blishment.

this opportunity of in-
e public generally that
siness at Mr. Thomas
Dr. Harris' Mill, on the
Mill to Queenstown,
nufacture and keep on
y of farming Utensils,
wheels, Wheelbarrows,
on and sizes; the Penn-
rey, Connecticut, Pea-
and Hill Side Ploughs—
, the Scarafier, Stubble
ed of the best materials
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Establishment on this
experience in the city
st two years with Wm.
ille. He solicits a share
.

P. R. HORGAN.

establishment will be
Green & Reardon, Eas-
, Centreville, where a
articles will be kept on

nithing.

ing now in his employ
mith's on this shore, in-
and the public gen-
n the above line will be
hop, adjoining Mr. Hor-
notice and on the most
solicits a share of public

MAS HEMSLEY
een Ann's county Md.

EREBY GIVEN,

r of Somerset county,
the Orphans Court of
the state of Maryland,
n the personal estate of
e of Worcester county
s having claims against
l deceased are hereby
same with the necessary
criber on or before the
r next, they may other-
ed from all benefit of the

nd this 14th day of Feb-

TEWART, Adm'r.

URCHASE, OR HIRE,
RESENT YEAR.
of *good Character* who
agement of Horses, and
rt, &c. Enquire of the

Sale,

at got the first premium
is four years old, and in
at this office, or of the
ntreville, Queen Ann's

TOBIAS BURKE.

Sale,

nded Stallion, VOLUN-
celebrated running Horse,
markable for his fine tem-
te saddle horse—apply at
subscriber near Wye Mill,
.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

HEREBY GIVEN,

a share of stock of the U-
nd, standing in the name
ceased, has been lost, and
be made for its renewal.
OS: SNOWDEN, Ex'r.
4w

E RENTED,

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story Brick House situate
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ter Denny, Esq. to which
en, smoke house, stable,
gardens and a well of ex-
session may be had of the
mediately—Whatever re-
to be done on any of the
be immediately furnished
to rent will please to view
or terms, apply to Edward
wner, or to the subscriber
JOHN STEVENS.

Reward.

ail in Easton, Talbot coun-
t of the 15th inst. (Jan.)
the names of WILLIAM
GRAY—William Long is
dark complexion and stout

out five feet six or eight
complexion, down look
d well made.
d will be given for the ap-
two above described ne-
s for the apprehension of
delivered to the jailor in
nty, state of Maryland.
OMAS HENRIX, Sheriff
of Talbot county.

NTING,

DESCRIPTION,
AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONA-
LE TERMS.

EASTON GAZETTE.---*Extra.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following Inaugural Address, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

From the National Intelligencer.—Extra.
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1825.

This day, at the appointed hour, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS took the Oath of Office as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and, on the occasion, delivered the following

Inaugural Address.

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it; should be invariably and sacredly devoted, —to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man; it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the Union by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence, is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen, the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean, the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists; Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively, as under any other Government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often, by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican Government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, & embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard—That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse, of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederate representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, & blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

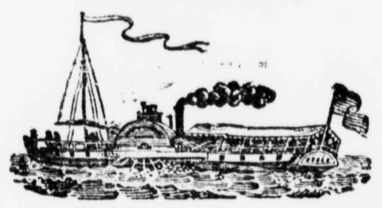
The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Goverment, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, & to do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, & to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and, to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public monies has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union, that, in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of Barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for Legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give, for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments; to the candid and liberal support of the People, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service: and knowing, that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchmen waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate and the future destinies of my country.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 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 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 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 Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places,	$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places,	2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis,	1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.	
Dinner on board,	50

CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 5

C. HAYDEN—*Dentist*

Will be in Easton about the 15th of March, and will for a short time, attend to the business of his profession.
March 5

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 50 years of age; had on when committed a drab colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Littig of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay, and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

THOMAS CARLTON, *Sheriff.*
Feb. 19.—(March 5 8w)

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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