n life; indeed, all classes
e enlisting under the banner
of Saints.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Lieut. Gamble.—It falls to
announce, with regret, the
er meritorious officer, in the
utenant *Francis B. Gamble*,
nder of the United States
Decoy.* Lieut. Gamble de-
life on board his ship on the
t month, off Cape Hatteras,
ge from Key West, after an
ive days, of bilious fever.
sation of Providence has de-
ervice of the third brother of
mily, all of whom were in
States navy. The first was
Peter Gamble, who was kil-
le on Lake Champlain while
First Lieutenant of Commo-
onough's ship—the second
Thomas Gamble, commander
ed States ship Erie, who died
diterranean—and Francis is
N. Y. Gazette.

our western papers mentions
f one of our revolutionary
emuel Foster, at the age of
ears, and mentions that he
ungest of sixteen sons, all of
ether with the father, served
ies of the American revolu-
e amount of their united ser-
60 years.

accounts from North and S.
ncur in stating that the crops
eriously injured by the wea-
etter from Charleston of the
ates, that the country is ma-
as completely inundated, the
much injured, and the cotton
fected both by wind and rain.

nal.—We are informed, says
York Statesman, that so great
e increase of navigation and
upon the western canal, that,
me past, a firm, at Roches-
Erie Canal Company—have
ls to the state, upon an aver-
dollars a day! This is but a
n of the revenue which the
ew York is now deriving from
work.

hobia.—It is stated in a Brus-
, that *vinegar* is a specific
gainst hydrophobia. The dis-
said to have been accidentally
poor man at Udine, the capi-
l, who was attacked with hy-
and was cured by drinking a
of vinegar, which was given
istake instead of another po-
nt Leonissa, physician at Pa-
informed of this cure, tried
emedy on a patient, who was
the hospital of that city; he
ed a pound of vinegar in the
another at noon, and a third in
g, and the patient, it is stated,
ly and effectually cured.

—A serious riot occurred at
, on the evening of the 20th
r. Pepin with his company of
s had given offence in some
ther to the citizens of that
mob law was therefore resort-
rder to take vengeance. The
which the performance was
and which was well filled by
of ladies and gentlemen, was
d with hostile intent, and
y the rioters.—All attempts to
hem being in vain, and the
destruction having been com-
y the mob, after they had al-
een minutes for the ladies to
beseiged were obliged to de-
selves as well as they could,
did, after a few minutes
effectually. One man, a Mr.
was shot dead by the circus
several severely injured.

ection Returns.

KENT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS. Upper,	Mid.	Low.	Total.
175	252	292	719
201	121	62	384
116	188	91	395
98	165	71	334
93	93	50	236
10	46	44	100
322	165	175	662
215	205	208	628
220	185	209	614
215	147	210	582
146	230	230	606
241	149	142	532

CECIL COUNTY.

Congress.

d 723—Mitchell 1206.

Assembly.

1149—Ewing 1011—Grubb
r 790—Henderson 1035—Bry-
Harlan 937—Lavin 811.

Sheriff.

52—Oldham 266—Miller 539.

RYLAND ELECTIONS.

*esult of Election for Repre-
entatives to Congress.*

MEMBERS.	MEMBERS ELECT.
nt	Joseph Kent
Neale	Clement Dorsey
ence	Robert N. Martin
Mitchell	George E. Mitchell
im	John Barney
le	Peter Little
Warfield	George Peter
	Thos. Worthington
ward, jr.	John Leeds Kerr.

CULTRUE OF THE VINE.

The culture of the vine, seems to have become a favorite pursuit with the agriculturalists of the present day. There are perhaps not less than fifteen or twenty vine yards within as many miles of the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, and nearly all commenced within a year or two. Should this disposition increase, and as a consequence the wine-press be made to take the place of the distillery, it will benefit the morals of the community.—Among what is called *civilized* nations, the vice of drunkenness has always been found to prevail most extensively where the vine is not cultivated. To encourage our vine-growers, let them turn their eyes to France. That country, though not the native land of the vine, has, at the present day, almost four millions of acres employed in its cultivation. The average production of these immense vine-yards, is about one thousand millions of gallons: and the whole annual value of their vintage, is about one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

Extract from the Editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer, now in N. Jersey.

While at Patterson, a circumstance occurred which to me was of a most novel and extraordinary nature. I was told, however, it was a custom of that place. A man flogged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of 21 women. They sentenced him to be whipped until he should appear perfectly penitent, and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He refused. Seven cowskins were accordingly provided, and were actively employed by seven of the 21 women on the back of the criminal. He still continued stubborn.—7 others then took the cowskins and lashed him well. Still he remained refractory. The remaining seven, with much energy then commenced operations; they fleeced him so severely, he was at length compelled to "surrender at discretion." They then *ducked*, and compelled him on his knees, to ask forgiveness of his injured wife.—Whether or not, the parties were authorised, in this extraordinary measure, by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment. I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment would effectually put a stop to *wife whipping*.

Printing in Paris.—Six hundred and eighty presses are actively employed at Paris, and from three to four thousand printers. It is estimated that of every hundred works published, sixty-eight relate to the belles-letters, history, or politics; twenty to the science and arts; and twelve to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is sixty-two francs. The annual consumption of paper is 356,000 reams.

Presidential Items.

NEW YORK.

At a meeting of a number of passengers on board the canal boat Erie, on the 27th ult. Capt. Mather was chosen chairman, and Mr. Platt, secretary. On motion, it was resolved, that the meeting proceed to elect, by ballot, a President and Vice-President of the United States. On counting the ballots it was found that

For President,

John Q. Adams had	17 votes.
Andrew Jackson	6
William H. Crawford	2

For Vice-President.

John C. Calhoun	17
John Q. Adams	3
Albert Gallatin	1
Andrew Jackson	1

OHIO.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 19th of August last, the votes were taken on the Presidential question and stood thus:

Crawford	31
Adams	18
Jackson	16
Clay	11

NORTH CAROLINA.

At a muster of capt. Brown's artillery company, in Hillsboro, N. C. on the 4th instant, a vote was taken on the presidency—the result was,

Jackson got	29
Crawford	17
Adams	2
Clay	2

From the New Orleans Advertiser.

"The presidential question appears to be settling down very fast, and if we are to take the sentiments of the most respectable Gazettes in the U. States, as the medium by which the people's choice is to be demonstrated, it is very clear that John Q. Adams is the most popular candidate, and will be the next President of the United States. All the weight of the nation is with him—his supporters are men of first rate talents and influence in society. Let the Legislature of New York decide which way it will, as respects the appointment of electors in that state, the result will be favorable to Mr. Adams; for it is ascertained that he has by far the greater number of the members of that body, who are friendly to him.

From the National Intelligencer.

Presidential Election.—As the election approaches, the old and sagacious statesmen, and the steady yeomanry of the country who kept aloof from the early agitation of the presidential question, come forward and make their voices heard. They are very generally favorably disposed to the election of Mr. Crawford. This accounts for the increasing prospect of his being elected by the popular suffrages, so as to prevent the necessity of a recurrence to the House of Representatives. Not a day passes but we receive some new testimony of the popularity of the National Candidate, as our brethren style him. In the New England states, if electors favorable to him are not chosen, they will at least have a support which his friends will have reason to be proud of. From Alabama, we have direct information of the probability of the success of the ticket favorable to his election, and, in Maryland, it is believed he will receive votes in districts which, until now, were never counted for him.

From the St. Louis Inquirer.

We learn that a vote was taken in Chariton and Saline counties in two townships, at the late general election, and that Gen. Jackson received all but one at both places.

It is now admitted by some of Mr. Clay's friends, that Jackson will get one vote in this state, and we hope to see Missouri true to herself and give her entire vote for him.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New York from Belfast, has brought papers of that place to the 12th of September, containing London dates of the 7th and Paris to the 6th.

GREECE.—The re-taking of Ipsara and destruction of a portion of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, may now be considered as certain, since the fact is not only confirmed by all the public and private accounts received, but is admitted by the Paris Moniteur and the Austrian papers. The following are given in the letter, as the authentic particulars, derived from Constantinople; and if the Turks themselves admit thus much, there is no doubt but their reverses were still more disastrous. "Subsequently to the re-capture of Ipsara, the Greeks having assembled a number of vessels of war, approached the Turkish fleet so close that they kept it in a state of blockade. The Captain Pacha then gave orders to attack, and seemed at first to have obtained some success; but during the action the Greeks succeeded with the aid of their fire ships in setting fire to several frigates and brigs, which occasioned great confusion amongst the Ottoman fleet, and the Turks after losing five frigates and corvetts, were compelled to resume their station in the waters of Mytilene, where they were preparing to sail for the coast of Asia Minor." Another account from Constantinople states in addition, that the Turks lost all their gun-boats and transports.

An extraordinary phenomenon occurred on the 2d September near Haworth, about 24 miles from Leeds. A part of the highlands on the moors, opened into chasms and sunk to the depth of 5 or 6 yards in some places, and formed two cavities, one about 200 and the other 600 yards in circumference. From these issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of 100 yards from their sources overwhelmed the country for about two hours from 30 to 60 yards in width, from 3 to 4 yards in depth, and for a distance of 6 or 7 miles. And this way there was deposited a black moorish substance, from 3 to 6 inches in depth, mixed with sand, rocky fragments, &c. A paragraph dated Leeds, Sept. 6, states that the river Ayre still presented the most extraordinary appearance—resembling exactly the grounds of coffee. All the woollen manufacturies, dye houses, &c. upon its banks, were completely at a stand, and the most lively apprehensions prevailed as to the ultimate consequences of unusual phenomenon.

An insurrection among the felons confined in the gallies at Toulton, took place on the 23d of August. Some suspicions of the project were entertained, and measures taken to put it down promptly, if it occured. At noon of that day, at the moment that those of them who were employed upon the ground of Monrillion were entering a shed under which they repose during suspension from labor, one of them, with a cutting instrument, struck the sergeant of the guard, who finding himself attacked, drew his sword and stretched the felon who had wounded him dead at his feet. This was the signal of revolt. They all rushed upon the guards, who, in defence, fired upon the assailants. M. Reynaud, Commissary of Marine, hastened to the spot, and order was promptly restored. In this unfortunate circumstance sixteen of the galley slaves were killed and several wounded.

CANDIDATES.

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

For the District composed of Somerset, Worcester, and part of Dorchester counties.

For Adams, Littleton Dennis, sen. esq.
For Crawford, Maj. Ephraim K. Wilson.
For Jackson, Josiah Bayly, esq.

For the District composed of Talbot, Caroline, 1st and 2d District of Dorchester counties.

For Adams, Major Daniel Martin.
For Crawford, James Sangston, esq.
For Jackson, Daniel L. Haddaway, esq.

For the District composed of Kent and Queen Ann's counties.

For Adams, Samuel G. Osborn, esq.
For Crawford, Robert Wright, esq.
For Jackson, Capt. Joshua W. Massey.

Human Stature.—Mr. Hennan of the French Academy, wrote an elaborate treatise to prove that our primogenitor Adam measured 123 feet, and that the human stature was gradually diminishing.

Increase of Roman Catholics.—Thirty-five years ago, the number of Roman Catholics in England was 69,376; but, by a statement published six years since, they had increased to half a million.—In 1781, there were but three Roman Catholic schools of any note in England; at present, there are more than fifty.

Bank Note Exchange,

Corrected weekly from Baltimore papers.

United States bank and branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Annapolis, $5 and upwards	par
Easton do do	par
Frederick do do	par
Frederick county bank,	par
Westminster	par
Planters' bank	par
Havre-de-Grace, $5	par
Hagerstown do	par
Williamsport do	par
Elkton	par
Caroline	par
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
ank of Columbia	15
All Washington banks	par
Bank of Alexandia	par
Farmers' bank do	par
Union bank do	par
Bank of Potomac	par
Mechanics' bank	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia and brances	½
Farmers' bank and do	½
Valley bank and do	½
Wheeling bank	4
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston	2
PENNSYLVANIA.	
York	par
Carlisle	par
Chambersburg	par
Lancaster	1
Columbia Bridge	1
Gettysburg	par
Westmoreland	4
Brownsville	4
Pittsburg	3
DELAWARE.	
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Farmers' bank and branches	½
Commercial bank at Smyrna	½
Branch at Milford	3
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Newbern	4
Cape Fear	4
State bank and branches	4
GEORGIA.	
Savannah	3½
Augusta	3½
Darien	3½
OHIO.	
Steubenville, Chilicothe, Marietta, New Lancaster	4

Prices of Country Produce

Collected for the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 10.

FLOUR, Howard-st. per. bbl.	$5 50
Do. Susquehanna	5
Do. wharf	5
Wheat, white, per bushel	1
Do. red,	95
Corn meal, per bbl.	2
Corn, white,	35 cts.
Rye, per bushel	37½
Oats, do	22a25
Whiskey	27
Apple Brandy	25
Peach do	$1
Herrings, No. 1	2 25
Do. No. 2	2
Do. Old No. 1	1 50
Do do. No. 2	1 25

NEW STORE.

Williams and Stephens,

HAVE just received and are now opening, at that old and central stand at the head of Church Creek, so long conducted under the firm of *Williams & Dixon*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Crockery do. Glass do. Cutlery, &c. &c. selected with care and attention from the latest importations, and purchased at the lowest cash prices, which they offer on the same terms that they were purchased, at small profits to suit the times.

As the hue and cry has so long been *hard times—hard times!* they sincerely hope, that for the future, the tune may be changed to good crops, high prices, cheap goods, and money plenty to buy them. Oct 16—4t

To Medical Students.

AT the Annual Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, it was *resolved*, that Physicians be recommended to receive as Students, those only whose classical attainments and correct deportment qualify them for the profession of Medicine,—*Also*, That before being admitted as Candidates for a degree, they should have read three years, attended two courses of Lectures, and have read and studied certain books which are particularly mentioned.

oct 16 tf

STRAYED COW.

STAYED away about seven weeks ago, a small dark brindle COW, very raw bone, her marks not recollected, whosoever will bring her home shall receive two dollars.

T. I. PATTISON.

Cambridge, Oct. 16

☞The Orphans' Court for Dorchester county will sit on Tuesday 26th inst.

Postponed Meeting.

The Voters of Dorchester county, who are friendly to the election of GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, as the next President of the United States, are requested to meet at Mr. Ridgaway's tavern, on MONDAY NEXT, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock *precisely*.

CAMBRIDGE
La Fayette Rifle Corps.

YOU are requested to attend a meeting of said Corps, at the Court House, on *Saturday Evening next*, at 3 o'clock precisely, on business of importance. A punctual attendance is expected.

WM. REA, Sec'ry.

oct 16 1t

School Books, &c.

Just received and for sale at the office of the Chronicle, a new supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING.

Goldsmith's England	Walker's Dictionary
Murray's Grammar	Comly's Spelling Book
Do Reader	Jess' Arithmetic
Do Exercises	Juvenile Reader
Willett's Geography and Atlas	New York Primer, &c. &c.
New York Reader, Nos. 1 and 3	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scottish Chiefs	Death Bed Confession of the late Countess of Guernsey
Children of the Abbey	American's Guide
Lord Byron's Two Visions	Life of Joseph and his brethren
Whytt's Essays	
Brissot in Commerce	

Life of the Rev. W. Tennent, containing an account of his being three days *in a trance*, apparently lifeless.

ALSO—*Constantly on hand*,

Copy Books	Lead Pencils
States and Pencils	Copy Slips
Ink Stands	Quills

With an assortment of

Writing and Letter Paper, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

oct 16 tf

Stray Hogs.

Taken up, trespassing in my cornfield, on Tuesday the 12th instant, four Shoots with a crop and a hole in the left and a crop and two slits in the right ears—one Sow with eight Pigs, the Sow is marked with an underbit in each ear, the Pigs not marked. The owners of the above property are requested to come forward, pay charges and take them away.

RICHARD HAYWARD.

oct 16 3t

To Farmers.

CHARLES B. PALMER,

No. 41 Light street, Baltimore.

Respectfully informs the public that he has on hand PLOUGHS of various kinds, which are warranted to run well and made in the best manner; such as Pennsylvania Bar Share; Duck Bill for seeding; Do. for one horse, coultered, duck bill for seeding; Do. two horse; Do. three horse; Patent 2 horse self-sharpening Plough; Dutch or left hand 2 do bar share; A few of N. York free-born will be sold low, one or two for oxen; Wood's Plough, cast iron for seeding; Connecticut or yankee Ploughs Nos. 1, 2, & 3; Wheat Fans of the old Cutting Boxes with and without treddles.

A Corn Sheller which will shell as fast as one person can feed it.—Agricultural Tools on hand at all times, to suit seasons.—All repairs done immediately.

N. B. All orders attended to with dispatch by Luther M. Scott, Cambridge. oct 16—tf

Twenty Thousand Dollars,

Finishing of the whole drawing on 26th, 27th, and 28th of this month. The three successive days drawing (to take place as above) are all that remain of sixteen to complete the *Washington Monument Lottery*, when the great or high prize is to be drawn of $20,000 and a capital prize of 10,000, with 1000 dollar prizes, 100 do. do., 50 do. do., 20 and 10 do. do., to the vast number of 2366.

Tickets and shares warranted undrawn at the following rates,

Whole tickets	$12	Quarters	3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Can be had at

CLARK'S

Long established and permanent Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Calvert streets, and No. 52 Market street, 3 doors west of Gay street. Where are kept constantly for sale, chances in all the lotteries in this city.

☞ Orders (post paid) despatched immediately. Address

oct 16 S. CLARK, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Lucas and Farquharson, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 23d inst.—All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Farquharson, and those who have accounts against them, will please present them immediately.

Thomas Lucas.
Peter Farquharson.

sept 25 4t

PROPOSAL

For publishing, by subscription, a weekly journal, to be entitled the

Chestertown Emporium.

"Be Just and fear not—let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy Gods and Truth's."

By Matthew K. Stone.

The rapid augmentation of newspapers in every section of our country, affords the most gratifying testimony of its growing wealth, population and refinement. There are few towns in which a public vehicle of political information and miscellaneous intelligence is not established. Indeed, a newspaper affords such a variety of useful and entertaining knowledge, adapted to every grade of intellect, and every kind of literary taste, that in a free and civilized country like ours, it may be classed among indispensable comforts. When the structure of a government rests upon public opinion, that opinion should be enlightened; and the press is the only guardian against the abuse of power, the only preservation of the purity of republican principles, the the only means by which the people can be informed of the conduct of their rulers, and the only channel in which the current of public sentiment on men and measures can with safety flow. At this day, however, to enlarge upon the paramount advantages of a free press, in a country enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty, would be as superfluous as to descant on the benefits of solar light and heat to the material world.

Happily for the prosperity of our country and the tranquility and social happiness of private life, the torch of political discord is almost extinguished, the feuds of party have nearly ceased, the lines of demarcation which separated one class of citizens from another, like the evanescent colours of the rainbow, are fast disappearing, and all feelings of political jealousy, hatred and revenge, are discountenanced and discarded. We now breathe a pure political atmosphere, unclouded by the mists of prejudice, and undisturbed by the tempests of passion.

No apology then can be expected or required for offering to the citizens of Kent and the adjoining counties, proposals to establish a paper, free, unfettered and independent in its principles, and which shall be directed solely to those objects which are eminently calculated to promote and perpetuate the common prosperity and happiness. In compliance with common usage and established precedent, the principles which will be inculcated and enforced in the Emporium, shall be clearly defined and distinctly avowed.

The subscriber, in soliciting patronage to the "*Chestertown Emporium*," flatters himself, that he will be enabled to make it an object not unworthy of regard. He does not come amongst his fellow citizens with his name enrolled under any of our numerous party banners—nor to adopt the cause of *any* aspiring candidates for official honors or emoluments—he does not propose that the vehicle of public information, shall, while under his superintendence, be blackened with the soot of private defamation; but it is his intention to open the columns of the Emporium, to manly and independent discussion on public men and public measures—to give to all parties the fair constitutional license of his pages. He will endeavor to arrange, select and to condense the earliest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, for the gratification of his readers—to lend the aid of his paper to the support and preservation of our free republican institutions—to render it independent of all religious controversy: nor shall any effort of his be wanting to decorate it with the fairest wreaths of literature, whether composed of flowers natural or exotic. This is the broad outline on which he intends to conduct the *Chestertown Emporium*—in aid of his project, he solicits gentlemen of leisure and of literature, with whose effusions he will be happy at all times, to decorate his paper—he solicits from the merchant, the earliest commercial intelligence—from the farmer, an account of the improvements hourly making in the management of soils and in the implements of husbandry, and the most productive crops; and from gentlemen of science, he solicits a narrative of all the new discoveries which are made in those regions so familiar to the feet of philosophers. In short, he invites gentlemen of all parties, and of all professions, to assist, with a warm assurance that they shall always be found welcome visitants to the columns of the Emporium. He does not, with vain and ostentatious effronitery, promise to his readers that such *shall be* the character of the Journal—promises are cheap things, and as often made to be violated as to be regarded,—all that he *promises* is, that his best talents—indefatigable industry—prompt attention and fidelity, shall be appropriated to the duties of his vocation—that so far at least, he will endeavor to deserve public confidence.

Conditions.

The "Chestertown Emporium," will be printed on a large medium sheet, with a *new Type*, (of which this is a specimen,) at *Two Dollars* per annum, payable in advance; if not paid before the expiration of the first half year, two dollars and fifty cents will be required.

The first number will be issued as soon as the proprietor can go through the several counties, which will be completed in the course of two or three weeks.

Chestertown, October 2, 1824.

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