MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

No. 4.

REPORT ON HORSES.

The horse has been the theme of admiration in all ages, and is of such great use in the affairs of Agriculture, Commerce, War and Sporting, that all laudable means, should be used to improve the breed of an animal, at once so noble, and extensively employed.—We are happy to discover a spirit in our state favorable to this improvement, and no doubt, the institution of premiums by the Society, will have a most happy effect.

The committee to whom has been confided the important duty of deciding on the merits of horses, beg leave to report, that they have assigned to Mr. Henry Cost, of Frederick county, the first premium for his bay horse young Post Boy, possessed of size, strength and figure rarely to be met with in a blooded horse.

To Mr. T. R. S. Boyce, of Baltimore county, the second premium for his grey horse Fagdown, his fine action, power and docility, recommend him as a valuable animal to improve the stock of road horses.

To Mr. Thomas P. Stablur, of Montgomery county, the first premium for his bay mare, having proved herself a fine brood mare,* from the exhibition of her colts, which are very promising animals.

To Mr. Samuel Owings, of Baltimore county, the second premium, for his fine full bred mare Primrose.

There were also exhibited several other horses, and the committee would have been gratified, if premiums had been placed at their disposal equal in number to those, which in their estimation merit them, and of this class they particularly designate Mr. Thomas Lewis' bay mare, as also a full blood filly belonging to Gen. Ridgely, and a filly the property of Mr. John Schwartz, 5 months old, of beautiful proportion, and in uncommonly fine condition; the two latter, however, do not come under the denomination of *brood mares*, to which class the committee were exclusively confined.

The committee have to lament, that the state of the weather was peculiarly unfavorable for the exhibition of horses, it being in most cases impracticable to view them *in action*—there were a number entered for premium, which from the above circumstance, were not submitted to their consideration.

HENRY THOMPSON, Chairman.

REPORT ON ASSES AND MULES.

The committee appointed to adjudge the premiums for asses and mules take leave to report, that there was no jack nor jennet offered to the society for premium, and that but two pair of mules competed for your premiums.

We adjudge unanimously the premium for the best mule, to Wm. Patterson, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and

To the same gentleman, the premium for the second best mule.

The committee regret that there was not a fuller exhibition of this kind of stock, as they believe it to be highly valuable to the farmer.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS EMORY, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CATTLE.

The Committee on Cattle report, that the animals presented for their inspection were generally very fine, and their improvement furnishes the strongest example of the good effects of that spirited system which annually produces a competition among the farmers of our state in relation to our live stock. As a further evidence of the fine quality of the cattle, the Committee declare, that they had much difficulty in deciding upon the respective merits of some of the classes, and were often divided in opinion.

Taking the cattle in order, as presented to them on the list, they award the first premium *for the best bull over two years old*, to Mr. Caton, there being no other in competition, and they were bound by a rule, in such case made and provided.

The premium of a silver can, *for the best bull under two years*, they award to the Honorable Edward Lloyd, for his bull calf "Pilgrim," by Blaze, out of White Rose, eleven months old.

The premium of a silver can, *for the second best bull under two years* they award to Mr. J. W. M'Culloh, for his bull calf "Warrior," by Champion, eight months old.

On this class of cattle, the Committee cannot refrain making mention, in the highest terms of commendation, of several other fine and beautiful animals, among which are Mr. Carnan's bull calf, seven months old, by a full bred Bakewell bull of Gen. Ridgeley's breed, (between whom and "Warrior" there was some difficulty in deciding); the young Holderness bull, "Comus," exhibited by Mr. Joseph Gales, Jr. of Washington city. This animal, 14 months old, is by Columbia a bull of the Holderness blood, being sired by Gorham Parson's bull Holderness, out of an Holderness cow, which took a prize at the Brighton Cattle Show; Col. Thomas Emory's bull calf, 16 months old, by Bergami. Mr. Henry Thompson's bull calf, "Clifton," 12 weeks old, out of an imported Devon cow, by Mr. William Patterson's Devon bull. Mr. William Patterson's Devon Bulls; Mr. William Lorman's brindle bull 15½ months old; and Mr. J. W. M'Culloh's bull calf "Reuben" of the Tuscan breed, 8 months old, by Duke of Tuscany, imported by Commodore Bainbridge.

MILCH COWS.

The premium of a silver cream pot, *for the best milch cow*, is awarded to Mr. Carnan, for his black cow, mother of the 7 months bull calf of such high merit before spoken of.

The premium of a silver tumbler *for the second best milch cow*, is awarded to Mr. David Williamson, of Baltimore county, for his large spotted cow of Doctor Fall's breed, with a calf by her side.

Among the other milch cows, there were several whose merits were very considerable: Mr. Whittimor's fine cow, Mr. John Mercer's Hereford cow, with her calves; together with Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers' two cows which were conspicuous for thriftiness and size.

HEIFERS.

The premium of a silver cream pot, *for the best heifer*, was awarded by one vote to the Honorable Edward Lloyd, of Talbot, for his heifer "Flora," 17 months old, by Bergami, in competition with Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers' "Snow Ball."

The premium of a silver tumbler *for the 2d best heifer*, was unanimously awarded to Mr. Lloyd Rogers, of Baltimore county for his heifer "Snow Ball," 18 months old, of the improved short horn breed, got by "Bishop," out of "Europa."

Of this class of cattle, there were many of real merit and beauty. The committee particularise Mr. Henry Thompson's red and white heifer "Fanny," 16 months old, by Mr. William Patterson's full bred Devon bull, out of a cow bred by General Ridgely, of the Holland and English breed; Dr. Allen Thomas' half Devons, and a heifer of the Bergami breed; Mr. William Patterson's Devons, Mr. Morris's Devon.

The premium of six silver table spoons for the best yoke of oxen, is awarded to Mr. James Gettings, of Long Green, for a yoke of black oxen, not 3 years old.

The premium of a silver can for the 2d best yoke of oxen, is awarded to Mr. James Gettings, of Long Green, for a second yoke of black oxen.

* This mare was raised, and is owned by Richard Brook, of Montgomery county.

But few yokes of oxen were presented for premium, and they were all good, indeed, fine; a yoke of Mr. David Williamson's, of Baltimore county, was admired, but excluded from competition, in consequence of one of them being bred out of the state.

The Committee close their report with remarking, that although they feel conscious of having discharged the duty assigned them with their best judgment, yet such was the unfavorableness of the weather yesterday, and so great was the exposure and suffering from the rain, when called to view the cattle, that there may have been some animals of much merit, not particularly specified in this report, an inadvertence arising from such causes, they hope will be pardoned, and they congratulate their brother farmers, from the specimens exhibited at this Cattle Show, upon the great improvement that is now so generally making in the breed of our stock and cattle.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
PEREGRINE WETHERED,
AARON CLEMENT,
D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.

REPORT ON HOGS.

The committee to whom was referred the examination of the swine, offered for exhibition, beg leave to report, that they have attentively examined the same. Before entering upon the discription of those offered for premium, they cannot forbear stating to the Society, their unfeigned regret that so few of that description of stock should have been brought for exhibition; but judging of the future from experience, they hope that as the usefulness of this institution increases in the public estimation, the exhibition of swine will be more ample.

The Committee award the premium of one soup ladle, value $10, for the boar, offered by Theodore Anderson, of Baltimore county, of the Suffolk breed, 3 years old.

The Committee award the premium of one gravy spoon, value $5, for the second best boar, of the Parkison breed, 4 years old, to James Cunningham, of Frederick county.

The Committee award a premium of a soup ladle, value $10, for the best brood sow, to Mr. J. W. Stone, of Baltimore county.

The Committee award a premium of a gravy spoon, value $5, for the second best brood sow, to Mr. D. Williamson, jun. of Baltimore county.

The Committee beg leave further to add, that there were exhibited 4 pigs, of rather upwards of 3 months old, of a mixed breed, very deserving of attention, by Mr. Barney of Delaware; but inasmuch as these do not come within the rules of the society, the committee can only remark on the superiority of the breed.

To these may be added 4 other pigs belonging to Mr. John S. Skinner, forwarded to him by Mr. Johnston of Bridgton, which the committee are sure will be found to be a valuable acquisition in the improvement of the breed of that valuable race of animals.

GRAFTON DUVALL,
SAMUEL OWINGS,
JOHN MARSH.

REPORT ON SHEEP.

The committee appointed to examine the Sheep, have performed that duty, and beg leave to report, that they first proceeded to inspect those of the Merino breed. In deciding upon the merits of this sort of sheep, which are principally valuable for their wool, the committee felt themselves bound to direct their attention chiefly to the quality of the fleece.—Although several other rams of great merit were exhibited, yet the committee after a close inspection were unanimously of opinion, that the ram belonging to Gen. John Mason of Analostan Island, had the finest fleece, and therefore award to him the premium of a pair of salts, value $10.

Governed by the same principle, the committee after inspecting the Merino ewes, decided in favor of the pair exhibited by Dr. Richard G. Stockett, of Anne Arundel county, and award him also a pair of salts, value $10.

In deciding upon the merits of other breeds, the merino committee had a principal regard to the value of the carcase, and were of opinion, that the two rams of the Dishley breed, offered by Mr. Barney, of Delaware, for a premium, were the best exhibited, and award him a goblet, value at $10.

After an examination of the ewes of other breeds than the merino, the committee decided in favor of a pair exhibited by Dr. Allen Thomas, of Anne Arundel county, a cross of the Dishley, with the broad tailed Barbary sheep, and award him a premium of a goblet, valued at $10.

In awarding the premium, offered for the five best fat wethers, the committee were governed by the same principle; after some hesitation, between the merits of those exhibited by Edward Lloyd and Charles C. Brown, Esqrs. of the Eastern Shore, although the fleeces of those belonging to the latter gentleman were superior, yet the carcase of those belonging to the former, were somewhat better, and the premium of a can was accordingly awarded to Mr. Lloyd, valued at $10.

The committee cannot close their report, without expressing their satisfaction, on inspecting the fine sheep exhibited by several other gentlemen. They, in a particular manner, viewed with much pleasure a parcel of ewes, of the Dishley breed, shewn them by Mr. Barney of Delaware, also another parcel, with two rams of the same breed, exhibited by Mr. Clements of Pennsylvania, and the broad tailed Barbary ram, exhibited by Dr. Allen Thomas of Anne Arundel county.

VIRGIL MAXCY,
JAMES GETTINGS,
R. W. BOWIE,
J. SYKES,
J. S. WILLIAMS.
} Committee.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FLORIDA TREATY.

The King of Spain (remarks the New York Evening Post) declares in a late decree, that all the acts and treaties made by the Cortes are to be considered as abrogated; and by some it is supposed to extend to our treaty respecting Florida. But this is an error; for by the law of nations, all treaties made with an existing government are valid and binding. Besides, if we recollect right, the Florida treaty was begun and finished all but the ratification, under the King himself. The following article relating to this subject is from the last Boston Centinel:

TREATIES WITH SPAIN.

Messrs. Dawkins and Cox are appointed Commissioners on the part of Great Britain, to adjust with the Spanish Commissioners, the British and Spanish claims arising under the Convention concluded at Madrid, March 12, 1823. This treaty was concluded under the Constitutional regime of Spain; and the recent appointment of Commissioners by England to carry it into execution, shows that the British government did not anticipate the abrogation of the treaty in any issue of the affairs of Spain. The treaty between the United States and Spain for the cession of the Floridas, was made in 1821, and under the same authority as the British, and if one is annulled the other must be also. The King unquestionably has power to renew them, or to declare them exceptions to the general rule; and the Ministers of both nations will unquestionably require him to do so, if necessary. Mr. Nelson, our Minister, was at Minorca at the last date, and it is expected, on hearing of the restoration of the King, will be landed at Valencia, or some adjacent port, and proceed direct to Madrid, and be there about the time of the King's arrival in his capital.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SPAIN, THE HOLY ALLIANCE, AND AMERICA.

We scarcely know how to express ourselves in terms sufficiently measured, and yet honestly indicative of the real state of our mind, relative to the counter-revolution effected in Spain by the armies of France, and the conduct of FERDINAND immediately on regaining liberty & power. We must not forget that both nations are in a state of amity with ours, and therefore entitled to the same respectful consideration, which two of our neighbours might expect, who though they managed their own affairs very badly, and interfered with each other's concerns unjustly, yet each lived in friendly intercourse with ourselves. Whenever we have touched on this subject, we have felt, and endeavored to communicate the impression to others, that as Americans, it is both our duty and interest to keep aloof from the political squabbles of Europe; and though we always heartily wish success to every wise and well-meant effort at reform, and the extension of political freedom in every country, yet we have no inclination to become Knights Errant, even in the cause of Liberty. We have been told that, 'for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it.' And when we have sometimes expressed our fears as to the issue of the contest in Spain, it has been because we apprehended that the nation, as a nation, neither knew what freedom was, nor desired it. At times, from the noble stand, and firm and prudent conduct of the Constitutionalists, we hoped that we had been mistaken in these apprehensions, and that there was a redeeming spirit in the country, which would surmount all difficulties, and carry them through the arduous contest. We have watched with anxious solicitude, the feverish alternation of hope and depression that has marked the feeble struggles of Liberty; and trusted the patient had strength enough at heart to survive. But it is all over. There were some noble spirits in Spain, whom we admire as much for their moderation as their intrepidity. Had they been such miscreants as rose to power at the beginning of the French revolution, the King of SPAIN would never have embraced his 'august and well-beloved cousin the Duke D'ANGOULEME.' They have deserved to be associated in glory with the Porliers and Lacys who preceded them but we sincerely grieve that many of them must also share their fate; and have probably before this, expiated the unpardonable crime of loving freedom with their blood.

And all this from France, too! By her legions, led on by men who once swore eternal hatred to despotism, and inflamed Europe with the love of Liberty, has Spanish freedom been destroyed! Did they not hear her exclaim as she fell, *Et tu Brute?* This is the unkindest stroke of all. We shall be much surprised if she do not repent of this ere long. But we are not Prophets, nor Prophets' sons, and therefore we forbear, for the present, to say what we think of the extraordinary impolicy of this measure. They have lent themselves to destroy representative government abroad. How long will it remain unassailed at home?

One thing is now put out of all doubt: the Holy Alliance are sworn enemies to the Representative system; they will not suffer it to exist where their bayonets can reach in sufficient force. We may see the reason, too, why the King of England could not be a member of the Holy Alliance. It would cost him his crown, as certainly as a like conduct forfeited it forever from the Stuart family. The English nation has once unhappily been betrayed, in our own Revolutionary war with her, into an unnatural position, fighting against Freedom, of which she herself had set the noblest example. So also in her war with France, the measures of her government, both at home and abroad, have been inexcusable, oppressive, and in violation of all liberal principles—but still England is constitutionally free. She will never abandon the representative system, nor the principles that placed the House of Brunswick on the throne. Her counsels, too, have manifestly become more wise and liberal of late. We believe her best and most influential statesmen are well aware, that English Freedom and American Independence are equally hateful to those who would enslave Europe, and who are determined, if possible, to bring back the darkness and despotism of absolute Monarchy, and the tyranny of Superstition on all the nations. They cannot but see what dependence is to be placed on men who will promise, and swear, and issue proclamations, and declare war, in the name of the People, and in favor of Liberty, and who, the moment they are released from compulsion, or the influence of fear, will banish or destroy every enlightened and liberal mind from their presence, rescind with a stroke of the pen their oaths and promises and laws, restore the Inquisition, and annul the freedom of the Press—Faithless wretches! We could not suppress the exclamation.

We turn from the sickening scene to felicitate ourselves. We shall love our country better than ever. Our fortified coast, and our gallant Navy, will be no vain or useless boast.—The day may come, sooner than we have thought on, when these may not only be OUR defence, but a barrier to preserve the remaining liberties of the world. The great question is not practically decided, though we can have no doubt of the result. Whether educated and enlightened men are to be governed by laws made with their own consent, and adapted to their actual circumstances; or whether they must continue to obey the imperious and capricious decrees of men whom birth and accident, not superior merit or virtue, have unfortunately placed on a throne? In short, whether the childish superstitions and gewgaws of the infancy of civilized society are to continue to disgust the sober judgment of the wise, and to render the less instructed the dupes and tools of hypocrisy and knavery to the end of time? No, it cannot be. The groaning earth will gape and yawn beneath such an insufferable weight of folly.

America is free. The North and South of our vast continent will say to the tide of tyranny,—'Here shall thy proud waves be stayed!'

What a sublime contrast does our country exhibit to the disorganizing tendency of absolute Monarchy! Our Presidents peacefully presiding according to law, then quietly retiring to the tranquil shades of private life, esteemed for their virtues, and respected for their services—their successors following the same steps, and the wheels of government rolling smoothly on! We have five candidates for the next succession, and their respective partisans are sufficiently fervid and noisy in supporting their pretensions; but who supposes that the country will be convulsed or unsettled, by ANY decision that may take place? It is known that we have our partialities, like others; but we hesitate not to declare that it is our belief that any one of the candidates would govern the country well, and constitutionally. We believe so, because independently of our estimation of their personal talents and virtues (and they all deserve esteem on those accounts) our CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM will not let any man go widely wrong. We are not of the number who feel any fears of the inroads of tyranny upon us, or that are scared by the prophetic vision of Monarchy in our land. We do not believe there is any leaning to it in this Union, nor in our apprehension will there ever be. Our fellow citizens are too wise and too virtuous, to allow any alarm on this subject. May they always continue such!

In Europe, the Holy Alliance have once more stopped the mouth of the revolutionary volcano with ashes and earth; but the fire, though pent up, is not extinguished: it will burn in secret with greater fierceness, and explode with overwhelming fury in perhaps an unexpected hour. Those governments alone will be safe in whose existence the people have an interest, and in whom of course they repose confidence. The next great contest will be differently arranged. It may be severe and long, but its issue will decide whether any of mankind are to be free, excepting the inhabitants of this Western Continent. Here at least the arm of despotism shall not be raised, or if raised, it will only be to provoke its own destruction.

COL. TRUMBULL'S FOURTH PICTURE.

The public have long since been apprised, that this justly celebrated artist is preparing four grand historical pictures, illustrative of the most important events of the revolution. With the first of these, representing the signing of the Declaration of Independence, we have all become acquainted, through the medium of the fine print engraved by Durand, and published the present autumn. The fourth is nearly finished: and, if a suitable subscription is obtained, will be put in the hands of the same engraver. It represents the *Resignation, by Gen. Washington, of his military commission*—an event, than which our history presents none greater, none that has a stronger or a juster claim to the admiration, affection, and gratitude of his countrymen. The subject of this impressive picture occasions it to bear a general resemblance to that already published; yet, with such points of difference, as renders them the fittest possible companions for each other—many of the same characters appear in both, yet each picture has its own beauties, and its particular claims. While the first contains a Franklin, the second presents a Washington; while the one presents almost all our legislators, the other exhibits our military hero, and that in the moment of his truest glory; in the former picture we see two of our Presidents; in the latter, the portraits of four.

The resignation of Gen. Washington took place at Annapolis, on the 23d of December, 1783.

There were present, from *New Hampshire*—A. Foster; *Massachusetts*—E. Gerry, S Osgood, and G. Patridge; *Rhode Island*—W. Ellery, D. Howell; *Pennsylvania*—T. Mifflin, C. Morris; *Delaware*—I. Tilton, E. M'Comb; *Maryland*—M. McHenry, E. Lloyd, Jer. T. Chase; *Virginia*—T. Jefferson, S. Hardy, A. Lee, J. Monroe; *North Carolina*—M. Hawkins, H. Williamson, R. D. Spaight; *South Carolina*—James Read.

No member was present from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, or Georgia; and from New Hampshire, and South Carolina, but a single delegate.

The picture represents the interior of the Congress Hall, at Annapolis. The speaker's chair is occupied by Thos. Mifflin, who is setting in an erect attitude, his eyes fastened upon the face of Washington. Beside him (as in the first picture) rises the tall plain figure of Secretary Thompson, next to whom stands Elbridge Gerry, then Hugh Williamson, and farther to the right Samuel Osgood. These are grouped in the back ground toward the left of the picture. Below them, sits Mr. Jefferson, having on his right hand Partridge and M'Comb, and on his left Arthur Lee, Howell, Monroe, Ellery, Townley Chase, (not the Judge) and Harley. All these figures are in sitting attitudes, their eyes intent on Washington. Behind them stands Mr. Madison, (who, in fact, was not present on the occasion, but whose portrait is introduced by an unpardonable license, for the sake of enriching the picture,) and on his right, in a suit of bright scarlet, stands James Read, of South Carolina, a gentleman who so highly and justly appreciated the importance of the scene, and the value of the privilege of having witnessed it, that he carefuly preserved the suit of clothes he wore that day, as a family possession. In the centre of the hall, and immediately before the speaker's chair, stands the dignified figure of Washington. He is dressed in a regimental suit, his right arm extended toward the Speaker, presenting a folded paper containing his resignation. His left hand rests upon his hip, and holds the glove which has been drawn from his right. His countenance is worthy of the occasion. It is filled with a serene majesty, such as virtue alone can communicate. There is through out the whole figure, the repose of a spirit satisfied with the past, and at peace with itself; yet not a trace of elation, not a gleam of vain glory any where appears. He looks, as an American would expect his country's Saviour to look while performing one of the most virtuous actions that history ever recorded. Behind the General, stands his military suite, Walker, Humphreys, Smallwood, Williams, and Howard, to the right of these a group of spectators, not yet finished, but in which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, with his two young daughters (since married, the one to Goodloe Harper, the other to Mr. Caton,) hold a conspicuous place. Above these figures is a gallery, in which, among other conspicuous personages, that of Mrs. Washington is to be introduced

This picture, when finished, will be fully equal, both in interest and execution, to those already before the public. [Com. Adv.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUS.

We perceive that many of our Republican brethren are opposed to the continuance of the practice which has secured the integral stability of the Republican party through six successive Presidential terms. We must express our surprise at the demisuicidal opposition. That our political opponents should cry out against caucussing and endeavor to render it unpopular, is 'natural enough;' if they can break up the Republican organization, they may destroy our detached sections in detail—*divide and conquer*—'tis their vocation, Hal; and shall not a man labor in his vocation?' But let not Republicans abandon a system which has hitherto been their salvation, and for which no substitute of equal efficacy can be found. We are all liable to forget what has occurred; and in order to revive the recollection of some things which should not be forgotten, and which it would perhaps be salutary to ponder upon in these days, we have thought it adviseable to publish the following:

CAUCUS NOMINATION.

For President and Vice President of the States.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1816.

SIR

On the 15th inst. you were recommended to the people of the United States, by a General Meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the United States, for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth of March next; and, by a resolution of the meeting, it was made our duty to ascertain whether you are willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

S. SMITH, Chairman.
R. M. JOHNSON, Sec'ry.

Col. Jas. Monroe.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1816.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter informing me that I had been recommended to the people of the United States, by a general meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the United States, for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth of March next; and, that it was made your duty, by a resolution of the meeting, to ascertain whether I was willing to serve in that office, if elected.

Deeply penetrated by this distinguished mark of confidence, emanating from such a source, I can only say, that should the suffrages of my fellow citizens call me to that trust, I should feel it a duty to enter on it, with the fullest sense of the obligations it would impose, and with a reliance, that a faithful zeal in endeavoring to fulfil them, will recommend me to the indulgence of which I shall stand so much in need.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your very obedient servant,

JAS. MONROE.

Gen. S. Smith.
Col. R. M. Johnson.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 18, 1816.

SIR,

On the 16th inst. you were recommended to the people of the United States, by a General Meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth of March next; and, by a resolution of the meeting, it was made our duty to ascertain whether your Excellency is willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore, request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be your most obedient servants,

S. SMITH, Chairman.
R. M. JOHNSON, Sec'ry.

His Excellency *Daniel D. Tompkins.*

ALBANY, April 6, 1816.

Gentlemen—In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 18th March, I pray leave to inform you of my acceptance of the nomination with which the Republican Members of Congress have been pleased to honor me. Permit me to add a declaration of my high sense of the confidence and regard manifested by them in designating me as a candidate for the office of Vice President, and to assure you, gentlemen, of my greatest respect and esteem.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Hon. Samuel Smith.
Hon. R. M. Johnson.

A writer in the *New Hampshire Statesman*, printed at Concord, gives the following view of the distribution of the United States' offices, since the adoption of the Constitution. As it shows in what proportion offices have been distributed amongst the several States, it will be read with some interest.

Distribution of the offices of President of the United States, Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, Attorney General, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, since the adoption of the Constitution.

MASSACHUSETTS.—President of the U. S. John Adams.—Vice President, John Adams and Elbridge Gerry.—Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering and John Quincy Adams.—Secretary of the Treasury, Samuel Dexter.—Secretary of War, Henry Knox, Timothy Pickering, Samuel Dexter, Henry Dearborn and William Eustis—Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin W. Crowninshield.—Judge of the Supreme Court, William Cushing and Joseph Story.—Attorney-General, Levi Lincoln.

CONNECTICUT—Secretary of the Treasury, Oliver Wolcott.—Judge Supreme Court U. S. Oliver Ellsworth, Chief justice.

NEW YORK.—Vice-President, Aaron Burr, George Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins.—Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton.—Secretary of War, John Armstrong.—Secretary of the Navy, Smith Thompson.—Judge Supreme Court, John Jay, Chief Justice, Brockholdst Livingston, Smith Thompson.

NEW JERSEY.—Secretary of the Navy, Samuel L. Southard.—Judge Supreme Court, William Patterson.

DELAWARE.—Attorney General, Cæsar A. Rodney.

MARYLAND.—Secretary of State, Robt. Smith.—Secretary of War, James M. Henley.—Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin Stoddart and Robert Smith.—Judge Supreme Court U. S. Samuel Chase, George Duval, Thomas Johnson.—Attorney General, William Pinkney.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Secretary of Treasury, Albert Gallatin and Alexander James Dallas.—Secretary of the Navy, William Jones.—Judge of the Supreme Court, James Wilson.—Attorney General, William Bradford, Richard Rush.

KENTUCKY.—Attorney General, John Breckenridge—Judge of the Supreme Court, Thomas Todd.

GEORGIA.—Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. H. Crawford.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Secretary of the Navy, Paul Hamilton.—Judge Supreme Court, John Rutledge, William Johnson, Alfred Moore.—Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Judge Supreme Court James Iredell.

VIRGINIA.—President, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe.—Vice President, Thomas Jefferson.—Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, John Marshall, James Madison, James Monroe.—Judge Supreme Court, John Marshall, from 1801, John Blair, Bushrod Washington.—Attorney General, Edmund Randolph, Charles Lee, William Wirt.

TENNESSEE.—Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. W. Campbell.

APPROACH OF WINTER.

Cold and cloudy days and frosty nights have come upon us with their warning—prepare for winter! The trees are rapidly losing their green verdure; and vegetation growing sallow and sickly, bids us prepare for winter. The sun pays us but a brief daily visit already, and the rapid approach of each succeeding night, speaks also, prepare for winter!—Well, how will the honest farmer prepare? Oh, he has had a noble season—he has a barn full of grain and hay, and apples for cider, and plenty of wood to burn. He is ready.—Our friends the merchants will get up a winter assortment directly—they will do very well.—The mechanics can get along all weathers; they have dependants enough at their backs: the girls who are going to marry will want furniture—the farmers sundry knick-nacks, &c.—but how shall the *printer* prepare, who has no wood, nor winter stores, and half of whose subscribers *have not paid him?* ah, how shall he prepare? Hope will whisper to him, 'they will be along by and by.' He will not be disappointed—no, no, no.—☞WANTED about *fifty* good subscribers, this winter—for which fifty thanks, and a prime assortment of *news, legislative proceedings*, and a great variety of *literary articles* will be given.

Emporium.

FLATTERING.

We have perused, says the N. Y. Gazette, a file of Spanish papers, containing the deliberations of the Cortes up to the 5th of August, the period of their adjournment. It must be highly gratifying to Americans to learn, that the members in their discussions constantly referred for precedents to the constitution of the United States, "that perfect model of liberal institutions and well regulated government," as the members termed it.

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