The Premium for the second best ditto, to Edward N. Hambleton.

The Premium for the two best Wethers over two years old to Nicholas Hammond

The P emium for the second best ditto, to Samuel Stevens.

The Premium for the two best Wethers under two years old to Samuel Stevens.

And the premium for the second best ditto, to Nicholas Hammond

The sheep generally were of an excellent quality, and the committee found considerable difficulty in deciding to which the preference ought to be given. Though no premium has been awarded to Nicholas Martin, yet the ewes and wethers offered by him were considered nearly equal to any that were exhibited.

WM GRASON
LAMB'T. W. SPENCER
LAMB T REARDON
JOS. P. RICHARDSON
WM. H. HAYWARD.

—

ON SWINE.

The committee appointed to examine, and award premiums upon Swine, have great pleasure in stating, that too high commendation, can scarcely be passed upon those gentlemen who have entered to compete, for the above discription of animals. The number offered, added, to their various qualities such as form, size, age, and pedegree, have been rarely equalled, and probably never surpassed by any former exhibition, and have imposed a very nice, hazardous & difficult task upon the committee But after strict scrutiny and much deliberation, they have awarded the first premium to John Arringdale of Talbot county, for his Boar of the Dutch stock, 14 months old being of uncommon form and size.

We award the second premium to Richard Fiddeman of Talbot county for his Boar 10 months old, as he is very remarkable, for his early rapid growth and easy keep.

We award the premium for the best breeding Sow, to Thomas Murphy Esq of Queen Ann's county, as possessing great capacity, and beauty, for the procreation of her species.

We award the premium for the second best breeding sow, to Thomas Hemsley. Esq. of Queen Ann's county, for his Sow called "*Moll*," as being of fine form and very prolific, having produced sixty one pigs, in one year and nine months.

We cannot forbear to mention that Dr. Harriss of Queen Anns county, the Rev. Messrs. Bayne, S. Stevens, E. Roberts, W. H. Hayward, P. Mackey, I G. Rhodes and N. Martin, exhibited Swine, that attracted the serious consideration of the committee.

There were many beautiful pigs exhibied, whose age, in the opinion of the committee, excluded them from a premium.—All which is respectfully submitted.

THEODORE DENNY
THOMAS MARTIN
RICH'D FIDDEMAN
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

—

ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, to award the premiums offered for Household Manufactures have been much gratified at the handsome display of useful and elegant articles exhibited for their inspection, and after a critical examination of them do hereby award the premiums as follows, viz.

For the best piece of Kersey (all of wool) we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Roysten A. Skinner, of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Kersey of Cotton Warp we award the premium of $5 to Mrs. Mary Chance of Caroline county.

For the best piece of Flannel, we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs Anne Hardcastle of Caroline county.

For the best piece of Cassinet we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Sarah L Redgrave of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Carpeting we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. William Gist of Talbot county.

For the best Hearth Rug we award the premium of four dollars to Mrs. Roysten A. Skinner, of Talbot county.

For the second best Hearth Rug we award the premium of three dollars to Miss ——— West, of Baltimore.

For the best Counterpane we award the premium of four dollars to Mrs. Elizabeth Maynadier of Annapolis.

In regard to the second best Counterpane the Committee have to observe that they found two so precisely alike in all respects that they could not prefer one to the other, on examining the sealed tickets attached to them it appeared that one belonged to Mrs. Margaret Richardson and the other to Sarah L. Redgrave both of Talbot county; the Committee then concluded to decide the case by Lot, on doing which it resulted in favor of Mrs. Richardson, to whom they award the premium of 2 dollars provided this course of decision meets with the approbation of the Trustees which the Committee hopes they will sanction as the competition, we understand, was in the same family.

For the best piece of Linen Sheeting, we award the premium of 5 dollars to Mrs. Mary Hardcastle of Caroline county.

The Committee have to regret that there was no competition for the article of Table Linen, one piece only being offered for their inspection the quality of which they do not consider entitled to a premium.

For the best piece of Toweling, we award the premium of 3 dollars to Mrs. Robert Hardcastle of Caroline county.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, we award the premium of one dollar to Miss Eliza Pierson of Talbot county.

For the best pair of Knit Cotton Stockings, we award the premium of one dollar to Mrs. Elizabeth Woodward of Dorchester county.

The Committee are sorry to say that there was not a single pair of thread stockinge offered for the premium, they also beg leave to observe that there was a piece of White Kersey of Cotton Warp offered by Miss Eliza Pierson of Talbot county of most *excellent quality* and although not quite equal to the one to which we have given the premium—we think entitled to great credit and regret we have not a premium to award to it, also wish to notice a piece of blue Cassinet offered by Mrs. Wrightson Lowe of Talbot county which we consider of most excellent quality but being deficient in colouring we could not award to it the premium.

Of Carpetings the Committee thinks there has been the handsomest display ever offered at this place for examination and they beg leave to congratulate the society on the great improvement made by the Ladies in this article since the last Exhibition.

Of Hearth Rugs there were not as many as were offered at the last Show, and the Committee wish to observe that the one which they had selected for the first premium belonging to Mrs. Wm. Gist of Talbot county, we afterwards understood had the same premium awarded to it at the late exhibition of the Society in Baltimore and therefore agreeable to the understanding of the Committee is not entitled to it again. Among the various articles exhibited for our inspection, the committee wish to express their great admiration of a beautiful thread lace Cap and Pelerine ingeniously knit by Miss Anne B. Fontleroy of Talbot county which they think discovers great taste, and regret they have not a premium at their disposal to award to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BAKER
WM. CLARK
WM. JENKINS
WM. H GROOME
SEVERN TEACKLE.

—

ON IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee on Implements and Machines of husdandry at the present exhibition have found their duties to lie in a very narrow compass. The only machines or implements on the field, were a few ploughs and harrows shown by Mr. James Meloney. and an imperfect threshing machine said to be made by Mr. Michael Bonnewell of Delaware—but as the committee could see nothing essentially new in the principle of any of them they can not feel warranted in awarding a premium for either.

EDWARD TILGHMAN
FAYETTE GIBSON
JOHN W. BATTIE
JOHN S. MARTIN.

After the foregoing report was made out and signed, a double plough, invented and patented by Mr. Geo. Doffler, of Frederick county, and designed for the purpose of bar-ploughing and throwing the furrow-slice back at the same operation, was brought on the ground by Col. Maynadier of Annapolis—it was not offered for premium—but the committee thinks the implement a new one—deserving of the notice of the Society and well worthy of patronage.

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ON BUTTER.

The Committee to whom the butter was referred, found upon the table provided for that purpose, a most choice and extensive assortment of that much esteemed article, both fresh and salt—all of which were put up in a great variety of beautiful and tasteful forms; and for color, flavor and good management could not have been readily surpassed.—The Committee owe it to those Ladies, under whose directions the several parcels had been made, to state, that so nearly similar in all respects were many of the parcels, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could make a selection, but after repeated trials, made up their minds and awarded as follows, viz:—

The first premium for fresh butter to Mrs. Ann Hollyday.

The second premium for ditto to Mrs. M. Rogers.

The first premium for salted Butter to Mrs. M. Rogers.

The second premium for ditto to Mrs. ——— Harris of Bloomingsdale, Queen Ann's county.

The Committee regret to state that no information relative to the mode of preparing and making the aforegoing parcels of Butter were communicated.

JOHN M. G. EMORY
WM. W. MOORE
ROBERT B. A. TATE
WM. H DECOURCY
J. NICOLS.

—

ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The Committee on fermented liquors beg leave to express their regret that so few specimens have been this season, offered to the Society.

Of Cordials, of several kinds, presented for the judgment of the Committee, that which was found marked with the name of Mrs. Doctor Denny was decided by them to be very superior, from its delicious flavour and fineness, and therefore entitled to a premium. A bottle of straw-berry Cordial, marked with the name of Mrs. E. Jenkins, was much approved also, by the committee, and several other gentlemen, whom they had called into Council.

From several parcels of *Cider* the Committee selected a bottle offered by Henry Hollyday, Esq. as the best, and have pleasure in pronouncing it fairly entitled to a premium.

JOHN LEEDS KERR
TRISTRAM THOMAS
JOHN D. GREEN
THOMAS MURPHY
THOMAS C. EARLE
ANTHONY BANNING
WM. M. HARDCASTLE.

ON PLOUGHING MATCHES.

The Committee on ploughing matches report that there were four two-horse ploughs entered and started for the Society's premium viz: No. 1 a self-sharpening plough by Mr. James Meloney of Talbot—No 2 a Chenowith plough by Mr. Geo. Stevens of Talbot county--No 3 an Alexander Plough by Mr. Thomas Hemsly of Queen Anns—and No. 4 a Sinclair plough by Mr. Wm Jenkins of Talbot counties respectively—that No. 1 finished the alloted space of 1-8 of an acre in 22½ minutes--No. 2 in 27½ minutes—No. 3 in 29½ minutes—and No. 4 in 29 minutes, the committee think that all the work was well done—that by *Mr.* George Steven's plough in a particularly neat manner—but they have determined, as their best judgment, under all the circumstances, to award the premium offered for the best ploughing with two horses or mules, to Mr. Thomas Hemsley of Queen Anns' county—and the premium for the successful ploughman to the black man Vincent Hollyday—who drove his team—there was no plough with Oxen entered.

JAMES C. HAYWARD
PETER WEBB
LAMBERT REARDON
EW'D: TILGHMAN
JAMES CHAMBERS.

From the National Journal.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

It will be recollected, that in his speech at Lexington, Mr. Clay stated, "that he "had requested a Senator of the United "States, when his nomination should be "taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, unless it "should appear to him to be altogether un-"necessary."

Our readers will also remember that Mr. Branch, after writing out so much of the speech which he made on that occasion as his memory could retain, submitted it to the world as proof *circumstantial* that as Mr. Clay did not make such request, or, if he had, that this speech would have called up such Senator to have asked for the Committee.

On the appearance of this recollected speech, with all its probable variations, corrections and embellishments, the joy of the Opposition men was not to be kept within bounds; the *circumstantial* testimony, thus furnished, was allowed to have all the conclusiveness necessary to conviction, and Mr. Clay was regarded, in all the observations made from that quarter, as having publicly said, what he could not substantiate, and what he would be careful to say no more about. It is true there was nothing in the letter of Mr. Branch to warrant such inordinate joy, or to justify the inference of Mr. Clay's falsehood; but the experience of the last two years has demonstrated that the Jackson party never hesitates to divorce legitimate inference from premises whenever it will suit its purpose so to do.

The matter is, however, now presented to us in a point of view over which no obscurity hangs, and from a quarter, the credibility of which we presume even the most hardy of the Jacksonians will not attempt to impeach. Gen. Harrison has stepped forward, and named himself as the Senator who received the request from Mr. Clay, and has given the reasons which dissuaded him from acting upon it. He imperfectly heard Mr. Branch's speech, when it was delivered, but, as far as he heard, and as far as the opinions of those who more distinctly heard, went, it was not regarded as any thing beyond an elaborate declamation, and certainly as containing nothing to require further notice.

In every stage of this planned accusation, the results of all the movements of the accuser and the accused have been wonderfully harmonious. Not a witness has been called by the former who has not testified directly in the teeth of the accusation; not one on the part of the latter, who has not done the same. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Isacks, and Mr. Markley, called out to support the charge made by General Jackson, have all refuted him, even to the convictions of his own party; while all who have been appealed to, to show that no corrupt understanding existed in any stage of the election, Mr. John Bailey, Mr Allen, Col Bourne, and Gen. Harrison, have given the most plain and decided denial to the malignant accusation.

We deem it unnecessary to make further comment. The letter of Gen Harrison, which we extract from the last Scioto Gazette, is as follows:—

"North Bend, Nov. 4, 1827.

"A day or two before the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State was acted on by the Senate, I was requested by that gentleman to move for a Committee of Inquiry into his conduct, in relation to the then recent election of President, if any thing should occur in my opinion to make it necessary. Mr. Clay repeated the application on the day that the nomination was taken up by the Senate, with great earnestness, and obtained my promise that I would comply with his request. From the position which I occupied in the Senate Chamber, being somewhat in the rear of that of Mr. Branch, I did not distinctly hear the greater part of his speech in opposition to the appointment. Fearing that I might have misunderstood him, and not wishing to rely entirely on my own judgment, in a matter in which another was so materially concerned, I applied to Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. who sat near to and directly in front of Mr. Branch, to know whether in his opinion, any thing had been said by Mr. B. which would render it proper to move for an ipquiry. Mr. Lloyd answered, that nothing had fallen from Mr. B. which would make a motion of that kind necessary; and the same opinion was expressed to me by at least one other Senator. I therefore gave up the idea of moving for an investigation.--The speech of Mr. Branch which was published by himself some time ago, is, I have no doubt, as correct a statement as he could make of what he delivered to the Senate. But I must confess that, even at this time, I can see nothing in it which would have induced me to have adopted a different course. It appears to me that I should neither have consulted the public interest, nor the honor of Mr. Clay, in calling for an inquiry, when the accuser—if accuser he can be called—declared that he had no proof to offer, but what each member of the Senate, and every one else, possessed.

"On the day that the nomination was acted on by the Senate, or on the succeeding one, I informed Mr. Clay that nothing had passed in the Senate which made it necessary to move for the investigation which he had solicited. The assertion of the fact by Mr. Branch, is sufficient evidence to me, that several of the Senators who voted with him against Mr. Clay s appointment, were governed by the same motives and feelings towards that gentleman which actuated him. Such was not the case however, in relation to his colleague, for soon after the vote had been taken, Mr. Macon approached me, and observed, that he had not been influenced in opposing Mr. Clay's appointment, by any diminution of his confidence in his integrity, but solely on the ground of the latitude of construction which he had given to the Constitution. Believing that it was the intention of Mr. Macon, that I should communicate this observation to Mr. Clay, and knowing the pleasure that it would give to the latter, to find that he still possessed the esteem of his old friend and associate, I did not fail to mention this also to Mr. CLAY.

W. H. HARRISON.

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It is scarcely possible to read the following paragraph without being sensible of a glow of patriotic pride. The future historian of our country will be staggered as he rescues from oblivion such evidences of the astonishing progress of our country. Standing at the close of the first half century after our birth as a nation, and looking at the past and future, our anticipations are so ardent as almost to overleap the bounds of reason, and to leave calculation far behind us. We pray that no untoward circumstances may arise to check our glorious march to wealth and power.

Nat. Journal.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Twenty eight years ago, William Henry Harrison, now a Senator in Congress from this State, presented his credentials to the House of Representatives as a delegate from the whole Northwestern Territory. What a change has taken place under his eye! The fierce natives of the forest, after many a struggle, have disappeared before the face of white men Their shrill war whoop is no longer heard to animate the heart of the warrior to battle, or to sound the signal of death at midnight to the white inmates of the cabin—their canoe is no longer seen to float on the bosom of Huron or Erie, or wend its way among the sinuosities of the beautiful river. The council fire is broken up—what few have survived the bloody contest, with their daring invaders have turned their face to the distant West, and with a sigh, bid farewell to the rich valleys and hunting grounds where the bones of their fathers repose.—A new race now occupy their possessions and the wilderness is made to blossom as the rose. The forest is thinned by the blows of the backwoodsman—villages and cultivated fields arise on every side—the land teems with population—The rivers which felt no weight before but the canoe of the warrior, hastening to battle, are now covered with freights, conveying the rich products of the West to market—canals and roads are constructed for commercial and friendly intercourse—halls of legislation and justice are erected for the government of this thriving people—and colleges, seminaries and common schools are founded to dispense the treasure of ancient and modern knowledge to their sons

Such is the wonderful change that has passed under the eye of this sole Delegate of the Northwestern Territory in 1799.—The territory which he then represented is now cut up in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan—and leaving a tract of country to the Northwest sufficient to form several more States At that time this district contained about fifty thousand inhabitants. The population at present is over a million and is represented in Congress by eighteen Representatives, six Senators, and one Delegate. An advance similar to this, in population and improvement, will perhaps never be witnessed again.

Morganizing the Presidential Question.

Several of the papers of the "greatest State in the Union,' are warmly debating the question whether Mr. Adams is, or ever was, a freemason? The wiseacre, Solomon Southwich, in an article upon the Presidency, says:—

"Whoever have noticed the course of this paper, will have perceived that for some weeks we were entirely silent on politics. The cause was, that we had determined never to support any Free Mason who adhered to the order, and felt an active zeal and interest in keeping it up; and we had heard that Mr. Adams was a mason; and from that moment we said not a word in his favor, until we had sifted the matter."

The tables given us by the Jackson editors, of the result of the election in N. York have one column for the Hero, one for Adams, and one for *Anti Masonic!* The anti-masonic column, we presume will go over in body to the ranks of the hero, provided it can be established that John Quincy Adams was ever branded by the grand Tyler.—*Md. Rep.*

From the Utica Intelligencer.

One of the wealthiest and most extensive English shippers of cotton goods in this country, (a gentleman who has paid duties to our government to the amount of 260,000 dollars a year on calicoes,) has removed his establishment to this country, and is now erecting in the state of New York, a cotton factory of 15,000 spindles and 400 power looms.—He is likewise so well pleased with the machinery made in this country, that he intends to procure it in the U. States, and not import any of it.

We copy the above statement from a Jersey paper, where it is introduced in an article upon the beneficial effects of the protection on cotton goods. The gentleman referred to is, we presume, Mr. Benjamin Marshall of New York, a very extensive dealer in cotton goods. He has recently purchased the establishment owned by the Whitestown Manufacturing Company, situated on the Sadaqueda, about three miles from this village, and is preparing to erect on its site during the next season, a new one of the size represented in the extract. Mr. Marshall is now proprietor of a very large cotton factory, situated about a half a mile distant from the place where the new one is to be erected, the New York Mills. This establishment, which was first put into operation in January last, has at present in motion about 6,000 spindles, & 150 looms, and cost upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The expence of the new one is expected to exceed twice that sum, making the investment, when both factories are completed, about four hundred thousand dollars.

From Noah's N. Y. Enquirer.

Police.—A bustle in the Police, on Monday, attracted the usual number of boys and spectators, when in stalked two dapper cockney tailors, with lion skin great coats, large pearl buttons, yellow flag handkerchiefs and every thing tippy and a la Brummel.—They were introduced by several citizens, who led a poor black woman lame and in great pain. It seems that the snips had taken a fancy to have a little gig riding, and it being rather a cold day, they fortified themselves with a thimble full of "blue ruin," and mounted the Jarvey.—The horse being rather restive, probably somewhat proud of his honourable load, began to caper, snort and cut all manner of stiches and herring bones, and finally they knocked down the poor African, and fairly ran over her, and set off on a full gallop. Some humane citizens pursued & overtook them, and forthwith gallanted them by the button to the Police, where they made their complaints pro forma.—'How come you to be driving so fast!" said the Justice, 'Drive fast,' said the Tailor. 'Come that's a good one—Ve vere going on a genteel canter, and nothing moore—a short trot of about six miles an hour. Drive fast! Vhy Sir, Rattte, the black mare, vhat took the purse on Long Island vent it 16 miles an our. Ve ad a livry orse—no great things to be sure—not fit for gentlemen's use—ven this here nigger ran over our orse, and nearly killed him. I am as good a vip as any in the colonies, sir, but if a nigger runs over my orse and gig, that's not my fault. 'Are you sure you had not been drinking before you commenced your ride,' said the Justice—'Ve drink! come that's a good one—if you call drinking a rummer of apply toddy and a negus, in a cold day; vy then ve vere drinking.'—'I shall certainly bind you over for the misdemeanor said the justice, unless you make some reparation for the injury done to the poor woman. 'Vell ve vil give her a guinea.' That is not enough; she is seriously hurt.' Snip took the black woman aside, and agreed to give her two guineas, which she accepted in commutation of her wrongs, and hobbled out. The whippers, after listening to an exordium from the magistrate, left the office, saying, 'Vell if this is not like Jonny Gilpin ven he lost his vig. Let's go to work, and give up gig riding to Bloomingdale in future.

Breaking up House-keeping.—In England lately some persons were alarmed by an uncommon noise in a house as they were passing it. A constable was procured, who on entering found a man, perfectly sober, and of decent appearance, engaged in breaking his furniture, which was of the best quality, in pieces. On his being asked his reasons for such conduct, he with great good-humour and mildness replied, "Gentlemen, I have used every endeavor to keep a house above my head for the last three years, but on account of my wife being a drunkard, I find it impossible to do so any longer. Every article in the house lay in the middle of the floor broken to pieces.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The following are instructions given by the Father to his Son on his going to serve an apprenticeship in a merchandise house.

"I shall confine myself at present to a few remarks only, respecting the relative situation between yourself and master:

1st. You are to give your constant attendance at the counting room or store (business or no business) during office hours except you are sent out by Mr. S. or go by his permission.

2d. When out on business, finish it with despatch, and return immediately.

3d. Keep your store in the most regular and neatest order, especially your desks books, and files of papers.

4th. Whatever business you may have on hand, execute it, not in a hurry, but in the best style, instantly, without delay.—'Procrastination is the thief of time.'

5th. Whenever you deliver an article, see that it be charged the very first thing you do. It will require your utmost attention and consideration to enable you to execute your duties faithfully and correctly especially until practice makes business familiar.

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