GEN. LA FAYETTE.

From the New York American, Sept. 9.

Cincinnati Dinner.—The anniversary of the birth day of La Fayette, the 6th September, when he attained his 67th year, having been selected by the revolutionary veterans to give him a dinner, he was escorted at the appointed hour to Washington Hall, by the La Fayette Guards. The room was splendidly and tastefully decorated: over the head of the General was hung a triumphal arch of laurels and evergreens, in the centre of which, appeared a large American eagle, with a scroll in its beak bearing the words, "September 6th, 1757," the day and year on which he was born. On its right, a scroll bearing "Brandywine, 11th. Sept. 1777;" on its left, "Yorktown, 19th Oct. 1781." In the rear of the General's chair was planted the grand standard of the Society, entwined with our national colours of thirteen stripes. On the right was a shield, bearing a rising sun; on the left, a shield with the State Arms. In the centre of the room there was a splendid star, studded with others of less magnitude. From this star two broad pendants from the Franklin 74, were crossed and carried to the four corners of the room. At the lower end of the room was a most exquisite transparency, executed by Childs, representing the goddess of Liberty; with an eagle holding a wreath of laurels. In her left hand was a scroll with the word "*Welcome.*"—On its right was a column, on which were placed 40 muskets, 40 pistols, and 40 swords: on its left, a similar one: beneath it a shield with thirteen American stripes and thirteen stars supported by two six-pounders, as likewise a coat of mail of steel, such as are worn by French cuirassiers, and on the right and left 10 field drums. Around the room were tastefully displayed 60 banners, bearing the names of distinguished officers of the revolution who had fallen in battle, together with the regimental standards of the corps of artillery, and a number of trophies of our navy, which were handsomely tendered by Captain Rogers and Lieut. Goldsborough.

Col. Varick, the president of the society, presided at the table, assisted by Gen. Clarkson, Col. Fish, Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, Col. Troup, & several other distinguished officers. After the dinner, which is said to have been of superior preparation, the following toasts were drunk:—

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Governor and state of New York.
3. The memory of Washington.
4. The 19th April, 1775: the day on which the first American blood was spilt, on which our Militia taught the British Regulars that they were not invincible.
5. The 17th June, 1775: Battle of Bunker Hill.
6. The 26th December, 1776: Battle of Trenton.
7. The 3d January, 1777: Battle of Princeton.
8. The 11th September, 1777: Battle of Brandywine.
9. The 17th October, 1777: Capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga.
10. The 28th June, 1778: Battle of Monmouth.
11. The 19th October, 1781: Capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
12. The 24th November, 1783. The evacuation of the city of New York.
13. The memory of our late brother officers.
14. The Army and Navy of the United States.
15. The American Fair, (a volunteer.)

General La Fayette having been called upon for a toast, rose and addressed the society as follows:

With inexpressible delight at our brotherly meeting, with most affectionate thanks to you all, dear, very dear friends and companions in arms, I propose the following toast:

The sacred principles for which we have fought and bled—*Liberty, Equality, National Independence*—may every nation of the earth, in adopting them, drink a bumper to the old Continental Army.

Volunteers.

By the President, Col. Varick. Our distinguished guest.

[Immediately upon this toast being drunk, the transparent painting was illuminated and unveiled to the company in large characters, the word "*Welcome;*" and over the head of the General was dropped a beautiful wreath of laurels. Both had a charming effect.]

By the Vice-President, Gen. Lewis. This day, it gave birth to a patriot chief, who unawed by power, unallured by ambition, sustained the sacred cause of freedom, and the rights of man in both hemispheres.

By Col. Fish, (acting Vice-President.) The friends and supporters of liberal principles & free governments throughout the world.

Mr. George Washington La Fayette begged to give as a toast—The Patriotic admiration and filial respect of a French soldier for the American veterans, who ensured the independence of their country.

By Mons Le Vasseur. The memory of General Warren, whose blood has watered the tree of liberty.

By Victor Du Pont, the General's former Aid. The man who has been eminently useful and distinguished during two revolutions, and who has passed through them, sans peur et sans reproche.

By the President, as chairman:

The memory of General Alexander Hamilton.

[On this last toast being drunk, General La Fayette rose, and bowing to Col. Hamilton, observed with a tremulous voice, "My friend and associate, your father!"]

Capt. B. Swartout rose, and called attention to general orders from George Washington, which had a happy effect.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Before York, October 15th, 1781.

The Marquis De La Fayette's division will mount the trenches to-morrow.

The Commander in Chief congratulates the allied army on the success of the enterprize last evening, against the two important redoubts on the left of the enemy's work. He requests the Baron Viominel, who commanded the French Grenadiers, and the Marquis de La Fayette, who commanded the American Light Infantry, to accept his warmest acknowledgments for the excellency of their dispositions, and for their own gallant conduct on the occasion. And he begs them to present his thanks to every individual officer and to the men of their respective commands, for the spirit and rapidity with which they supported them under the fire of the enemy without returning a shot.

The General reflects with the highest pleasure on the confidence which the troops of the two nations must have hereafter in each other; assured of mutual support, he is convinced there is no danger, which they will not cheerfully encounter; no difficulty which they will not bravely overcome.

A Good One.—As we were going down street the other day, our attention was attracted by the jangling of some boys, stationed at a corner. One of our young buckish lads had just mounted a La Fayette watch ribon, and strutting among his play fellows with a Bobadil importance, came across one, the color of whose scalp would almost vie with the wood pecker's, he gave it the *La Fayette flourish*, (for all things now-a-days are *a la mode la Fayette.*) and hitting him a tap by the side of his *fire lock*, sneeringly exclaimed, "Youv'e no La Fayette watch chain." The youngster taking off his hat replied "Ah, but I've got what you can't get—I've got La Fayette *hair!*"

N. York Paper.

Anecdote of La Fayette.—At the Seige of Yorktown, while the fleet of Count de Grasse was blockading the harbor to prevent supplies from reaching the British, the Count received positive orders from France to proceed to St. Domingo, at a certain date. General Washington, well knowing that upon the fleet depended his chance of success, went personally on board the *Ville de Paris*, the flagship of De Grasse, and endeavored, by every means in his power, to delay his departure—but in vain the Count showed his written orders, where it appeared that the time had already elapsed.—Gen. Rochembeau next went—with no better success. In this dilemma, the youthful, the virtuous, the great Fayette, determined to use *his* influence in behalf of his adopted country—"Remain, (said he,) and I will bear you safe to the King—remain, and I will bear the brunt of his displeasure." The Count at last consented—the enemy's fleet was kept out—the town surrendered—and liberty was proclaimed to distressed America.

Alex. Gaz.

The mechanics of Petersburg, Va. have come forward in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon their patriotism and liberality. They have offered their services to the committees of Richmond, Norfolk, &c. appointed to superintend the arrangements connected with the visit of General LA FAYETTE at Yorktown, to construct temporary buildings necessary for the comfortable accommodation of 10,000 men upon the plains of York.

Col. F. K. Huger, who aided the escape of La Fayette from the Castle of Olmutz, has been invited by the managers to attend the Civic Ball to be given to the Nation's Guest at Philadelphia.

SAILORS OF THE FRANKLIN.

New York, September 4.—The seamen attached to this vessel have received their wages, amounting to an enormous sum—nearly $150,000. Probably one might as well whistle against the wind, as attempt to persuade them to save their money, to lay it up against a future day, or for the benefit of their families when they have any. The jolly fellows can be seen all over the city, *two in a coach*, ridding in state. Hundreds of them probably, will soon be as poor as ever, and forced on to the ocean again without a cent in their pockets.

Law Intelligence.—Archibald Haralson, Esq. of Louisiana, has just completed a translation of Pothier on Sale, with notes from the English and American reports. Mr. Haralson was formerly the Solicitor General of North Carolina, and has acquired no inconsiderable fame as a civilian and advocate.

The steam boat Quebec, which is propelled upon the low pressure principle, burst her boiler last month on the river St. Lawrence, which enveloped the boat and passengers in steam for a few moments, but did do injury whatever to any one on board. In such boats there is no danger to life.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1824.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Cambridge Chronicle.

It is with no small degree of regret, that I announce to you, the disposal of my interest in the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," to Mr. LUTHER M. SCOTT, (my former partner.) In taking leave of *you*, who have so liberally aided in establishing and supporting this publication, I feel it incumbent on me, to offer you my unfeigned thanks, and shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, the many evidences of friendship which have been so strongly manifested toward me, during my short residence among you.

To those who have so warmly and disinterestedly expressed their wishes that I should still continue with them, (an arrangement which is impossible under existing circumstances,) I feel that something more than a simple acknowledgement of their favours is due, and sincerely regret that it is not in my power to repay their kindness, as they deserve.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
M. K. STONE.

Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1824.

P. S. It is my intention, in the course of a few weeks, to commence the publication of a weekly Journal, in *Chestertown, Md.* It shall be conducted on pure and independent principles, attached to no political party—its columns shall be open to all well written essays, on political or other subjects of public import. Should any of my friends or late patrons, presume that such a publication would serve to enliven a leisure hour, their names would be thankfully received, (to a subscription list, which will shortly be offered,) and no exertion on my part shall be lost to render general satisfaction. M. K. S.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having become sole proprietor of the Cambridge Chronicle, contemplates to issue the future numbers in a form more improved, and will use his most unremitted exertions to increase its value, diversify its information and render it every way, a Journal more attractive.—May he not then appeal with confidence to his patrons—may he not without presumption, hope that they will assist in enlarging his subscription list?—He is free to confess that from the diversified engagements with which he has been involved, since the commencement of this establishment, he has been prevented from giving that attention to it, that he shall now be enabled to do; but at the same time, he is well convinced that the paper has suffered no injury in the hands of his former partner, whose skill and judgment in selection, are worthy of all praise, while the appearance of the paper bespeaks the hand of one who is master of the typographic art.—He take this opportunity to state, that this gentleman intends in a short time to establish a paper in Chestertown, Md. which will, no doubt, be a great acquisition to that part of the Eastern Shore.

The advantages of a newspaper in the town in which we reside, seem indispensible—it forms a component and essential part of every settlement; even in the depths of the Western wilderness. The interesting crisis that is now approaching, in which every man in America is concerned, renders it peculiarly necessary, that there should be some vehicle near at hand for the free expression of popular opinion—for discussing in a temperate and dignified manner, the merits of the different candidates.

The subscriber refuses to believe for a moment, that a project of this kind, undertaken on his own personal responsibility, for promoting, as well the welfare of the town in which he resides, as his own—in a place so proverbial for hospitality and generous feelings, will pass without patronage.—Such are his ideas, such his views, and such his hopes. He may have been led away by the confidence of *youth*—he may have arrogated to himself visions; but until they are proved *to be* visions, he will still believe them pleasing *realities*.

LUTHER M. SCOTT.

EDITORIAL LIFE.

Among all the troubles and vexations which we poor mortals are "heir to" there is no person who has a greater share of them than an Editor of a Newspaper. The Commercial Advertiser justly remarks, that the tale of "The Ass, the Man, and the Boy," has a fitting illustration in the life of a Daily Journalist, except that the luckless editor has very little chance for being *carried*, unless it be to the *Almshouse*. That he, on the contrary, is little else than a beast of burthen, rode, whip'd and spur'd by every body, is what, thank Heaven is not *quite* true, though every body tries hard to have it so. But the calamities of his lot are dire and innumerable. He can *never* hope, for what all men have a natural desire, freedom from censure; and certainly he is not always sure of praise.

And after portraying the disadvantages an Editor labors under, in the contest for the presidency, by supporting his favorite candidate for that office, he says that so it is to the end of the chapter. Even in this division of the community, suppose the four candidates divide the nation equally, the chance is against the editor; he makes by supporting one candidate, one friend and three enemies; if he supports no one, he of course neither gains nor loses; and if he supports all, he is despised by all—as he should be. There are, however, other dangers which hazard the support and friendship of that one quarter: in fact it must needs be divided a number of times, casting out here and there a personal enemy now and then one wounded by a chance shot, directed by another, or not directed at all—some who find fault with your grammar, some with your religion, some because you have too much, and some because you have not enough, until in fact the remnant is a shabby one. So much for the Presidency.

Suppose you advocate the Tariff, the merchants stop their favours—and a *commercial* paper *stops* of course. Cry down the tariff, and you cry down the vengeance of mechanics and manufacturers—and who can stand that? Advocate a middle course, and both esteem you luke warm. Turn, therefore, which way you will, to the right or left, and you are "*up a stump.*"—If you pull a string which tickles one friend, you soon find you have twig'd another; if you praise one good man, you have excited the jealousy of another good man; if you smack of a good dinner, you are numbered with wine bibbers, if you laugh at good cheer and condemn licentiousness, Bacchus and all his hosts are out upon you; make fun of *honourable affairs*, and you are threatened with a *dishonorable* thumping—and that is a thing "not to be sneezed at, if you can help it."

A mere man can do nothing towards answering the expectations of this reading public.

"Could he with ink the ocean fill,
Were the whole earth of parchment made,
Were every single stick a quill
And every man a scribe by trade;
To cater for each whim of man,
Would drain the ocean dry;
Nor would the scroll contain the same
Though stretched from sky to sky."

Other people are suffered to rise and fall in their feelings with the different degrees of pressure inflicted on the soul by "this mortal coil." They are permitted *to be* stupid when they feel so, and when they wake up *and lighten* upon surrounding objects, they are esteemed *bright*, and no deduction is made because they have also been *dark*. But an editor, poor fellow, is required to be always buoyant, always every thing and any thing. Each individual reader has a taste and an interest of his own, and consequently the daily commissary for the public palate, must be always ready with an endless variety of dishes, and each dish must exactly suit the palate of every reader, though every taste is as widely different as honey and lemon juice. The same paper must present as many different aspects as "the inconstant moon." It must have a sort of serico, tragico, comico, ludico, appearance, mixed up with all that is curious, harmonious, barbarous, murderous and "prodigious," as well as that which is whimsical, laughable, sentimental, jovial, pathetical, quizzical and hypothetical, and even then in nine times out of ten, the editor "gets more kicks than coppers."

To be serious, we have tried it long, and have become used to its toils, disappointments and vexations, and though we have not enumerated one in ten of them, and can neither lay our tongue, nor direct the imagination of others to their variety and number, yet we some years ago found out the best way to get along with them; and that is, to be independent—"poor and independent," as the man said, but nevertheless—INDEPENDENT.

From General LA FAYETT to Col. JOHN E. HOWARD of Baltimore.

"BOSTON, August 29, 1824.

My dear friend.—With much pleasure and gratitude I have received your letter of August 18th, including an affectionate resolution of my old companions in arms whom I hope to meet in the state of Maryland, before the end of next month.—Happy I will be to find myself among you, my dear brother soldiers, after so long an absence. Receive my grateful friendship and regard.

LA FAYETTE.

Col. HOWARD, Baltimore."

WASHINGTON'S TENT.—We learn from the Baltimore American, that at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the tent of our illustrious Chief was landed from the vesssel to which it had been consigned at Alexandria by its worthy proprietor. Its first appearance above the deck was greeted by the cheerings of the citizens, and the thunder from the artillery of captain Reuben Ross' well appointed company, in a salute of thirteen guns, proclaimed its landing. It was received by a committee from the society of Cincinnati, and being enveloped in the "striped bunting" of the Union, was escorted to the Exchange. Under a salute from the company it was conveyed to one of the apartments of the custom-house, whence, it was removed on Tuesday to Fort McHenry—there to be pitched, and under it the Cincinnati of Maryland will assemble to receive the "*Nation's Guest*" on his first arrival.

The celebrated Kentucky horse *Whip*, has recently been purchased by a sporting gentleman of that place, who, as we are informed, is to take him to New-York, with an offer to run him against the *Eclipse*, for a stake of $40,000. The money is raised; and *Whip* is now practising on the Franklinton course.

At the late Caledonian Ball at Almack's London, the Hon. Mrs. Hope, the wife of a Banker, is said to have worn jewels worth £700,000, or upwards of $3,000,000.

Illumination.—We understand, says the Baltimore American, that there will be a general illumination of that city, upon the arrival of La Fayette, and that an official notice to that effect will be promulgated in a day or two.

Fare Reduced—The fare in the Union Line of steam boats, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, is reduced to $5.

Adams meeting in Hampton, Virginia.

At a meeting of a number of the freeholders of the County of Elizabeth City and town of Hampton, held at the Court House in said Town, on Friday the 27th day of August 1824, for the purpose of taking into consideration the selection of a candidate for the President of the United States.

Gen. B. W. Pryor, was called to the chair, and Dr. Wm. Hope appointed Secretary.

The following, among other resolutions, submitted by Mr. Wm. J. Simpkins, were adopted:

Resolved, That the claims of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, founded on his eminent public services, during a period of 30 years, and on his strict integrity, tried patriotism, and constant devotion to the best interests of the country, entitle him, more than any other candidate, to our confidence and support.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the republican principles, political experience, zeal and fidelity of John Q. Adams, which, added to splendid talents, and a thorough knowledge of the foreign relations and internal concerns of the U. States, amply qualify him for filling the important office of Chief Magistrate of a great nation—we therefore recommend him to the people of this district, and pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to insure his election.

Resolved, That Robert Lively be recommended to the people as an elector for this district.

B. W. PRYOR, Chairman.
Wm. Hope, Secretary.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW JERSEY.

We received, yesterday, a copy of the proceedings at "a large and respectable meeting of the Repub[illegible] county of Salem," in New Jersey, at which among other resolutions, the following were adopted:

Resolved, That we will support the election of WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Because, by honest and persevering exertions, without the aid of wealth or influential friends, he has risen from a station of obscurity to a high place in a Nation's confidence:

Because, from the year 1795, to the present time, he has been a decided and unwavering Democrat:

Because, he and his political friends have effected a reduction of the United States' Army to a reasonable peace establishment; have prevented the execution of the expensive projects of the Secretary of War, and have reduced the exorbitant emoluments of custom-house officers, thus saving the necessity of loans or increased taxes upon the people, and producing a surplus revenue for the payment of the national debt:

Because, he is the friend of Jefferson, of Madison, of Macon, of Pennington, of Dickerson, of Ruggles, of Lowrie, and in short, of the most experienced and worthy Democrats of the country:

And because he is the regular and principal candidate of the great democratic party of the whole Union.

Resolved, That we will support ALBERT GALLATIN for Vice-President, because he is one of the Fathers of the Democratic party, who stood forth in defence of the people's rights, when many had not courage to do so; and because he is a profound Statesman, having the same political views as Jefferson and Crawford.

JACKSON IN NEW JERSEY.

Voice of Hunterdon.—A Meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Hunterdon, was held in pursuance of public notice at the Court-House in Flemington on Wednesday the 4th day of August, instant, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of public sentiment on the approaching Presidential Election. The meeting consisted of four or five hundred persons and appointed *John Cavanagh*, Chairman, and *Benjamin Egbert*, Secretary.

Several modes of ascertaining the sense of the meeting were proposed: where upon it was resolved, that the names of of the several candidates for the Presidency be announced separately by the chairman, and each person present express who was his candidate, when his name was mentioned:—

The Honorable *Andrew Jackson*, was nominated, and a large majority of those present, at least THREE FOURTHS, manifested that he was their choice.

A committee of five persons were the appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who shortly returned, when the following, among others, were unanimously adopted:

That we hold paramount, in our estimate of the qualifications of a candidate for the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate. Intelligence, Patriotism, Purity and decision of character, ability and promptitude in execution.

That, however highly we may estimate the character and pretensions of the other candidates for this office, a retrospect of the political, civil, & military career of the Honorable ANDREW JACKSON, the purity of his private character, the ability and integrity with which he has filled the different departments of public life, his known attachment to the institutions of his country, and the pure principles of the Christian religion; the security which we feel from the pledge of his revolutionary services, in connection with those more glorious during the late war, and a long life of experience and devotion to the country, claims from us our highest confidence; and for him the most honerable office in the gift of the people.

That WE will support the Honorable ANDREW JACKSON, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing election.

JOHN CAVANAGH, Chairman.
Benjamin Egbert, Secretary.

Emigration to Hayti.—The Baltimore Gazette states that "the brig Str[illegible] sailed on Wednesday from this p[illegible] bound to Cape Haytien, with twe[illegible] one emigrants on board, 19 adults 2 children. They went of in fine [illegible]rits amid the shouts and acclamation[illegible] themselves and their friends. They [illegible] a very respectable body, most of t[illegible] mechanics, and several of them [illegible] educated. Much good to the caus[illegible] anticipated from the accounts of [illegible] country, which they will transmit [illegible] their friends in this country. The St[illegible] had a full cargo of goods and could [illegible] accommodate more passengers. [illegible]sidering the short time for prepara[illegible] since Citizen Granville arrived in [illegible] city, the number of respectable [illegible]grants that have with so much ala[illegible] embraced the liberal offers of Presi[illegible] Boyer is exceedingly flattering, [illegible] there is every reason to believe [illegible] thousands will avail themselves o[illegible] earliest opportunity to follow [illegible] friends and brethren to the land of [illegible]mise."

The brig De Witt Clinton, ca[illegible] Barstow, 300 tons burthen, sailed [illegible] New York on Thursday morning [illegible] Port au Prince, with one hundred [illegible] twenty free coloured men and wo[illegible] who are emigrating to Hayti with a [illegible] to better their condition.

The Norfolk Beacon mentions [illegible] a man by the name of Charles Lava[illegible]

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