actually believed that measure, in relation to our foreign affairs, recommended by Mr. Jefferson at a period so critical, ought to be supported, on the ground that he was the best judge of expedience—then no censure can be attached to his intentions, however we may question in that opinion the soundness of judgment. It was indeed an extraordinary and unexpected conversion; and, having been produced in the agitation of a measure which the federalists considered in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the character of the nation, it excited their minds the greatest astonishment and concern. They could not believe that he thought as he acted; and his conduct was ascribed to ambitious views and to the desire of personal aggrandizement. We need not now o-days, separate the laudable ambition of any man to serve his country in official character from the emoluments belonging to the office; and therefore the same motive may as justly be ascribed to any other individual who seeks a public employment, supposing that this was his object. If it was, was he entitled to distinction by his merits? Were his means gaining it allowable?

Were we then to concede for a moment that Mr. Adams in his change of party was governed by policy and not by conviction, it might yet be asked whether such a policy, where no evil was intended, and where advantages to the state might result from it, can be excused? He had great capacity and extensive knowledge: He had been several years in public life, and was prepared to render to his country the most useful services. But he was precluded by the hostility of his political adversaries from every prospect of affording her the benefit of his acquirements. To imagine a scene of talents and learning, which we have seen is vanity. But to feel a sense of them when we really possess them, is consciousness less exceptionably than Mr. Adams: He might well believe that he could perform valuable duties for the nation; and moreover he might hope that by uniting with his opponents, and reconciling himself to their confidence, he might gradually bring them over to his own opinions, and ultimately lead them to better principles of government.

Let his motives then be judged of by his actions as you would judge of a tree by its fruits. Let his steps be traced in all his subsequent history, and let it be decided in what he has transgressed. His vote on the question to which we have alluded gave offence to his constituents, and unwilling to hold a station against their wishes, he honestly resigned his seat in the Senate. On the accession of Mr. Madison to the Presidency, some short time afterwards, he was appointed Minister to Russia; and he remained at various Courts in Europe, until the election of Mr. Monroe. During all this period he was engaged in negotiations and embassies with different powers, in all of which he distinguished himself by

his zeal, knowledge and firmness in a manner which all persons have admired and approved. He was employed in settling controversies, arranging commercial conventions, and in establishing the interests, security and peace of the United States with all the nations with whom we were concerned. He returned to occupy the department of State, and has ever since been sedulously engaged in discharging its important duties: as the chief councillor of the President & of the Cabinet his judgment and weight of character have been mainly instrumental in fixing the policy and measures of the administration. He has indeed acted in union with the democratic party; but the evils of democracy have disappeared in our councils, and are nearly abandoned. He has faithfully applied his talents to restore the administration to its old and true Republican grounds; and those grounds contain the principles of the federal government and of the federal party. An unfortunate exception must be taken: in all their appointments to office the individuals of the brotherhood have been still preferred without respect to the merits of others though ever so conspicuous. This perseverance in error may perhaps be ascribed much less to their own opinions than to that external influence which the clamour of demagogues, and the factious spirit of democracy, will frequently produce in popular governments.

But if a few of our friends are affected by sectional attachments and would prefer a candidate from the south, let them reflect upon the hazard of indulging such distinctions. Can it be reasonable to insist upon such a choice, when three Presidents have already been selected in succession from that quarter? Shall no consideration be entertained for the feelings and prepossessions of the north—no regard be given to the just principle of rotation in office? Let Maryland determine: she is a central State, and may claim to be the friendly arbiter between the two extremes. She comprehends within her bounds all the interests which depend upon agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and most of the advantages of the north and south are common to her citizens. Her situation, thus central and yet united in commercial and political connexion with all her sisters, with the seat of government beaming on her borders gives her great importance; and this will continue to increase with the progress of national improvements. She cannot be indifferent to the policy and views of one section of the country more than of another, and ought to respect with equal favour the rights, and even the prejudices, of all. It appears to us that the claims of the northern states on the present occasion are fair and equitable, and that Maryland ought to support them. We must declare for ourselves that if the candidates were alike in their pretensions in every other respect, we should not hesitate to be governed by the privilege of rotation, and concede the present turn to the northern section of the union. Such a decision will promote satisfaction and tranquility: but if a preference from local considerations shall always be granted to a southern President, complaints and discontents must ensue; and a train of feelings will be engendered highly pernicious, if not fatal, to the peace and union of our country.

SENEX.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6.

THE LAST WARNING.

On Monday next vote against the Caucus or you lay prostrate the constitution of your country—vote against the Caucus or you build up a haughty and arrogant and dangerous power, unknown to the constitution or the laws—vote against the Caucus or you doom your country and your fellow citizens to become the creatures of a despotism as certain and as wicked as ever devoured the liberties of a once free people.

The hottest stand taken against Mr. Crawford and his electors is, that they are the creatures of a caucus that is to make the freemen of this country the creatures and slaves of it—The caucus is the engine of a few ambitious, daring demagogues to rule the people for their own selfish purposes—The caucus is an assumed power, a bold stratagem to take advantage of prejudices, to gratify the interest of a junto at the expense of the people.

All good men say the constitution is our best protection, why should we sacrifice it for the schemes of a few individuals who are lusting after power? Does not the constitution wisely provide how the President should be elected, and does it not give the whole power to the people? Why then should the people foolishly give up their dearest constitutional powers to the dictation of a few caucus men? Good people of these United States hold on to the full possession and most ample exercise of your constitutional powers—if you ever surrender a hair's breadth to an arrogant set of caucus dictators, they will take a furlong's length; and when once you begin to surrender, and they to trench upon you, your best hope is gone, your liberties are strangled, your birth right is filched from you.

Supposing even that Mr. Crawford was the most capable man of all the candidates (which certainly is not the case) it is of more

importance to your liberties and rights to put down that horrible conspiracy the Caucus, than it is to get the ablest man of the nation through its influence.

PROCLAMATION

OR
King Caucus to his well beloved and submissive subjects.

MY PEOPLE,

I command you in the name of my august powers and for the preservation of my high, arrogant and lawless pretensions, that you come forth on Monday next, like well drilled, humble subjects to sustain my most puissant majesty.

I forbid, under pain of my terrific displeasure, that any of my men should dare to presume to think for themselves, or to undertake to exercise a free sentiment upon the occasion—but it is my orders that they all repair to my under officers and subalterns, who are in time duly to be rewarded at my sovereign pleasure, to know what they are to do and what they are to say, and who are hereby as heretofore commanded to deliver out my true, legitimate Caucus Tickets, from my established Caucus Shop.

And furthermore—It is King Caucus' sovereign will and pleasure, and this his lofty and supreme command goes forth to declare to his loving, well drilled, submissive and obedient liege subjects, that from this time forth for ever, if his merciful power should be established, as all his faithful subjects must pray, they nor their children, nor their children's children, to the latest posterity, must ever again at any future show, to be called an election, think or pretend to exercise their own free opinions or right of suffrage, but obey the commands of my well instructed and well rewarded under officers and subalterns, who are in full possession of my absolute wishes on all matters as they arise.

This is therefore to be the law of his Serene Highness, King Caucus in all time to come—He will take the consciences of his well beloved subjects into his own holy keeping, and direct them from time to time what they are to do, and then they are to act, under all appearance, as if they acted from their own free will and accord, which is the true will and mighty design of our noble self and of all those who are to feel and partake of our rewards.

Done at the Capitol of the Great City of the Republic this two hundredth and sixty-fifth day after St. Valentines' last past, when our wonderful regeneration took place, and our beloved subjects were cut off from all the rights and troubles of free will and of free opinions.

By his Serene Excellency and most puissant, most exalted and most noble Majesty,

KING CAUCUS.

Attested by order of His ever blessed Majesty's command,
KEEP UP PARTY AT ALL HAZARDS,
Prime Secretary.

OCTOBER 29th, 1824.

MR. GRAHAM,

As frequent liberties were taken with my name during the late canvass for members of Congress, I shall offer no apology for obtruding myself on the public. You will be pleased to insert in your next Gazette the following letter from Col. Thomas Emory of Queen Ann's county, who was called on very shortly after the election, to state the observations he had made upon my political principles, and his motives in making them. Peculiar circumstances of no moment to mention here have prevented an earlier publication of Col. Emory's letter—I avail myself of this occasion to protest against introducing the names of private individuals in public discussions, to gratify the views of Candidates for public stations, and thus to disturb the quiet of those individuals and their friends.

Respectfully,
Your Obedt. Serv't.
HENRY HOLLYDAY.

POPULAR-GROVE, 8th Oct. 1824.

SIR,

In answer to your note of to-day, I have to remark that what I have said of you as a member of the late Senate, individually, was entirely incidental and was first drawn out by Mr. Kerr in Centerville, who would not admit that he had any influence in proposing any member of the Senate, except yourself. The reason why the Senate was spoken of at all, or yourself, was that Mr. K. alleged that in 1816 as an elector of the Senate, he was elected in by democrats as well as federalists, and my object in referring to the Senate, which reference Col. K. fixed down on you, by shouldering you alone, and refusing to be responsible for creating the body, was to show that if elected in by democrats himself, he had voted for one known to be a decided and high-toned federalist, as were the majority, if not the whole of that body.—Col. K. was at this time declaring his exemption from party partialities and prejudices, and it was to show that he had not when he had an opportunity of acting, manifested this course of conduct, that the senate was spoken of by me, the whole of which it was fairly to be presumed (until he disclaimed it) he had had an influence in creating. This I consider was a view which was fairly to be taken

and brought forth, and I should do it again, under like circumstances.

I have repeatedly, publicly and privately, protested against any intention to hold you up to reproach, and always spoke of you with respect, and regretted that I was compelled to speak of you alone instead of the rest of the senate. No man has, except as derived from what Mr. K. said, ever intimated to me, or others that I have heard of, that I had in any shape spoken of you in a manner calculated to throw reproach or odium on you. Mr. Carmichael was present when this matter was first introduced and believing him to be an honourable man though also a "decided and high-toned federalist," I would be glad to refer you to him for a better recollection of what did pass.

I have no hesitation in saying that I have had no reason for believing that you hold sentiments and opinions more high-toned than the majority of the late senate. Gen. Winder and Mr. Maxcy common rumour on the Western Shore says did hold sentiments less high-toned, and a personal acquaintance with these gentlemen proved to me, at least, that they were exempt from party views and feelings.

In haste, I am, Sir, your's, &c.

THO. EMORY.

P. S. It was my intention to have written to you at the first leisure moment on this subject, had you not first written to me to put you in possession of my motives for, and the character of what did pass, as Mr. K. has thought proper to say so much about it to excite prejudice against me.

ALEXANDER KERR.

The National Journal of Thursday, contains another statement of the affair of Mrs. Moulton, which has been drawn forth by the continued and disgraceful slanders circulated against Mr. Adams by his opponents. The concluding paragraph is all we have room for, and indeed, all that the subject requires.—*Pat.*

We now come, says the National Journal to the most unpleasant part of our task, to bring an accusation against Mr. Kerr, which, if true must not only destroy all faith in his statements, but fix an indelible stain upon his moral character; if not true, we hold ourselves ready to answer for the slander to the laws of our country; and that Mr. Kerr may have no difficulty in ascertaining against whom to seek redress, the editor of the National Journal, in his own name, makes the charge—a name which has never yet been coupled with falsehood, dishonour or disgrace. We now distinctly charge Mr. Kerr, with altering the note signed by Mrs. Moulton and endorsed by Mr. Adams, AFTER it was so signed and endorsed, and while in Bank. We believe, too, the alteration such an one as to change the terms and conditions of the note. Mr. Kerr has acknowledged to us that the whole of the note (except the signature) is in his hand-writing, and that such an alteration as the one we refer to, would have "rendered the note a nullity;" but he denied, unequivocally making the alteration; notwithstanding his denial, however, weaver he made it, and we are prepared to prove the fact before a jury of our country.

Comment upon this is unnecessary.

Pennsylvania Presidential Election.

On Friday the 29th ult. an election was held in Pennsylvania for electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The votes in the city of Philadelphia were for

Andrew Jackson,	2264
John Q. Adams,	1500
William H. Crawford,	580
Henry Clay,	107

County of Philadelphia.

Andrew Jackson,	3634
John Q. Adams,	576
William H. Crawford,	580
Henry Clay,	91

Lancaster District.

Andrew Jackson,	659
John Q. Adams,	56
William H. Crawford,	28

Six Townships in Delaware County.

Andrew Jackson,	219
John Q. Adams,	18
Henry Clay,	38
William H. Crawford,	37

Westchester in Chester County.

Andrew Jackson,	90
Henry Clay,	79
John Q. Adams,	43
William H. Crawford,	6

At Montom's in Chester County.

Andrew Jackson,	52
Henry Clay,	46
John Q. Adams,	24
William H. Crawford,	17

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Extract to the editor of the Patriot—dated HAGERSTOWN, Md. Oct. 31

I have no doubt you will feel some anxiety to know as early as possible the result of the Pennsylvania election for President. In Green Castle where two townships vote, Jackson only leads Adams 16 votes, Clay had 2 votes and Crawford none. In Green Castle it was confidently expected by the friends of Jackson that he would have 3 to 1. In the Mercersburg district, where three townships vote, Jackson is ahead but 12 or 14 votes—there too the Jacksonites were confident of about 3 to 1. In the Chambersburg district the votes were not counted out when I heard from there, but the vote will be a close one between Jackson and Adams. This shows clearly that Jackson has been much overrated in Pennsylvania.

It was noticed at the polls that the noisy and thoughtless were for Jackson—the peaceable, well disposed, moral and religious people were found to be united for Adams, and showed an utter aversion to the man of war and blood. It was noticed the killing of the six militia men and the Preacher of the Gospel, had turned many from Jackson. Adams is second man, and had his electoral ticket been formed three months ago he would have beaten Jackson in his strong hold. Pennsylvania, you know, has always been given to Jackson,

and the many votes thus obtained for Adams is not more gratifying than unexpected.

In regard to this district, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany, you may be sure the Adams ticket will prevail by a very handsome majority. Jacksonism is on the wane—the ladies here begin to electioneer, as they say, for the Presidentess, many of whom have a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Adams, who, it is my pride to say, is one of the fair and accomplished daughters of Maryland. I don't find one in favor of Mrs. Jackson.

MEMORANDA.

It may not be improper to recall to the recollection of the citizens at this time the following memoranda—

The constitution of the United States provides, that the citizen to be chosen president must be 35 years of age—have been fourteen years a resident of the United States—be a natural born citizen, or a citizen in 1789—the election to take place every fourth year from 1789. Of course the tenth period of election occurs this year: the elected to come into office on the 4th of March, 1825. The president and vice-president are to be chosen by electors—and the choice must be made between the 27th of October and the first day (being the first Wednesday) of December ensuing—and they must in each state be equal in number to all the senators and representatives such state has a right to send to congress. No senator or representative in congress, nor any person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, can be chosen an elector. The electors chosen must, in each state, vote on the said 1st day of December, for president and vice president—one at least, of the persons voted for, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. The persons elected president and vice president must obtain a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed as such. If no person for either office has such a majority, then the choice of president devolves on the house of representatives, and that of vice president on the senate. Of the persons voted for as president three, (if there be so many voted for) having the highest number of the electoral votes, shall be sent to the house of representatives of congress, who shall forthwith proceed to choose one of them:—but the votes are to be given by states, the representation from each state having one vote only. A quorum of the house for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from at least sixteen states; and thirteen of the votes be necessary to constitute a choice.

Should no person obtain this majority before the fourth of March, ensuing, then the vice president, who may be elected by the senate, will act for the ensuing four years as president. If also, no choice is made by the electors of vice president, from the two highest persons voted for, the senate of congress shall make the choice—the votes of twenty five senators being necessary to constitute such choice.

To guard against all contingencies it is provided, should there be a failure to make choice of the president and vice president, by the said 4th of March, that then it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to notify the executives of each state of the fact, and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper of every state giving two months previous notice that electors of president shall be appointed or chosen in the several states within thirty four days next preceding the first Wednesday of December 1826, when the new choice must be proceeded in as usual.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.

Wheat white \$1 00—Red 90 a 95—Corn 30 a 35.

MARRIED

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Richard Austin, to Miss Eliza D. Ridgway.

CANDIDATES.

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

For the District composed of Talbot, Caroline, 1st and 2d District of Dorchester counties.

FOR ADAMS, Major Daniel Martin.
" JACKSON, Daniel L. Haddaway, Esq.
" CRAWFORD, James Sangston, Esq.

Joseph Chain

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a good supply of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Buck-wheat Flour of the best quality, smoked HERRINGS, Mackerel, Spanish Segars, common, do. Homony Beans, Firkin Butters, of a good quality, Wheat Flour of different qualities; also Confectionary, with almost all kind of nuts, viz: English Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Shell-Barks, Almonds, &c. Also Raisins of the best quality.

He has all these good things to sell at the lowest price for cash; the public are invited to call and view his assortment, and they will much oblige him.

Easton, Nov 6

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 9th of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centerville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of Woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centerville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Oct 30 3w

New and Cheap STORE.

Richard Martin & Thomas S. 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 London fancy Prints
Super do do	Common do
Super brown, olive & mixed do	New style, black and white do
Super milled drab do	Cambrie Gingham
Super blue and black Cassimeres	Cambrie Muslin
Sup. fashionable mixed do	Plain and fig'd Jackonets
Blue and mixed Cassimeres	Do and do Book do
Rocking Baise	Do and do mill do
White & red Flannels	Do and do Swiss do
Rose & point Blankets	Russia Sheetings
Bombazettes and Bombazies	Brown Holland
Worsted Hosiery	Irish Linens
Cotton do	Long Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Ladies' English silk do	Damask Table Linen
Do French do do	Bird's-eye and Russia Diaper
Mens English do do	Steam & power loom Shirtings
Do French do do	Bandanna & flag hdkfs
New style Gro D'Ete Robes	Madras do
Brown and other fashionable colored Gro D'Ete	Bordered and figured Cravats
Black do	Gimpes and Braids, assorted
White & black Sattin	Sewing Silks, Thread and Cotton
Black mode	Floss Cotton in spools and balls
White and black Italian Crapes	Worsted and cotton Suspenders
Black Canton & nan-kin do	Ladies' white & black Silk and Kid Gloves
Cut velvet Vestings	Do superior white, black and coloured Horse Skin do
Black English silk Vestings	Mens superior Buck Skin & Beaver do
Do French do do	Do common do do
Fashionable Valencia do	Domestic Plaids, stripes and checks
Swan's down do	Do Bleached & brown shirtings
Merino, Cashmere & Waterloo Shawls	Do do Sheetings
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs	Do Bed Tickings
Plaid merino do	Sacking Bottoms
Plain and fig'd Thulle Thread Laces & Edgings	Cotton Varn
New style fancy Ribbons	Wool Hats
Ribbons, all colours	

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

to wit:

White & green Coffee	Blue and Coppera
Prime and common brown Sugar	Madeira, Dry Lisbon & Teneriffe Wines
Loaf and lump do	4th Proof Cognac Brandy
Superior white Havana do	Peach & Apple Brandy
Hyson and Young Hyson Tea	Holland Gin
Imperial and gunpowder do	Jamaica Spirit
Mould & Alpt Candles	Old Rye Whiskey
Spanish and country Segars	Common do
Chewing Tobacco	N. E. Rum and Molasses
Scotch Snuff	Blown and Alum Salt
Almonds and Raisins	Alum and Salt Petre
Madder, Indigo, Fig	Switched and hickled Flax
	Powder and Shot

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—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership at present existing under the firm of CAMPER & 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 6 or 8 new gigs and one first rate Coach, which will be sold low for cash.

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

N. B. All kind of repairs will be done as usual until the end of the year at their shop.

Oct 30 tf

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW—for the Western Shore.

This great annual festival of our farmers has been postponed to the 23d, 24th and 25th of November.

Various considerations led to the adoption of this measure—first, the days previously fixed upon, happened to be on the days of the yearly meeting of the Friends in this city—and it has always been a matter of particular pleasure to the members of the Society, as well as an eminent advantage to the Institution, that its objects have been approved and patronized by that industrious and most exemplary class of our citizens.

It was thought, too, that the number of recent occasions for bringing the people from their homes, and especially the all-absorbing curiosity to see and desire to pay respect to the 'Nation's Guest,' would prevent many from so soon leaving their homes again, and finally, when Gen. La Fayette accepted the Diploma of Membership of our Society, he claimed for himself 'the honour of being a practical agriculturist,' declared his partiality for its pursuits and expressed a strong desire to be present at our next exhibition; when if he can attend, as it is hoped and expected he may, the premiums will be delivered by his hand, to the fortunate competitors, with an inscription to that effect.—Under all these circumstances it has been judged by the Trustees, expedient to postpone the next Agricultural Fair and Exhibition to the days above mentioned, one week after the Cattle Show at Easton, in Talbot County, which takes place on the 19th and 20th of November. It is most earnestly requested of the several Editors of papers in Maryland and the District of Columbia, all of whom are, from their politeness in forwarding the views of the Institution, considered members thereof, that they will insert the above in their respective journals, and allow it to stand in a conspicuous place until after the Show.

POETRY.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT FOR HER SON.

My child was beautiful and brave!
An opening flower of Spring;
He moulders in a distant grave,
A cold, forgotten thing—
Forgotten! yes by all but me,
As e'en the best beloved must be—
Farewell! farewell, my dearest!

Methinks 't had been a comfort now
To have caught his parting breath,
Had I been near, from his damp brow
To wipe the dew of death—
With one long, lingering kiss, to close
His eyelids for the last repose—
Farewell! farewell, my dearest!

I little thought such wish to prove,
When cradled on my breast,
With all a mother's cautious love,
His sleeping lids I prest—
Alas! alas! his dying head
Was pillow'd on a colder bed—
Farewell! farewell, my dearest!

They told me Victory's laurels wreathed
His youthful temples round;
That "Victory!" from his lips was breathed
The last exulting sound—
Cold comfort to a mother's ear
Who long'd his living voice to hear!
Farewell! farewell, my dearest!

Even so thy gallant father died,
When thou, poor orphan child!
A helpless prattler at my side,
My widow'd grief beguiled—
But now, bereaved of all in thee,
What earthly voice shall comfort me?
Farewell! farewell, my dearest!

Cattle Show.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, September 24, 1824.

The Board, considering that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States on Monday the 8th day of November next, and the session of some of the neighboring County Courts about the same period, may very much interfere with the arrangements of the Cattle Show proposed to be exhibited on the 4th and the two following days of the same month, and prevent the attendance of distant residents and members, have

Resolved, That the CATTLE SHOW and FAIR for the Eastern Shore be postponed to Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 18th, 19th and 20th of November next; and that notice be given in the public papers that the Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Easton on these days in the same manner and with the same arrangements in all other respects as have heretofore been published.

N. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Sept. 4 tf

Boots & Shoes.

JOSEPH SCULL

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ladies Morocco, Valencia and Leather Shoes, Misses do do do Children's do do do Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, Boys do do do Mens coarse pegged Monroes and Shoes, Boys do do do Also a very handsome assortment of Easton make Shoes and Boots, with a variety not mentioned.

He has brought with him a very large stock of the best materials for manufacturing Boots and Shoes, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner.

All of which he will sell on the very lowest terms for CASH.

Easton, Oct 30

NOTICE.

The managers of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, Md. are requested to meet at the Episcopal Church in Easton on Thursday the 11th November, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,
Oct. 30 2w M. G. NICOLS, Sec'y.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

OCTOBER TERM, 1824.

Ordered by the court that the sale of the lands made to James Sangston, of Caroline county, by Thomas Pearson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph Anthony, deceased, in the cause of Matthew Driver, against Joseph Anthony, Thomas Pearson and wife and others, heirs of the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first Monday in March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty five; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of February in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee, states the amount of sales to be \$1231.00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

JAMES B. ROBINS,

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,

True copy,

Test, Jo. Richardson, Ck.

Oct 30 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, to me directed, to wit: two at the suit of Robert Hardcastle, against William A. Leonard, Edward Roberts and Eusebius Leonard and one at the suit of Jacob Dyett, use William Dickinson, surviving partner of Baynard and Dickinson, against William A. Leonard, Edward Roberts, and Eusebius Leonard, will be sold at public sale at the court house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m. the farm on which the said Leonard resides, being part of a tract of land called "Smith's Cliffs," and part of a tract of land called "Chester Bay," containing 260 acres of land more or less; also 7 head of horses, 3 head of mules, 2 yoke of oxen, 2 carts and 1 wagon and gear: Seized and taken as the property of the said William A. Leonard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

Oct 30 4w E. N. HAMILTON, Shf.

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 appurtenances 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 appurtenances, 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.—Whatever 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 Oct. 9 if

JOHN STEVENS.

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 occupied by Mr. Thomas Meconkin, as a Cabinet Shop. Possession the first of January next.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Sept. 11 tf

A well situated Farm and Wood Land FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Justices of Talbot county Court, will be exposed to sale, and sold, that Farm and Plantation belonging to James Neill, situate, lying and being on the waters of Bolingbrook Creek, in Talbot county, consisting of a parcel of Land called Miller's Purchase, and of another parcel called Lowe's Rambles, and containing about two hundred and fifty acres of Land, partly occupied by Francis Price, and partly by Foster Price, and bounded by the lands of William Hughlett, Mark Delahay and William Ross. The improvements upon this land are inconsiderable. The soil naturally kind, and by due cultivation, productive. The situation on the waters of the creek and near Choptank River, very favorable for fish, oysters and fowl, and for conveying the produce of the farm to market. The quantity of wood land attached to the Farm is considerable and much exceeds the proportion required for its support. These lands are decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage heretofore executed by James Neill, to Robert Moore and Nicholas Hammond, to secure the payment of money.—They will be sold on the premises on THURSDAY the 25th day of November next, to the highest bidder for ready money. The sale to commence at the hour of one o'clock. On the ratification of the sale and on the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser or his heirs in fee as directed by the said decree. A plot of the premises will be shown to persons desirous of purchasing them.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee.

Easton, Sept. 25 9w

FOR SALE,

A Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, within 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 tf

For Sale

Three matches of first rate Horses.

A pair of dark bays, 6 years old, near sixteen hands high, well broke to all kinds of harness, and drive well Tandem—a pair of strong substantial dapple greys, 6 years old, well broke to either double carriage or gig—a pair of sorrels 5 and 6 years old, well broke, 15 1-2 hands high. Any person desirous of purchasing, can know the terms and see the horses by applying to the subscriber.

JAS. C. WHEELER.

N. B. The above Horses will be warranted sound, and sold low on a liberal credit, or for good paper.

J. C. W.

Easton, Sept. 4 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, upon very reasonable terms, his Farm in Caroline county, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Diggins, who will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase.—A payment of a small part of the purchase money only will be required; the balance in seven annual instalments.

G. TURBUTT.

Aug. 14 tf

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 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 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-oose 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 Ann's Co. 7

July 31 tf

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 seedling, \$5 50
Do. for one horse, coultured do. 6 50
Do. two horse, \$7 50 a 11 00
Do. three horse, 12 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 freebore 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 Sheller 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

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. Reardon, in Washington street, opposite the Bank, and next door to the Easton Hotel, where he solicits a continuance of their favours, and informs them, that he has now in his employ the journeymen formerly in the employ of Mr. Reardon, as also some excellent workmen from Baltimore, which will enable him to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable style and with punctuality and despatch.

N. B. D. M. S. has made arrangements in Baltimore and Philadelphia by which means he will receive the fashions from those cities as they arrive from Europe.

Sept. 18 tf

Tayloring.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken that well known stand, lately in the occupation of Mr. David M. Smith, next door to the Easton Hotel, and that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

From his long experience in the above business, he flatters himself to have his work executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, that his every exertion will be made to please all those who may be good enough to encourage him—that he will be strictly devoted to business, and that he will work on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.—The subscriber will take three or four Boys, as apprentices to the above business provided they can come well recommended.

JOHN ARMOR.

Easton, Sept. 18 tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate 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 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 wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.

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

FOR SALE,

A dark mulatto GIRL, about 14 years of age, who has been bred up in the house to mind children from an early age, and has been accustomed to the duties of the house—she is, and has always been, remarkably healthy and active—Enquire at this office.

Oct 16 tf

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 10th of March at seven o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past eleven 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 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 of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by six o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at six o'clock every Monday; and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge without expense.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 13

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, an extensive supply of

Dry Goods,

Consisting of the various articles suited to the season—Also,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, QUEEN'S WARE.

And a complete assortment of GROCERIES. Amongst which are British and Brandywine GUN POWDER, and Philadelphia PATENT SHOT of all sizes which will be sold low by the Keg or Bag.

Oct 2 6w

New Goods.

GREEN & REARDON

Are now opening an elegant assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Extra Sup. Blue and Black Cloths, Intermediate and common Blue, Black, and Fancy, Coloured do. Sup. Waterproof Drab do. Mill'd Drab do. Blue, Black, Mix'd and Striped Cassimere, Scarlet, Green, and Blue Baizes, Stripe Linseys, Rose and Point Blankets. White, Red, Yellow, and Scarlet Flannels, Bombazette, Bombazeens, Rattinet, Norwich Crapes, Real Bang-up Cord, Black Italian Lutestring, 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 Hand'rs. Merino, Cashmere, Waterloo and common Cloth Shawls, Swiss Mull, Zelia Gauze, Silk, Gold Bordered, Hargre and La Fayette Hand's, handsome Bead Necklaces, Blue and Black Seed Beads, Coral and Pearl, do. Artificial Flowers and Wreath, Black Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Curls, Belts and Centre Buckles—Handsome assortment of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Inserting and Laces, Marcellas Quilts, and Knotted Counterpanes, Sheetings and Shirting Muslins of every description, Chintze 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 Linseys, in Goods.

They have also a general assortment of LEATHER, which they warrant of the best quality. Cash given for HIDES.

Oct. 2 w

New Goods.

WILLIAM H. GROOME

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, } SILKS FOR DRESSES & FELLICES.
Gros-de-ete and }
Iris or La Fayette }
New Style black and white } DARK CALICOES.
and other }

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Ironmongery, Cutlery, House Joiners, Carpenters, and other Tools. Queen's Ware, Glass, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &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 tf

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, CLASS & 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.

Oct. 2

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

School Books, &c.

Just received and for sale at the Gazette Office.

Conversations on Chemistry
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's United States

Murray's Grammar

Do. Key

Do. Exercises

Do. Sequel

Ash's Grammar

Walker's Dictionary

Morse's Geography

English Reader

American Orator

Orators Guide

Jess' Arithmetic

American Spelling Book

Pennsylvania do.

New-York do.

Copy-Books, Slates and Pencils, Playing

Cards, &c. &c.

Oct. 16

Boots & Shoes.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a good supply of the very best materials in his line, which he will manufacture in the neatest manner and sell on the lowest terms—From his long experience and attention to business he hopes to merit a continuance of public favour.

Oct. 16

JOHN WRIGHT.

John W. Sherwood

Having been obliged by ill health to decline business, tenders his unfeigned thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement it has long afforded him—Having it also in contemplation to travel for the benefit of his health, he requests all those who may have accounts against him to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment.

Oct. 16

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. 16 tf

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.

Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from three to four hundred Terrapins for which the highest price will be given.

Oct 23

JOSEPH CHAIN.

\$30 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, tow linen trousers and tow linen shirt, fur hat with very small brim, he is a dark mulatto, stout made, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle, the horse is a kind of a roan colour, blaze face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$10 and if taken up out of the county and in the state \$30; and if out of the state \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if brought home; and if the Horse is taken up and brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state, and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber,

JAMES WRIGHT, of E.

July 17 tf

\$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 trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with 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. Md. }

June 12

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. F. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

of A. ROSS, dec'd.

**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.**

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

**AGRICULTURE
AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.**

EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore on the report of their Committee as amended, considered, and adopted, have Resolved, That the said Show and Fair, to be held at Easton, on the said Show and Fair, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 18th 19th and 20th of November next, for the Exhibitions and Sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures, be conducted according to the following arrangement; and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds; that is to say:

CROPS.

For the best crop of one acre of Potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels \$5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangel Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Ruta Baga 5 00
In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited together with the samples of the crops; also a statement of the time when the crop was sown or planted. The subject of other crops for premium was agitated and the season being advanced it was agreed, that that subject should be matured against a subsequent Exhibition, when it is contemplated to offer premiums for the best cultivated farm of limited dimensions, taking all circumstances into view—for best crops of Wheat, Indian Corn, Timothy, Clover, Orchard Grass or other Hay.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion over three years of age \$15 00
the second best do do 10 00
the third best do do 5 00
For the best Mare over three years of age 10 00
The second best do do 8 00
The third best do do 5 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack over 3 years old 10 00
For the best Mule do do 10 00
the second best do do do 5 00

CATTLE.

For the best Bull over 2 years old 15 00
the second best do do do 10 00
For the best Bull under two and over one year 10 00
the second best do do do 5 00
For the best Milch Cow over 3 years old 15 00
the second best do do do 10 00
the third best do do do 5 00

Certificates will be required of the quantity of milk given and of the mode of feeding for thirty days, together with the quantity of Butter produced in any one week, the date of the week from the time of calving being specified.

For the best Heifer under 3 years and over 1 year \$10 00
the second best do do do 5 00

OXEN.

For the best yoke of working Oxen 15 00
the second best do do do 10 00
For the best stall fed Beef 10 00
the best grass fed do 5 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar \$8 00
the second best do do 6 00
the third best do do 4 00
For the best Sow 8 00
the second best do do 6 00
the third best do do 4 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram 8 00
the second best do do 5 00
For the best Ewe over one year old 8 00
the second best do do 5 00

For the two best Wethers over two years old 5 00
the two second best do do 3 00
For the two best Wethers under two years old 5 00
the two second best do do 3 00

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.
For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of the Notice of the society and worthy of patronage \$10 00

For the best Machine for threshing wheat, the cost of which shall not exceed \$100 25 00

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
For the best piece of Kersey not less than ten yards \$5 00

For the best piece of Kersey (cotton warp) fit for labourers not less than ten yards 5 00

The best piece of flannel not less than ten yards 5 00

The best piece of Cassinett not less than ten yards 5 00

The best piece of Carpeting not less than twenty yards 5 00

For the best Hearth Rug 4 00
the second best do do 3 00
the third best do do 2 00
the fourth best do do 1 00

For the best Counterpane 5 00
the second best do do 3 00

For the best piece of Linen sheeting not less than twelve yards 5 00

For the best piece of Table Linen not less than ten yards 4 00

For the best piece of Towelling not less than ten yards 3 00

For the best pair of knit Woolen Stockings 1 00

For the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings 1 00

For the best pair of knit Thread Stockings 1 00

BUTTER.

For the best sample of Butter not less than 5lbs. nor less than one week old \$5 00

For the second best do particulars 4 00

For the third best do do do 3 00

For the best sample of potted Butter not less than 10lbs. nor less than three months old 5 00

For the second best do particulars 4 00

For the third best do do do 3 00

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will be desired.

FERMENTED LIQUOR.

For the best sample of Cider of a preceding year, the premium to be given to the person making the same \$3 00

For the best sample of home made Wine 2 00

For the best sample of home made Cordial 2 00

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing by 2 Horses or Mules \$5 00

For the best ploughing with Oxen 5 00

To the successful ploughman with Horses 2 00

To the do do with Oxen 2 00

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.

At the request of Col. Lloyd, The purchasers of his half blood Champion Bull Calves, are hereby notified: that a pair of Silver Goblets of the value of \$25 will be awarded by the Committee on Cattle, to the best of these Calves offered at the Agricultural meeting.
A premium of a pair of Goblets of the value of \$20 to be awarded by the Committee on Horses, will be given by Messrs. Tabs and Nicholas Goldsborough for the best Colt male or female sired by *Emperor*.
A premium of \$10 to be awarded by the committee on Horses, will be given by William Hambleton, for the best Colt, male or female sired last year by *Young Tom*.
A premium by a member of the board of Trustees of the value of \$10, will be given for the best ploughing by a yoke of spayed Heifers.

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia: But Male animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums though bred out of the State and District, provided the owner of such Male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.

It is to be understood no premium shall be awarded merely for want of competition. And where the objects presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premiums.

Persons having animals that have heretofore taken premiums, may enter said animals for premiums of a higher grade than those heretofore awarded to them.

In no case will any premium be given for Live Stock unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibition, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it together with its age, pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable. And those persons who intend offering more than one kind of Stock for premium are required to make a separate communication for each description of Stock so intended to be offered. Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field; and for the purpose of making proper arrangements, and stalls for the accommodation of all Stock offered for premiums or for Show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer Stock for Show only, as well as those offering them for premiums should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention at least ten days prior to the Exhibition. All premiums awarded by the committee shall be distributed in Articles of Plate.

An Auctioneer will be appointed, and the sale of Live Stock and articles exhibited will be made on the second day. Food will be provided for such Stock offered for premium or Show as shall be accommodated in the stalls.

By order of the Trustees,
NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Chair'n.
Test, SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
Easton, Nov. 13, 1824.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE
CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, No. 5.**

FIRST DAY

To commence on the 18th day of November.

1.—The first day of the Exhibition will be devoted to the inspection and examination of every thing offered for show.

2.—The members of the society, or those who wish to become members, must call on Joseph Haskins, Esq. at the bank on any day previous to the 18th inst. for the purpose of paying their subscriptions, and obtaining their evidence of membership. On the days of the show all persons who wish to enter the area will call in the tent at the gate, where they may obtain tickets of admission, at any time after 9 o'clock.

3.—The Committees of Judges will call on the following gentlemen, who will be found at the tent near the gate of the area between nine and ten o'clock on the first morning of the show, who will furnish them with the requisite papers, and aid them in organizing and preparing their business, to wit:—The members of the committee of judges of Crops will call on Nicholas Hammond, Esq. the judges of Horses, on Gov. Stevens; the judges of Asses and Mules, on Robert Banning, Esq. the judges of Cattle, on Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. the judges of Oxen, on Tench Tilghman, Esq. the judges of Swine, on Gen. Benson; the judges of Sheep, on Lambert Reardon, Esq. the judges of Implements of Husbandry, on Thomas Hayward, Esq. the judges of

Household Manufactures, on Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. the judges of Butter, on the Hon. Edward Lloyd; the judges of Fermented Liquors, on Daniel Martin, Esq. and the judges of Ploughing Matches, on Henry Hollyday, Esq.

4.—The Officers, Trustees and Judges of Premiums will be on the field of exhibition at nine o'clock.

5.—The Judges will commence their inspection at 11 o'clock.

6.—the report of the respective chairs will announce the decision of the Judges—It is expected that no individual judge will divulge the decision of his body before the report.

HORSES, MARES, JACKS AND MULES.

7.—The owners of all Horses, Mares, Jacks and Mules, will be expected to provide stable room for them in Town—and these animals will be brought to the Field of Exhibition, on the east side of the Pens, in Bridles or Halters by their keepers. They must be on the ground for inspection by 11 o'clock on Thursday the 18th.

ALL OTHER ANIMALS.

8.—Pens, regularly numbered, have been provided on the Field for all other Animals—and their owners will apply to Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, for pens at any time previous to 10 o'clock of Thursday morning the 18th, who will assign them as applied for.

Should Cattle, Sheep or Hogs be brought for Show, that cannot be accommodated with pens, lots adjacent to the Field will be found provided for them.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

9.—The owners of all Implements and Machines, will take them to the field of Exhibition before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th—and on the north end of the pens, they will find Mr. Thomas Meeneekin, who will assign them a space, and give information how they must be arranged.

10.—Should one or more exhibitors of Ploughs and Harrows signify to Thomas Hayward, Esq. a wish to test them before the Judges of implements by actual operation, ground will be assigned for the trials to commence at 11 on the morning of the eighteenth.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

11.—All articles of Domestic Manufacture will be brought, safely done up, with the owners name in a sealed letter attached thereto, in such manner, that the article may be opened and examined without disturbing the biller; and Mr. Samuel Groome will attend at the gate of the area between the pens, precisely at 9 o'clock to receive them. The domestic manufactures will be taken charge of till one o'clock of the 19th at which time the owners will call at the upper centre room of the Court House for their respective parcels.

BUTTER.

12.—The Butter of each competitor must be accompanied with a sealed letter, containing the owner's name within it.

The butter will be brought to the gate of the area, by 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, where Mr. Groome will attend to receive it.

13.—The owners of Butter will be ready at the gate of the area, at half past two o'clock to take charge of their respective parcels.

CROPS.

All persons who intend entering Crops for premiums will deliver samples to Mr. Samuel Groome, at the gate of the area between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock of the first day.

SECOND DAY.

The Exhibition will be continued, and the Ploughing Matches will commence at 10 o'clock, on the second day. All persons, who desire to compete in the different ploughing matches, will apply to Mr. Henry Hollyday, who, with the judges of ploughing, will have the ground laid out, and assigned, and conduct the contest.

The household manufactures will be deposited in the upper room of the Court House, where they may be viewed by the ladies between the hours of 11 and 1 on the second day of the show. A committee of the Board of Trustees will attend on them.

An auction will be held on the field of exhibition, to commence immediately after dinner of the second day. An Auctioneer will be provided.

THIRD DAY.

The third day will be devoted to the reports of judges, the award, and delivery of the premiums, and the business of the society.

The reports of the judges, and the delivery of the premiums will commence in the area at ten o'clock on Saturday the 20th inst.

The society will organize for business as soon as the awarding of premiums shall have been concluded.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
NS: HAMMOND, Chair'n.
Samuel T. Kennard, Sec'y.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS.

JUDGES ON CROPS.

James Parker, John R. Evans, Wm. G. Tilghman, Wm. Hambleton,

James Bowers, Richard Tripp, Thomas Bnalls,

ON HORSES.

John Edmondson, Henry Thompson, Ns. Goldsborough, John C. Wilson, Jr.

ON ASSES AND MULES.

Thomas M. Forman, Thomas Worrel, Ed. N. Hambleton, William Whiteley,

ON CATTLE.

Chas. Ridgely, of H. Geo. W. Thomas, John S. Skinner, J. L. Chamberlaine, William Potter, John C. Henry, P. Wethered,

ON OXEN.

Cha. Goldsborough, Robert Orrell, Wm. Harrison, of J. James Gittings,

ON SWINE.

Philip Reed, Samuel Hayes, James Massey, Robert Brown,

ON SHEEP.

Thomas Emory, Frisby Tilghman, Allen Thomas, Arnold E. Jones,

ON IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Virgil Maxcy, Edward Tilghman, Wm. Richardson, Jr. John Rogers,

ON HORSES.

John Edmondson, Henry Thompson, Ns. Goldsborough, John C. Wilson, Jr.

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Virgil Maxcy, Edward Tilghman, Wm. Richardson, Jr. John Rogers,

ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Thomas Culbreth, William Hugglett, William Clark, Jeremiah Nicols,

ON BUTTER.

John Mercer, Joseph E. Musc, John P. Paca, George McCubbin,

ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Robert Wright, Thomas Wilson, Thos. M. Williams, Nicholas Thomas,

ON PLOUGHING MATCHES.

Thomas Veasey, William Grason, Anthony Banning, William Lee,

**DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS
AND THEIR CURE.**

Quinsy.—Sore Throat. This disease frequently occurs to horses, and is often a symptom of catarrh or cold. The chief symptom is great pain and difficulty in swallowing; it is generally accompanied with fever in a greater or less degree. In the first place bleed freely, then blister the throat. The head should be steamed frequently, and the horse should be offered some good gruel very often, on account of the difficulty with which he swallows. The head should be kept warm with a hood, and the legs well rubbed and bandaged. No medicine should be forced down the throat until the soreness is quite gone, and he is able to swallow freely; a laxative may then be given, or small doses of nitre and emetic tartar.

Red Water.—Under the article Bloody Urine, a disease of this kind has been noticed which sometimes happens to horses, and more commonly to mares; but the red water of cattle appears to be of a different nature. This disease often attacks cows, and is generally considered dangerous; unless the animal is seasonably relieved, it commonly proves fatal in seven or eight days.—The first appearance that attracts notice is the cow separating herself from the rest of the herd, and having little or no appetite; the hair stands an end, the eyes are dull, and when the disease is far advanced, appear sunk in the head; the urine is of a red colour, and voided after a considerable effort. The bowels at first are generally loose but soon become costive; a circumstance that must be guarded against. The disease is attended with fever. Give, in the first place, a pound of Glauber's salt in about two quarts of gruel, in order to clear the stomach and bowels; when this has operated, let the following drench be given:

Tincture of opium, half an ounce;
Acetate of lead, one dram;
Catechu, half an ounce;
Gruel, one quart.

Should this fail, the proportion of tincture of opium and acetate of lead should be increased, and perhaps the addition of some powdered alum may render it more effectual. Some writers have recommended turpentine, vitriolic acid, bole, bay berries, &c. This disease must be distinguished from inflammation of the kidneys; in which there is a constant desire to stale, while only a very small quantity of red coloured urine is voided; there is a tenderness of the loins, stiffness of the motion of the hind parts, and fever; here bleeding would be proper, covering the loins with a sheep's skin, a dose of castor oil, and an anodyne clyster. In Sir George Mackenzie's Treatise on Sheep, there is a disease termed Red Water described, which appears to be very different from the foregoing. "It consists in an inflammation of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which contain a thin, reddish, and watery fluid. These continue for a short time, break, discharge this matter, and are followed by a blackish scab. In cases where the disease is violent a little blood should be taken. The sheep should be put into a fold by itself, the blisters slit up, and a little of the infusion of tobacco put into them: two ounces of sulphur mixed with treacle are to be given for three or four mornings successively. If this is found unsuccessful, mix with the above half an ounce of nitre; after which, a dose of salts is to be given, and the body washed with lime water."

Ringbone.—A bony excrescence on the lower part of the pastern, generally, but not always, causing lameness. The only effectual remedy is firing; and the earlier this is done the better.—

Roaring.—A disease which takes its name from the wheezing noise the horse makes in breathing, when put into quick motion. It is supposed by most veterinary writers to be caused by an effusion of coagulable lymph in the windpipe; and is considered incurable. There are several degrees of this disease, which dealers distinguish by appropriate names; such as a wheezer, a whistler, a high blower, a trumpet, &c. I believe the disease is sometimes asthmatic. In some instances, but seldom perhaps, it may arise from an effusion of coagulable lymph in the windpipe. It appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing which causes roaring is seated in the larynx.—Some time ago, I examined a very bad roarer, that was destroyed on account of the disease, as it rendered him nearly useless; and found an ulcer within the larynx, on one side only; all other parts healthy; since that I have met with a similar case.

Rot.—A term applied by writers on cattle medicine to a disease in sheep, which appears to resemble pulmonary consumption, complicated with dropsy; as on dissection the lungs are found knotted with tubercles and abscesses, and there is generally water in the chest or belly. The disease often affects the liver also, and sometimes other internal parts, as the mesenteric glands, &c. The rot has therefore been distinguished by different names, such as the pulmonary, hepatic, and general rot. Bakewell, Mr. Lawrence says, was strongly of opinion, that flooded lands and their premature unsubstantial herbage, ever occasion the rot, which was not induced by rains, the water of which did not flow, or by springs.—It seems he could rot his sheep at will by flooding his land, which he was in the habit of doing with such of his improved stock as he wished to keep out of other breeders' hands. Land flooded after the middle of May, of whatever kind the soil might be, would, in his opinion, infallibly rot the sheep. Mr. Lawrence, however, very properly rather attributes the disease to the colds they catch in these wet situations, and which are afterwards neglected. As the disease when established is incurable, prevention is a matter of great importance; and Mr. Lawrence observes, should necessarily oblige the farmer to feed his sheep on swampy grounds, wet fallows, or lately flooded lands, two precautions may ensure the safety of his flock; namely, not to suffer the sheep to rest, far less to remain on such dangerous layers; but to pick as much grass as may be deemed expedient, and then be immediately driven either to high and dry grounds, or folds where they may rest, particularly by night, and receive a sufficiency of dry food, either hay or straw. An ingenious treatise on this subject has been published by Dr. Harrison, who seems to be of Bakewell's opinion as to the origin of the disease; he does not, indeed, attribute it to eating of rank pasturage, but rather to some noxious invisible vapours which arise from land that has been flooded: he agrees, however, with Mr. Lawrence as to the mode of prevention. It is an extraordinary circumstance, that in the beginning of this disease, sheep are more disposed to feed than usual, and increase in fatness.

Rupture.—Burstiness, Film-Broken.—A swelling caused by the protrusion of some part of the bowels out of the cavity of the abdomen, into a kind of sac formed by that portion of the peritoneum which is pushed before them. In the horse ruptures generally happen in some part of the belly, and may be distinguished from other swellings by disappearing when pressed upon by the fingers, by which the gut is put back into its natural cavity, and returning as soon as the pressure is withdrawn. A rupture sometimes happens in the scrotum, or testicle bag. I have known several cases of rupture, both of the belly and scrotum, where the horse did his work as usual, and suffered no inconvenience from it. The following case, in which an operation was successful, I have received from a correspondent of considerable experience. "A colt was goared by a bull, the rim (muscles of the belly) was broken at one place, the skin at another; the intestine ran between the rim and the skin, but did not come through the skin. He was thrown on his back, the intestine was returned, and the skin sewed up. A wide bandage was then applied, and in a short time he became perfectly sound, and sold for a good price." In the human body, the protruded gut is sometimes strangulated; that is, it is so compressed by the ring or aperture through which it has passed, as to become inflamed; attended of course with violent colic. It is often found necessary in such cases, to open the skin carefully, and by a blunt-pointed knife, guided by the finger, to enlarge the opening or ring, so that the bowel may be returned. Gibson relates a case of strangulated rupture in a horse, which proved fatal.

Sand Crack.—A perpendicular fissure or crack on the side or quarter of the hoof,

successively. If this is found unsuccessful, mix with the above half an ounce of nitre; after which, a dose of salts is to be given, and the body washed with lime water."

Ringbone.—A bony excrescence on the lower part of the pastern, generally, but not always, causing lameness. The only effectual remedy is firing; and the earlier this is done the better.—

Roaring.—A disease which takes its name from the wheezing noise the horse makes in breathing, when put into quick motion. It is supposed by most veterinary writers to be caused by an effusion of coagulable lymph in the windpipe; and is considered incurable. There are several degrees of this disease, which dealers distinguish by appropriate names; such as a wheezer, a whistler, a high blower, a trumpet, &c. I believe the disease is sometimes asthmatic. In some instances, but seldom perhaps, it may arise from an effusion of coagulable lymph in the windpipe. It appears to me, that the obstruction to breathing which causes roaring is seated in the larynx.—Some time ago, I examined a very bad roarer, that was destroyed on account of the disease, as it rendered him nearly useless; and found an ulcer within the larynx, on one side only;

generally on the inside, on account of its being the weakest. When a sand crack takes place in the hind foot, it is commonly in the front part of the hoof. Sand cracks seem to arise from a tendency in the horny matter to contract at a time when it is rather brittle. The crack sometimes does not extend to the sensible parts; at others it is deeper, and causes considerable lameness. The shoe being removed, the extent of the crack is to be carefully examined; if it be superficial it will be sufficient to fill the crack with the subjoined composition, and by keeping the foot cool and moist, remove the contractile disposition by which the crack has been caused; but when the crack has extended to the sensible parts, there will generally be seen some fungous flesh, which is caused by the pressure of the edges of the cracked horn upon the laminated or elastic membranes. Such horn is to be carefully removed with a small drawing knife; some caustic is then to be applied to the fungus, the reproduction of which must be prevented by binding on it firmly a pledget or roll of lint or tow dipped in tar, or tar ointment, which must be continued until the fungus is destroyed. The whole foot is to be kept moist with a bran poultice for a few days, or until it has become cool, and the lameness is removed. A shoe is then to be applied so as not to bear on the diseased quarter; that recommended for corns will best answer the purpose. When this has been done, the pledget of tow should be removed, the crack filled with the composition, and the horse turned to grass in some soft meadow ground. Before the shoe is applied, the quarter in which the sand crack is should be made lower than the other; and it is necessary to examine the foot once in three or four weeks, as the horn will in this time have grown down, and be again receiving pressure from the shoe. By this treatment of the disease the crack will be found to recede from or be more distant from the coronet as the hoof grows, till at length it totally disappears.

Composition for sand Cracks:

Bees' wax, four ounces;
Yellow rosin, two ounces;
Common turpentine, one ounce;
Tallow or suet, half an ounce.—To be melted together.

From the American Farmer.

CATTLE SHOW, No. 2.

Of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. We are waiting for the official account of this great Agricultural Exhibition, which was held at Chester on the 14th and 15th ult. The badness of the weather on the preceding day, did not deter us, as it is said to have done many others of Maryland, who talked! and talked! and talked! of going; but whose zeal was on this, as it is on many similar occasions, easily evaporated by too much heat, or congealed by too much cold, or melted by too much rain. A kind of zeal which kindles readily enough over a good fire and a glass of generous wine, and flies off in having a "great mind" to do the thing; as certain officers of the Navy had a "great mind" to embark in the hazardous and famous duty of catching Pirates in the West Indies, until it came to the push, and then, like the Maryland Farmers, who could so easily have visited the Chester Show, they had a greater mind to—stay at home.—So we dare say it will be with respect to the Fair at Easton on the 18th inst. Many have already announced a great mind to go to Easton on the 17th. When the time comes we shall see, what we shall see.

In the former case the loss was, in the latter it will be, their own; for we care not how knowing the Farmer may be, or conceit himself to be, yet he could not have failed, if he had eyes to see and ears to hear, to have derived much pleasure, as well as instruction, from what was there both seen and heard. And what then, perhaps, says the reader, should I have seen? Why, in the first place you would have had a lesson of humility and industry taught to your pride of southern education and habits, in the person of a gentleman who, in the field, exhibited the skill of a first rate ploughman, successfully we believe, contending for the highest premium, and who was no other than the *Register of Wills and Clerk of the County*; and who might have been compelled to yield the proud trophy to the yet superior adroitness of one of the *Judges of the Court*, if official business had not taken him away?—You would have seen, in fact an immense assemblage of wealthy and working Farmers, qualified by practice and education, alike to hold the plough or to wield the pen; this was characteristic of nearly all, from the President, late an enlightened member of the Senate of the United States, down through all grades of the Society.

More—you would have seen a splendid display of Domestic Animals; among these twenty STALLIONS, of superior figure and capacity for all the valuable uses by which that noble animal conduces to the safety, pleasure, and comfort of man. You would have heard the points and qualities of each animal, pointed out and criticised by men who have an eye, and a taste for such things.—What more you would have seen displayed on the field many individuals of Col. Powell's fine stock of imported, and native Improved SHORTHORN CATTLE, with some NORTH DEVONS, and many fine specimens of home breed, and the fruit of various crosses, exhibiting the effect of mixed bloods of various degrees.—Moreover, you would have seen, of SHEEP, six hundred full bred Merinos, being part of a single flock of 1500, all in high health, with clean noses, rosy skins, lively eyes, and silk-like fleeces—together with numerous pens of DRAUGHTS; and BROAD-TAILS, mixed with both the other two. Above all, you would have seen order, regularity, sobriety, and a deep heart-felt interest in what was going on, by the solid land-holding, and land-working yeomanry of the State put in ear-

nest action by the zeal and talents of an individual, who, being blessed with the advantages of easy fortune, classical education, science, and travel; now finds his greatest pleasure in employing all these, in projecting and prosecuting plans to enlighten and meliorate the condition of the Farmers of his State and country, in all that concerns the landed community; that community which is at once the parent and the nurse of all that is most substantial and valuable in society.—Such my worthy readers, farmers and farmers' sons, is but a bird's eye view of what you would have seen at the late Chester Cattle Show.—Such in part at least, is what you may expect to see at the approaching Shows in Maryland. Who can say that such opportunities of meeting together, and of mutually imparting and gaining instruction, ought not to be embraced, at almost any sacrifice, by Farmers, young and old? The Merchants—they have their Exchange where they daily meet, to understand and protect their mercantile rights. The Doctors—they have their Colleges and Schools to elevate more and more the dignity of their Profession.—The Lawyers—they swarm, like Egyptian locusts, about the Court houses, all over the country, laying their honest heads together to squeeze their clients, while they postpone their causes; making confusion worse confounded and fattening all the while on the "glorious uncertainty of the law."—The Manufacturers, great and small; be they the sons of Vulcan, or of Crispin; the workers in skins, whether of bulls or beavers; the Knights of the shuttle or the bodkin, at the sound of tailor's thimble on the back of his goose, may be huddled together with one voice to strike for higher wages, or sue for higher protection; while the poor Farmers, scattered over the face of the land, are driven up one by one, to be picked like geese by the "knowing ones." And now when Associations, are formed and premiums held out to bring them together for the interchange of ideas and information; for the exhibition and comparison of their best practices and productions of their labour, for devising the means of political security, and of improvement in all the branches of the business by which they live, why some of them will come at the call, if perchance there be not a little corn to be pulled, or a little wheat to be sown, or a beef to be killed, or a cow-pen to be moved, or if he could go and come without buying a new bonnet for his daughter, or a new gown for an honest help mate, who has been toiling all the year for his comfort and estate; or if above all, it should happen not to threaten rain—if per adventure, all these, and a thousand more ifs should not interfere, why then he will go to the Cattle Show.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the official reports are received—they will be given in our next.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. Nov. 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship New York, Capt. Maxwell, arrived below yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d of October. Her letter bag reached the city at a late hour last evening. The papers contain no news of importance. The dates from London are to the 30th Sept. inclusive.

The exploring expedition under Capt. Hudson, was left on the 4th of August at the entrance of Hudson's straits.

Mr. Canning had returned to London from his visit to Ireland, where he was treated with great attention.

The celebrated friend of civil and religious liberty, Major Cartwright, died in England on the 23d of Sept. in his 84th year.

FRANCE.

The French papers are principally filled with details of the ceremonies attending the demise of Louis 18th. The corpse after having been exhibited to the public in the Royal Chamber, in a sitting posture, was removed to St. Dennis, where it was to lie in an illuminated chapel for thirty days; masses for the repose of the dead being continually sung before it.—The French are then to be treated to a grand coronation of Charles X.

The new King entered Paris from St. Cloud on the 28th, when all business was suspended in honour of the occasion.

The last advices from Spain, state the late Minister of War, (Santa Cruz), and the officers arrested with him, remained closely imprisoned. King Ferdinand was laboring under an attack of the gout.

The Prussian Government has issued a decree, forbidding the matriculation of any student in the universities, until such student shall completely prove that he belonged to no secret association, and was connected with no revolutionary proceedings.

THE GREEKS.

Letters from Alexandria state that the Egyptian expedition had sailed against Greece from that port on the 17th of July. It is stated to consist of 10,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry.

There are accounts from the Morea of an attack made by the Turks on the Island of Samos, which ended in the almost entire destruction of the Turkish Expedition, by fire ships, and the sword.

By extracts in the Journal des Debats from the Oriental Spectator, it appears that the Greek population of Samos, consisting principally of women, old men and children, had been obliged to fly to the mountains, and hide themselves in caves and fastnesses, to avoid the fury of the Turks and the ravages of the Turkish fleet. They had previously set fire to their houses, and carried into the interior whatever part of

their property or provisions they were able to transport. The Greek government had decreed to send a flotilla to their aid.

In the same paper is an extract of a letter from Napoli di Romania, dated Aug. 1, in which it is stated that the Provisional government of Greece has been recognized by the whole Greek Nation;—that a hundred sail of ships had been decreed to encounter the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt; that the families of Hydra and Spezzia, apprehensive of a visit from the Turks, had been transported to the Morea, as an asylum; and that about 4000 men were about to sail from continental Greece to assist the gallant and devoted defenders of those islands in resisting the anticipated invasion.

A letter from Trieste, Sept. 14th, gives an account from Zante, stating that the Egyptian fleet had arrived in the Morea; that new dissensions had broken out among the Greek chiefs, some of whom had espoused the cause of the Turks; and that it was feared the captain Pacha had succeeded in an attempt against Samos.

The Glasgow Journal, has the following paragraph respecting Mr. Owen, who is among the passengers in the New York.

"Mr. Owen set off from Derby to embark for the United States, for the express purpose of treating for the purchase of Rapp's celebrated settlement of Harmony, including all the landed property and buildings upon it. The property contains more than 20,000 acres, 3000 of which are already under cultivation.—About 1000 acres more are rich meadow land on the banks of the Wabash. His object is to erect communities upon it, similar to the plan to be put in execution at Motherwell. The colony is situated upon the southern extremity of the State of the new Indians.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.

The town was, yesterday, in a painful state of anxiety relative to the fate of Mr. Sadler, who, it was known, had ascended from Bolton on Wednesday afternoon, and in the descent had been thrown from the car by coming in contact with a chimney, and fell to the ground from a considerable height, after hanging some time by a rope. Letters are just received announcing that he expired yesterday morning.

NEW INVENTIONS.

A batter of Glasgow has invented a new species of water-proof hats, obviating some of the most formidable objections which attached to the old plan. The disagreeable weight of the old water proof hats is not felt in those manufactured by Mr. Gibson. The fabric is made of splits of whalebone, about the thickness of a hay straw, thinly woven together. The brim is made either of pasteboard or whalebone, woven alternately with woollen yarn. The top and sides are covered with cotton cloth, water proofed in the usual manner. Upon the top of this, the cloth, with the exterior silk upon it, is cemented in the usual way. Such is the elasticity of these hats, that although you place them under a weight sufficient to crush the two sides together, they resume their original shape whenever the pressure is removed.

A Steam Boat has been invented on a novel construction. Her paddles, instead of being fixed on each side, are placed quite at the extremity, so as to occupy nearly the whole width of the stern; and they communicate with the boiler and engine by means of long rods, through more than half the length of the vessel. She is intended to ply between Leicester and Cambridge; the slenderness of her construction allowing her to pass through the narrowest locks, whilst her small draught of water, said to be only 18 inches, is expected by the projectors to insure her success in the shoal parts of that navigation.

The following is given in the Liverpool Mercury of the 1st October, as an instance of expeditious manufacture: "A mercantile gentleman, who arrived here a week or two ago, from South America, proceeded, the day after his landing, to Manchester, where he ordered 800 pieces of calico to be made according to a pattern which he brought with him. He requested that the order might be executed as speedily as possible, that the goods might be forwarded by the first vessel. His directions were so well obeyed, that within a week of the time when the order was given, the calicoes were finished, packed, sent to Liverpool, and stowed on board the vessel. Such are the wonders of commerce!"

Another Tunnel under the Thames from Greenwich to Poplar, was in contemplation; also a project for enlarging and deepening the line of canal between Portsmouth and London.

Railways were about to be constructed in all parts of the Kingdom. A joint stock company had been formed at Edinburgh to construct one between that city and London, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The former were expected to be carried eight, and the latter twelve miles in an hour.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Letters of the 17th of August, received yesterday from Smyrna state that a great mortality existed among the Turkish troops collecting at Scala Nuova, which was likely to retard their embarkation in the expedition against Samos. The Greek privateers, in the mean time, were actively engaged in intercepting and capturing the small vessels which had been engaged for the transport of the troops. His Majesty's ship Rose was in the port of Smyrna, and the city had enjoyed tranquillity for the preceding three weeks; the Turkish troops who passed through, from whose insubordination great excesses were apprehended, having submitted quietly to the restraints of military discipline.

The Madrid Gazette announces that the King has ordered to be re-established, for the exportation of wool, the custom-houses of Logrono, Vittoria, and Orduna, which were appointed for that purpose by the de-

crees of the 6th February, 1820. Another decree subjects the Consuls of foreign powers in Spain, to the payment of the duties on merchandise of all kinds, which may be brought into the country, even for their own consumption.

MADAME ITURBIDE.

The schooner United States, of Baltimore, landed at Barataria, on the 29th Sept. the widow of the ex-emperor of Mexico, and her family and suite, consisting of two children, a nephew, two priests, and two servants. The ladies of Commodore Patterson and Captain Cunningham, who have a summer residence at that place, urged this unfortunate stranger (who appeared to be in a very delicate state of health) to come to New Orleans and remain a few weeks until her health should be restored; and through the polite aid of Capt. Cunningham, she arrived here on Saturday evening. Her nephew and one of the priests went in the schooner for Havana, whence they will continue their voyage for Baltimore. We are informed that Captain Fitch is entitled to much credit for his particular attention and politeness to this forlorn family on their passage.

We further learn that it is the intention of Madame I. to remain a few weeks at Mr. Zacharie's plantation, to proceed through the western country, on the first rise of water, for a northern port, and thence embark for Europe.—*Low. Adv. Oct. 11.*

AFRICAN LIONS.

The first number of the *South African Journal*, published at the Cape of Good Hope, contains some very interesting details respecting the lions of that country. The writer says, that, beyond the limits of the colony, they are accounted peculiarly fierce and dangerous, and he thinks Mr. Barrow's representations, that they are cowardly and treacherous, is a conclusion drawn from limited experience or inaccurate information. "The prodigious strength of this animal (he observes) does not appear to have been overrated. It is certain that he can drag the heaviest ox with ease, a considerable way;—and a horse, heifer, hartbeest, or lesser prey, he finds no difficulty in throwing over his shoulder, and carrying off to any distance he may find convenient. I have myself witnessed an instance of a very young lion conveying a horse about a mile from the spot where he had killed it, and a more extraordinary case has been mentioned to me on good authority, where a lion, having carried off a beifer of two years old, was followed on the track for five hours, about 30 English miles, by a party on horse-back; and, throughout the whole distance, the carcass of the beifer was only once or twice discovered to have touched the ground. The Bechuana Chief, old Peyshow (now in Cape Town) conversing with me a few days ago, said, that the lion very seldom attacks man, if unprovoked; but he will frequently approach within a few paces, and survey him steadily; and sometimes he will attempt to get behind him, as if he could not stand his look, but was yet desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances attempts either to fight or fly, he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient presence of mind coolly to confront him, without appearance of either terror or aggression, the animal will, in almost every instance, after a little space, retire. The overmastering effect of the human eye upon the lion has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted, by travellers; but, from my own inquiries among lion hunters, I am perfectly satisfied of the fact; and an anecdote related to me a few days ago, by Major MacIntosh, proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted to the lion. An officer in India, well known to my informant, having chanced to ramble into a jungle, suddenly encountered a Royal Tiger. The rencontre appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt, earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire-arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle for life with such an antagonist. But he had heard that even the Bengal tiger might be sometimes checked by looking him firmly in the face. He did so. In a few minutes, the tiger, which appeared prepared to make his final spring, grew disturbed, slunk aside, and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly upon the tiger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but, darting into the thicket, and again issuing forth in a different quarter, it persevered for about half an hour in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till, at last, it fairly yielded the contest, and left the gentleman to pursue his pleasure walk. The direction he now took, as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents, at a double quick time." After relating several terrific stories of encounters with lions, the writer concludes his article with one not quite so fearful, related by Lucas van Vuen, to Vee Boof his neighbour, at the Bavarian river: "Lucas was riding across the open plains about day break and observing a lion at a distance, he endeavored to avoid him by making a circuit. Lucas soon perceived that he was not disposed to let him pass without further parance, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter, and being without his roer (rifle) and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaintance, he turned off at right angles—laid the sambock freely to his horse's flank, and galloped for life. The horse was sagged and bore a heavy man on his back; the lion was fresh and furious with hunger, and came down upon him like a thunderbolt! In a few seconds he overtook Lucas, and springing up behind him, brought horse and man in an instant to the ground. Luckily the boor was unhurt, and the lion was too eager in worrying the horse to pay any immediate attention to the rider.

"Hardly knowing himself how he escaped, he contrived to scramble out of the fray, and made a clean pair of heels of it till he reached the next house. Lucas, who gave me the details of this adventure himself, made no observations on it as being any way remarkable, except in the circumstance of the lion's audacity in pursuing a "Christian man" without provocation in open day! But what chiefly vexed him in the affair was the loss of the saddle. He returned next day with a party of friends to take vengeance on his feline foe; but both the lion and saddle had disappeared, and nothing could be found but the horse's clean-picked bones. Lucas said, he could have excused the scheme for killing the horse, as he had allowed himself to get away, but the felonious abstraction of the saddle (for which, as Lucas gravely observed,) he could have no possible use, raised his spleen mightily, and called down a shower of curses whenever he told the story of this hairbreadth escape."

The Legislature of New York met on Tuesday last, 2d inst.

No decisive accounts of their proceedings have reached us. It appears that the meeting of the republican members in the Senate Chamber, on Wednesday evening, designed to come to some understanding, was extremely tumultuous not to say disgraceful. It was ascertained that a special meeting of Mr. Crawford's friends had been held on Tuesday evening, summoned by private messages, and that they had arranged their own measures, which they designed to carry at this general meeting.

"When the meeting assembled Erastus Root assumed the chair, when Mr. Walter C. Livingston, a member from Columbia County moved that the sense of the meeting be taken on W. H. Crawford, but the chairman decided that all motions were out of order because certain members were there who were not invited especially those members who recommended the Utica Convention. Mr. L. insisted on his motion, and another member appealed from the decision of the chair, which appeal was seconded, but the chairman refused to put the motion on the appeal, and directed the roll of select members to be called. A motion was then made to appoint a new chairman, and Mr. Burt from Orange, was accordingly appointed by the meeting; but Gen. Root refused to leave the chair, and then the members, opposed to this barefaced intrigue withdrew to the Assembly Chamber, and organized themselves in opposition to this system of management.

There were about seventy members present in the assembly chamber, and several remained in the Senate room who will act with them.

Proceedings in the Assembly Chamber. At a meeting of the Republican Members of the Legislature, held in the Assembly Chamber, on the evening of the 3d of November, the Hon. James Burt, of the Senate was called to the chair, and Walter C. Livingston, Esq. of the Assembly was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Ogden of the Senate and Messrs. Gardner and Tillotson, of the Assembly, were appointed a committee, to request the attendance of such members as were in the Senate Chamber, who reported that they had performed that duty and had requested the attendance in the Assembly Chamber of such members as remained in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Wheaton, of the Assembly, moved the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas the republican members of the legislature, agreeably to public notice given for that purpose assembled this evening in the Senate Chamber; and whereas Erastus Root the Chairman of the said meeting directed the Secretary, thereof to call a partial roll of members of the two houses, furnished by a secret committee; and whereas a motion was made by Mr. Crolius of the Assembly, that the written notice by which "the Republican members of the legislature" were invited to attend should be first read, which motion the said Erastus Root refused to put the said meeting; and whereas an appeal from the said decision was made & seconded, which appeal was also refused to be put by the said Erastus Root, contrary to the established usage in every deliberative body; and whereas a motion was made by Mr. Livingston of the Assembly in order to ascertain the opinions of all the members present, that the meeting should agree to a resolution declaring the expediency of giving the electoral votes of this state to William H. Crawford, which motion the said meeting, had otherwise conducted in a grossly violent and indecent manner.

Therefore, Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the conduct of the said Erastus Root, as chairman of the said meeting, in attempting, to exclude therefrom many Republican members of the legislature who had attended the same in pursuance of the said notice, & in endeavoring to prevent free debate, was an unwarrantable violation of the rights and privileges of the said members and their constituents, as well as the usage and principles of the republican party, established in the time of its greatest purity, and therefore the members, here present, have withdrawn from the said meeting in the Senate Chamber.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolution be signed by the chairman and secretary; and published.

JAMES BURT, Chair.

WALTER C. LIVINGSTON, Sec.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of the 4th inst. from which the above is extracted, says:—"From all that we have seen and heard since the meeting of the legislature we confidently assure our readers that the votes of this state will not be given to William H. Crawford, and thus the Albany Regency will be finally prostrated."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13.
THE ELECTION.

The election in this district composed of Talbot, Caroline and the upper district of Dorchester, has terminated in favour of Mr. Sangston, the Crawford candidate, by a majority of 192 votes.

In this election Talbot has come out boldly and handsomely against the caucus and its abettors, and that too without any electioneering effort by the friends of Major Martin, who was the candidate in opposition to the caucus. The friends of Crawford were systematic and most industrious notwithstanding which, Major Martin got a majority in Talbot of 231 votes.

It was generally expected that the anti-caucus candidate would be elected in the district, but the management of the friends of Crawford in procuring the Jackson candidate to withdraw, produced the change—a considerable portion of the friends of Gen. Jackson did not come out to the election in consequence of the withdrawal of his candidate, such as did, being indifferent how they voted, as their candidate had retired, were prevailed on by the anxious exertions of the Crawfordites to vote for the caucus candidate—this, together with the confidence entertained by many of the anti-caucus men, who on that account staid at home, caused the result we now publish. In the upper district of Dorchester, Gen. Jackson would have had an overwhelming majority if his candidate had remained faithful, but as he retired, not one half of the voters came out. Frequent attempts had been made by the Crawford men before to prevail on the Jackson candidate to retire, but without success—On Tuesday previous to the election those entreaties were renewed in so tempting a manner that he at length yielded.

In Caroline, the large majority of three hundred and odd for Mr. Sangston, was more a personal thing to him, than an expression of thought about the caucus or the Presidential Candidates, for Mr. Sangston is a worthy and respectable man and obtained a great many votes from feelings of kindness to himself.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

TALBOT COUNTY.

	Easton	St. Michaels	Trappe	Chapel	Total
James Sangston	205	140	42	108	495
Daniel Martin	198	179	236	133	746

CAROLINE COUNTY.

	Upper	Middle	Lower	Total
James Sangston,	195	306	188	689
Daniel Martin,	98	137	82	317

UPPER DISTRICT DORCHESTER.

	N.	Market	Vienna	Ferry	T
Jas. Sangston,	83	49	90	2	
Daniel Martin,	82	56	13	1	

Majority for Jas. Sangston in the District 192.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Littleton Dennis for Adams	420
E. K. Willson for Crawford	754
Josiah Bayly for Jackson	243

SOMERSET COUNTY.

	Upper Middle	Lower
Littleton Dennis	178	308
E. K. Willson	145	38
J. Bayly	62	8

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

	Cambridge.
Dennis	140
Willson	61
Bayly	140

The returns from the upper district in Somerset and the two lower Districts in Dorchester have not been received—but we find the following P. S. on the back of a letter dated Cambridge Chronicle Office, November 10.—“P. S. Adams' majority in District 167.”

In Queen Ann's and Kent, we understand the Adams ticket has prevailed by a majority of upwards of 150 votes.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated Princess Anne, Nov. 9.

“In the adjacent county of Accomack, Virginia, which contains 1200 freeholds, but 18 votes were taken, viz: for Crawford 2, for Jackson 8, for Adams 8.

I have not heard from Northampton, Va.”

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Nov. 6.

Postscript.—We are still unable to give any authentic accounts relative to the election.—We have little doubt however, of the success of the Jackson Ticket—from the estimate collected from the last accounts received.—Emporium.

OHIO.

Though the election took place in Ohio on the 29th ult, we have received but very few returns from that state. The following are all we are enabled to give.

	Jackson.	Adams.	Clay.
Cadiz	159	105	9
Short Creek	60	58	7
Archer	45	10	—
Green	31	26	36
Richland	11	9	286
Colerain	—	2	46

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The contest of opinion in this State on this important question was decided on Monday last, and we shall give the result to our patrons as early as it comes to hand.

Nothing new occurred in this election but the dispersion of men of all the old parties—They who were former confederates in politics were seen on this occasion as widely separated as conflicting opinions could remove them—and they who were formerly as pointedly opposed as passions and hostile views could make them, were to be found in complaisant chat, often in the tete a tete whispers of semi-confidential interchange. The scene was novel and somewhat interesting to the calm speculative observer.

Thus we have witnessed the demise of the effective existence of the two old parties forever, and we rejoice at it—first, because it releases every man from a state of durance, not vile, but unfortunate, to extricate themselves from which so many trimming politicians were put to the severest shifts to get upon the strong side—all of whom may now, in the pursuit of their darling object, adopt the maxim of Napoleon at Waterloo when defeat was inevitable, viz: “save himself who can”—next, because we hope that with the old parties will die that inordinate personal rancour which has jaundiced opinions, and poisoned the sources of social intercourse—Next, because new parties, though equally animated and zealous, have not that spirit of implacable vengeance that is the constant companion of old ones—and lastly, because we hope that the evils derived from the old parties will be remembered as beacons to warn the new.

We have long before this hazarded the opinion that future parties in this country will be shorter lived than heretofore, and become more the appendages of Presidential Elections—Almost all the great constitutional questions have been adjusted and acquiesced in, and principles have been established, that with the aids of experience, will go far to settle all other points that may arise touching the true construction of the charter of our confederacy—The definite course of general policy is better comprehended, and although there will be economists and calculators and spinning jenny politicians constantly arising, who will tease and prey upon the patience of the nation, “wise in their own conceit,” always beleaguering the systems of sound practical common sense and universal experience, yet the great body of the people must exercise a vigilant superintending care over those they depute to their legislative bodies, and see that they are not infected with these whimsical and destructive notions. Public policy and constitutional construction aside, there is nothing to give permanency to parties; and although incidental questions will be constantly arising, yet as they will in all likelihood be ephemeral in their existence, they will be not less so in their effects—The outs and the ins will constitute the parties in this country henceforward, and as Mr. Jefferson most charitably desires in a late letter of his to see the distinction of Whig and Tory kept up, we shall probably see in our own country, that which has been so common in the country from which our first ancestors came, viz: Whigs playing Tories in power, and Tories playing Whigs when out of power.

If our admonitory voice could be considered as worthy to be heard at this important crisis, we would say to the great body of the freemen of this happy and great nation, take care how you submit yourselves to the dominion of any party—you ought to constitute the great controlling party yourselves, and that party should be your country—Take no leaders, swear by no chiefs—but think and examine for yourselves. You are the people upon whom must fall every good or ill that arises—always doubt the schemes & parties of politicians who are looking up for places—Insist upon having all offices, high and low, filled with the most sensible and virtuous men—Do not permit men to be appointed from party principles—Let your Executive be able, honest and capable men—let your Judiciary, the guardian of your lives, your liberties and your property, be composed of none but pure men, men of sound learning, men of wise experience—and let all your subordinate offices be filled with the most respectable and best fitted citizens—Will you ask how this is to be done? The answer is plain, do you the people keep yourselves free from the foolish and ruinous influence of party passions—Watch over your own public affairs, and when you see improper things done or improper appointments made, assemble together in your true character of

sovereign and denounce the proceeding and put the men out of place who have acted wrong—But if you suffer yourselves to be infected with party, you are no longer the guardians of your own welfare, you are no longer the sovereign power, but humble yourselves to become the instruments, the mere creatures in the hands of a few designing men to answer their purposes and to promote their aggrandisement. Preserve then the true character of the sovereign people, and don't suffer yourselves to be degraded by the arts of men to become the tools of their own personal ambition—Besides, when you suffer yourselves to become enlisted under the banners of a party, you are no longer a fair and disinterested judge in public matters; because your attachment to party blinds you as to their faults, and prejudices you against others—you exchange the high character of judge for that of partizan—you degrade the high sovereignty of the people into the menial submissiveness of pampering the lusts of a few. Can you answer to your country, to yourselves and to your God for this voluntary and indefensible perversion of the highest of human trusts? What value do you set upon your form of government (the best, in the opinion of all wise men, that ever existed) when you prostrate its sovereign and preserving power at the feet of individual ambition? You, the people, have no interest but in being well governed—attend to that interest then, it is a great one. If you will maintain your own powers unsullied and uncontrolled by others, you will be free and happy as you ought to be—but if you submit yourselves into the hands of others, you will be humbled, you will be mere slaves—make then your election with your eyes open.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Executive Council, November 1st.

Henry Hobbs, clerk of the Executive Council, pro. tem.

Isaac Manitz, Notary public of Fredericktown.

Robert Swan, Judge of the Orphan's Court of Allegany county.

Samuel G. Caldwell, Notary Public, Baltimore.

Col. Benjamin C. Howard, director of the Maryland Penitentiary, (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. John Owen).

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees for the Eastern Shore.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE, having been elected an honorary member of the Maryland Agricultural Society, an event which has afforded us great gratification.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to express to him the pleasure we feel in having him enrolled among our members, and to give him and his suite an invitation to attend our next Cattle Show; and Governor Stevens, General Benson and Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. are appointed the committee.

The Committee thus appointed have performed the duty assigned them by forwarding an invitation to General LA FAYETTE and suite to attend the Cattle Show at Easton, on the 18th November instant.

Agriculture and “The Maryland Farmer.”

In that celebrated work, “The North American Review,” which has added so much to the literary fame of our country and which is now justly considered one of the finest tribunals of criticism that exists any where, we see a very valuable and interesting review of the agricultural paper The American Farmer, published in this State, by John S. Skinner, of Baltimore.

We select for our readers to-day a passage from this work which we consider a just tribute to zeal, industry and good judgment, and with pleasure offer it as another among very many inducements why the American Farmer should be patronised and diligently read by every farmer in Maryland and elsewhere, for as we have before said, the expense of that paper is more certainly reimbursed to every man who takes it, than that of any paper that ever was published in this country.

Extract from the fourth article in the North American Review for Oct. 1824.

“It is with this view of the subject, that we are inclined to approve highly the agricultural work, published by Mr. Skinner, in Baltimore, entitled the American Farmer. This journal was commenced in April, 1819, in a weekly quarto sheet, and five volumes have already been given to the public. It may be stated as no equivocal test of its merits, that within the above period three editions of some of the earlier volumes have been printed, and that the demand is increasing.

It has been the editor's plan to collect from all parts of the United States, such facts as he could, on practical agriculture & domestic economy, and also to give short notices of the latest agricultural improvements in Europe. In looking over the pages of his journal we have been struck with his success, particularly in executing that part of his plan relating to this country. His industry has been unwearied in bringing together facts from every quarter of the union, derived from the highest sources, and almost uniformly possessing a strictly practical value. They are commonly drawn from the experience of eminent farmers, expressed in their own language, and accompanied with such judicious remarks, as add to their inherent value.

The work contains, also, many well written essays on the theory and general principles of agriculture, as well as on the economy of its particular departments, and in these will often be found decided marks of scholarship and science, no less than of observation and research. It is Mr. Skinner's principal aim, however, to collect and communicate facts, and thus to convince the cautious, hesitating farmer, what may be done by proving to him what has been done. In this aim he judges rightly, the force of habit is to be broken before improvement can be expected, and in nothing; perhaps, is habit more tyrannical and obstinate, than in traditional modes of agriculture. Reason, and speculation, and theory will do little towards conquering these. Repeated appeals to the sense, and reiteration of facts, touching at the same time the springs of interest, will at last make an impression, and unclose the eyes which prejudice had sealed. Farmers must see the path broad and plain, and open, before they will venture to walk in it, however intricate or unpromising may be the old one to which they are accustomed. This mode of combining the scattered results, which experience has brought to light in solitary instances, and putting into the hands of individuals the power of profiting by the practical skill and knowledge of numbers, affords the best and perhaps the only means of awakening attention, and ensuring a general improvement.

In looking over the volumes of this work and comparing the contents of different parts, especially the first volume with the last, it is evident that it has excited much inquiry and a spirit of observation among the farmers at the south, and turned the thoughts of many to a more careful and scientific culture. Excellent communications on subjects of husbandry are more numerous as the work advances, and minute details of the modes of successful cultivation, or of new and interesting experiments are more frequent. There are full accounts, in the shape of essays and remarks, scattered throughout the work, on the various methods of cultivating the staple commodities of the country, such as wheat, cotton, tobacco, and Indian corn, which cannot fail to be of great utility, by reason of their almost universal application. The raising of cattle, the growth of garden vegetables, the properties of different soils, the best modes of enriching lands and adapting them to particular products, these, and every other topic connected with the business of practical farming, are discussed in their due measure, with such degrees of accuracy and intelligence, as the editor has been able to attain by his zeal, industry, and perseverance, through a wide correspondence. Well executed drawings are also frequently given of models, machines, agricultural implements, and of animals remarkable for their breed or other characteristics.

On the list of contributors we observe the names of some of our most eminent men in all parts of the Union, whose labors it is gratifying to contemplate in the peaceful walks of agriculture, after the years of care and toil, which they have spent in the high duties of political life, gaining the independence and securing the glory and happiness of a nation. The work, it would seem, is particularly patronised by agricultural societies, which are springing up in many places, and which make this paper the vehicle of their communications to the public, and some of which have chosen its volumes as agricultural premiums. The legislature of North Carolina has recently authorized an appropriation, to be expended in purchasing a certain number of copies for the use of the state. These testimonies are such as would of themselves prove its importance and growing influence; and it is to be hoped, that Mr. Skinner will daily find the rewards of his enterprise increased by the increasing circulation of his journal, and that his success will be such, as to encourage him to pursue his task with the same indefatigable exertions, which have hitherto characterised his labors.”

For the Easton Gazette.

HIRELINGS' WAGES.

One amongst the severest oppressions that farmers now labour under is the high price of Hirelings' Wages, which are now nearly at the rate of what they were when wheat was two dollars a bushel and corn eighty cents—it is impossible that farmers at present prices of grain can pay the present prices of Hirelings' wages. The price of Hirelings must come down, or farmers must cease to hire, and they must cultivate less land. It is useless to pay wages that you can't afford—farmers had better cultivate less land and they will make more clear profit than by going on hiring hands at wages that the price of crops will not pay for—The best plantation hand is now not worth more to a farmer than thirty to thirty five dollars a year—and a common hand is dear at thirty dollars—Besides thirty dollars now will buy for the hireling more of the necessities of life than fifty dollars would when wheat was two and three dollars a bushel. As the farmers hire all these hands let the wages be regulated by the price of grain—when grain is high a farmer never refuses to give high wages, you may be sure; when their grain is reduced let wages fall too.

A FARMER.

By the New York Commercial Advertiser, we learn that Dr. Witt Clinton is elected Governor of New York.

Daniel Webster, Esq. and Professor Everett are elected to Congress from the State of Massachusetts.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John Redman, to Miss Elizabeth Rice, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lot Warfield, Mr. John Crumal, to Miss Ann P. daughter of Richard Sherwood Esq. of this town.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Richard Darden, to Miss Frances Nabb, all of this county.

In Dorchester county, on Tuesday 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rawleigh, Mr. Richard Willoughby, of Caroline county, to Miss Ann Smith, of Dorchester county.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 3d inst. at his residence in Somerset county, Capt. John H. D. Waters, son of Francis H. Waters, Esq. in the 26th year of his age.—This gentleman was one of the delegation to represent his county in the next session of the Legislature—but, alas! a wise & inscrutable Providence has called him away in the morning of life, and thus has disappointed both the respectful confidence of his fellow citizens, and the tender hopes of his friends.

His disease was a lingering typhus followed immediately by the scarlet fever, all which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation. The confidence he professed in the favour of God through his Redeemer, particularly about the close of his life, yielded a peculiar consolation to his afflicted father, and friends, whom he has left to sorrow and to weep, but not without hope and submission—May that Omnipotence, whose wisdom ordered the dispensation, graciously sanctify it as a parental chastisement to his surviving relations, and make it a salutary lesson to all of his youthful contemporaries.

DIED.

On Monday, 1st inst. Mrs. Anna, aged about 33 years, consort of Capt. William Willis, of this county.

—Last evening, at his late residence near Abbott's Mill, in this county, Thomas Martin, Esq. after a short illness.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.
Wheat white \$1 00—Red 90 a 95—Corn 30 a 35.

The Rev. Mr. Prex of New-York, will officiate in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Easton, to-morrow night, 14th inst. Service to commence at six o'clock.

A Card.

The professional services of Brice T. Goldsborough, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, are respectfully offered to the citizens of Dorchester, Talbot and Caroline, the courts of which counties he will regularly attend.—His residence is at present in Cambridge.
Nov. 13 Sw

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

Wanted immediately two steady journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages will be given—Apply to DAVID M. SMITH.
Easton, Nov. 13 Sw

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.
November 9th, A. D. 1824.

On application of Elijah Satterfield, administrator of Charles Saulsbury, late of Caroline 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 Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of November in the year of our Lord 1824.

GEO: A. SMITH, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the estate of Charles Saulsbury, late of Caroline county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from a benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November 1824.

ELIJAH SATTERFIELD, Adm'r. of Charles Saulsbury, dec'd.
Nov. 13 Sw

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW—for the Western Shore.

This great annual festival of our farmers has been postponed to the 23d, 24th and 25th of November.

Various considerations led to the adoption of this measure—first, the days previously fixed upon, happened to be on the days of the yearly meeting of the Friends in this city—and it has always been a matter of particular pleasure to the members of the Society, as well as an eminent advantage to the Institution, that its objects have been approved and patronized by that industrious and most exemplary class of our citizens.

It was thought, too, that the number of recent occasions for bringing the people from their homes, and especially the all-absorbing curiosity to see and desire to pay respect to the *Queen's Guest*, would prevent many from so soon leaving their homes again; and finally, when Gen. La Fayette accepted the Diploma of Membership of our Society, he claimed for himself the honour of being a practical agriculturalist; declared his partiality for its pursuits and expressed a strong desire to be present at our next exhibition; when if he can attend, as it is hoped and expected he may, the premiums will be delivered by his hand, to the fortunate competitors, with an inscription to that effect.—Under all these circumstances it has been judged by the Trustees, expedient to postpone the next Agricultural Fair and Exhibition to the days above mentioned, one week after the Cattle Show at Easton, in Talbot County, which takes place on the 10th and 20th of November. It is most earnestly requested of the several Editors of papers in Maryland and the District of Columbia, all of whom are, from their politeness in forwarding the views of the Institution, considered members thereof, that they will insert the above in their respective journals, and allow it to stand in a conspicuous place until after the Show.

New and Cheap STORE.

Richard Martin & Thomas S. 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 London fancy Prints
Super do do	Common do
Super brown, olive & mixed do	New style black and white do
Super milled drab do	Cambrie Gingham
Super blue and black Cassimeres	Cambrie Muslins
Sup. fashionable mixed do	Plain and fig'd Jackonets
Blue and mixed Cassinets	Do and do Book do
Bocking Baise	Do and do Mull do
White & red Flannels	Do and do Swiss do
Rose & point Blankets	Russia Sheetings
Bombazetts and Bombazines	Brown Holland
Worsted Hosiery	Irish Linens
Cotton do	Long Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Ladies' English silk do	Damask Table Linen
Do French do do	Bird's-eye and Russia Diaper
Mens English do do	Steam & power loom Shirtings
Do French do do	Bandanna & flag hdkfs
New style Gro D'Ete Robes	Madras do
Brown and other fashionable colored Gro D'Ete	Bordered and figured Cravats
Black do	Gimps and Braids, assorted
White & black Sattin	Sewing Silks, Thread and Cotton
Black mode	Floss Cotton in spools and balls
White and black Italian Crapes	Worsted and cotton Suspenders
Black Canton & nan-kin do	Ladies' white & black Silk and Kid Gloves
Cut velvet Vestings	Do superior white, black and coloured Horse Skin do.
Black English silk Vestings	Mens superior Buck Skin & Beaver do
Do French do do	Do common do do
Fash'able Valencia do	Domestic Plaids, stripes and checks
Swan's down do	Do Bleached & brown shirtings
Merino, Cashmere & Waterloo Shawls	Do do Sheetings
Fancy silk Handk'fs	Do Bed Tickings
Plaid merino do	Sacking Bottoms
Plain and fig'd Thulle	Cotton Yarn
Thread Laces & Edgings	Wool Hats
New style fancy Ribbons	
Ribbons, all colours	

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

TO WIT:

White & green Coffee	Blue and Copperas
Prime and common brown Sugar	Madeira, Dry Lisbon & Teneriffe Wines
Loaf and lump do	4th Proof Cognac
Superior white Havana do	Brandy
Hyson and Young Hyson Teas	Peach & Apple Brandy
Imperial and gunpowder do	Holland Gin
Mould & dipt Candles	Jamaica Spirit
Spanish and country Segars	Old Rye Whiskey
Chewing Tobacco	Common do
Scotch Snuff	N. E. Rum and Molasses
Almonds and Raisins	Blown and Allum Salt
Madder, Indigo, Fig Powder and Shot	Allum and Salt Petre

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.

GREEN & REARDON Are now opening an elegant assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** CONSISTING IN PART OF

Extra Sup. Blue and Black Cloths, Intermediate and common Blue, Black, and Fancy. Coloured do. Sup. 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, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Hattinet, Norwich Crapes, Real Bang-up Cord, Black Italian Lutestring, Black and Color'd 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 Handk'fs. Merino, Cashmere, Waterloo and common Cloth Shawls, Swiss Mull, Zelia Gauze, Silk, Gold Bordered, Borage and La Fayette Hand's, handsome Bead Necklaces, Blue and Black Seed Beads, Coral and Pearl, do. Artificial Flowers and Wreath, Black Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Curly's, Belts and Centre Buckles—Handsome assortment of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Inserting and Laces, Marseilles Quills, and Knotted Counterpanes, Sheetings and Shirting Muslins of every description, Gintze 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 Linseys, in Goods.

They have also a general assortment of **LEATHER,** which they warrant of the best quality. Cash given for HIDES. Oct. 2 w

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

New Goods.

WILLIAM H. GROOME 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** SILKS FOR DRESSES & FETTESSES. DARK CALICOES.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Ironmongery, Cutlery, House Joiners, Carpenters, and other Tools. Queen's Ware, Glass, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &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 1f

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA, QUEENS' & STONE WARE, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, BRITISH GUNPOWDER, 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

School Books, &c.

Just received and for sale at the Gazette Office.

Conversations on Chemistry
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's United States
Murray's Grammar
Do. Key
Do. Exercises
Do. Sequel
Ash's Grammar
Walker's Dictionary
Morse's Geography
English Reader
American Orator
Orators Guide
Jes' Arithmetic
American Spelling Book
Pennsylvania do.
New-York do.
Copy-Books, Slates and Pencils, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

Boots & Shoes.

JOSEPH SCULL Has just returned from Philadelphia with

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Ladies Morocco, Valencia and Leather Shoes, Misses do do do do Children's do do do do Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, Boys do do do do Mens coarse pegged Monroes and Shoes, Boys do do do do Also a very handsome assortment of Easton make Shoes and Boots, with a variety not mentioned.

He has brought with him a very large stock of the best materials for manufacturing Boots and Shoes, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner. All of which he will sell on the very lowest terms for CASH. Easton, Oct 30

Boots & Shoes.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a good supply of the very best materials in his line, which he will manufacture in the neatest manner and sell on the lowest terms—From his long experience and attention to business he hopes to merit a continuance of public favour. JOHN WRIGHT. Oct. 16

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 seedling, \$5 50
Do. for one horse, coultured do. 6 50
Do. two horse, \$7 50 a 11 00
Do. three horse, 12 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 freebore 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, 5 00
A Corn Sheller 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

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. Reardon, in Washington street, opposite the Bank, and next door to the Easton Hotel, where he solicits a continuance of their favours, and informs them, that he has now in his employ the journeymen formerly in the employ of Mr. Reardon, as also some excellent workmen from Baltimore, which will enable him to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable style and with punctuality and despatch.

N. B. D. M. S. has made arrangements in Baltimore and Philadelphia by which means he will receive the fashions from those cities as they arrive from Europe. Sept. 18 1f

John W. Sherwood

Having been obliged by ill health to decline business, tenders his unfeigned thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement it has long afforded him—Having it also in contemplation to travel for the benefit of his health, he requests all those who may have accounts against him to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment. Oct. 16

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. 16 1f

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.

Cattle Show.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, September 2d, 1824.

The Board, considering that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States on Monday the 8th day of November next, and the session of some of the neighboring County Courts about the same period, may very much interfere with the arrangements of the Cattle Show proposed to be exhibited on the 4th and the two following days of the same month, and prevent the attendance of distant residents and members, have

Resolved, That the CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR for the Eastern Shore be postponed to Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 18th, 19th and 20th of November next; and that notice be given in the public papers that the Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Easton on THURSDAY in the same manner and with the same arrangements in all other respects as have heretofore been published.

N. HAMMOND, Chairman. Sept. 4 1f

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate 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 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 weary traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very 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

Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from three to four hundred Terrapins for which the highest price will be given. JOSEPH CHAIN. Oct. 23

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—Whatever 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 Oct. 9 1f JOHN STEVENS.

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 occupied by Mr. Thomas Meconekin, as a Cabinet Shop. Possession the first of January next. SAMUEL GROOME. Sep. 11 1f

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, upon very reasonable terms, his Farm in Caroline county, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Digging, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase—A payment of a small part of the purchase money only will be required; the balance in seven annual instalments. G. TURBOTT. Aug. 14 1f

FOR SALE.

A dark mulatto GIRL, about 14 years of age, who has been bred up in the house to mind children from an early age, and has been accustomed to the duties of the house—she is, and has always been, remarkably healthy and active—Enquire at this office. Oct 16 1f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership at present existing under the firm of CAMPER & 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 6 or 8 new gigs and one first rate Coach, which will be sold low for cash.

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

N. B. All kind of repairs will be done as usual until the end of the year at their shop. Oct 30 1f

A well situated Farm and Wood Land FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Justices of Talbot county Court, will be exposed to sale, and sold, that Farm and Plantation belonging to James Neall, situate, lying and being on the waters of Bolingbrook Creek, in Talbot county, consisting of a parcel of Land called Miller's Purchase, and of another parcel called Lowe's Rumbles, and containing about two hundred and fifty acres of Land, partly occupied by Francis Price, and partly by Foster Price, and bounded by the lands of William Hughtett, Mark Delahay and William Ross. The improvements upon this land are inconsiderable. The soil naturally kind, and by due cultivation, productive. The situation on the waters of the creek and near Choptank River, very favorable for fish, oysters and fowl, and for conveying the produce of the farm to market. The quantity of wood land attached to the Farm is considerable and much exceeds the proportion required for its support. These lands are decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage heretofore executed by James Neall, to Robert Moore and Nicholas Hammond, to secure the payment of money.—They will be sold on the premises on THURSDAY the 25th day of November next, to the highest bidder for ready money.—The sale to commence at the hour of one o'clock. On the ratification of the sale and on the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser or his Heirs in fee as directed by the said decree. A plot of the premises will be shown to persons desirous of purchasing them.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee. Easton, Sept. 25 9w

FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, within 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 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 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 Baltimore market; and within eight or nine hours' gait 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 Ann's Co. 2 July 31 1f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, to me directed, to wit: two at the suit of Robert Hardcastle, against William A. Leonard, Edward Roberts and Eusebius Leonard and one at the suit of Jacob Dyett, use William Dickinson, surviving partner of Baynard and Dickinson, against William A. Leonard, Edward Roberts and Eusebius Leonard, will be sold at public sale at the court house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the farm on which the said Leonard resides, being part of a tract of land called 'Smith's Cliffs,' and part of a tract of land called 'Chesnut Bay,' containing 260 acres of land more or less; also 7 head of horses, 3 head of mules, 2 yoke of oxen, 2 carts and 1 wagon and gear: Seized and taken as the property of the said William A. Leonard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by Oct 30 4w E. N. HAMBLETTON, Shff.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Equity.

OCTOBER TERM, 1824. Ordered by the court that the sale of the lands made to James Sangston, of Caroline county, by Thomas Pearson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph Anthony, deceased, in the cause of Matthew Driver, against Joseph Anthony, Thomas Pearson and wife and others, heirs of the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Monday in March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty five; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of February in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee, states the amount of sales to be \$1231 00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, JAMES B. ROBINS, WILLIAM WHITTINGTON: True copy, Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk. Oct 30 3w

Joseph Chain

Has just returned from Baltimore, with good supply of Groceries, consisting of Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Buck-wheat Flour of best quality, smoked Herring, Mackerel, Spanish Segars, common, do. Hominy, Bannan Butter, of a good quality, Wh Flour of different qualities also Confectionery with almost all kind of nuts, viz: English Walnuts, Hazlenuts, Shell-Barks, Almonds, &c. Also Raisins of the best quality.

He has all these good things to sell at lowest price for cash; the public are invited to call and view his assortment, and they will much oblige him. Easton, Nov 6

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 10th of March at seven o'clock, P. 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 the above places as follows:

Commerce street wharf, Baltimore on Wednesday 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 Patapsco River, and arrive there by seven o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Westertown on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at seven o'clock every Monday; and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge without expense. CLEMENT VICKARS. March 13

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, tow linen trousers and tow linen shirt, for hat with very small brim, he is a dark mulatto, stout make, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle, the horse is a kind of a roan colour, blaze face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$10 and if taken up out of the county and in the state \$20, and if out of the state \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if brought home; and if the Horse is taken up & brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state, and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber. JAMES WRIGHT, of E. July 17 1f

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway 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 trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with 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. Md. 2 June 12

J. Shinn's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIN'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by the dozen \$24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis. If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases, "scrofula or King's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings, and diseases of the bones, and cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and practice of physic in the University of Pennsylvania. I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swain in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. JOHN SHINN, Chemist.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823. N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia. Jan 1amly.

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, NOVEMBER 20, 1824.

NO. 49.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER AN-
NUM PAYABLE HALFYEARLY IN ADVANCE.
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE

AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Scouring.—A scouring or purging, is a common disease among all our domestic animals; and in some, it is dangerous, and very difficult to cure. Under the article *Diarrhœa*, I have noticed the disease as it affects horses; but in cattle, this complaint is sometimes very serious, and farmers often sustain a considerable loss by it. When the purging has continued long, it produces general weakness and loss of flesh. The animal becomes hide-bound, and has a rough staring coat. The dung is thin and slimy, and in bad cases, air bubbles arise on its surface. The disease appears to arise from the animal being overheated in driving, and particularly by being suddenly cooled when in this state; and by want of sufficient nourishment, especially in milch cows. Taking the animal in, is the first step towards a cure. The diet should be nutritive, consisting of oatmeal or wheat flour gruel, good hay, oats, &c. As there appears to be an acid kind of bile formed, which probably is the principal cause of the disease, and depends on a morbid action of the liver, it will be proper to give, for two or three mornings successively, a dose of some mild mercurial with a little rhubarb and castor oil. During this time, wheat flour gruel should be given several times a day. The acid bile having been got rid of by these means, a few doses of astringent medicine will probably put a stop to the disorder. When the scouring has ceased, the animal should be brought gradually to her former habits, taking particular care that she is not exposed to rain or cold winds, or put into wet pasture. It should have been observed, indeed, that as the disease is often caused by checked perspiration, proper means should be adopted for re-establishing that salutary excretion or discharge.

Shoeing.—In shoeing a strong well-formed foot there is no great difficulty; but in feet of a different description, considerable care and skill are often required both in the preparation of the foot, and in the application of the shoe. The bottom of a well formed foot is in a small degree hollow; that is, the crust is rather higher than the sole, the frog large and solid, the bars open and distinct. The only preparation necessary in such a foot is, to make the bottom of the crust level by means of a rasp, to scrape off any loose horn there may be in the sole, and to leave the frog and bars untouched. The toe of the shoe should be about an inch wide, and half an inch thick; the heel a little narrower and thinner. That surface of the shoe which bears on the ground, should be perfectly flat; that next the foot, particularly towards the toe, should be a little hollowed; for even in good feet, the sole towards the toe is often as high as the crust, and consequently would be pressed upon by the shoe, were its surface made flat. The toe of the shoe, being the part that wears most should be formed of steel. The nails should be placed as near the toe as is consistent with the security of the shoe, that there may be as little restraint as possible upon the motion of the heels, and quarters of the hoof. When the bottom of a horse's foot is flat or convex, instead of being rather hollow, it is at the same time much thinner, and less capable of bearing pressure. The shoe for such a foot should be wider, and more concave, on its inner surface than otherwise. The crust of flat or convex feet is usually weak; therefore, great care is required in nailing on the shoe; and this will appear the more necessary, when it is considered how much pain the animal must suffer, and what severe lameness may ensue, should he happen to lose a shoe during a journey. Horses that have long and oblique pasterns, with weak low heels, require a shoe rather thicker at the heel than that just described; and when the pasterns are short and rather upright, and the crust of the heels deep and strong, a thin heeled shoe is proper. Such heels generally require to be lowered with the rasp or drawing knife before the shoe is put on. Mr. Coleman observes, there are two circumstances necessary to be attended to in shoeing, viz. to cut the hoof, and apply the shoe. Before the hoof is protected by iron, some parts require to be removed and others preserved. This is even of more importance than the form of the shoe. But many have attended chiefly to the form of the shoe, and not to its application, or to the hoof; and this error has done more mischief, and made more enemies to the Veterinary College, than all the prejudices and calumnies of grooms and farriers. The first thing, he says, to be attended to, is to take away a portion of the sole between the whole length of the bars and crust with a drawing knife; for the heels of the sole cannot receive pressure without corns. To avoid this, the soles should be made concave, so as not to

be in contact with the shoe. If there be any one part of shoeing more important than the rest, it is this removal of the horn between the bars and crust. When this is done, the horse will always be free from corns, whatever be the form of the shoe. Besides this, the heels of the shoe should be made to rest on the junction of the bar with the crust. If a shoe does not leave ample space for a picker to be passed under it, either the shoe or the sole should be made more concave. When the sole appears in flakes and thick in substance, it will be better to make the sole sufficiently hollow to admit of the application of a flat shoe, as it will rest only in that case on the crust. But when the sole will not allow of being thus pared, the shoe must then be made sufficiently concave on the surface next the foot, that the picker may be passed easily under it. But even in flat or convex feet, the horn is generally sufficiently strong, towards the heels to allow of being pared moderately and made concave. In shoeing the hind foot it will be sufficient to pare off the horn from the sole, and make an even surface for the shoe, which may always be flat on both surfaces; as no inconvenience would arise if it happen to bear a little on the sole. It is usual to turn up one or both heels of the hind shoe to prevent slipping. This should not be done unless the horse is worked in situations which render it necessary; and then the outer heel only should be turned up, and the inner heel made thicker than the toe and quarter, so that both heels may be equal. It is needless to describe here the various kinds of shoes, that have at different times, and by different authors, been recommended. The feet of horses are often variously deformed, either by bad management or accidentally, and no one form of shoeing or mode of paring the foot can be applied indiscriminately. The reader who wishes for a more particular account of this subject is referred to Mr. Coleman's splendid work on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Horse's foot.

From the Delaware Gazette.

EXTENSIVE TILLAGE.

The large extent of Land which the farmers in the lower part of our state; and throughout this Peninsula, generally, are in the habit of putting under culture, is a subject of frequent remark; and there are but few who speak of it, but admit that it is a practice very detrimental to their interest, individually, and very pernicious to the general interests of the community.

We were forcibly struck a few days since with a remark of an English writer upon the subject of tillage that the farmers of that country were in the habit of cultivating too much land, for their own benefit or that of the country. If the remark is just in reference to that country, what must it be in regard to this, and particularly our own district? It is almost impossible to imagine to what extent land may be improved by good culture, and a proper attention to the application of manure, and the advantages which would result to the owners of it, by a due regard to these considerations; and we should imagine that the advantages are so obvious that no consideration could induce the owners of soil to persist in the practice which prevails of annually tilling a large quantity of land without paying any, or scarce any attention to the impoverishment of it, by such a course.

The cost of labour consequent upon the tillage of an acre of poor land, and of securing the product of it, is but little less than those of an acre of that which will yield incomparably more. It is true that it is difficult to enrich land that is very much impoverished; but if it is difficult, it is not impossible; and is well worth the labour that it would cost. A man placed upon a farm where the land is poor, if he permits it to remain so, drags out a miserable existence. He is constantly toiling and striving to advance himself in the world, while for his efforts he receives but a poor pittance as the reward of his exertions; and in looking forward he has but a poor prospect of improving his condition. But if he turns his attention to the improvement of his property by securing his manure, taking care to collect together such articles as may tend to increase his stock of it, and applying it to a proper portion of his land at a time, and by giving rest to the remainder of it, which will improve, in a measure, the condition of it also; he may in the course of a few years, see that land which almost pained his eyes to look upon, clothed with luxuriant verdure, and the prospects around him, would be smiling and agreeable.

There are in the immediate neighbourhood of very poor land in many places on this Peninsula, large masses of matter, which might, without doubt, by proper attention, be turned into good manure; and if a portion of the labor which is expended to but little advantage in the cultivation of large tracts of poor land, were applied to the collection of this matter: it would turn to much better immediate advantage, in a pecuniary point of view: and would, we think, be productive of no little benefit in the preservation of health.

The substances which make good manure are much more numerous than many seem to suppose. Putrid flesh, bones, fish, urine of all animals, brine, dung of all kinds, scrapings of door yards and streets, rubbish

of old houses, lime, mud from ponds, rivers, swamps and the sea, shells, turfs, ashes, earth that has been long under cover, weeds that grow in gardens, fields, ponds, rivers, the sea, &c. refuse hay, leaves of trees, moss, rotten wood; and various other articles, by being collected together in a compost would make excellent manure. Many of those articles may be collected with but little difficulty, and compost heaps of no small dimensions might be made by most of the farmers on our Peninsula, which would very soon reward them richly for their toil, care and expense in collecting the materials.

An attention to these considerations, we are persuaded, would be of no little advantage to many farmers within the compass of the general circulation of our paper and if they should profit by our suggestions, we shall feel ourselves amply rewarded for our trouble in making them.

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.

Another arrival at New-York, furnishes European news of a recent date, and extracts from the Paris and other foreign Journals will be found below.

FRANCE.

We have now for the first time since the accession of the new king, intelligence indicative of the policy to be pursued by Charles the 10th of France.—He has adopted a measure to be praised for its wisdom, which must ensure him a very general popularity, and particularly with those who wield the most powerful engine in the world—THE PRESS.—Charles has repealed the Ordinance of Censorship, and restored the Press to its wonted spirit and vigor. This one act is worth a thousand promises to preserve his character, and should his views be really liberal, should he have in truth resolved to govern by an enlightened policy, the existence of the Censorship was, for him, a favourable circumstance, as it has enabled him to give *eclat* to the commencement of his reign, by an act peculiarly fitted to obtain for him the favor of the people.—But what does this measure say for the administration of his deceased brother? what does it say for M. VILLELE and M. de CHATEAUBRIAND? That the latter has a triumph on the occasion is beyond a question—he not only exposed the impolicy of the censorship, but endeavored to prove, and with some success, that it originated in corruption, and bespoke the violent passions of its author. It is now repealed—repealed by the King whilst M. VILLELE is still Minister, and almost before the ink is dry with which M. de Chateaubriand denounced it to France and the world, as an atrocious act of a corrupt and incapable favorite. Can M. Villele remain in place after this royal rebuke? Can he hold his place thus humbled before his antagonist? Will he plead guilty to the indictment and retire into private life, to be succeeded by his prosecutor? Or, will he continue in place and once more receive M. de Chateaubriand as a colleague? We see that an overtone had been made by the King to the latter, which he is said to have rejected, but of the exact nature of the proposition the Paris papers do not inform us, and before any thing like a correct opinion can be formed respecting the probable policy of the new reign; it will be necessary to know of what materials the cabinet is composed. For the present Charles appears to be courting popularity, but this is ever the first object of every new Sovereign.

SPAIN AND RUSSIA.—There is an account of a Russian fleet having arrived at Majorca with twenty four thousand troops on board.—The arrival of the fleet at the place designated is most likely true, but we are inclined to doubt the amount of military force said to be on board.—It would take a large fleet either of ships of war or of transports to carry twenty four thousand men, larger perhaps than Russia, under existing circumstances, could well put to sea.—But the chief points is the object of the Expedition! to what end is it destined?—Is it to strengthen the absolute power of Ferdinand in Spain, or either directly or indirectly to assist him in an attack upon Mexico and South America? It is quite probable that Ferdinand requires Russian support at home; his kingdom, notwithstanding the presence of a strong French army, is distracted at every point, and the constitutionalists are evidently watching for a favorable opportunity to recover their rights, therefore a body of Russians might be thought desirable by his absolute Majesty. That the object is not the America's we may believe, as Alexander cannot have forgotten the Message of President Monroe, and he is no doubt aware that England would, if necessary, act in the spirit of that message. But there is yet another object, and one to which we more than once alluded during the late war in the Peninsula. We mean the desire of Russia to obtain a port in the Mediterranean. Putting aside every other consideration we held it, upon this ground alone, to be bad policy on the part of England to remain neutral, and allow Spain and Ferdinand to fall into the hands of the Holy Alliance. It was natural to expect that if the invaders succeeded in

overthrowing the constitutional order of things, Russia would acquire considerable weight at Madrid, and the Russian Ambassador, Pozzi di Borgo, was not slow in repairing from Paris to the Spanish capital to congratulate the King on his restoration to absolute power: Having acquired this weight it was equally natural to expect that Alexander would endeavour to obtain what had been long looked for by Russia, and amongst all the probabilities that now suggest themselves, we think it probable that a Russian fleet has arrived at Majorca, not with twenty-four thousand men, but with just a sufficient number to garrison the Island in the name of the *magnanimous* Alexander. This object may not, however, be avowed in the first instance, it might excite some displeasure or remonstrance on the part of England—therefore it may be stated, that the Russian Emperor merely requested the accommodation of a port out of the ice during the winter, and that his navy would return home with the genial breath of Spring. There is yet another view of this affair—Is the appearance of this Russian naval and military force in the Mediterranean intended to bear in any way on the Greek war?—It is intended to awe the Turks where they are most vulnerable and thus frighten them into a speedy surrender of Moldavia and Wallacia.—Or it is for the purpose of awing both parties, and of thus securing to herself the power of mediation and of becoming sole arbitress of all the points at issue?—The winding up of this matter will be looked for with some curiosity.

GREECE.

The intelligence from Greece continues to be favourable, and if left to deal with the Turks alone there can be but little doubt of their ultimate success. Their naval operations cover them with glory. It is lamentable that heroism so exalted should suffer in a contest with barbarians.

IRELAND.

We publish to day a sketch, of the state of church property in Ireland, which shews how much a people suffer by a union of "church and state"—The church lands of Ireland would more than defray all the expenses of a reasonable government, and give to a numerous clergy a respectable support.

NORFOLK, Nov. 11, 1824.

LATE NEWS FROM THE PIRATES.

By the schooner Princess Anne, Captain Banks, which arrived here yesterday, in 9 days from Havana, we have a confirmation of the report published in yesterday's Beacon, of the capture of a piratical schooner by the U. S. schooner Porpoise, Lieut. Comdr. Skinner.—Capt. Banks states, that the capture was made on the 25th ult. and the pirates succeeded in escaping to the shore, but he is not in possession of any further particulars.

Capt. Banks further informs, that several piracies had recently been committed on the Coast of Cuba, among which was the brig Laura Ann, of New York, from Montevideo, with a cargo of jerked beef, captured on the 21st ult. off Port Escondido. After hanging the Captain and the two mates, and murdering the remainder of the crew (except one man who concealed himself below,) they set fire to the vessel. The unhappy man who saved himself from personal violence, left the vessel while enveloped in flames and swam to the shore. About the same time those monsters captured a brig, said to be the Morning Star, of New York, and a schooner, name not ascertained, and murdered the crew.—A brig reported to be the Swiftsure of New York, bound to Havana, had also fallen into the hands of the pirates, she was captured by them off Point Yeacos. These piracies are said to have been committed by open boats, carrying sixteen men, with small arms. The Columbian schooner La Zulma, fell in with four of these freebooters to the windward of Point Yeacos, two of them escaped in the chase. The other two ran into a Bay in shoal water, whither they were pursued by the boats of La Zulma and captured—one of them sunk, 15 of the pirates were ascertained to have been killed. La Zulma lost 5 of her men in this encounter.

A French ship from Bordeaux bound to Havana, had been captured by a Columbian schooner, under the suspicion of having Spanish property on board.

Capt. Banks understood at Havana, that part of a quarter deck of a vessel supposed to be that of the late U. S. schooner Wild Cat had been discovered drifting down the Florida coast. This vessel, temporarily under the command of Lieut. Booth, (Lt. Comr. Legare having been left sick at the port) sailed from Havana 1st of Sept. with stores for Key West, since which nothing had been heard of her.

Extract of a letter dated

HAVANA, OCT. 30, 1824.

"I am sorry to say that the pirates have again appeared on this side of Cuba. The Laura Ann, of New York, last from Montevideo, with jerked beef, has been taken, and all hands except one, HUNG—the vessel burnt between this and Matanzas; the person who escaped, says a brig and schooner was also taken—the people all murdered. If piracy is to be suppressed, measures must be taken, more efficient than any yet adopted by our government."

FRANCE.

The following extract of a Paris letter dated September the 18th purports to give a correct account of the

LAST MOMENTS OF LOUIS XVIII.

"There is reason to distrust most of the accounts published by the journals of the last moments of Louis XVIII; many of them are false; others are disfigured. The following details are strictly true: they were given to us by an attentive and dispassionate witness, who observed for history. We shall report, as little as possible of what has been said by a number of channels official, and unofficial, and endeavour to say only what is generally known."

It is true that the King during his long agony, and the days which preceded it observed extraordinary firmness, resignation, and greatness of soul. This is the more remarkable, as for several years past, being a victim to most cruel sufferings, his temper has been soured, and he had frequent fits of impatience; and it might have been imagined that this disposition would have become more evident as the pains increased.

The disorder was horrible: the legs were a mass of corruption. He had on his feet enormous excrescences like sponges. All the pains were in the belly and stomach. For above two months he had not been able to hold up his head; it fell on his breast. The upper part of his loins were nearly paralysed; the vertebral muscles were wholly relaxed: up to the moment when these new evils attacked him, his stomach had very well digested a great number of aliments, but that organ ceased its functions as soon as the upper part of the body doubled upon itself. M. Portal, his Majesty's first physician, said according to his usual form of speech, "if the King could resolve to eat lying down, and to live lying down, he would still reign a long time."

"How could you have me to reign in bed?" The King had not wished to see the children of France, whatever the Journals may say; it was against his will that they were brought to him. After they were gone he said, "Why did you bring those children to me? If they were 15 years of age, the sight of their old uncle dying would remain impressed on their memory; but at their age my sight will only make disagreeable impressions without any advantage to them, for they will forget this last interview; it was not worth while to make the children cry."

Monsieur came frequently to the King's bedside. The day before his death, the King said to him—"Judgment will soon be passed on my reign; but whatever may be the opinion that shall prevail, I assure you, brother, that every thing I have done has been the result of long deliberation. I may have been mistaken, but I have not been the sport of the slave of events; every thing has been conducted, and argued by me."

The Duchess of Angoulême never came into the King's chamber but in tears. "If you knew," said he "what I have suffered for the last three years, you would not weep; you would rejoice."

Profound affliction prevailed in the Thuilleries. The servants, who had so often felt the effects of their master's impatience, sobbed aloud. The chief officers of the palace, the priest, did not quit the bed of the dying Monarch; in the night of the 15th, Count d'Artois remained in an adjoining room, and they went several times to announce to him the death of his brother before it had taken place. At length, at three minutes past four in the morning of the 16th, M. Portal visited the patient, and declared that all was over; "Go, and tell his Majesty," said the High Chamberlain, Prince Talleyrand. At this information, the new King rushed into the chamber, where his predecessor had just breathed his last!

The witness, who has related to us all these facts, said to us, I have seen many court tears—they would not deceive me, but those which Charles shed were sincere. He also laid himself down on the bed of the deceased, exclaiming, "and I too, am so old!" After this burst of sorrow, the Prince, composing himself a little, said to the Chamberlain, "What is to be done?" "Sire," said Talleyrand, "I am here to attend to these things; you have need of repose—retire." "And you too, want rest—retire." "Reire, I conjure you, Sire!" The King took the hand of his brother, kissed it, and withdrew.

The attendants had despaired of preserving the King's body from total dissolution. It is hoped, by certain chemical processes, which will in the end change the color, to preserve at least the masses.

Those who saw him the day before yesterday exposed to the view of the people, were surprised to find him so reduced; he was covered up to the breast only with a white cloth, which perfectly showed the contour of the body. As he died with his mouth open, a bandage was passed under the chin to keep it closed. The face was yellow and the hands white as alabaster.

The correctness of the above particulars may be depended upon; there may be some variations in the very words of the phrases attributed to the King, but the sense is exact and that is the essential point."

The Black Fever has appeared in Nottingham, Eng. and is attributed to Egyptian Cotton.

From the Vermont Aurora.
Statistical View of the United States.
The following is a brief statistical view of the United States. Being somewhat interested in matters of this description, and having devoted much time to the subject, I present it you for publication.

A view of the present resources and condition of the United States is here presented, which must be interesting to every person, on account of the unprecedented accumulation of her wealth and population.—The American Government exercises dominion over a country more extensive and one that will support more inhabitants than any other nation upon earth.

The sun is four hours in its passage from the time it first shines upon the eastern shores of Maine until it strikes our waters on the Pacific. It is about four months in passing through the latitudes of the United States, in her northern and southern declination, embracing six varieties of climates. The United States contain twelve hundred million acres of land, of which we may calculate that one fifteenth part of it is cultivated. Estimating then the improved land at ten dollars per acre, reckoning it at eighty million acres, it amounts to eight hundred million dollars; and the uncultivated land at three dollars per acre, will amount to the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty million dollars, which makes, in the whole, for the landed wealth, four thousand one hundred and sixty million dollars. The live stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, will, calculating the cattle at one hundred and twenty million dollars, the horses at one hundred million, and the sheep and hogs at eighty million more, produce an aggregate of three hundred million dollars; two million of buildings, make, at four hundred dollars each, eight hundred million dollars.—The whole of the exports of the United States, are 74,000,000—of the imports 77,000,000—tonnage, in foreign and coasting trade, 1,200,000 tons. The commerce of the United States, is extended over the whole world; from the barren coasts of Labrador, to New Holland, the South Sea Islands, China, India, the continents of Africa and Europe—from the North West region of America to the isles in the Pacific, Cape Horn and the West Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurances, government stock, manufactures, roads, canals, and loans, exceed eight hundred millions of dollars; that invested in foreign and domestic trade, five hundred millions, which with the former eight hundred millions, together with slaves, furniture and implements of husbandry, will equal the sum of two hundred millions.

The produce of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, professional business, labor, and revenue, makes five hundred millions, and the whole amount of national wealth, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

The population of the United States is now twelve millions, which with the rate of increase for the past, will double in 23 years. In 1843 the population will be twenty millions. In 1866, thirty six millions. In 1890, seventy two millions.—There is now to every hundred acres of land, one person; and when the population amounts to seventy two millions, there will be two souls to every hundred, which will be in the whole just equal to the present population of Massachusetts.

[It has been said an acre of ground will furnish food for one person.]

THE PILOT.

The following very handsome notice of Mr. Cooper's last novel, the Pilot, we copy from the last number received, of the Edinburgh Scotsman. It is as just as it is liberal.

Character of Cooper, the American Novelist.—We have long fixed our eyes on America as the refuge and conservatory of all those principles and institutions which are truly valuable, and which under the name of Liberty, comprehend the right of free and fair exertion of all the faculties and powers of man, the absence of all fettering restrictions on industry and talent, equal privileges of thought and action to all, and protection in the fullest extent to property of every description. Believing that all this is substantially released in the United States, we cannot avoid taking a deep interest in every thing which tends to generate a binding national spirit in their citizens, and to waken in them a well grounded pride in their own feats, as well as in their own institutions. And this is manifestly one of the objects nearest to the heart of our author. Washington Irving, it must be allowed, has written what will please every where; but failing to perceive or appreciate the high destinies of his country, he has flattered the prejudices of Europe; while Cooper in the *Spy* and the *Pilot*, on grounds equally patriotic and magnanimous, has been rousing the just pride and best energies of America. In his former work, he recorded some of her glories by land; in the present he has characterized that skill and resolution from which her future glories are to be derived at sea. Smollett had been at sea; but Cooper is body and spirit a sailor. The ocean is truly his element, the deck his home. He confers reality on all his descriptions. We hear the roar of the waves—the splash of the oars—the hoarse language of the seamen. We see the waters—the ships—the manning of the yards—the heaving of the lead—the very cordage of the vessels. Every movement—from that of the tacking of the frigate to the launching of the whale boat—is visible to our eye; and we actually take part in the proceedings and conversations of the crew. They are all heart and soul, devoted to their profession and their country. Every thing is done manfully.—The descriptions of the vessels—of their various manœuvres—of the sunrise in the German ocean—of,

we might say, every sea scene in the novel, are excellent; but the piloting of the frigate through the breakers and shoals at midnight—the wrecking of the Ariel—the fierce sea-fights, and above all, perhaps, the last hours of the gun-captain and cockswain, Long Tom, and the death of the Sailing Master, Bolthrop—are given with a truth and force, and generate such a breathless interest that De Foe himself is, in some respects, thrown at a distance by our author. Yet nothing is overwrought. Instead of obvious straining, an air of rough freedom—sometimes approaching, but never, we think, amounting to coarseness—is thrown over the whole; but under all this apparent ease, a responsibility may be traced so deep, as if the honor of an infant republic, in her first struggle with the gigantic and confident power of Old Empire, depended on the exertions of every individual. The bravery and skill of England, however are not under-rated; and superiority in the Americans is ascribed to fortune, and their sense in the cause in which they are engaged. The characters, generally speaking, are admirably brought out. Those of Long Tom and Bolthrop are unrivaled. Barnstaple—in his attachment to the Ariel and her crew in particular, is also excellent; and in Griffiths, and perhaps still more in the mysterious Pilot, Paul Jones the author displays great skill and power. There is, indeed, genuine talent throughout; and although a fastidious taste may find some things to carp at, the reader who cannot relish these volumes, is either the slave of authority, or wants the qualities which enable others to appreciate what, under the impulse of genius, is perceived by an unsophisticated head and poured out from an open, manly, and generous heart.—*Scotsman*.

From the National Intelligencer. MARRIAGE.

I have often remarked the eagerness of all classes of the people to read or hear the accounts of marriages. 'So! John has taken to himself a wife,' cries one. 'Ah, there has been a wedding,' cries another. 'Lack-a-day,' exclaims an old lady, 'So, Betty has got a husband at last!' and each is anxious to know all the particulars—who married them—who was there—how the bride was dressed, and so on. On such occasions, I have particularly noticed that the men seem to sympathize chiefly with the bride-groom, from the cause probably that each has been, or expects to be, in the same delicate and interesting situation of the persons for whom their sympathies are excited. The reason is not difficult to explain. There is no circumstance in life half so interesting as that of entering into the holy bond of wedlock. A choice is made of a companion for life, for good or evil, for prosperity or adversity, for weal or woe, or in the good old set terms of the ceremonial, "for better or for worse." Then, too, the new clothes, the solemn ceremony, the wedding banquet, and the nameless delights appertaining thereto, render this period of life far more interesting than any other. Looking forward too through the kaleidoscope of Hope, it presents to the young imagination an infinite variety of splendid and beautiful imagery, which charms like illusions of the Persian Genii in the fairy Tales. The young man hopes his turn may come, and I dare not sketch the picture his fancy draws. The girl, from budding fifteen through blushing twenty up to ripened womanhood, feels, as she hears the account of a wedding, a soft thrill vibrating like the treble chord of a piano, through every nerve of her susceptible frame. Her bosom throbs quicker, she breathes with a hurried respiration, yet not painfully; no image that she need blush for ever casts its passing form across her pure mind, yet she blushes; her eye brightens, her lips assume a deeper stain of the strawberry; she laughs and wonders what ails her, for how is she interested! The old married people are differently affected, and yet they are affected. Memory is busily employed brushing away the cobwebs of Time (and that Time is a very industrious spider) from the picture of their conjugal bliss. The husband chucks his deary under the chin, and, instead of addressing himself to her as 'Mrs. Moultry,' or whatever her name be, calls her virgin name—'My dear Lucy Howard,' and she answers with a modest caress, which speaks most eloquently of the days gone by. Meanwhile the old Bachelor and old Maid forget the chair is not big enough for them. The old codger, whom no one pities but every one in turn laughs at as a 'fusty old bachelor,' very probably recalls to recollection one whom, in the days of youth, reciprocated with him the tenderest feelings of affection; one who listened to the music of his voice with delight; who watched his coming with anxious eye; whose ready ear distinguished the sound of his footstep from among an hundred; who loved—promised—withered before the nuptial hour gave him the right to pillow her throbbing head in his bosom, and died. Or the lone virgin, designated by the unfeeling world as 'an old Maid,' may mourn, in the depth of suppressed grief, a ruddy youth of manly brow and gallant bearing whom the caverns of the ocean have entombed, or who, dead to his plighted faith, may have sought in the arms of wealth for that happiness which true love can alone impart. All, all are interested.

But the world! what does it care? those who are intent on gain, who worship gold as their God and have no sympathies unconnected with lucre! Verily, they, too, are interested in marriage.—Sitting in my easy chair, these thoughts were passing on my mind when I dozed, and dreamed a feast was getting up, and a large number, it was thought, would attend. Hymen entered, lighted by his torch; a crowd pressed to the door, but no one was admitted until some satisfactory reason was assigned how the person came in Hymen's company. 'No one will doubt,' said the minister, 'my

right here, for who could have performed the ceremony were I absent?' and seated himself in a large easy chair. 'My worship,' said a justice of the peace, 'could tie the knot as tight as your reverence.' A merchant followed, with bills of rich silk and every variety of elegant patterns for wedding dresses—the mantua maker & tailor close upon his heels. 'They must certainly have bureaus, and probably a cradle,' said a cabinet maker, as he passed along. 'And chairs and settee,' said the chair maker. At that instant a doctor appeared: Hymen declared he could not conceive how a disciple of Esculapius could be considered as belonging to his train. It is a source of my most profitable employment,' gravely answered the doctor. 'Then I have a right, too,' exclaimed a nurse rushing forward, her left arm bearing a piece of diaper.—A shout was now raised by the shoemaker, the poulterer, the victualler, the schoolmaster, and the Lord knows who; among the rest, a printer popped his nose in at the door allured by the delightful savory smell of the terrapin and oyster soup.—'It is part of my business to publish the marriages,' said he. 'Let them in—let them in,' said Hymen, 'for it is impossible to tell who is not interested, directly or indirectly. Bid them all welcome to the feast,' and I awoke.

On full consideration, I see that there is abundant reason for the interest every body takes in a wedding, and I hear it whispered by those who understand the signs of the times, there will be more weddings the present year and the year to come, than there has been for many years past.

The Editor of the New York Evening Post relates an incident by which a man may become an involuntary pick-pocket, while at the same time, and by the same act, he picks the pocket of another man. We give the anecdote in his own words:

"The following curious occurrence happened a few days ago in this city. A gentleman from the country stopped at a barber's shop to have his hair cut and to be shaved. Having taken off his coat, he laid it on the chair. Immediately after, another gentleman also from the country, entered to be shaved, and he likewise took off his coat and laid it down. The last person was shaved first and departed. When the former had done and wanted to get his coat it was gone: he immediately exclaimed that he was a ruined man, as he had eight or nine hundred dollars in his coat pocket. The apprentices and journeymen were despatched in all directions to find the other gentleman, but to no purpose. At length the barber proposed examining the pockets of the remaining coat, when in one of them was found a pocket book containing from fourteen to fifteen hundred dollars. About an hour after the proprietor discovering the mistake, came back in a state of perspiration, when an exchange took place to the satisfaction of all parties. The first shaved gentleman had gone from the North river as far as Catharine market, before he discovered his loss."

On Tuesday last as a party of seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship Salisbury, just arrived from the Halifax station, were walking up Point street, Portsmouth, rather elated with heavy wet, a bull, which had escaped from the King's slaughter house, came running towards the jolly tars, with his tail erect in the air, when all the men jumped out of his way except one, and he being an immense sturdy fellow, stood in the street, directly in the way of the bull, and bailed him in the following words: "Bull, ahoy! bull, ahoy! I cry; Drop your peak, and put your helm a starboard, or you'll run aboard of me!" The Bull, continuing his course, came in contact with Jack and capsized him; but Jack, not being intimidated, sprang from the ground, and shaking his clothes, very good naturedly observed to the bull, "Oh, you lubberly beast, I told you how it would be."

English paper.

YORKSHIRE ANECDOTE.

A Lancashireman and a Yorkshireman, disputing about the superiority of their respective soils, the former said that the grass grew so fast in his country, that if you turned a horse into a new mown meadow at night, you would not see his *spitlocks* next morning. That, replied the latter, does not equal the rapidity of vegetation in Yorkshire—for were you to try that experiment there, it is not probable that you would see the horse next morning.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10.

A friend mentioned to us the other day that a trial of a very singular nature has just terminated in the court now sitting in this city—we did not attend the court, and will not consequently give any names.

It is stated that a young man having been several years in the employment of a Tallow Chandler, in this City, as a book keeper, &c. concluded to commence business in that line, on his own account; which he accordingly did with the concurrence and good wishes of his employer. Soon after the commencement of his business, or perhaps in the midst of arrangements, (we have not the particulars) he was taken ill, and died in two or three days, without having possessed sufficient strength to arrange his affairs. As the young man was without any relatives in the city, the Scotch Thistle Society, of which he was a member, undertook, as is customary in such cases, the direction of his funeral and the settlement of his effects; and to this end, appointed two respectable and capable gentlemen to act in the name of the Society. These gentlemen, after the funeral, returned to the house and proceeded to take an "inventory of all he possessed to the last." In examining a very large chest, containing wearing apparel, they accidentally discovered under the till a secret drawer, in which, on opening it, they found to their utter astonishment,

a sum of money, amounting, as we learn, to nearly ten thousand dollars.

This discovery was soon made known; and the gentleman, in whose employment he had been for so many years, instituted a suit against the administrators for this sum of money so found, upon the plea that it must have been purloined from him, by the deceased, during the time of his service.

It was proved by the defendants that the deceased had ever borne a good character,—that no suspicion had ever been expressed by the employer,—that the deceased was in the habit of loaning sums of money on interest, discounting notes, and purchasing lottery tickets, during the time of his clerkship.

The Jury, however, brought in a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, the former employer, for six thousand dollars.—*U. S. Gaz.*

We learn from New Orleans, that on the 10th ult. the widow of the ex-emperor, Iturbide, arrived there with her two children, a priest, and two servants, from Barataria, where she landed from the schooner United States, Captain Fitch, from Soto la Marina, whence they sailed on the 16th ult. The Mexican Congress had ordered the immediate departure of Mrs. Iturbide, and suite, for Colombia, where she was to reside to enjoy the pension allowed to her. But as she did not wish to go to Colombia, she preferred embarking on board the schr. U. States, via that place, for Baltimore—but the schooner having mistaken Barataria for the Balize, hoisted the pilot's signal, and Lieutenant Cunningham, who commands that station, went on board; he then offered Mrs. Iturbide to convey her to town which she accepted, and landed at Barataria on the 30th September. The nephew of Iturbide, and a priest, who had followed him, proceeded in the schooner for Havana and thence to Baltimore. We understand that Mrs. Iturbide intends proceeding to Baltimore, through the interior.

The new constitution of Mexico was to be proclaimed on the 28th Sept.

From the information we have obtained concerning the execution of Iturbide it appears that he was betrayed by La Garza. These are the details:—Lieutenant Colonel Beneski, aid-de-camp of Iturbide, having landed at Soto la Marina, under pretence of selling some goods he had on board, had a long conference with General La Garza, on the subject of Iturbide. La Garza told him that Iturbide was anxiously expected in Mexico, and that if he came, he, (La Garza) would give him the command of his troops. Upon this, Beneski told him that if he would write to Iturbide, the letter would be safely delivered to him by the same vessel returning to London. La Garza wrote immediately to Iturbide, offering him his services and all the means in his power to serve him. Iturbide, on receiving the letter on board landed, and La Garza gave him the command of his troops. But having proceeded in the interior, and La Garza beginning to fear for his head, persuaded him that it was better he should enter Soto la Marina as a prisoner. Full of confidence in La Garza, he consented, and shortly after was apprised, by this same La Garza, that sentence of death had been pronounced against him.—*Nat. Journal*.

DUCKING A SCOLD.—By the following communication in the National Gazette, it seems that some remnants of the laws of ages less refined than the present, are still enforced in the most polished city of America.

We learn that the Judge of the Court of Quarter sessions for this county, sentenced a woman to be ducked by immersion as a common scold, on Wednesday next. A stool must be constructed for the purpose, according to the descriptions given in the English law books. Blackstone says of it, "a certain engine of correction, called the trebuchet, castigator or cucking stool, which in the Saxon language signifies the scolding stool; though now it is frequently corrupted into ducking stool, because the residue of the judgment for a common scold, is that when she is placed therein, she shall be plunged into the water for her punishment."

The editor of the Jacob's Law Dictionary, (J. Morgan) observes,—"though this punishment be now disused, the editor remembers to have seen the remains of one (the ducking machine) on the estate of a relation of his, in Warwickshire, consisting of a large beam moving on a fulcrum, and extending to the centre of a large pond on which end the stool used to be placed."

It is thus intimated that the law on the subject had become obsolete in England in the year 1772. We are sorry to see it revived in the U. States, and doubt whether it be not repugnant to that provision of the Federal Constitution, which declares that "no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted."

The records of criminal jurisprudence in Philadelphia, may show that prosecutions for the offence in question have been sustained; but the courts have the power to alter a punishment so barbarous in itself, and so incompatible with the manners of the times. It may collect an unruly mob; it involves too harsh a treatment, and it is insufficient as a remedy.

Annexed is the sentence of the court. *Commonwealth vs. Nancy Jones*.—Indictment for a nuisance—charged with being a common scold.

Oct. 11th, 1824—Verdict, Guilty.

Oct. 29th, 1824—The prisoner sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called a cucking or ducking stool, on Wednesday next, the 31 day of Nov. ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning; and being so placed therein, to be plunged into the water; that she pay the cost of prosecution, and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MA.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20.

THE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,

which commenced here on the 18th, assembled a crowd of spectators, whose countenances and fine spirits gave the highest evidence of the pleasure they enjoyed—and there was indeed very much to excite all the pleasure and good feelings which these useful exhibitions are so well calculated to call forth. The show of animals, except Horses, was very superior to the former exhibition, and the increase of the most beautiful household manufactures was beyond all expectation—15 hearth-rugs, rivaling the best foreign fabrics—10 pair of stockings—8 pieces flannel—16 pieces table-linen—6 pieces splendid carpeting—24 coloured and 19 white counterpanes—18 pieces of very fine kersey, all admirable, and to which we can do no justice in a hasty sketch. The second day was all full of interest; the levee of Ladies in the room of the exhibition of household manufactures was crowded with taste and fashion to a real squeeze.

In the ploughing match nine competitors entered the list, and several went off with great interest and animation.—We thought the zeal too high rather, and the work done too quick.—The leading team finished a quarter acre in 29 minutes; but we know not who gained the premium.—The Judges report to-day.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election in this State for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States terminated as follows; for Jackson seven, Adams three and Crawford 1.—In New Jersey the Jackson ticket has been elected.—In Delaware two electors have been chosen for Mr. Crawford and one for Mr. Adams.—In Pennsylvania the Jackson ticket has no doubt prevailed, and in Virginia the Crawford ticket.—New-York is still undecided.—The New-England states, there can be little doubt, are all for Adams.

THE ELECTION OVER.

One fault is common to our countrymen in political matters—they suffer themselves to be drawn off from great and essential principles, by attachments to or prejudices against individuals. That the character of public men is of vast importance no man can pretend to deny, but is any thing so important to us in a government like that we live under, as the preservation of established constitutional principles and the rejection of all attempts to subvert them, however they may recommend themselves to us by gratifying our favouritisms or by indulging our aversions? The great excellence of our system of government consists in this, that we are governed by known and established laws and rules, and that the whole progress of our government is ordered by constitution or by law to move in a precise and ascertained path. When then a party of men form a project (such for instance as a Congressional Caucus to select a President) to answer their own views, which project is either actually or virtually the substitution of another plan in opposition to the prescribed constitutional course, it becomes the duty of all good citizens, who love the constitution and desire its continuance, to oppose that project at all hazards and with the most earnest zeal. When a destructive plan of that sort is in agitation, it will not then do for men to be refining upon the merits or the demerits of candidates—that is no time to be talking about or indulging predilections or dislikes.—The constitution is assailed—a deep laid conspiracy to undermine it is in progress, planned deliberately by designing men to answer their own personal views, the common effort and the common duty then should be to crush this daring conspiracy and thus put down all such bad ambitious hopes in future.

This is the course we wished our fellow citizens to take in the late election of President; for we held it of more importance to put down such Congressional Caucuses forever as brought Mr. Crawford forward, than to elect the best man in the nation.—Many entertained aversions to Mr. Adams—Many had serious objections to General Jackson and the very same men were opposed to the Caucus, and yet voted for the Crawford Elector, as if it was possible to separate Mr. Crawford from the caucus and its abettors, or to vote for the Crawford Elector without directly and immediately sanctioning and ratifying the caucus itself.—They could not vote for Mr. Adams, because they disliked him—they could not

for Gen. Jackson, because they were to see him President—the same sort of reasoning ought to have caused them not to vote for Mr. Crawford, for in doing so, they ratified and approved of the Caucus, but they did vote for Mr. Crawford, and, as far as their votes would go, did not ratify the caucus in violation of the constitution—Thus, in this dilemma, they saved the constitution rather than their prejudices or alarms and doubts.—We present this view of the subject to our readers after thought.

Parties are now divided in this country into the Caucus and Anti-Caucus, or splitting on this point, they may assume some other names; but *Caucus and Anti-Caucus* is the proper point. To prevent the caucus party from gaining their dangerous ascendancy at which they aim by trampling on the constitution under foot, every man's exertions should be roused—our people and our legislative bodies ought to have an eye to this.—Should Mr. Crawford even succeed, which there appears no probability, the Caucus might be greatly diminished by the people and the people steadily opposing all the fabricators and supporters of the caucus, which ought to be remembered and dreaded and resisted to the end of time. The Caucus ought to be, until the caucus and its followers are perfectly subdued, we will take any respectable man of any party for any station in opposition to those who had the hardihood to plan the caucus, or to those who justify and approve it—That Caucus ought not to be forgiven by the people of this country until time and contention had worn down the rash and rebellious feeling that led men to the commission of such a monstrous political sin, to accomplish so daring, so selfish and so unjustifiable an object. There is not on the record of history a more fierce attempt at usurpation—No men ever undertook more repeatedly to tread on the necks of the sovereign people than the caucus men—and they, who once grasp at power by endeavouring to wrest it from lawful hands by stratagem or by force, are unworthy of all political confidence, and ought to be marked like mischievous and poking oxen, so that every man might take care and guard himself against them—Take care people of America of these mischievous and poking politicians, who designed by a caucus to trample one set of men into oblivion, to force another into their measures, to rob the people of their just rights, and to usurp into their own hands all powers necessary for maintaining themselves and their considerations in absolute dominion. Guard against such men.

Opinions of Congressional Districts.
We may now say with authority, that there is not one Congressional District in this State, but the majority of the people hereof are decidedly opposed to and have expressed themselves against the Caucus.

In this district, composed of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot, the Caucus Candidate's majority in Caroline over the Anti-Caucus majority in Talbot was 121 and when taking Queen Ann's, the Caucus Candidate had no chance at all, and two anti-caucus men contended exclusively there—Had the caucus candidate persevered in Queen Ann's, he would have lost by a majority of 500, such were the sentiments of the people there in relation to the caucus project. There being but one caucus candidate elected in the State, it is not necessary to go into further statements to prove more clearly, that in Maryland, there is not one Congressional district where the people are favourable to the caucus.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Friday the 26th inst.

The following taken from the National Gazette on the subject of the Cross Cut Canal will be highly interesting and agreeable to our readers. The whole of the Eastern Shore of Maryland is deeply concerned in this noble work, and as it is now well under way, and its speedy completion is ensured, we should be glad to hear that our fellow citizens on this shore were becoming competitors for the residue of the shares, as it cannot fail to be highly productive stock.

[From the National Gazette, Nov. 10.]
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Through the enquiries of a gentleman who has lately visited this work, we are able to afford our readers some intelligence which will not be uninteresting. He took occasion to interrogate the contractors and workmen, many of whom he found to be men of considerable skill and sagacity. Several of the contracts for the summit are completed, and it probably presents the most beautiful specimen of excavation and embankment to be found in this country. The Tide-lock at the Delaware is a noble

piece of masonry; great difficulties were encountered in obtaining a secure foundation, but they were finally overcome; and there is no longer any doubt of its firmness and stability. The north drain to guard the Canal against floods and superfluous water, is finished for some distance, and presents in itself the appearance of a perfect canal from its size and style of execution. The excavation and embankment during the last six months have amounted to the enormous quantity of 790,000 cubic yards. It will be found by examining the reports on the N. York canal, and taking an average therefrom, that this is equal to about 33 miles of that work—and that the average number of miles executed annually in that state does not exceed 50—being one third less than that which has been done on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

So flattering a statement cannot fail to gratify our citizens. They have undertaken this work as became it and them—in a style of magnificence proportioned to the benefit which it will afford to Philadelphia, and they must rejoice that it has advanced, in a manner not unworthy of the exertions they have made for its accomplishment.

There is certainly something novel, at least to us, in the subjoined paragraph relating to the policy of the French Court in exhibiting their dying monarch with all the flummery of ostentatious parade to the foreign ambassadors, but can any thing be more shocking? We desire to thank Heaven that our destiny has been cast in a country where such things are not only unnecessary and unknown, but abhorred. Whatever forms of government or systems of court etiquette other countries may think proper to adopt, we have nothing to say to, but when they talk of the policy of a court directing that a dying monarch must be strapped back in his chair, decked out in all the regal tinsel of this world's finery, to be gazed at and to have mock honours paid him by others, we revolt at the idea and regard it as preposterous and wicked.

The following incident of the last days of Louis XVIII. of France, is stated upon good authority.

"The King's health gradually declined, yet it was thought good policy to produce him as usual on state occasions; so that neither the regular receptions of his own Court nor of the foreign ministers were ever suspended. He even held his regular levee on the 7th Sept. for the reception of the diplomatic corps. Although he was then in a dying state, he was strapped in his wheel chair to prevent his falling forward, his head sunk entirely on his breast, and his chin concealed in the blue riband of the Order of the Holy Ghost; his hat fringed with white feathers, lying on his lap, and his hand upon it. For a few minutes he appeared to be asleep; at length he gave tokens of existence, and the Baron Lalive, conductor of the Ambassadors, named them according to the order in which they stood in the circle, and each advanced to salute his Majesty. At two or three of the first names the King muttered something, but unintelligibly; he then relapsed into the lethargic state, and the Ambassadors withdrew. At this levee the Count D'Artois, his successor, appeared in perfect health, vigorous and active, as if he were not above forty or fifty years of age."

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
MR. GRAHAM,
I noticed a communication in your last signed "Farmer," which conveyed some important truths. It is a maxim admitted by all writers on political economy, that the price, and the profits of labour, should be in equal ratio. When this equilibrium is destroyed by the diminution of the latter, it follows as an irresistible consequence, that the former must fall in proportion; otherwise the bonds of Society will be weakened by the inability of the Farmer to pay, and the failure of the owner to receive his hire. As labour in this country is done principally by hiring slaves it may be useful to take a view of the relative value, and the actual price of the wages of that description of persons.

Some years ago when the price of slaves was about four hundred dollars, and wheat from one fifty to two dollars, the ordinary wages of such slave was from forty five to fifty dollars, and very rarely fifty five. At this time they will not sell for more than about two hundred and fifty dollars, and wheat does not net more than one dollar; and yet, *mirabile dictu!* hirelings are held at forty five and fifty dollars. Can such state of things exist, and Freeholders and Tenants feed and clothe their little ones, the future hope of the country? No! The miseries of poverty and want to such are evils that can not be avoided. Let us now take a sober, and unprejudiced view of the subject. A slave-holder will hire one of his men hands, which being recognized as property by the laws of the State, will bring him in ready money two hundred and fifty dollars, the legal interest of which is fifteen dollars. One of us who are doomed to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow, are compelled to hire this slave for forty five dollars to assist us in the drudgery of tilling an impoverished soil. Then the account contra will stand thus at the end of the year.

Wages for one year	\$45 00
Winter and Summer clothing including shoes, &c.	12 00
52 pecks of meal at 10 cts.	5 20
250 lbs. pork at \$5 00	12 50
Harvest wages which some require	2 00
	\$76.70

Such is a true estimate of the expenses of one hireling. And where is the tenant

who can raise 75 bushels of wheat for every labourer he is compelled to hire? And from what source is the Landlord to derive his rent, after such charges as the above are paid? These are questions difficult to be answered. It is therefore of the utmost importance that this matter be duly weighed by all those whom it may concern. The experience of several years has taught one at least, that this most noble, most independent, most delightful of all occupations under the sun, has become to those who are obliged to hire at present prices, not only unprofitable, but even injurious. Unless the price of labour is reduced very considerably, Farming is a business which all must cease, except slave-holders, unless farms are subdivided and improved. The labour of one poor tenant on the hard soil of this county, on the numerous impoverished acres of which rented lands usually consist, will yield but a scanty pittance. Hire therefore he must, and toil for naught.

A TENANT.
Talbot county, Nov. 18, 1824.

DELAWARE.
The Legislature of this State on Tuesday the 9th inst. chose the following persons as electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

John Caldwell, of Newcastle.
Joseph G. Rowland, of Kent.
Isaac Tunnel, of Sussex.

Of these, Mr. Rowland is in favor of Mr. Adams, Mr. Caldwell of Mr. Clay; and Mr. Tunnel of Mr. Crawford.

A letter from Dover dated on the 10th inst. says that when the votes were counted for electors of President and Vice President there appeared for

Isaac Tunnel	15	John Gordon	8
H. M. Ridgley	8	J. G. Rowland	21
Daniel Rodney	10	Kensley Jones	10
John Caldwell	15	Purnal Tindall	2
Robert Young	3	W. D. Waples	1

There were 30 members present, and Gen. Jesse Green, the Speaker of the Senate, very strangely decided that 15 was a majority of 30, and that consequently Mr. Tunnel and Mr. Caldwell were elected as well as Mr. Rowland. It is believed that the election with regard to the two former is a nullity, and that this state will have but one vote at the Presidential election. Mr. Rowland, the only gentleman who received a majority of the votes is decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams.

The Wilmingtonian states that two of the electors chosen are in favor of Mr. Crawford and one in favor of Mr. Adams.

The Dover, (Del.) paper contains a protest signed by certain members of the Legislature, against commissioning the three Electors of Delaware, as only the first named received a majority of the whole number of votes—and no provision is made, say they, for appointing one elector. The whole election they therefore declare void.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
NEW YORK.
Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Baltimore, dated

ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1824.
"Unless the vote shall be divided between Adams and Clay, there is not the possibility of an election being made."

OHIO.
The additional returns brought from this state by the mail of last night, gave the following result.

For Jackson	13,318
For Clay	11,734
For Adams	7,109

About twenty counties yet to hear from.

NORTH CAROLINA.
The Norfolk papers received yesterday by the steam boat furnish the following returns from North Carolina.

Elizabeth City.

Jackson	158
Adams	46
Crawford	13

People's Ticket 206
Crawford Ticket 101

Cumberland County—Fayetteville.
People's Ticket 351
of which 167 were endorsed for Adams—169 for Jackson—2 for Clay, and 1 for Clinton the rest not endorsed.

Crawford Ticket 124
Warrenton.

Crawford Ticket 203
People's Ticket 46

GEORGIA—(OFFICIAL.)
FOR WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Elias Beall, of Monroe	121
Thos. Cumming, of Richmond	121
John Floyd, of Camden	121
John Harden, of Twiggs	121
Warren Jourdan, of Jones	121
Wm. Matthews, of Jackson	121
John McIntosh, of McIntosh	121
John Rutherford, of Baldwin	121
Wm. Terrill, of Hancock	120

For JACKSON.

Zach' Laman, of Baldwin	45
Arthur Fort, of Twiggs	44
Wm. Tiptlett, of Wilks	45
John Stewart, of Oglethorpe	45
John Cleveland, of Franklin	44
Benj. Leigh, of Columbia	45
James E. Todd, of Lincoln	42
Wilson Lumpkins, of Walton	45
John Cunningham, of	42

NEW YORK.
On Wednesday the 10th inst. the Legislature of this state ballotted for Electors of President.—In the Senate, the vote was 17 for Crawford, 7 for Adams, 7 for Clay.

In the house the vote was 50 for Adams, 43 for Crawford, 32 for Clay, and one for Jackson.—The vote in both houses being—
For Crawford 60, Adams 57, Clay 39, Jackson 1.

It appears that three of the candidates for Electors, Messrs. Nathan Thompson, Michael Brooks, and Jon. Sibley, who were

on both the Clay and Crawford Tickets, had on the final vote, in the Senate 18, and in the House 75 votes, which being a majority they may be considered as elected. It is stated that these gentlemen are alike friendly to Crawford and Clay, and opposed to dividing the votes of the State.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser says that gentlemen at Albany, who have the best means of ascertaining the sentiments of the members of the Legislature, express the opinion, in letters written on Thursday morning, that a majority of the two Houses will unite for Mr. Clay.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.
BALTIMORE CITY COURT.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.

One of the Constables of the city was presented by the Grand Jury now in session for receiving a greater fee than one dollar and twenty-five cents for levying a distress, when the property remained on the premises for which rent was claimed—and was fined yesterday the sum of one hundred dollars for that offence.

It seemed an impression had gone abroad among some of these officers, founded upon the representations of the magistrates and other persons to whom they had applied for information, that they were entitled to the poundage fees enumerated in the act of 1822, in cases where they were used for levying distresses—but the court, upon an examination of both laws, determined that the receipt of more than one dollar and twenty-five cents for levying a distress where the property remained on the rented premises, was punishable under the act of 1820 regulating constables fees, and they fined the officer accordingly.—*Pal.*

It is now understood that Gen. LA FAYETTE will certainly attend the cattle show at the Maryland Tavern next week. Besides the numerous beautiful regular premiums with appropriate inscriptions to be presented by his hands to the fortunate competitors, for best farms, crops, domestic animals, family manufactures, implements of husbandry, butter, &c. &c.—individual gentlemen have offered the following premiums, and if from the short notice they should not be claimed now, the offer will be continued to the next year.

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.
To the author of the best Essay on the Natural History of the Mule—and its value, for the general purpose of Agriculture, in comparison with Horses—the residence of the author not material—a Silver Cup, valued at \$30.

By ROBERT OLIVER.
For the best Essay, (by any citizen of the United States,) on the value and use of Oxen, in comparison with Horses, in the middle and Southern States—to be accompanied by a description of the best method of gearing and breaking them—a Silver Cup, valued at \$25.

By C. CARROLL, of C.
For the best and plainest, brief Essay, (by any citizen of the United States,) on the Culture of the Vine, adapted to the State of Maryland, one of his best two horse Ploughs.

By R. SINGLAI.
For the greatest quantity of useful Domestic Fabrick, made in any family in this State, in proportion to the number of persons employed—said persons to be children under twelve of either sex—and females of any age, a Silver Cup, valued at \$10.

By R. G. HARPER.
For the greatest quantity of Manure, made on any farm, without foreign materials, in proportion to the number of hands employed, and domestic animals kept—a Silver Cup, valued at \$10.

By R. G. HARPER.
For a description of the best and most economical method of rearing Calves by hand, after they are not more than three days old—the calf to be exhibited—and to be not less than six months old—a Silver Cup valued at \$20.

By R. CATON.
To the Lady under whose direction the handsomest and best parcel of Hard Soap shall have been made—a specimen of the Soap to be shewn, with a description of the method of making it—elegant Scissors, with Silver Hook and chain, BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

For the greatest weight of clean flax from one acre, a Silver Cup, value \$10.
By JOHN TRAVERS, of Patterson, N. J.

[From the Albany Gazette, of Sept. 28, 1786.]
Number of houses in the following towns and cities, from actual enumeration. The number of inhabitants is estimated by supposing 7 to each house.

	Inhab.
New York,	3500
Philadelphia,	4600
Boston,	2100
Baltimore,	1900
Charleston, S. C.	1540
Albany,	550
New Haven,	400
Hartford,	300
Wilmington, Del.	400
Annapolis,	260
Fredericktown, Md.	200
Alexandria, Va.	300
Petersburg, Va.	280
Richmond, Va.	2030
Williamsburg, Va.	230

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.
Wheat white \$1 05—Red 90 a 95—Corn 34 a 40.

MARRIED.
On Thursday the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Edward Hopkins, to Miss Mary Bromwell, all of this town.

DIED.
In this county, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Parrott, consort of Mr. Isaac Parrott.

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. 20

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,' 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 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. 30 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.

E. N. H. Trustee.

A Card.

The professional services of Brice I. Goldborough, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, are respectfully offered to the citizens of Dorchester, Talbot and Caroline, the courts of which counties he will regularly attend.—His residence is at present in Cambridge.

Nov. 13 3w

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.
Wanted immediately two steady journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages will be given—Apply to **DAVID M. SMITH.**

Easton, Nov. 13 3w

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 occupied by Mr. Thomas Meconkin, as a Cabinet Shop. Possession the first of January next.

SAMUEL GROOME.
Sep. 11 1f

J. Shinn's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIN'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by the dozen \$24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases, "scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.
I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and practice of physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swain in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist.
Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Jan. 1amly.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXACTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

POETRY.

LINES ON A DEAD SOLDIER.

Wreck of a warrior pass'd away,
Thou form without a name!
Which thought and felt but yesterday,
And dreamt of future fame.
Stripped of thy garments who shall guess
Thy rank, thy lineage, and race?
If haughty chieftain holding sway,
Or lowlier destined to obey?

The light of that fixed eye is set,
And all is moveless now,
But Passion's traces linger yet,
And lower upon that brow;
Expression has not yet wax'd weak,
The lips seem e'en in act to speak,
And clenched the cold and lifeless hand,
As if it grasped the battle brand.

Though from that head, late towering high,
The waving plume is torn,
And low in dust that form doth lie,
Dishonour'd and forlorn,
Yet Death's dark shadow cannot hide
The graven characters of pride,
That on the lip and brow reveal
The impress of the spirit's seal.

Lives there a mother to deplore
The son she ne'er shall see?
Or maiden, on some distant shore,
To break her heart for thee?—
Perchance to roam a maniac there,
With wild flower wreathes to deck her hair,
And through the weary night to wait
Thy footsteps at the lonely gate.

Long shall she linger there, in vain
The evening fire shall trim,
And gazing on the darkening main,
Shall often call on him
Who hears her not—who cannot hear:—
Oh! deaf forever is the ear
That once in listening rapture hung
Upon the music of her tongue!

Long may she dream—to wake is woe!
Ne'er may remembrance tell
Its tale to bid her sorrow flow,
And hope to sigh farewell;—
The heart, bereaving of its stay,
Quenching the beam that cheers her way
Along the waste of life—till she
Shall lay her down and sleep like thee!

School Books, &c.

Just received and for sale at the Gazette Office.

Conversations on Chemistry
Tyler's History
Grimshaw's United States
Murray's Grammar
Do. Key
Do. Exercises
Do. Sequel
Ash's Grammar
Walker's Dictionary
Morse's Geography
English Reader
American Orator
Orator's Guide
Jess' Arithmetic
American Spelling Book
Pennsylvania do.
New-York do.

Copy-Books, Slates and Pencils, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

New Goods.

GREEN & HEARDON

Are now opening an elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
Extra Sup. Blue and Black Cloths, Intermediate and common Blue, Black, and Fancy, Coloured do. Sup. Waterproof Drab do. Mill'd Drab do. Blue, Black, Mix'd and Striped Cassimere, Scarlet, Green, and Blue Baizes, Stripe Linseys, Rose and Point Blankets, White, Red, Yellow, and Scarlet Flannels, Bombazettes, Bombazettes, Rattinet, Norwich Crapes, Real Bang-up Cord, Black Italian Lustrating, Black and Colored 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 Mull, Zelia Gauze, 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 Ostich Feathers, Artificial Curly, Belts and Centre Buckles—Handsome assortment of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Inserting and Laces, Marseilles Quilts, and Knotted Counterpanes, Sheetings and Shirting Muslins of every description, Gintzies 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, Rice, Corn, or Country make Linseys, in Goods.

They have also a general assortment of LEATHER, which they warrant of the best quality. Cash given for HIDES.

Oct. 2 w

New Goods.

WILLIAM H. GROOME

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

SILKS FOR DRESS-ES & FOLIESSES.
DARK CALICOES.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ironmongery, Cutlery, House Joiners, Carpenters, and other Tools. Queen's Ware, Glass, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &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 ef

New and Cheap STORE.

Richard Martin & Thomas S. Hayward have 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 London fancy Prints
Super brown, olive & mixed do	New style black and white do
Super milled drab do	Cambric Gingham
Super blue and black Cassimeres	Cambric Muslins
Sup. fashionable mixed do	Plain and fig'd Jackonet do
Blue and mixed Cassimeres	Do and do Book do
Hocking Baize	Do and do mull do
White & red Flannels	Do and do Swiss do
Rose & point Blankets	Russia Sheetings
Bombazettes and Bombazines	Brown Holland
Worsted Hosiery	Long Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Cotton do	Damask Table Linen
Ladies' English silk do	Bird's-eye and Russia Diaper
Do French do do	Steam & power loom Shirtings
Mens English do do	Bandanna & flag hdkfs
Do French do do	Madras do
New style Gro D'Ete Robes	Bordered and figured Cravats
Brown and other fashionable colored Gro D'Ete	Gimps and Braids, assorted
Black do	Sewing Silks, Thread and Cotton
White & black Sattin Black mode	Floss Cotton in spools and balls
White and black Italian Crapes	Worsted and cotton Suspensers
Black Canton & nankin do	Ladies' white & black Silk and Kid Gloves
Cut velvet Vestings	Do superior white, black and coloured Horse Skin do
Black English silk Vestings	Mens superior Buck Skin & Beaver do
Do French do do	Do common do do Domestic Plaids, stripes and checks
Fash'able Valencia do	Do Bleached & brown shirtings
Swan's down do	Do do Sheetings
Merino, Cashmere & Waterloo Shawls	Do Red Tickings
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs	Sacking Bottoms
Plain and fig'd Thulle Thread Laces & Edgings	Cotton Yarn
New style fancy Ribbons	Wool Hats
Ribbons, all colours	

GROCERIES,

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
TO WIT:
White and 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
Segars
Spanish and country Cheating Tobacco
Scotch Snuff
Almonds and Raisins
Madder, Indigo, Fig
Blue and Copperas
Madeira, Dry Lisbon & Teneriffe Wines
4th Proof Cognac Brandy
Peach & Apple Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Spirit
Old Rye Whiskey
Common do
N. E. Rum and Molasses
Blown and Allum Salt
Allum and Salt Petre
Switched and hickled Flax
Powder and Shot
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—tf

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS,
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,
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 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

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber, having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate 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 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 wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.
JAMES GASKIN.
N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise.
Easton, July 24

Boots & Shoes.

JOSEPH SCULL
Has just returned from Philadelphia with A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies Morocco, Valencia and Leather Shoes,
Misses do do do do
Children's do do do do
Gentlemen Boots, Monroes and Shoes,
Boys do do do do
Mens coarse pegged Monroes and Shoes,
Boys do do do do
Also a very handsome assortment of Easton make Shoes and Boots, with a variety not mentioned.

He has brought with him a very large stock of the best materials for manufacturing Boots and Shoes, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner.
All of which he will sell on the very lowest terms for CASH.
Easton, Oct 30

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 seedling, \$5 50
Do. for one horse, coultered do. 6 50
Do. two horse, \$7 50 a 11 00
Do. three horse, 12 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 freebore will be sold low, one or two for oxen, \$7 00 a 9 00
Woods' Plough, castiron 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, 5 00
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

John W. Sherwood

Having been obliged by ill health to decline business, tenders his unfeigned thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement it has long afforded him—Having it also in contemplation to travel for the benefit of his health, he requests all those who may have accounts against him to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment.
Oct. 16

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. 16 tf
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.

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. Reardon, in Washington street, opposite the Bank, and next door to the Easton Hotel, where he solicits a continuance of their favours, and informs them, that he has now in his employ the journeymen formerly in the employ of Mr. Reardon, as also some excellent workmen from Baltimore, which will enable him to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable style and with punctuality and despatch.
N. B. D. M. S. has made arrangements in Baltimore and Philadelphia by which means he will receive the fashions from those cities as they arrive from Europe.
Sept. 18 tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership at present existing under the firm of CAMPER & 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 6 or 8 new gigs and one first rate Coach, which will be sold low for cash.
CAMPER & THOMPSON.
N. B. All kind of repairs will be done as usual until the end of the year at their shop.
Oct 30 tf

Joseph Chain

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a good supply of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Buck-wheat Flour of the best quality, smoked Hettings, Mackerel, Spanish Segars, common, do. Homony Beans, Firkin Butter, of a good quality, Wheat Flour of different qualities; also Confectionary, with almost all kind of nuts, viz: English Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Shell-Barks, Almonds, &c. Also Raisins of the best quality.
He has all these good things to sell at the lowest price for cash; the public are invited to call and view his assortment, and they will much oblige him.
Easton, Nov 6

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, upon very reasonable terms, his Farm in Caroline county, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Diggins, who will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase—A payment of a small part of the purchase money only will be required; the balance in seven annual instalments.
G. TURBUTT.
Aug. 14 tf

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW—for the Western Shore.

This great annual festival of our farmers has been postponed to the 23d, 24th and 25th of November.

Various considerations led to the adoption of this measure—first, the days previously fixed upon, happened to be on the days of the yearly meeting of the Friends in this city—and it has always been a matter of particular pleasure to the members of the Society, as well as an eminent advantage to the Institution, that its objects have been approved and patronized by that industrious and most exemplary class of our citizens.

It was thought, too, that the number of recent occasions for bringing the people from their homes, and especially the all-absorbing curiosity to see and desire to pay respect to the 'Nation's Guest,' would prevent many from so soon leaving their homes again, and finally, when Gen. La Fayette accepted the Diploma of Membership of our Society, he claimed for himself 'the honour of being a practical agriculturalist,' declared his partiality for its pursuits and expressed a strong desire to be present at our next exhibition; when if he can attend, as it is hoped and expected he may, the premiums will be delivered by his hand, to the fortunate competitors, with an inscription to that effect.—Under all these circumstances it has been judged by the Trustees, expedient to postpone the next Agricultural Fair and Exhibition to the days above mentioned, one week after the Cattle Show at Easton, in Talbot County, which takes place on the 19th and 20th of November. It is most earnestly requested of the several Editors of papers in Maryland and the District of Columbia, all of whom are, from their politeness in forwarding the views of the Institution, considered members thereof, that they will insert the above in their respective journals, and allow it to stand in a conspicuous place until after the Show.

A well situated Farm and Wood Land FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Justices of Talbot county Court, will be exposed to sale, and sold, that Farm and Plantation belonging to James Neall, situate, lying and being on the waters of Bolingbrook Creek, in Talbot county, consisting of a parcel of Land called Miller's Purchase, and of another parcel called Lowe's Rables, and containing about two hundred and fifty acres of Land, partly occupied by Francis Frice, and partly by Foster Price, and bounded by the lands of William Hughlett, Mark Delahay and William Ross The improvements upon this land are inconsiderable. The soil naturally kind, and by due cultivation, productive. The situation on the waters of the creek and near Choptank River, very favorable for fish, oysters and fowl, and for conveying the produce of the farm to market. The quantity of wood land attached to the Farm is considerable and much exceeds the proportion required for its support. These lands are decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage heretofore executed by James Neall, to Robert Moore and Nicholas Hammond, to secure the payment of money.—They will be sold on the premises on THURSDAY the 25th day of November next, to the highest bidder for ready money. The sale to commence at the hour of one o'clock. On the ratification of the sale and on the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser or his Heirs in fee as directed by the said decree. A plot of the premises will be shown to persons desirous of purchasing them.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee.
Easton, Sept 25 9w

FOR SALE.

A Farm situate in Queen Anns county, within 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 tf

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 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 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 Ann's Co. 2
July 31 tf

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—Whatever 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
Oct. 9 tf JOHN STEVENS.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 10th of March at seven o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past eleven 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 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 of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by six o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March leaving Commerce street wharf, at six o'clock every Monday; and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge without expense.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 13

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

November 9th, A. D. 1824.

On application of Elijah Satterfield, administrator of Charles Salsbury, late of Caroline county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased 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 Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of November in the year of our Lord 1824.
GEO. A. SMITH, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the estate of Charles Salsbury, late of Caroline county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November 1824.

ELIJAH SATTERFIELD, Adm'r of Charles Salsbury, dec'd.
Nov. 13 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, to me directed, to wit: two at the suit of Robert Hardcastle, against William A. Leonard, Edward Roberts and Sebastian Leonard and one at the suit of Jacob Dyett, use William Dickinson, surviving partner of Baynard and Dickinson, against William A. Leonard, Edward Roberts and Sebastian Leonard, will be sold at public sale at the court house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m. the farm on which the said Leonard resides, being part of a tract of land called 'Smith's Cliffs,' and part of a tract of land called 'Chester Bay,' containing 260 acres of land more or less, also 7 head of horses, 3 head of mules, 2 yoke of oxen, 2 carts and 1 wagon and gear: Seized and taken as the property of the said William A. Leonard, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
Oct 30 4w E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, tow linen trousers and tow linen shirt, fur hat with very small brim, he is a dark mulatto, stout made, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle, the horse is a kind of a roan colour, blaze face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$10 and if taken up out of the county and in the state \$20, and if out of the state \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if brought home; and if the Horse is taken up & brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state, and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber,
JAMES WRIGHT, of B.
July 17 tf

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway 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 trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with 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. Md. 2
June 12

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."
Education purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty — Morality refines the Manners — Agriculture makes us rich — and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

NO. 50

Theatre, on or before the 1st day

The following reports of the Committees at the late Cattle Show and Fair held at Easton, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. have been politely handed us for publication by Mr. S. T. Kennard, Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

LAST CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR. AT EASTON.

The following are the reports of the respective Committees of Judges appointed to award premiums, which will be read with much interest by all who are friends and patrons of Agricultural Improvement.

The Show was a very good one and pretty well attended—the lateness of the season and the coldness of the weather, no doubt, caused many to absent themselves who would otherwise have attended. The whole scene convinces us that the Institution gains ground in the public estimation, and we do not hesitate to believe that we shall, at another exhibition, have a considerable increase of members. A Farmer's fraternity is a good thing—it is the strongest interest of the country, the most honorable employment for man, and can yield none but good and salutary effects upon all classes and denominations of citizens. How beautiful, how rational is the spectacle, to see all the farmers of our country, from the poorest to the richest, all entering into the most active competition, with kindest and friendliest feelings, to see who can most honorably gain the greatest share of wealth and comfort for himself and family, and render most service to the community at large! This is "the end and aim" of the Agricultural Society by their Cattle Shows.

It was remarked by strangers, that the sample of Swine exhibited was as fine as had ever been witnessed at any exhibition; but the display of Household fabrics was by all acknowledged to have surpassed any thing that any person present had ever seen—all the specimens combined excellence of texture, taste, and beauty of appearance. The order already displayed upon this subject, the many premiums offered, and their general diffusion will excite emulation, and we may anticipate at our next exhibition still greater improvement and increased numbers of specimens.

Many samples of sheep were very fine—there was many good Cattle of different sorts—if more persons would join the Society and take a little trouble to send forward their stock of different kinds, it would add greatly to the scene and make the whole more interesting—we know there is a great deal of beautiful and very fine stock in the hands of our farmers that is not brought forward, and would do credit to the owners of them if they were produced—such persons do themselves injustice, as well as retard the prosperity of our institution, by not sending out their stock—besides, the reputation of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, stands at stake in this business, and every farmer ought to contribute his aid to show the advantages and improvements of our country—it is the aggregate character of the stock of a country that entitles it to reputation, and not the production of three or four superior animals.

We hope our farmers will feel this subject as deeply interesting to them, and that a correspondent excitement and exertion will follow.

No. 1.

COMMITTEE ON CROPS.

The Committee to whom was referred the decision of Crops, beg leave to report, that from the accompanying papers they adjudge as follows, to wit:—

To Robert Banning, Esq. of Talbot county, the premium proposed by the Agricultural Society, for the best crop of Potatoes from one acre of land, viz: 240 bushels—and

To Robert Sinclair, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, for the best crop of Parsnips, on the 3 of an acre of land, the premium offered by the said society—he made, as per certificate, from 2 acres 1473 bushels of Parsnips.

We take the liberty to mention a crop of Mangle Wurzel, raised by Wm. H. Tilghman, Esq. of Talbot county, (as certified) which does not quite arrive to the amount probably expected, in consequence of irregularity in standing; but which, from the late season, we deem as worthy of notice, and therefore present to your consideration the amount of the certificate before us, that the crop was at the rate of 2080 bushels per acre.

We were pleased to receive a specimen of Mangle Wurzel, raised by Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Kent county, of which one weighed 31 and the other 30 pounds.

RICHARD TRIPPE,
WM. G. TILGHMAN,
WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

No. 2.

ON HORSES.

The committee on Horses being expected by the rules and regulations of the society for their government to preface their award, by some introductory remarks, as to the "particular objects exhibited or subject submitted to their consideration," feel it their duty to state, that in disposing of the first and perhaps most interesting subject presented to them they have been unable to indulge a latitude commensurate with the liberal and enlarged views of the Institution.

The merits of the competition for the first branch of premiums has, they regret to say, been such, as not (in their judgment) to permit them to do more, than award that of the first or highest grade, which has been assigned, with great justice, to the grey Horse Canton, belonging to Col. Thomas Wright, of Queen Ann's county. A sincere desire on their part to encourage and promote the raising and improvement of this most valuable description of stock could not fail to induce them to extend all

the patronage they were at liberty to confer on the exertions and merits of those, who would be thus laudably engaged. But such they think, has been the nature, and character of the competition on this branch of premiums, that they have felt themselves constrained to withhold those of the second and third grade. They are very sensible that the premiums thus withheld, have been contended for, but they have been unable to discern in this competition such claims to the patronage of the society, as placed them at their disposal. They are also aware of the general discretion allowed them by the regulations of the society, which nevertheless has been justly and properly guarded by a "just regard to the interests, the welfare and objects of the institution."

There is but one circumstance only, which the committee think proper to state in reference to the second branch of premiums, and which they sincerely regret it was not in their power to account; certain Fillicies belonging to Judge Wright and Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. had been regularly entered for premium, and were, it is believed, on the field at the time appointed for exhibition—but owing to some cause or other, most probably to the irregularity and confusion proceeding from the crowd of spectators constantly pressing on every hand upon the committee—the servants or persons charged with the care of these creatures might have been hurried away and placed beyond the reach of a call, when required to appear, and consequently did not present them to their inspection. This circumstance was not known to the committee until the morning of the second day, when the award was made out and considered conclusive.

The committee have awarded to Col. Thomas Wright, for his grey Horse Canton, by Canton, out of his sorrel mare, the first premium of \$15.

The committee avail themselves of the discretion given to them, and are of opinion that no second or third premium ought to be awarded.

To Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his grey Mare by old Canton, the first premium of ten dollars.

To Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his bay mare, by old Canton, the second premium of \$8.

To Edward S. Winder, for his bay mare Fenella, by Gov. Wright's Silver Heels, out of Mericea, a thorough bred mare, raised by Col. Lloyd, the third premium of five dollars.

The Volunteer premium of \$20, for the best colt sired by Emperor, was awarded to Mr. Cox's brown colt seven months old.

The premium of \$10, for the best colt, sired last year by Young Tom, was awarded to Mr. Wm. Hambleton's bay colt.

The committee would remark, that for the last premium offered, there were but two colts exhibited, and having no discretion, they have awarded it to Mr. William Hambleton.

JOHN EDMONDSON,

JOHN HARE POWELL,

D. JENIFER,

E. S. WINDER,

J. C. WILSON, Jr.,

L. M. ROBERTSON.

No. 3.

ON ASSES AND MULES.

The committee appointed to judge of Asses and Mules, have awarded to Tobias Burke, Esq. for his Jack, George, 4 years old, the first premium of ten dollars.

To Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his largest mare Mule 5 years old, the first premium of \$10.

To Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his next largest mare Mule, 8 years old, the second premium of five dollars.

The committee regret, that the exhibition of Mules for premiums was so limited, five only being presented to their notice; three belonging to Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. and two to James Chamberlaine, Esq. some of them were mules of fine size and action and all of them gentle and well broke to harness; the largest mare mule of Mr. Goldsborough, five years old, we think entitled to the first premium and his other mare male eight years old, though not so large as his horse mule, but better formed and proportioned, we think entitled to the second premium—Mr. Chamberlaine's were mules of considerable merit, being well formed, active and sprightly, but were under size and lacked the bone and powers necessary to ensure successful competition. The committee again repeat, that they extremely regret, that so few of these valuable animals were presented on this occasion to their notice, as they are well assured that it is only necessary that their value should be known to bring them into general use. Their hardy nature, patient endurance of labour and capacity to subsist on a small quantity of coarse food, will always render them a valuable auxiliary to man in prosecuting successful agricultural pursuits. Three Jacks only were presented for premium, to wit: Messrs. W. H. D. C. Wright's, Tobias Burke's and the late Thomas Martin's. The committee are of opinion that Tobias C. Burke's Jack, George, a descendant of the celebrated Jack, imported by General Washington, is entitled to the premium—He is four years old, of fine size and well proportioned, his breast large, his quarters fine and his limbs for size and bone equal to any thing of the kind we have ever seen.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
JOHN TILGHMAN.

No. 4.

CATTLE.

The committee have awarded to Thomas Hayward, Esq. of Talbot county, for his Bull Hampton, by Bergami, the first premium of fifteen dollars.

To Nicholas Hammond, Esq. for his Buffalo Bull, of 30 months old, the second premium of \$10.

To Dr. E. Harris of Queen Ann's

county, for his Bull Calf, by Champion, under 2 and over 1 year old, the third premium of \$10.

They also award to Dr. Harris the volunteer premium of \$25, offered by Colonel Lloyd, for the best bull calf by Champion. To E. S. Winder, of Talbot county, for his Bull Calf, by Champion, under 2 and over 1 year old, the second premium of \$5.

To Andrew Skinner of Talbot county, the first premium of \$15, for his black Cow. To S. T. Kennard, of Easton, the second premium of \$10, for his red Cow.

To the Rev. Thomas Bayne, of Talbot county, the third premium of 5 dollars, for his red Cow.

For the best Heifer under 2 years old, to Gov. Wright, of Queen Ann's county, for his fine red Heifer.

For the second best Heifer, to Henry Hollyday, Esq. of Talbot county, for his Heifer by Champion.

WM. POTTER,
W. HAYWARD, Jr.,
JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE.

[In addition to the above report of the committee on Cattle, which goes no further than a specific awarding of premiums; we must mention that the show of cattle was superior to the last exhibition of these animals, and it is gratifying to find, that the fine breed of Mr. Lloyd's Champion and Mr. Skinner's Bergami, are beginning to be widely dispersed—Mr. Lloyd had several young bulls as well as bull calves, of his own raising, merely for exhibition, which were beautiful animals and attracted great attention—Mr. Hammond's Buffalo Cow was much admired—and during the show, there was a bull calf and heifer of Mr. Wm. Carmichael's of Queen Ann's, of what have been always known here as the "Island breed of Cattle," that received much attention. The calf had fine growth and form—the heifer in colour, figure and points generally, would have vied with the best Devon Reds of her age. Indeed there is great reason to congratulate the farmers upon their recent exertions to get under way in the improvement of their breed of Cattle.]

No. 5.

OXEN.

The Committee on Oxen, have awarded to Mr. Samuel W. Thomas, of Queen Ann's county, the first premium of fifteen dollars, for his yoke of Oxen, brindle and pied; uncommonly large and well matched, as to size.

To Robert Wright, of Queen Ann's county, the second premium of ten dollars, for his young red Steers, beautiful animals and stout for their age.

To Thomas Coward, of Talbot county, the first premium of ten dollars for his large corn fed Steer—No competition, but considered worthy of a premium.

For the best grass fed Beef no premium.

It is with regret that the Committee on Oxen have to say, that nothing as a grass fed Beef was presented for their inspection that could be considered any ways extraordinary; and a majority of the members present could not be had in favour of any one of the animals presented, of course no premium could be awarded.

On the contrary the Oxen presented for their inspection were unanimously considered as fine animals, amongst which a yoke belonging to Mr. James Maccomb of Caroline, was well worthy of attention, though not equal in their opinion to those for which they have awarded premiums.

WM. HARRISON, of Jas. HENRY SPENCER, ROBERT MORRIS, WM. M. HARDCASTLE.

No. 6.

SWINE.

The Committee appointed to award the premiums on Swine, encountered a task of great difficulty. The extensive range of apartments, and the highly gratifying manner in which they were literally filled, furnished abundant evidence of the salutary and widely diffused influence of our institution, and of the laudable ambition and enterprise of our farmers.

The number of the competitors, and the strong claims, of even the least deserving, to distinction conspired to make the selection, in some respects, a matter rather of chance than of judgment; the Committee, however, deem it proper to remark that their chief difficulty lay in deciding on the merits of the females, and this difficulty was increased by the imperfect and unsatisfactory terms in which they were described by their respective proprietors—for errors arising from this cause, the committee cannot be held responsible—it is not necessary here to point out the properties in which the perfection of this useful domestic creature; but for a breeder there are certain cardinal points which cannot be ascertained by intuition and which are necessary to be known, in forming a correct judgment; among which we may designate a capacity for nursing and early maturity and fecundity—with these essentials, defects may be overlooked, no symmetry can atone for the want of them.

To take a particular notice of the various beauties and excellencies of such as are not selected for premium, would afford individual pleasure to the committee, but would swell this report beyond the limits prescribed to them; and they conclude with a conviction that any oversight on their part will be amply compensated by the universal admiration which this department of the exhibition attracted.

The Committee have awarded to William H. D. C. Wright, of Queen Ann's county, the premium of \$8, for the best Boar, for figure, size and early maturity.

To Hovel Bowers, of Talbot county, the premium of six dollars for the second best Boar, for compactness of form, smallness of bone and propensity to fat.

To Casson Bowler, of Talbot county, the

premium of four dollars for the third best Boar, for size, proportion and easy keep.

To Thomas Hensley, of Queen Ann's county, the premium of eight dollars for the best Sow, for large dimensions, easy keep and small bone.

To Edward N. Hambleton, of Talbot county, the premium of six dollars for the second best Sow, for early growth, symmetry and prolific qualities.

To Samuel W. Thomas, of Queen Ann's county, the premium of four dollars for the third best Sow, for early fecundity, and capacity for nursing.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOSEPH MARTIN,
SAM'L CHAMBERLAINE,
R. A. SKINNER,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

No. 7.

SHEEP.

The Committee on Sheep having discharged the duty of examination of the different parcels offered for premium, take leave to report to the Society, the following decisions. That the Society's premium of \$25 be awarded to Dr. Denny for the best Ram over two years old.

To Gov. Stevens, the Society's premium of \$5 for the second best Ram over two years old.

To Edward S. Winder, Esq. the premium of \$8 for the best Ewe over one year old.

To Charles Nabbs, Esq. the premium of \$5 for the second best Ewe over one year old.

The committee on Sheep have awarded to Gov. Stevens the premium of five dollars for the two best Wethers over two years old.

To Gov. Stevens the premium of \$3 for the two second best Wethers over two years old.

To Gov. Stevens the premium of \$3 for the two best Wethers under two years old.

To Gov. Stevens the premium of \$3 for the two second best Wethers under two years old.

The committee will remark, that all the Sheep for which these premiums have been awarded, are of mixed Bakewell blood, with pretty good fleeces, showing good form and much aptitude to fat. There were many other parcels of Sheep offered and the committee cannot omit to distinguish a parcel of fine Wethers offered by Nicholas Hammond, Esq. of mixed Merino blood, having good forms and fleeces; and a parcel exhibited by Col. Daniel Martin, which from extraordinary size, heaviness of fleece and good form indicate peculiar properties suited to a mixture with the Bakewell blood. The crosses between the South Down (much in their character resembling the Colonel's flock) and Bakewell blood has been recommended highly by one of the most practical, as well as scientific breeders of stock in Pennsylvania.

THO. EMORY,
ALLEN THOMAS,
WM. H. TILGHMAN.

No. 8.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Committee appointed to view and decide upon the merits of the different implements of husbandry exhibited at the Easton Cattle Show, held in Nov. 1824, having performed the duties assigned to them with all the skill and judgment they possess, take leave to report, that they were gratified to find upon the field so many implements of good construction and apparently well calculated to answer the purposes for which they are respectively designed. But one threshing machine was exhibited—yet the committee think from the best judgment they could form of it by inspection and the certificates of most respectable agricultural characters on the Western Shore, it is fully entitled to the premium offered for the best machine of that kind—it is the one invented by Mr. William Kirk, of Baltimore county, and exhibited by Mr. John Morsell of Prince Georges' county, Md. who represents himself as entitled to the patent right for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and authorizes the committee to say the price for the same will be \$100 for it complete.

A straw cutter invented by Mr. Michael H. Bonville, of Kent county, Delaware, was shown, price \$50, which the committee think a substantial and simple machine, but inferior to Mr. Eastman's heretofore exhibited on our field.

Mr. John W. Cragg exhibited a wheat fan, price \$80 of apparently excellent construction and good workmanship—but the committee think its various machinery makes it too complicated for the use of the generality of farmers—it is well calculated for large milling establishments.

A wheat fan of different construction from the first mentioned was offered by Mr. Robert Sinclair of Baltimore, price \$25, which the committee think a good one, and well calculated for the use of most farmers.

There was a good show of ploughs from the different establishments of Messrs. Palmer & Sinclair of Baltimore, none of which the committee think it necessary to notice particularly except the self sharpening plough, which we think entitled to the premium for the best implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of the notice of the society and worthy of patronage, and Mr. Ramsay's plough with four mould boards which the committee think a useful labor saving implement to put in fallow wheat where the ground is clay.

A wheat cradle was exhibited by Mr. John Denny of Queen Anna, which the committee would notice as an excellent one of its kind and worthy the attention of all farmers—all of which is respectively submitted.

EDWD. TILGHMAN, 3d Chair.

[To be concluded in our next.]

RICHMOND RACES, FALL MEETING.

Commenced on the 26th ult. with sweepstakes for 3 years old colts and fillies, two mile heats, entrance \$100, and was won with great ease by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson's sorrel colt Janus, by Sir Archy, beating Mr. J. J. Harrison's bay colt Burstell and Mr. Selden's bay filly Victoria. The day being bad, no race was made of the time of running the heats.

SECOND DAY.

The Proprietor's purse of \$200, 3 mile heats, was won by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson's

bay mare Betsey Richards, beating Mr. J. Harrison's brown horse Aratus, at two heats. The time of running was as follows:
1st heat, 6 minutes.
2d heat, 6 minutes 8 seconds.

THIRD DAY.

The Jockey Club purse of \$1000, 4 mile heats, was won by Mr. Wm. Johnson's bay mare entered as Janette, (now called Virginia Lafayette) at 3 heats beating Mr. Wynne's bay mare Fillicilla, and Mr. Tilly's bay horse Marion.

Virginia Lafayette, by Sir Archy, 3 1
Fillicilla, by Sir Archy, 1 2 3
Marion, by Sir Archy, 2 3 3

1st heat, 8 minutes 11 seconds.
2d heat, 7 minutes 53 seconds.
3d heat, 8 minutes 13 seconds.

This race afforded fine sport, and was closely contested, the price of \$1000, in American gold, was contained in a splendid purse of steel net work. The course presented a very animating spectacle, which was enhanced by the presence of Gen. Lafayette and suite, together with a number of Revolutionary officers and distinguished strangers, who, by invitation, attended and drew with them a larger concourse of people than had before attended. The General was conducted by a Committee of the Club from his lodgings to the field; he continued in his barouche till a short time before the race, when he was conducted to the judges stand, where he remained during the time of running, and expressed very great satisfaction and pleasure at the exhibition. After the conclusion of the race, the General and his attendants were conducted to the Jockey Club dining room, where they partook of a splendid and sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. James Selden, the proprietor, and given by the Jockey Club in honor of the General. The cloth being removed, the following toasts were drunk with great spirit and animation:

The memory of Washington.

Our beloved guest and friend Gen. Lafayette. Alike distinguished as the friend of Freedom and the benefactor of mankind.

The General then rose amid the cheering of the company, and gave the following toast:

May all nations enter the course of freedom. We Americans have won the first race, but there is a noble prize for every one of the competitors.

By Geo. W. Lafayette. Prudence and cool blood in the beginning of a contest, ardour and deliberation at the end: the race of this day has been proof of the goodness of this principle.

By John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. The generous sport of the turf: when pursued with honor, calculated to improve the race of men as well as horses.

By Chief Justice Marshall. The sports of the turf: Virginia must be indebted to them for their Cavalry.

By W. H. Roane. The glorious race '76. America the field—Virginia the standing post—Liberty the stake—The world the judges; and the young Lafayette a winner of the love and gratitude of every American.

By Ro. Douthat. The Princes of the Holy Alliance. A Virginia course and Virginia riders, with orders to whip and spur from the world.

By T. Gwathmey. The man who from youth to age has been running the race of true glory, quick off at the starting place, good in all heats, and foremost at the coming in.

By Ro. R. Johnson, of N. C. All the great men that are good and all the speedy horses that are long.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.

IT IS NOW ASCERTAINED

That there is but one Caucus Candidate for President elected in Maryland; Mr. Crawford has one vote, and that vote, we unhesitatingly say, was gained by stratagem and is not the fair expression of the sentiments of the people of the electoral district where it was procured—either General Jackson or Mr. Adams have more friends than Mr. Crawford in this district, if truly and fairly told. Had a respectable man come out for Gen. Jackson, in whom the people of the district could have confided, he would have out-pollled Mr. Crawford's Candidate—but it has been and from the first, and believed by many, that the man who came out as the Jackson elector in this district was got up by the Crawfordites to pre-occupy the ground, leaving least some respectable man should come out for Gen. Jackson and persevere to the end, which would most unquestionably have put down the caucus candidate here, as the Crawfordites well knew. It was therefore the only chance of the Crawfordites to get such a man up early for Jackson as they could manage to suit their plans, and the opinion is now strong, indeed facts seem to be conclusive, that they did so—for the Crawfordites procured the resignation of the Jackson candidate only the Tuesday before the election, so late as to prevent another candidate from coming forward to support the General; and too late for the friends of Major Martin to interfere to try to turn the thing to their account. This was the manoeuvring of the Crawfordites, so truly has it been said, that the caucus party, whatever else it may contain, contains all the intrigue in the nation, from

Mr. Crawford himself, who is styled the "King Intriguer," down to those of the most cunning schemers.

OTHERS THINK

That the Jackson candidate was not at first brought out by the Crawfordites, but came out of his own accord to try to give himself a little consequence, for at the first meeting out of the candidates and for some time after, they were very drooping and in poor spirits as to their chances for success. But seeing, as was apparent, that the candidate who came out for Jackson could not, from his want of every sort of standing, win even got all the votes of the friends of Gen. Jackson—and knowing, as we must assume they did, for they knew him best, that he was the very man for them to manage in their own way, as it turned out, they soon began to entertain hopes from this source, if they had none from the real sentiments of the people—and as far as we can learn it was managed with much decency and cunning—for it is said, that frequent applications were made to the Jackson candidate before by the Crawfordites, by some of the wealthiest ones too, and that they did not seem to be able to manage it—but on the Tuesday before the election, the last day of grace, they tempted him with the right sort of appeal, and he answered his all at their discretion.

Which is the correct conjecture, we now not—we think the last most probable—there are strong circumstances, among facts, to sustain either the one or the other conjecture. We should be glad if any of our correspondents would give us a true history of this affair, or furnish us with further facts in relation to it.

We understand that our fellow-citizens in the Bay Side district, where Gen. Jackson would have received a most respectable and hearty support, although never satisfied with the man who came out as his elector, were incensed and indignant at his withdrawal. It becomes the duty of our people, be they all interested, to investigate and expose this deep laid intrigue, by which the friends of Gen. Jackson have been deprived of expressing their sentiments for the man they preferred, and a misrepresentation of his opinions and wishes of the people of the district has been obtained.

Maryland has proved herself, notwithstanding, decidedly and powerfully opposed to the caucus, and on this happy event we sincerely offer to our fellow citizens our hearty congratulations.

DESPERATION IN FULL BLAZE

By the Character of the Caucus leader in full length.

Extract from the National Journal of the 9th November.

"But what may not be apprehended from the caucus party in New York, when their leader, Martin Van Buren, declared, that he would yield the vote of his own State for Mr. Crawford—He would go to Hell!"—that he made this declaration can be proved.

Martin Van Buren was the great leader of the Congressional Caucus at Washington; his every thing is at stake, and from the above extract he has declared, that he would yield up his future salvation to effect a worldly purpose.—It is generally said and believed too, that if Mr. Crawford, the caucus candidate, succeeds, Mr. Van Buren will be his Secretary of State.

What man of good feelings who has witnessed the caucus but must quake when he sees the above? How many of our friends, who, though disliking the caucus, supported Mr. Crawford, will rejoice to be disappointed after seeing this and many such things?—A man is always to be known by his intimate friends and associates—this is an approved maxim from the earliest times.

The following answer of General LA FAYETTE to the Committee of the Agricultural Society, who had invited him to attend their Fair at Barton, was received a few days past by the Chairman.

"MONTICELLO, Nov. 12, 1824.

Gentlemen:—The honor I have received, in being named as a member of the Maryland Agricultural Society, is highly valued by me, and I regret sincerely the impossibility I am under to attend the exhibition on the Eastern Shore. My utmost expectation is to be able to arrive in time for the last day of the second exhibition near Baltimore, on which, upon which I am now writing to you in that city. The date of my letter will itself offer an apology, as I am engaged after this date, to stop a few days at Mount Airy, Mr. Maynor's seat, to dine at Orange county Court House, to visit Fredericksburg, and be one or two days in Washington city. These particulars I take the liberty to say before you as excusing, which I hope will be acceptable as well as the expression of my grateful and affectionate respect.

"LA FAYETTE."

P. RAYSON, Esq. Barton, Talbot County, Maryland.

By a report of the Comptroller of New York, on Wednesday 17th inst. it appears that the Treasury of that state has in it a surplus of \$450,000, to be invested in any mode which the Legislature may designate.

Mr. Clinton has been elected Governor of New York, by a majority of 17,192 over Col. Young.

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	9	0
South Carolina	11	0	0	0	11
Georgia	9	0	0	9	0
Kentucky	14	0	0	0	14
Tennessee	11	0	0	0	11
Ohio	16	0	16	0	0
Indiana	5	0	0	0	5
Illinois	3	0	0	0	3
Missouri	3	0	0	0	3
Mississippi	3	0	0	0	3
Louisiana	5	0	0	0	5
Alabama	5	0	0	0	5

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OFFICIAL RETURN

of the Maryland election for electors of President and Vice President of the U. States held in the respective districts, 8th November, 1824.

	Adams.	Clay.	Crawford.	Jack.
St. Marys, Charles and part of Prince Georges, called the first district.	817	473	380	
Calvert, balance of Prince Georges & part of Montgomery, 2d district.	1018	628	397	
City of Baltimore, Annapolis, Anne Arundel county & part of Montgomery, 3d district.	4398	4834	9	
Fredrick, Washington and Alleghany counties, 4th dist.	2751	3794	11	695
Baltimore County, 5th district.	976	1936		
Harford and Cecil counties, 6th dist.	1259	1360		
Queen Anne's and Kent County, 7th district.	896	1817	51	
Talbot, Caroline & part of Dorchester county, 8th district.	1215	72	1407	
Somerset, Worcester & part of Dorchester co. 9th dist.	1302	679	1109	
	14,632	14,523	3364	695

John Quincy Adams' majority over General Jackson, 109
over Mr. Crawford, 11,368
over Mr. Clay, 13,937

*Two candidates for Mr. Adams, Cross and Kilgour.
†Two Jackson electors offered, both receiving but 817 votes.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Star of Friday, 19th inst. publishes the official returns from 58 counties in that State. The votes are—

For the people's ticket.	15,910
Crawford, do	14,066
Majority for the people's ticket, 1,844	
The same paper publishes the following result from five counties more, which have not been officially heard from.	
For the people's ticket, 2,462	
Do Crawford, do	750
	1,712
Official majority as above, 1,844	
	3,556

From the above it will be seen that the people's ticket in North Carolina has prevailed by a large majority; for the counties yet to be heard from, being in the western part of the state, will increase rather than diminish the majority for the people's ticket. We have reasonable grounds for the expectation, that Mr. Adams will come in for a share of the N. Carolina electoral votes.

OHIO—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

By the mail of last night from the west we have received official accounts of the result of the Presidential election in Ohio. In the Columbus Gazette (the paper printed at the seat of Government in Ohio) we find the proclamation of the Governor, announcing the election of Wm. H. Harrison and the other gentlemen composing the Clay ticket of electors.

The aggregate official returns of votes, taken from the office of the Secretary of State, are as follows:—

CLAY, JACKSON, ADAMS.	19,255	18,489	12,280
Clay's majority over Jackson	766		
Clay's majority over Adams	6975		

ILLINOIS.—A letter received by the editor of the Lexington, Ky. Reporter, dated Louisville, Nov. 4, mentions that a respectable gentleman had just arrived at that place from Illinois, with the intelligence that Mr. Clay had received the vote of that state by a very great majority.

PRESIDENTIAL.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

THE DIE IS CAST.

"The long agony is over." The Electors are chosen: The Regency is prostrate. Our Albany accounts, state that the Senate adopted the motion of Mr. Wheeler, declaring the 32 Electors who received the highest number of votes on Monday, to be elected. This having been done, the two houses again met in convention on Tuesday, and made choice of the four remaining to complete the list. The result was, that the three members who put in blank ballots on Monday, now voted for the Crawford ticket, so that four Crawford Electors are chosen. The vote of the state will therefore stand as follows: Adams, 25; Clay, 7; Crawford, 4.

From the National Advocate.
It will be seen that those immaculate republicans called Clay men, have chopped about, and have given their vote for another immaculate republican, John Quincy Adams, a federalist of the old school, a reviler of Jefferson, and the head of what is called the northern confederacy. That the friends of Mr. Clay have by this movement utterly ruined his prospects, with the old democratic party at least, admits of no doubt. The commercial states of the north, and the agricultural states of the south, will not support him in or out of the house, and it is reasonable to infer, that the whole of the west will unite on Jackson. Where then was the policy, to put aside principle, of giving the vote of this state to Adams? The object however, was to prevent Mr. Crawford getting to the house, and how is this prevented? If Mr. Crawford obtains North Carolina, of which there is reason to believe, he must go in, and should Clay lose Ohio, which may be the case, he cannot be returned to the house, even if Mr. Crawford loses North Carolina. With all this shuffling, then it is still in doubt, which of the two has the odd trick, though it is evident the honors are with Crawford.

We supposed says the National Gazette, that two out of the famous seventeen of the New York Senate had been re-elected to the legislature, but the New York American informs us that so far from this being the case, the only two of them who had the hardihood to offer again as candidates, were defeated by an average majority of three thousand each.

New York Canal Revenue.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says that the toll already received this season amounts to upwards of 300,000 dollars; and that the proceeds of toll on the northern canal amounts to more than the interest of the money which it originally cost. The prospects are indeed flattering. Who is not proud of New York.

From the New York Statesman.

CHEMICAL BANK.

Something like a week since, Mr. Caldwell of this city received a subpoena to repair to Albany, for the purpose of undergoing an examination before the Legislature in relation to the Chemical Bank, the charter of which is alleged to have been procured by bribery at the last session. He promptly obeyed the summons served on him by the Sergeant at Arms. On his arrival at Albany, and after consulting his counsel, Judge Spencer, he came to a determination not to undergo an examination before the committee appointed for that purpose, upon the ground that it was not an impartial tribunal. A letter was accordingly written by his counsel, and communicated to the committee, with the signature of Mr. Caldwell, but said to be in the handwriting of Judge Spencer, manifesting the determination above stated, and containing some reflections upon the character of the Legislature.

Mr. Caldwell immediately left Albany for New York. In the mean time, the Assembly went into session with closed doors, upon what was pronounced to be a continuance of the letter, and an indignity to the Legislature. A messenger was despatched by the Speaker to New York in pursuit of Mr. Caldwell, who was arrested yesterday, while crossing the ferry at Hoboken, and taken back to Albany. Judge Spencer was also put under arrest for writing the letter. Such are the facts in this affair, as they have been related to us. A blow up may be anticipated. Judge Spencer will probably place his defence upon the ground—first, that he acted merely as counsel in writing the letter, in obedience to the wishes of his clients; and secondly, that facts are to be adduced in evidence of any allegations contained in the letter. We know not how broad the charges are, having not yet seen the letter, which will probably arrive by to-morrow's boat. It will perhaps involve the merits of the question on the Chemical Bank, and cover even a wide ground, amounting to a general charge of corruption in the legislature. Although it may have been indicated on the part of Mr. Caldwell, to communicate a letter in the handwriting of his counsel, we presume his author would have no serious objection to such a measure; and such is our confidence in his judgment and integrity, as to lead us to believe, he has taken no steps in this business, which he is not prepared to vindicate. Such is the public opinion entertained of the legislature, that a gentleman of Judge Spencer's character is not likely to suffer in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, by being arraigned for contempt of that body. The result will be looked for with a lively interest.

On Friday, the 5th inst. the Legislature of Kentucky elected a Senator, to supply the place of the Hon. THOMAS TALBOT, who declined a re-election. There was no opposition to the Hon. JOHN ROWAN, who received 103 votes, and was duly elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th March next.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. GRAHAM,

The remarks of a Farmer in one of your late papers about hiring's wages are very true, and ought to be thought of by every man.—A hiring farmer now o'days who has to hire three or four hands a year, as many have to do, finds at the end of the year that his hiring's wages swallows up all his earnings.—It did not use to be so when grain was high, because then we could afford to give forty and forty five; and even fifty dollars for a good, first rate hand—but now grain is fallen more than one half, it stands to reason that we can't afford to give forty dollars and forty five dollars a year as we used to do.—The price of grain ought to be the fair standard to put a price upon all labour on a farm—and if those who have hands to hire don't choose to fall in their prices for hiring's wages, as grain and all produce falls, let the farmers look to themselves and till less ground and do without hiring's—it is very certain that we can make more clear profit in these times by taking off one or two hiring's and tilling less land, than we can by keeping our usual number of hiring's and paying the present high prices for them. There is reason in all things—the poor farmers are cut and squeezed on all sides, it is high time they began to set up for themselves and see that they are no longer imposed upon. Those who have hands to hire are as much obliged to farmers for hiring them, as farmers are obliged to them for letting them have them—let wages be regulated by produce and that will be fair, but to be giving all we make for hiring's, or to give as much now as we used to give when produce was high, is unreasonable and we can't afford it.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

The ship ARMATA sailed yesterday, from this port, with two hundred and eighty emigrants for Hayti. Most of them were families, having ninety children under 15 years of age. Several possessed a considerable amount of property, which they took in provisions and cargo of various kinds, including a large quantity of furniture.—They will be a valuable acquisition to the Haytian government on many accounts—several of them being excellent mechanics, ship carpenters, caulkers, iron founders, blacksmiths, nailors, shoe makers, &c. &c.

Fed. Gaz.

A writer in the Louisiana Advertiser of the 12th ult. complains of the negligent manner in which the interments in the Protestant burial ground at this city are made. He asserts, 'after the late heavy falls of rain, there were from eighteen to twenty inches of water on the surface of the ground, on which a great number of coffins were seen floating, and being driven by the wind, were driven in different directions knocking against each other, and forming a deadly representation of a sham sea-fight. The dry weather and the hot sun which we have experienced since, has in some measure caused the water to evaporate, and with it of course, the miasma to be drawn into the atmosphere, and no doubt the pernicious effect of it has much contributed to the continuance of the epidemic which has caused so much desolation.'

Kentucky State House Burnt.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commentator of the 6th inst. contains the account of this public calamity to the people of that State. The accident happened on the morning of Thursday, the 4th inst. In less than half an hour from the time the fire was discovered, the timbers of the roof began to fall in, breaking through the floor and ceiling; and falling into the apartments below, in less than two hours the whole was reduced to a pile of smoking rubbish.

The walls, which were of brick, the chimneys, and the four columns of the portico are left standing. A small part of the north wall, only where the windows were thick, fell down.

The Public offices—the Auditor's and Treasurer's on the left—the Secretary's and Register's on the right, though very near the main building, were saved and not much injured.

A considerable portion of the furniture, many books and some papers, and a quantity of materials were destroyed.

This was among the finest edifices in the Western country. Its dimensions, 100 feet front by 65 deep, with a corresponding height. It was built in 1816, and cost about 30,000 dollars, chiefly raised by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity.

The Legislature adjourned for some days to allow time for providing temporary accommodations for their sittings. A Church is preparing for the House, and a Seminary for the Senate.

British claims on France.—The British commission for liquidating claims on France, under the conventions of 1814 and 1816, have had extracted to them for the purpose of discharging such claims, the sum of 133,917,000 francs.—Claims have been made to the amount of 200,000,000 francs. The commission sat in Paris two years, in conjunction with a French commission, during which time 59,041,921 francs were awarded and paid on 414 distinct claims. Since the year 1819, the commission has sat in England, and there adjudicated 1648 cases, and paid thereon 70,248,020 francs.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Justice requires a similar result in favor of American Claims on France. Our merchants should be paid to the uttermost farthing the MILLIONS of which they were plundered by French rapacity; and we have too much confidence in the energy of our government, not to believe such must be the ultimate result.—Boston Patriot.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.
Wheat white \$1 05—Red 90 & 95—Corn 35 & 37 1/2.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Seull, Mr. John T. Goldsmith, to Miss Emily Valiant, all of this town.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life on Friday the 19th inst. at the residence of his sister Mrs. Mary Connor, in Somerset county, Samuel A. Gohm, after a severe and protracted illness. Few persons were more generally known or esteemed. He was endowed by nature with a sound and discriminating judgment and a considerable share of wit and vivacity, to which were added an affable and engaging disposition that rendered him at all times an agreeable and interesting companion. Though not advanced beyond the prime of life, he had to encounter many difficulties and in some instances to contend with the hard hand of adversity; he seldom or never appeared depressed but manifested by the cheerfulness of his countenance and conduct, that he was above misfortune. His liberality of disposition and charity of measures made all who knew him his friends and excited their sympathy in his distresses.

He was for a long time before his death in a lingering state of health, which finally terminated in a typhus, together with a severe pulmonary disease of which he died. Though his pain was intense, he bore it with that firmness and patience for which he was so conspicuous in health. From the christian meekness and fortitude which he evidenced during his illness his friends have good reasons to believe that he has exchanged a life of sorrow for a glorious immortality where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest, and though he had no family to lament his earthly death, a numerous train of relatives and friends have to regret his irreparable loss.

DIED.

In this county, on the 19th inst. Mr. William Porter.

Blake. In this county, on the 20th inst. Mrs.

— In this county, on the 21st inst. Mrs.

— In this county, on Monday last, the 22d inst. Mrs. Frankton, wife of Mr. Peter Frankton.

— In this town, on Monday last, the 22d inst. Mr. Perry Roberts.

— In this town, on Wednesday last, the 24th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Kersey.

The Rev. Mr. Shiraz, of Chester-Town, will preach in Christ Church, in Easton, to-morrow evening, at early candle light.

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 repairs and repairs all cloth garments, takes out all stains of fat, 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 '30

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, Augustus, who calls himself Augustus Davidson. 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 sickle; had on when committed a light brown coat, some worn, white corded pantaloons and black fur hat, and says he is a free man.—The owner of the above described property is requested forthwith to come forward, prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement at the act of assembly of this state directs.

Given under my hand this 15th November, 1824. THOMAS DABLOTT, Sheriff.

November 30. 8w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The next regular Meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will take place at *Chesapeake*, the seat of Maj. Gen. Benson, on Thursday next, the 25th day of December, a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.—By order,

Nov. 27 SAM'L T. KENNARD, Secy.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.

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 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, the said proceedings named, died seized, now occupied by James Neale, consisting of a lot or ground fronting on Washington street, in the town of Easton, adjoining the property of the late Samuel Baldwin and of James Wilson, Jr. and running back to an alley leading to Halsey'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 giving 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, not before, a good and sufficient deed executed and acknowledged according to law will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns of the property in him, her or them, sold, free, clear and discharged 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 '24

N. B. The creditors of the said Mary Richardson 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.

