The best sample of home-made Wine	2
The best sample of home-made Cordial	2

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best Ploughing with two Horses or Mules	5
The best Ploughing with Oxen	5
For the successful Ploughman with Horses	2
To the do do. with Oxen	2

The above premiums will be awarded only for Animals bred within the State of Maryland or 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 this State, to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.

No premium shall be awarded merely for want of competition. And where the objects presented for premiums shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the Judges shall be authorized at their discretion to withhold them.

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

To enable the Trustees to make proper arrangements and stalls for the accommodation of all stock offered for premium or for show, it is required that the owners of animals shall notify Mr. Richard Spencer of Easton of their intention to offer the same, and shall enter the particular animals with him ten days previous to the Exhibition; which entry shall state the ownership of the animal, the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its age, pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable. But this rule may be dispensed with in instances where distance or particular causes may have prevented an entry in due time. If any person shall propose to offer more than one kind of stock for premium or show, he must make a separate statement of each description of stock so intended to be offered.

Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premium, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them; and pens will be provided.

No Landholder shall be entitled to offer any article for premium, who is not a contributor to the amount of membership. But Tenants and others not being the owners of land, and Females disposed to exhibit domestic Fabricks or other Articles, may contend for premiums in like manner as members. Food will be provided for the stock accommodated in the pens: And an Auctioneer will be appointed for the sale of Live-Stock intended for this purpose on the second day.

The Rules and Regulations for the management of the Cattle Show and Fair, and for the conduct of the officers and others concerned, will be published in handbills in due season.

By order of the Trustees,
NS. HAMMOND, Chairman.
Rich'd. Spencer, Secretary.
Easton, August 2, 1827.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Lancaster Journal.

The Cincinnati Advertiser was last night placed in my hands by a friend containing an address from General Jackson to the public dated on the 18th ultimo, in which he announces me to be the member of Congress, to whom he had referred, in his letter to Mr. Beverley of the 5th of June last. The duty which I owe to the public, and to myself, now compels me to publish to the world, the only conversation which I ever held with General Jackson, upon the subject of the last Presidential election, prior to its termination.

In the month of December 1824, a short time after the commencement of the session of Congress, I heard among other rumours then in circulation that General Jackson had determined, should he be elected President, to continue Mr Adams in the Office of Secretary of State. Although I felt certain he had never intimated such an intention, yet I was sensible that nothing could be better calculated, both to cool the ardor of his friends and inspire his enemies with confidence, than the belief that he had already selected *his chief competitor*, for the highest office within his gift. I thought General Jackson owed it to himself and to the cause in which his political friends were engaged, to contradict this report; and to declare that he would not appoint to that office the man, however worthy he might be who stood at the head of the most formidable party of his political enemies. These being my impressions, I addressed a letter to a confidential friend in Pennsylvania, then and still high in office, & exalted in character, & one who had ever been the decided advocate of General Jackson's election, requesting his opinion and advice upon the subject. I received his answer, dated the 27th December 1824, upon the 29th, which is now before me, and which strengthened and confirmed my previous opinion. I then finally determined, either that I would ask General Jackson myself, or get another of his friends to ask him—whether he had ever declared he would appoint Mr. Adams his Secretary of State. In this manner, I hoped a contradiction of the report might be obtained from himself, and that he might probably declare it was not his intention to appoint Mr. Adams.

A short time previous to the receipt of the letter to which I have referred, my friend Mr. Markley and myself got into conversation, as we very often did, both before and after, upon the subject of the Presidential election, and concerning the person who would probably be selected by General Jackson, to fill the office of Secretary of State. I feel sincerely sorry, that I am compelled thus to introduce his name; but I do so, with the less reluctance, because it has already without any agency of mine, found its way into the newspapers, in connection with this transaction

Mr. Markley adverted to the rumor which I have mentioned, and said it was calculated to injure the General. He observed that Mr. Clay's friends were warmly attached to him, and that he thought they would endeavor to act in concert at the election.—That if they did so, they could either elect Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson at their pleasure; but that many of them would never agree to vote for the latter, if they knew he had pre-determined to prefer another to Mr. Clay, for the first office in his gift: And that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State.

I told Mr. Markley, that I felt confident General Jackson had never said he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State; because he was not in the habit of conversing upon the subject of the election, and if he were, whatever might be his secret intention, he had more prudence than to make such a declaration. I mentioned to him that I had been thinking, either that I would call upon the General myself, or get one of his other friends to do so, and thus endeavor to obtain from him a contradiction of the report: although I doubted whether he would hold any conversation upon the subject.

Mr. Markley urged me to do so; and observed if General Jackson had not determined whom he would appoint Secretary of State, and should say that it would not be Mr. Adams, it might be of great advantage to our cause for us so to declare, upon his own authority: we should then be placed upon the same footing with the Adams' men, and might fight them with their own weapons. That the western members would naturally prefer voting for a western man, if there were a probability that the claims of Mr. Clay to the second office in the Government should be fairly estimated; and that if they thought proper to vote for Gen. Jackson, they could soon decide the contest in his favor.

A short time after this conversation, on the 30th December 1824, (I am enabled to fix the time not only from my own recollection but from letters which I wrote on that day, on the day following, and on the 2d January, 1825,) I called upon General Jackson.—After the company had left him, by which I found him surrounded, he asked me to take a walk with him; & whilst we were walking together upon the street, I introduced the subject. I told him, I wished to ask him a question in relation to the Presidential election, that I knew he was unwilling to converse upon the subject; that therefore if he deemed the question improper, he might refuse to give it an answer That my only motive in asking it was friendship for him, and I trusted he would excuse me for thus introducing a subject, about which I knew he wished to be silent.

His reply was complimentary to myself, and accompanied with a request that I should proceed. I then stated to him; there was a report in circulation, that he had determined he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, in case he were elected President, and that I wished to ascertain from him whether he had ever intimated such an intention. That he must at once perceive how injurious to his election such a report might be. That no doubt, there were several able and ambitious men in the country, among whom I thought Mr. Clay might be included, who were aspiring to that office; and if it were believed, he had already determined to appoint *his chief competitor*, it might have a most unhappy effect upon their exertions and those of their friends. That unless he had so determined I thought that this report should be promptly contradicted under his own authority.

I mentioned, it had already probably done him some injury, and proceeded to relate to him the substance of the conversation which I had held with Mr. Markley. I do not remember whether I mentioned his name, or merely described him as a friend of Mr. Clay.

After I had finished, the General declared, he had not the least objection to answer my question. That he thought well of Mr. Adams, but had never said or intimated, that he would or that he would not, appoint him Secretary of State. That these were secrets he would keep to himself—he would conceal them from the very hairs of his head. That if he believed his right hand then knew what his left would do, upon the subject of appointments to office, he would cut it off and cast it into the fire.—That if he should ever be elected President it would be without solicitation and without intrigue on his part. That he would then go into office perfectly free & untrammeled, and would be left at perfect liberty to fill the offices of the Government, with the men, whom at the time, he believed to be the ablest and best in the country.

I told him that his answer to my question was such a one as I had expected to receive, if he answered it at all; and that I had not sought to obtain it, for my own satisfaction. I then asked him, if I were at liberty to repeat his answer. He said I was perfectly at liberty to do so to any person I thought proper. I need scarcely remark that I afterwards availed myself of the privilege. The conversation upon this topic here ended, & in all our intercourse since, whether personally, or in the course of our correspondence, General Jackson never once adverted to the subject, prior to the date of his letter to Mr. Beverly.

I do not recollect that General Jackson told me, I might repeat his answer to Mr. Clay and his friends; though I should be sorry to say he did not. The whole conversation being upon the public street, it might have escaped my observation.

A few remarks, and I trust I shall have done with this disagreeable business forever.

I called upon General Jackson, on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay, or any other person. I never have been the political friend of Mr Clay, since he became a candidate for the office of President as you very well know. Until I saw General Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly of the 5th ult. and at the same time was informed by a letter from the Editor of the United States' Telegraph that I was the person to whom he alluded, the conception never once entered my mind, that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay or of his friends or that I had intended to propose to him terms of any kind for them, or that he could have supposed me to be capable of expressing the "opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons." Such a supposition had I entertained it would have rendered me exceedingly unhappy as there is no man upon earth, whose good opinion I more valued, than that of General Jackson. He could not, I think, have received this impression, until after Mr. Clay and his friends had actually elected Mr. Adams President and Mr. Adams had appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State. After these events had transpired, it may be readily conjectured in what manner, my communication has led him into the mistake. I deeply deplore that such has been its effect.

I owe it to my own character to make another observation. Had I ever known or even suspected that General Jackson believed I had been sent to him by Mr Clay or his friends, I should have immediately corrected his erroneous impression, and thus prevented the necessity for this most unpleasant explanation. When the editor of the United States Telegraph, on the 12th October last, asked me by letter for information upon this subject, I promptly informed him by the returning mail, on the 16th of that month, that I had no authority from Mr. Clay, or his friends, to propose any terms to General Jackson in relation to their votes, nor did I ever make any such propositions; and that I trusted I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger, upon such an occasion, as it was known General Jackson would be to receive such a message. I have deemed it necessary to make this statement, in order to remove any misconception, which may have been occasioned, by the publication in the Telegraph of my letter to the Editor, dated the 11th ultimo.

With another remark I shall close this communication. Before I held the conversation with General Jackson, which I have detailed, I called upon Major Eaton, and requested him to ask General Jackson, whether he had ever declared or intimated that he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, and expressed a desire, that the General should say, if consistent with the truth, that he did not intend to appoint him to that office I believed that such a declaration would have a happy influence upon the election, and I endeavored to convince him that such would be its effect. The conversation between us was not so full, as that with General Jackson. The Major politely declined to comply with my request and advised me to propound the question to the General myself, as I possessed a full share of his confidence.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lancaster 8th August 1827.

BLOODED HORSES.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Respectfully inscribed to the Amateur, Sportsman, breeder and trainer of that noble animal, the Virginian Race Horse.

As the present improved stock of the Race Horse, both of this country & the British Turf have (in a very great measure,) obtained that high degree of celebrity, viz: form, size, bottom and speed, from the two best horses which ever were imported into England, the Darley and Godolphin Arabians—the latter the author of the Annals of the Turf, has laid before the public, some considerable time past in the Petersburg Intelligencer—it may perhaps afford some entertainment to those concerned in such matters, at this time, to inform them in what manner this "paragon of perfection" was introduced into England.

A Col Cook (not a Mr. Coke, as has always been represented in every former account hitherto given of this animal in England,) a gentleman by birth, education, polished manners, and very insinuating address, and immense wealth; but by profession a "Highway Robber," resided there about the year 1720—He committed a great many felonious actions, was arraigned and tried in a variety of criminal cases: but ultimately eluded the hand of justice, by means of the aforesaid qualifications, until he became emboldened in villainy, and thought it impossible to be convicted. At length he committed two acts of felony, which he thought it impossible to escape—the rage of the community being so highly incensed against him, (and to so great a degree,) that he determined to leave England. He embarked privately from England, under a fictitious name, and sailed (it was supposed) to some port in Africa—from thence he travelled into Syria and afterwards into Arabia Petrea, and traversed through the entire part of that country, where the very finest and best bred horses in the whole world are reared. He always made constant enquiries of all the Arabs he saw, concerning the genealogy of the best Arabian horses, and where they could be found.

After a fruitless journey of very considerable time and length, he at last received information from an Arab that a certain "Sheik" had not only the finest bred, but the very best horse in all Arabia, which he the Arab, described so minutely to the aforesaid Cook, and said the aforesaid Shiek put so great a value upon him, that it was entirely out of the power of money to procure a purchase.

Col. Cook without delay, shaped his course to the habitation of the aforesaid "Shiek," and offered him any sum of money he pleased to demand for the purchase of said horse—his offer was scornfully rejected.

The Colonel skulked about in the vicinity of the said 'Shiek,' for a considerable time, and when a favorable opportunity offered, he either stole, or by means of an Arab procured said horse to be stolen. He travelled through the deserts of both Arabia and Africa, until he safely arrived at Damietta, a seaport town near the mouth of the river Nile, and finally escaped, though a hot pursuit after him had continually been kept up by the emissaries of the aforesaid Shiek.

Col. Cook embarked with said horse on board of a British ship of war; which fortunately was about to sail for England, and actually did sail for that place in a very short time—after touching at some port to procure provender for him—and after the usual passage, he arrived safely there.

Col. Cook had the said horse brought over, and kept in France, until some favorable opportunity offered that he could appear in England, and be restored to his family.

Col. Cook well knew his former crimes were of so infamous a nature, (high treason and rape,) as well as of so deep a dye, he used another fictitious name and passed by it, to elude detection. He likewise knew the magnitude of them was so very great that unless the Prime Minister of England interposed in his behalf with his Majesty, he must inevitably perish.

Col. Cook returned back to England, and wrote an anonymous letter to the Earl of Godolphin prime minister of England, at the same time a great lover of the finest horses requesting a private interview with him, on business of a peculiar nature; his lordship paid no attention to his communication, the Colonel tried him again sending letter after letter for a considerable time without effect until he entirely despaired of success. He at length determined to try once more (by letter) on the subject.

Col. Cook by some means or other found out that Lord Godolphin at that season of the year, was afflicted with the gout; and daily took an airing in his carriage in Hyde Park, London; he wrote to his lordship, that at a particular time and place in said Park, he would see a man, (describing his stature and dress, riding a beautiful brown horse, which he also described having his off heel behind white,) who had no designs on his person, but on the contrary a great friendship for him, who wished to have an interview with him, and that when his lordship in his next ride saw him, he the said Cook would take it as a particular favor indeed, if his lordship would direct his out riders to withdraw so that the interview, as aforesaid, might be effected.

The next day Lord Godolphin took his usual jaunt; at the place and time appointed he saw Col. Cook, who after the withdrawal of the out riders, rode up to his lordship's carriage, and after making his obedience asked him respecting the receipt of his former letters, his lordship answered in the affirmative.

Col. Cook immediately dismounted and made his lordship another low bow, and in a very condescending manner told him, that from hearing of his Lordship's very great partiality for being possessed of the finest horses in the kingdom, he, after travelling several years in Arabia, had brought over the very finest, and best bred horse in the world as a present for him.

Lord Godolphin very politely refused the present, alledging that it would be entirely inconsistant with his dignity and station, to accept of so very valuable a present—(which must have cost an immense sum to procure,) from an entire stranger.

His lordship after a minute inspection of the horse, pronounced him to be the very finest and best looking Arabian horse he ever saw, or had been brought into England, and if Col. Cook as he styled himself at that time, would part with said horse, he would give him a blank check upon the bank of England, which he the aforesaid Cook might fill up with any sum he pleased.

Col. Cook told his lordship, he never would sell the said horse—alleging at the time, that he, with great difficulty, labor and expense, and after travelling in Arabia, upwards of 3 years, procured the said horse for the express purpose of presenting to his lordship on his arrival in England—he further said that if his lordship would not accept him, he would not part with him to any other person. Lord Godolphin was inexorable.

Col. Cook solicited his Lordship again, and again, without success, until said Cook's entreaties after a very considerable time, became so very urgent, that at length Lord Godolphin accepted of this very Arabian, as the greatest present of the animal creation in the world.

After his lordship had presented his compliments to Cook, he told him, if he could in any way whatever serve him, he would do it with a great deal of pleasure.

About this time, by means (it was supposed,) of servants of Col. C's relations hearing his name frequently mentioned in their respective families, and no doubt with a view of receiving the reward of 'one hundred and fifty guineas,' which government had formerly offered for his apprehension, they lodged information against him and he was arrested for his former offences and committed to prison: he wrote to Lord Godolphin (discovered to him who he was and his real name,) to intercede in his behalf with his Majesty, who ordered a writ of 'nolle prosequi' to be issued, saying that Col. C. was an innocent man, and could not be the same person who committed the felonious acts for which he fled from England

Col. Cook was immediately restored to his former rank and family—he

"Forsook his crimes, repressed his folly
And after many years of melancholy,
Became a good and honest man."

Mellish.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

Permit me the use of your paper to call the attention of the friends of the Administration to the approaching Election of Delegates. While its opposers are actively engaged in influencing the people and preparing them to support a set of Candidates, already formed, for the purpose of showing a political character of the State favourable to their views, its friends appear to be reposing on the belief that a very large majority of the Voters are well satisfied with the measures of the Government, and perfectly disposed to give them their sanction. This belief is well founded; and the advocates of General Jackson are well aware of the fact: Hence the necessity of the Arts and Intrigues which appear to be on foot. These advocates, though frequently communicating with each other, make no public avowal of their sentiments, but affect to be undecided or indifferent in their choice: meanwhile, individually, they are using all their means to attach the people to their interest, and to reconcile them to their Ticket when they shall see the proper time to bring it forward. Their Candidates are announced separately, and solicit the suffrages of the Citizens without apparent union: But there can be no doubt, whatever that they are acting in concert, and with the greatest industry And unless the friends of Mr. Adams immediately declare themselves and come forth to counteract the schemes of their opponents with equal energy and understanding they will find themselves defeated and deceived

The Federalists, as before, have still to choose between two Candidates for the Presidency belonging to the party whom they formerly opposed; but there is so marked a difference in the temper, conduct and qualifications of the two Candidates that I own I am surprized at the humour of any Federalist who can seriously consent to the selection of such a man as General Jackson for his President With regard to that Election it is, however, of little consequence whether we are Federalists or Democrats: As to that object the parties are entirely broken; and we see both Democrats and Federalists throughout the Country united or opposed in maintenance of their respective favourites.

I am disposed to befriend the Administration of Mr. Adams; and indeed I think it my duty to do so as long as his measures shall conform to the welfare and safety of the people; and am prepared to give my vote to any four respectable Candidates, whether Democrats or otherwise, who shall entertain the same sentiments. I shall, as far as I conveniently can, discountenance and oppose the Election of any Candidate who shall advocate or approve the choice of General Jackson for the Presidency: &, to avoid all mistake as to his real opinion upon that point, I shall attend to his actions as well as his words: and as there is too often a want of Candour in political management, I shall observe the company he keeps more than his professions.

A Federal Voter.

Talbot county, 9th August, 1827.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

I am informed that a democratic friend of the Administration on perusing the Hand bill, lately published by a 'Federal Voter,' approved of his sentiments, and thought that exertions should be made to oppose the supporters of General Jackson: But he did not like *the signature* over which those exertions were recommended. He is a warm advocate for the re-election of Mr. Adams; and yet he cannot, or will not, see that without the co-operation of federal voters his wishes cannot possibly be attained. He cannot, or will not, see that his former democratic friends, the leaders of the Jacksonites, are not so scrupulous: *They* hail the federalists with the greatest good will, and use all the means they can to bring them into *their* ranks.—*They* have even brought forward a young federal Gentleman as one of their Candidates for the next Election, with the plain view of uniting his Influence and that of his connexions with their own in furtherance of their political scheme. And yet, while *they* are thus proceeding, if a federalist be heard to raise his voice, or seen to wield his pen, in favour of the Administration, he is immediately charged by them with the ridiculous design of reviving the old party feuds, and of taking advantage of the divisions which exist among the democrats. This charge is made for the evident purpose of instilling jealousies among the democratic supporters of the Administration, and of detering them from uniting in any sort of concert with federal characters. Very well: If the democrats who prefer the Election of Mr. Adams permit themselves to be so cajoled, be it so; and General Jackson will be your President.

For myself, and for those with whom I associate, I can truly declare, that our only Solicitude is to prevent the Election of such a man to the Chief Magistracy of the Government. We have long had full Evidence of his sanguinary temper, of his mounting the military over the civil Authority, and of his trampling upon the Constitution. And now by a late correspondence under his own Signature he has proved himself a Shuffler and a Slanderer—Characters utterly foreign to a great and honorable mind.

A VOTER.

Talbot County, 16 August 1827.

From the Fall River (Mass.) Monitor.

Novel application of Electricity, or a new way to pay old Debts.—A certain Physician, who possessed a powerful Electrical Machine, discovered a sheriff making rapid strides towards his house & suspecting from circumstances, that he had some designs on his personal liberty the worthy M. D. made preparations accordingly, to ward off the anticipated attack. Attaching a conductor (from his electrical apparatus)

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