cense' yesterday, and that of the Nineteenth commences this day. The close of the session was characterized by harmony and good feeling.

Of the acts which have been passed, a complete authenticated list will be furnished as soon as we can obtain it. To the credit of this Congress, it may be said, that in the House of Representatives, every report favorable to private petitioners was *acted upon*, and that the Senate, although sitting for the purpose the night before last till near 3 o'clock, passed upon every bill before it. Many of the bills, it was true, were laid upon the table, and thus lost, on the last night of the session, but it was because of the physical impossibility of giving to them, at that period of the session, such consideration as was due to the principles involved in them.

The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday about three o'clock, the Senate, being engaged on Executive business, sat later.—*ib.*

The Senate yesterday advised and consented to the ratification of the General Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, recently concluded with the Republic of Colombia, by our Minister resident of Bogota.—*ib.*

Among the Executive business transacted in Senate yesterday, was the confirmation of the promotion of eight or nine Masters Commandant to be Post Captains, and of seven or eight Lieutenants to be Masters Commandant, in the Navy.—*ib.*

March 5.

THE INAUGURATION.

At an early hour yesterday morning, our city presented an unusual scene of bustle. There had been a great influx of strangers in the course of Thursday, in order to witness a scene, the entire grandeur of which consists in its simplicity, and the variety of associations to which it naturally gives birth. Whatever of splendour belongs to it is entirely intrinsic; there is no external show, no borrowed grandeur, none of the tinseling, nor glitter, nor circumstance of artificial pomp; yet its effect throws into the deepest shade the most magnificent spectacles which are dependent only on their gorgeousness for the interest which they create.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, the President and President Elect, escorted by the volunteer companies of the city and Georgetown, and a very considerable body of citizens on horseback and in carriages, set forward in procession to the Capitol. The cavalcade reached the Capitol a little before 12 o'clock.

The Senate had been convened at 10 o'clock; and at about half past ten, General Jackson, on motion of Mr. Mills, administered to Mr. Calhoun the oath prescribed by the Constitution to be taken by the Vice President; after which Mr. Calhoun made a brief and pertinent address, which we shall endeavour to give hereafter.

About 12 o'clock, the President of the United States and President Elect having arrived, they were received by the Committee appointed for that purpose on the part of the Senate, and conducted to the House of Representatives, followed by the Senators and a number of Representatives and citizens.

Before ten o'clock, the galleries of the House of Representatives were filled to an overflow, and all the sofas and the seats which were not reserved for the Senators and Representatives, the public officers who had to officiate on the occasion, and the diplomatic corps, were entirely occupied by ladies, and numbers were compelled, notwithstanding, to abandon the hopes of obtaining even standing places long before the hour arrived for the commencement of the ceremony.

By 12 o'clock, the Hall was completely thronged, every avenue to the Chair being crowded so as to produce the greatest personal inconvenience to the individuals by whom they were filled. About that time, the sound of military music announced the approach to the Capitol of the procession by which the President and President Elect were escorted; and, in a few minutes afterwards, the doors were thrown open, and the procession entered the Hall of Representatives. The rush at this moment was tremendous, and the doors were, for security, closed so rapidly, as to exclude many of the Senators, Representatives, and citizens who had remained in the Senate. As soon as the President Elect had ascended the Speaker's chair, and order had been in some degree restored, he delivered, in a tone of deep feeling, the address which will be found in another part of our paper.

As soon as he had concluded his address, which occupied about half an hour in the delivery, the oath prescribed by the constitution was administered by the Chief Justice, who was attended by the other Judges of the Supreme Court. The moment the oath was administered, the fact was announced abroad by a discharge of cannon. Mr. Adams then received the congratulations of his friends; after which, he left the Hall, and returned in the same order to his House.

On this interesting occasion, Mr. Adams acquitted himself so as to command the respect of all.—Clothed in a complete suit of domestic manufactures, his appearance was such as the imagination would conceive of the Chief Magistrate of a Republic just beginning to feel the extent of its own resources, and the importance of its own character. In the delivery of his address he was visibly and considerably agitated; while the emphatic distinctness and propriety of his manner, produced a powerful effect upon his auditors. His compliment to the wise administration of Mr. Monroe was as just as it was eloquent. That virtuous citizen retires from his high office followed by the love and gratitude of a nation, to whose prosperity he has so greatly contributed. The mantle of his wisdom will fall on his successor: and may he also fulfill the high duties of this important station so as, like him, to promote the public good; and, like him, to merit and receive the public gratitude.—*Nat. Journal.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

INAUGURATION SPEECH.

We place this desired paper before our readers to-day, which they will find a most scholar-like composition—it savours a little too much of the Rhetorician, but taken altogether it may be called a very fine performance—It does not wear the grave, majestic, dignified frankness of a Washington, but it is equally free from the meretricious style and captivating wiliness of a Jefferson. The topics it handles are well selected, and belong to the occasion—it is emphatical upon that great constitutional doctrine of the priority of civil to military authority, and treats on the subject of internal improvement in the language of a practical statesman and a sound patriot. The view taken of parties is liberal and enlightened—a Chief Magistrate ought to have said nothing less—a wise man ought to have said no more. The compliment to the administration of his predecessor was becoming, because it was in a great degree merited; if a course of conduct can be called meritorious (although for the most part good) where there was neither inducement to go wrong nor difficulty to encounter.

There can be little doubt but that the speech will be generally and much admired, and we think it deserves to be—there is certainly nothing in it that can be cavelled at by any one but the most *out-of-humour Quidnunc*. As to

THE CABINET

which is currently reported to be selected by President Adams, we wish it augured as well as the speech does. Mr. Clay, though not a practised bureau man, is undoubtedly a distinguished and a great man, and unquestionably possesses talents to make himself useful in any station to which he could be called—we think however, the theatre on which he will always be most conspicuous is the floor of Congress—That President Adams ought not to have been brow-beaten off from his appointment, or that Mr. Clay ought not to have been precluded from accepting the station of Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, by the foul suspicions and malignant stories of the day, was all right—The appointment and acceptance prove a just contempt for studied slander, and we wish that the result may be as beneficial as the appointment was in this respect proper. The continuance of Mr. Southard and Mr. Wirt was a tribute to merit, those gentlemen deserved the distinction, the country approves it, and all beyond rests with themselves.

The call of Mr. Rush to the treasury department, and that of Mr. Barbour to the War Office, we consider most unfortunate, and shall be greatly and agreeably disappointed if it does not turn out so—Mr. Rush is but a small man at best, and it is well understood that as District Attorney, Comptroller, Attorney General and Minister to St. James, he has always been considered as over-matched by the employment as well as by all that he came into competition with in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Rush must be wholy incompetent to the Treasury Department.

Mr. Barbour will to be sure find great relief in his office by succeeding such a man as Mr. Calhoun, who left the War Department in the highest state of order, under the most perfect system of accountability. It will be seen that Mr. Barbour required all these aids—He is a gentleman, naturally and habitually of good feeling and perhaps may be called a man of intelligence—but he has been taught to seek all his preferments through the extreme of party violence, and was in that way induced to become a member of the late Congressional Caucus and a signer to that address. If Mr. Barbour accepts the appointment, we shall not entertain an improved good opinion of him, as we shall think President Adams in a high degree censurable for nominating him. No motive can justify it.

A cabinet formed of such heterogenious principles, the predominant character of whose treasury minister and war minister is unfitness and incompetancy cannot be productive of much good, and we look forward with much concern to a day not very distant, when changes will take place upon grounds far from harmonious among themselves, and not very propitious to the public welfare.

We have copied to-day from the American Farmer, some plain, practical and useful experiments on the advantages of preparing food for stock.—We have long observed, that most of the small farmers, the land renters and all the most thrifty countrymen of the community, are sellers of green pork—and when one hundred weight of pork will bring them more than they can get for ten bushels of corn, they deem it better to feed their corn and send it to market in meat.

What kind of stock can a Maryland farmer raise to most advantage? This is a question we often hear, and about which we have long held but one opinion—A very small portion of the state can be called a grazing country—much income is therefore not to be derived either from rearing or fattening cattle—Sheep are not only useful; but indispensable; they yield a good profit on the capital, and are excellent aids in the small way; but you cannot make a large item out of them.—A Maryland farmer will always receive a due return from a small snug flock, well kept—but they bite excessively close; an overstock of them keep the pastures always naked, and starve each other, as well as all the rest of the animals belonging to the farm. Mules and high priced horses, or horses of the first grade may be raised to advantage; but these also can only be considered as good aids; they too are small items. We have long been convinced that the hog is the animal most worthy the attention of our farmers.—The general kind of sheep among us will not do for the butcher under three years—cattle and horses take from four to seven to bring them to market—the returns come in slowly, and a great number must be kept in proportion to the number, which can be annually sold—But with proper treatment the hog can be pushed to a very good size at twelve or eighteen months—and may thus be made to produce a regular annual return—The general experience of our farmers has already stamped them as valuable—and this too in spite of a miserable system of both rearing and fattening—We do not believe that an average of six hogs is brought annually to the knife or scalding tub for each breeding sow kept in the state, and corn is fed to them in the ear, on the ground, in the mud and in the most wasteful way possible. If, as may, and ought to be done, each breeding sow was made to rear and bring yearly to the fattening pen twelve hogs, and this would only be two farrows of six pigs each—and if this were done, as the experiments we this day publish most satisfactorily prove can be done with less than half the corn now commonly used, we need not make any minute calculations to prove the profit of such business even without any increase in the average number raised to each breeding sow.

But we shall be told that this method will involve a great deal of trouble in sending to mill, &c. and expense in buying and setting boilers and getting wood, &c &c. Well gentlemen, fold your arms and go to sleep; if you can sleep when hungry—And is it not worth a little trouble to save half the corn you now use to your hogs?—and as to the expense, let us look into it a little. If you fatten forty hogs in the common, nay, universal, mud fashion, that will average 150 weight, they will eat you not less than 80 barrels of corn—half this even now will sell for $80—and $80 will buy the boilers, bricks, and lime, and pay for setting them up.—That is, you will be nothing out of pocket the very first year; and forty barrels of corn better off every year after—If you fatten fewer hogs the fixes will cost less—if you fatten a larger number, the saving will be of more consequence.

If the boilers are tolerably set up, 5 cords of dry pine wood, worth $2 a cord, will cook amply for a hundred fattening hogs for two months.

We really hope these experiments will excite the attention, they well merit—and that their truth will be tested by accurate and well conducted experiments—But we protest against all slovenly, dirty, inattentive, miserable, half way attempts or trials.

The Levy Court for Talbot county at a meeting held on Tuesday the 8th inst. appointed the following persons Constables of the several Hundreds in the said county, viz.

Third Haven Hundred.—James McKeal, Charles T. Loveday, Thomas Jones, Vincent Frampton, William E. Shannahan and Richard D. Ray.

Bay Hundred.—William Townsend, Joseph Graham and James Harrison.

Bolinbroke Hundred.—Solomon Mullikin.

Island Hundred.—George Stevens.

Mill Hundred.—Samuel H. McGuney.

Kings Creek Hundred.—Levin Millis, Jr. and Edward Mullis.

Tuckahoe Hundred.—William Ferguson and Edward Flynn.

From the National Intelligencer of the 8th inst.

We understand that the following nominations, made by the President on Saturday last, were yesterday consented to by the Senate:

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.

RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

ALEX. H. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Minister to Spain.

We understand, also, that Mr. POINSETT, of the House of Representatives, was yesterday nominated by the President as Minister to Mexico.

DESHA ESCAPED!

A letter from a gentleman living in Shelby county, (Ken.) to a gentleman in Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, states, that Isaac B. Desha has been granted a new trial, since when, *he broke jail and made his escape.*

Pat.

A TEACHER.

A gentleman recently from the Eastward, who can produce unquestionable recommendations for character and ability, is now in Easton, where he will remain until Wednesday next, in hopes of obtaining employment as a teacher. Persons who may be interested by this advertisement, will please to apply for further information to the Editor of the Gazette.

March 12

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

SIR,

I was much surprized at seeing the performance of a correspondent in your last paper, containing reproaches upon the conduct and character of Mr. Adams; and equally concerned at your indulgence in permitting it to be inserted. During the late canvass you always professed a species of neutrality which displayed neither preferences nor prejudices towards either of the candidates personally; although *the means* by which one of them was introduced to the people were often the subject of severe reprehension. During the same period you very properly admitted the essays and observations of any writer, who in decent language and in correct statements, founded in truth or in sincere belief, animadverted upon the faults, or commended the talents and qualifications, of the respective candidates. Such pieces were not only allowable, but absolutely necessary to inform the public mind, and guide the citizens in determining their choice.

But the contest is now over; and Mr. Adams has been elected President of these United States without any fraud or force according to the forms and principles of the constitution. However unpleasant this result may be to the feelings and expectations of some individuals, it is assuredly the policy and duty of us all to acquiesce in the decision, and to be disposed, for the sake of the national weal, to support his administration, if conducted wisely and with a just view to the liberties and prosperity of the people. It is nevertheless incumbent, even upon his friends, to be ever watchful and attentive to his measures, as wise constituents should always be to those of their deputed servants; and it cannot be doubted that some of his enemies will be on the alert, and scrutinize all his actions with malicious rigor. Under this security every good citizen will therefore yield him his confidence, and encourage him in the due exercise of his high station—an office in the most quiet times of extensive and difficult trust, but in his instance rendered more arduous and embarrassing by the opposition of selfish and disappointed partizans. To keep alive the impression of former prejudices, founded or unfounded, against him can have no other object than to excite a premature hostility to his administration, and to produce an absolute condemnation of all his measures, whether they be right or wrong. We might derive prudence from a recollection of the fact, that the first election of Mr. Munroe to the Presidency was an event as painful to the federalists as the election of Mr. Adams can be, and, in my opinion, at least with equal reason: And yet during his administration most of the cardinal principles of federal policy were gradually resumed; and in the course of four years such proofs were afforded of their beneficent effects upon the peace, improvement and character of the country that he was re-elected with almost universal satisfaction.

Let us therefore resign ourselves with kindness and patience to an election which has been constitutionally made: Let us rather remove difficulties from the path of Mr. Adams than ungenerously and invidiously place them in his way: Let us candidly confide in the solemn promises he has just given in his inaugural address, and cheerfully support him in the performance of them: And let me entreat you, Sir, to exclude from your impartial columns every painful reproach upon his character and conduct until some error in his approaching administration shall justify the publication of it.

A Constant Federalist.

March 9, 1825.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

It is my ill fate, or as some would say destiny, to be one of those unfortunate young men, whose vanity greatly exceeds the limits of his fortune; and whose habits do not, by any means, correspond with that of his purse.

Without even having the most distant thought of providing for the future, I have mingled with a host of extravagant associates, who have led me into innumerable embarrassments, and which stopped only with the loss of nearly all my funds.

Thus, I fear, I have began too late to discover the errors of my former conduct: my pride has been, by far, greater than my riches were able to maintain; my gaiety and show has swept away the remnant of a small estate, and left me destitute of that article which never fails to make friends.—By my forwardness and a great disposition to be of consequence, I have incurred the displeasure of my acquaintances who were once disposed to countenance me.

'Tis true, while ever my small pittance lasted I had plenty of friends, a great many associates, and a good share of merriment; but, no sooner was it gone, than my friends became daily less numerous, I was not troubled near so much, as formerly, by associates, and my merriment was soon turned into sorrow.—So it is with every young man who has involved himself in the same perplexities!—It was my ruin to mix so early in life as I did with men—I was not capable of choosing a competent companion for my guide; and as the young mind is easily led astray, there was no great difficulty in suffusing in mine a heap of foibles.—I quickly made, as most young men do, a confident, and to this confident I am indebted for all my follies—I soon absorbed all his secrets, and acquired most of his evils.

At first, I revolted at his wickedness, and tried to elude his habits, which I then thought so pernicious and have since found to be true—however, in a short time, I became inured in most of the paths of sin which are so derogatory to human nature. It appeared almost impossible and to me it was unavoidable, to mock the different plans which were laid to entrap the morals which I had been taught to reverence. But my new friend soon impressed on my mind his own direful customs, and betimes prevailed on me to forget all the virtuous habits that I ever owned. He first persuaded me to accompany him to a billiard-room, and then to officiate in the game, alleging that it was a mere thing of pleasure, and assured me it was nothing more than the mark of a gentleman to know how to knock a ball with skill and accuracy. Then he averred that the card-table was equally innocent, and was quite as essential to know how to play one as the other: and came in for a due share—I had no sooner became tolerably proficient in these genteel accomplishments than my friend expressed his astonishment at my playing for mere sport—he railed against the waste time of playing for nothing—he had some influence, and at length urged me to make a small bet—I did, and lost—tried again—met a similar fate—again and again—always come off looser, which soon made me repent of my folly. Ever anxious to obtain what I had lost, and equally anxious to acquire a full knowledge of *this trade*, I was, almost, constantly at a gambling house; until a continual succession of loss swept away the whole of my property. It soon after got publicly known that I was a gambler, drunkard, &c. My friend profited the most largely by my weakness, and soon discarded me because I had nothing more for him to gain—he entirely abandoned me, and I have found myself forsaken by friends and money; and which is still worse, I have no trade or profession—left entirely to myself, to go wherever fortune directs, or convenience points out. What a miserable situation!—Pride has been the cause of all this! Who could think, thought I, (when I first assumed the character of a man and not sixteen) of ever bending their genius over a work-bench, or confine themselves in the narrow precincts of a small store. But, alas! my age now makes me ashamed of applying for an apprenticeship; my character is too well known for me to get any kind of employment. This is cause why we have so many idlers, vagabonds, nuisances, &c.—Pride is the principal, it blinds the reason, destroys the mind and shuts the eyes of many parents towards their children. No wonder, then, we see so many youths, who early put on pompous airs and try to be of consequence, come to misery and woe; who soon scatter their small inheritance—pine away their lives in obscurity and wretchedness, and end their days in irksome solitude.

EXPERIENCE.

DIED

In Chestertown, on the 7th inst. after a lingering illness, the Rev. *James Ridgeway.*

——— In this town, on Wednesday last, after a short illness Mrs. *Margaret Pattison.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C." and "Aristides," are received.

A CATALOGUE OF FRESH

Garden Seeds,

Just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

FOR SALE BY

William W. Moore.

Early dwarf prolific Peas,	Red turnip Radish,
Early frame do	White cabbage Lettuce,
Large dwarf Marrow-fat do	Brown Dutch do
Grand Imperial do do	Silver skinned Onion,
Sugar do	Strasburgh do
Early bunch Beans,	Red solid Celery,
Early Valentine do	White do do
Red French do	Large Dutch Parsnip,
Carolina or Sewee do	Long orange Carrott,
Lima do	Long red Beet,
Early York Cabbage,	Turnip-rooted do
Early Salisbury do	Mangle Wurtzel,
Green Savoy do	Ruta Baga,
Yellow do do	White Mustard,
Early Battersea do	Peppergrass or cress,
Early Cauliflower do	Curled Parsley,
Late do do	Early frame Cucumber,
Sugar Loaf do	Long green do
Large Drum-head do	Nasturtium,
Flat Dutch do	Tomato,
Red Pickling do	Early Dutch Turnip,
White Broccoli,	Red top do
Purple do	Round Spinach,
New Cape do	Prickly do
Green curled do	Long green Squash,
Early short-top scarlet Radish	Bush do
Salmon do	Onion Cloves,
White Turnip do	Purple Egg Plant,
Long scarlet do	Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Easton, 3 mo: 8th, 1825.—(March 12.)

Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.

JOHN CAMPER.

March 12

Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LADS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.

LAMBERT REARDON.

March 12

Notice.

The managers of "the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, Maryland," are requested to meet at Mrs. Nicols' on Saturday the 19th of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,

M. G. NICOLS, Sec'ry.

March 12 1w

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

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court.

February 23d, A. D. 1825.

On application of Dr. Morgan Brown Executor of Joseph Brown, late of Kent 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 the Easton Gazette.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of February in the year of our Lord 1825.

Test CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That 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 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 23d day of February 1825.

MORGAN BROWN, Ex'r.
of Joseph Brown, late, deceased.

March 12 3w

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