

Extract of a letter from La Fayette, France, of 4th, Sep. 1776.
I have opened my letter again merely to insert the following, as containing a plan... a wood cutter lately filled, in the forest of Ardennes, a fine tall and aged oak, which had concealed in its trunk some remains of vessels used for sacrifices, and some medals. These have been recognized as belonging to the Samnites, and extend as far back as 276 years before the foundation of Rome. The age then of this tree, which at that epoch might have been 60 or 80 years, must be about 3200 years!

ROAD OVER THE ALPS.
The Simplon Road, which surmounts 608 of the snowy summits of the Alps, and opens a communication between France and Italy, was projected by Bonaparte and constructed by his order. It is a stupendous work and excites the admiration of every traveler. The highest part of the road is 6000 feet (upward of a mile) above the level of the sea. It is 40 miles in extent, and passes on the extreme declivity of ridges, over awful chasms and foaming torrents, and through prodigious masses of rock. The road is so constructed that the slope nowhere exceeds two and a half inches in six feet, and carriages can descend without locking their wheels on the solid rocks, the most prodigious of which is 40 rods long, 27 feet wide and 3 feet high, with three wide openings cut through its sides to admit light. Thirty men employ ed night and day (being relieved every eight hours by as many others) were thirteen months in effecting this gallery. On the lower side of the road, there is a wall laid with stone and mortar, posts ten feet high, erected at intervals, to distinguish the road from the precipice, when the whole is covered with snow. The quantity of masonry on this wall and the shames of the bridge, is immense. The road passes over 25 bridges. Fourteen stone passes are built at suitable intervals across the mountain, the occupants of which are bound to keep their stores heated night and day in cold weather, and a room ready for travelers. The Catholics have several small oratories on the route, containing each a crucifix, where they stop and perform their devotion; near the top is a convent for monks. On the Italian side of the mountain, is the village of Simplon, with twenty houses and cottages, where the poor remain during the winter to feed their goats, which are found in every part of the Alps, some of them of an amazing height. Nothing which Napoleon has executed, says Professor Gracomo, will be regarded with more unmingled satisfaction, or furnish a more striking and durable monument of his public spirit, than the Simplon road. It must ever command the plaudits of Europe.

LA FAYETTE CHRONOLOGY.
1776. Sept. 11th. Battle of Brandywine. The first battle he was in; he was wounded in the leg.
1777. July 31st. Congress appointed him a major general in the United States service.
1778. May 20th. British general Grant, with 7000 men, made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise general La Fayette, posted at Barren Hill (Pa.) with 2500 men. La Fayette escaped by a masterly retreat.
1778. June 28th. Battle of Monmouth in which he bore a conspicuous part.
1779. Jan. 7th. Embarked on board the Alliance Frigate, for France, from Boston.
1781. May 27th. Lord Cornwallis, with a vast superior force, compelled general Lafayette to evacuate Richmond, Va.
1781. Oct. 14th. In the night, the Americans, under their colonel Alexander Hamilton, and the French, carried by assault, two British redoubts at Yorktown, Va. The whole commanded by gen La Fayette.
1793. Nov. 23d. Congress granted to general La Fayette permission to go to France, and return when convenient, and voted their thanks to him and his troops.
1792. Aug. 21st. La Fayette abandoned the French army, of which he was commander in chief; he surrendered himself to the Austrians, and was imprisoned in the castle of Olmutz.
1794. Nov. 11th. La Fayette escaped from his prison, by the assistance of Dr. Bullman and Col. Huger, and others—he was, however, retaken, and finally liberated through the intercession of Washington, who wrote a very feeling and pathetic letter to the emperor of Germany, in his behalf. It is likewise a very useful remedy.
In this battle gen. Buzotte received the severe wound, which afterwards made it necessary to amputate his leg.

USEFUL RECIPES.
TO REMOVE WARTS.—Nitrate of silver (Iodine caustic) cures those troublesome excrescences, called Warts, in an extremely simple and harmless manner. The method of using it is to dip the end of the caustic in a little water, and to rub it over the warts in the course of a few times, by so doing they will be gone. The muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) is likewise a very useful remedy. "Out of twenty years' practice," says a medical correspondent in the Monthly Magazine, "I never knew the above remedies to fail."
TO PREVENT THE TOOTH ACHE.
Rub well the teeth and gums with a hard tooth brush, using the flowers of sulphur as a tooth powder, every night on going to bed—and if it is done after dinner it will be best; it is an excellent preservative to the teeth, and void of any unpleasant smell.
TO CLEAN THREAD LACE AND VEILS.—Fasten the lace in a frame or stretch it in any way tight; take a light brush, dip it in a lather made with curd soap and water, and brush it over first with the lather, and afterwards with cold spring water; let it be dried, while it is stretched; when dry, place it between two pieces of dry paper, and pass a warm iron over it.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.
One of the means in constant use by the partisans of Mr. Adams, for the purpose of procuring his election, is a boastful expression of confidence in his success. They deal largely in general assertions, and finally a question is put, "Will he be elected?" They assume to be the arbiters of exclusive privilege of complacent prophecy, and are angry beyond all bounds, whenever their opponents venture to anticipate a favourable result to another candidate. Participating perhaps in the querulous and peevish disposition of the man they support, they are ready on all occasions to enter into a quarrel, and with habits always in unison with a devoted love of scuffle, they are ready to break down all opposition with the shield. Instructed with the "political philosophers" of Mr. Adams, as the Secretary would say, they are blind to the old landmarks of a triumphant party; and in the plenitude of their generosity, they seem ready to restore that interesting "Gag Law" by which the elder Adams once sought to protect his administration from merited condemnation.
It is however all in vain. Declaration without argument will not convince the free people of our Union; and in the end it will be discovered that the votes of the electoral colleges will weigh down on all the boasting confidence which now rests the day after tomorrow. We are no hesitating in risk of the assertion, that John Q. Adams will never be President of the United States; but it is an easy consolation to his supporters to flatter themselves with the empty hope of election, or to expose themselves to the public as Camelions feeding upon the air, we shall be the last to attempt to debar them from that special comfort. In the mean time, we have only to suggest, that there is really in store for them the most valuable blessings which will result from the wise and prudent administration of a high minded and honorable man.
Taunton Free Press

THE ADAMS MEETING.
The American boasts of the number that attended the Adams meeting, as it was foretold, we would do. But we are informed by one of the spectators whom curiosity attracted to the spot, that, judging from the customary audible signs of applause and approbation, pronounced throughout the evening during the speeches that were made, he should say a great majority of those present were the friends of Jackson and not of Adams.
[N. Y. Evening Post.]

A more unprincipled attempt to injure the public character of W. H. Crawford, we have never seen, than that of stating, in the face of well known facts, that he was appointed to the Pension Law. So far from its being the fact that he was appointed to that law, he was, in a most eminent degree, influential in promoting its passage. He is, and always has been, a warm and sincere friend of those who fought the battles of our country, in the War of the Revolution, and has uniformly advocated their claims to the notice of government for pecuniary aid.
Eastern Star.

TIME OF CHOOSING ELECTORS.
The choice of Electors of President and Vice President must, according to a law of Congress, be made between the 27th day of October, and the first day of December, ensuing. The Electors chosen must, in each State, vote, on the first day of December, for a President and Vice President in the manner provided by the first clause of the 12th article of the Amendments to the Constitution, the whole of which it may be useful here to insert:
ARTICLE 12.
The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and by ballot vote for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the representation shall be in equal numbers; one vote for each State shall have one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a majority or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives be unable to choose a President when they first meet, they shall choose a President pro tempore, the term of whose office shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

THE PRESIDENCY.
The period is now fast approaching when the great question of who shall fill the executive chair of the nation, for the next four years, must be decided. For a time the standing of Mr. Adams to the eastward seemed to indicate that he would receive the whole electoral vote of that section of the country; but subsequent appearances have led to a little more doubt, that a very respectable opposition will be there made to him, and that at this moment, there is a strong probability of his not receiving one half of the votes of New England. In Maine, his friends now admit that he will not be likely to receive all the votes. In New-Hampshire, six of the persons who were nominated for electors, under the impression that they would vote for him, have recently declared that they do not feel themselves bound to do so. In Massachusetts a ticket of electors has been made out in opposition to him, composed of names of the highest respectability, and the federalists are generally uniting themselves with the interest which supports that ticket. The language of the federal papers is "whosoever is elected President, Mr. Adams should not be; and who so ever the federalists may support, Mr. Adams is a man whom they should not." In Vermont, a great change is said to have taken place in favour of Mr. Crawford, since the last adjournment of the Legislature. We doubt, however, its being sufficient to give him the vote of the State. Rhode Island, we think will certainly go for him. A large number of the most respectable men of both parties are decidedly favourable to him. In Connecticut, Mr. Adams' partisans denounce the federalists, which is strongly indicative of their being opposed to him. There is a strong party in favour of Mr. Crawford among the democrats, who, by uniting with the federalists, would form a majority, and carry the vote of the State against the candidate in Delaware. These being facts, where is Mr. Adams to obtain the support which could make him the President? It is not to be found. He swims with "fins of lead," and soon he must sink, with his apostasy like a leaden crown upon his head.
Delaware Gazette

PAPER—A substitute for rags, for paper making, has been discovered in France. It will make the best paper, at one half the present price; and it is supposed the secret will be purchased by the trade, both in France, England and America.

OBSESSION OF MR. GALLATIN.
From the National Intelligencer.
"We are authorized to announce, that Albert Gallatin's declining being longer considered as a Candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States."
From the Richmond Enquirer.
Fayette County, Va. Oct. 2, 1824.
Understanding that the withdrawal of my name may have a favourable effect on the result of the approaching election of President and Vice-President of the United States, I request that I may no longer be considered as a candidate for the office of Vice-President.
ALBERT GALLATIN

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Delaware Gazette

Maryland Gazette.
ANAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1824.
HYMENEAL.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rafferty, Mr. John Decker, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Thompson, all of this city.
— In All-Hallows Parish, on South River, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Davis, of this city, Mr. William Hodges, to Miss Sarah Jacob, both of the county.
—"Anne-Arundel County, Oct. 25, 1824."
To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.
Sir, — You will oblige several of your subscribers in this county, by inserting in the next number of your paper, the names of the Electoral Candidates for this district, who stand pledged to vote for General Andrew Jackson as the next President of these United States, the liberties of which he gallantly defended in two wars. Should you be disposed to comply with this request, be pleased to publish them in the same manner that they ought to be voted on the day of Election, as it will be providing those who write their own tickets, with a correct form to copy from, and thus prevent the occurrence of mistakes and the loss of many votes.
Your's, &c.
In obedience to the request contained in the above, we subjoin the names of the Jackson Electors for this district, in the form in which they should be voted:
Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States,
GEORGE WINCHESTER,
DR. DENNIS CLAUDE.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this city, dated 23d instant.
"I have just had a peep at a very long hand-bill, which the friends of Mr. Adams in this city have had printed and circulated on the Eastern Shore. It is a shameful attack upon General Jackson, and is believed by many to have had great additions made to it by the Adams men here."

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.
HENRY CLAY—The Vice-President.
It is scarcely possible that this distinguished and accomplished Statesman, can realize the fond wishes of his friends in the great contest now pending with the people. If he, and his advocates, could believe that he has no chance for the first office in his gift, he certainly would not reject that, which is only second to it. Let then all the good citizens of the Republic, who esteem him as their second choice, concentrate their voices, and elect him Vice-President of the U. States. The best interests of the country demand that this high and important office should be filled by a distinguished citizen, so distinguished indeed for talents and probity, that the people would consider him the best qualified to succeed to the next chief magistracy. Such an incumbent would be Henry Clay.
John C. Calhoun, of the war office, it is true, has been nominated by Pennsylvania for this office; but he is so vastly inferior to Mr. Clay in every point of view, that his defeat is moral; certain, should the statesman of the West choose to enter the list. The Secretary of war is now beginning to be regarded as a visionary and rather a dangerous politician, and confessedly stands the first in deep and profligate intrigue of any of the would-be-Presidents of the day. Such is his construction of the constitution, and interpretation of other laws of the land, (what his advocates are pleased to term liberal interpretations,) that there is no knowing how much harm a man of Mr. Calhoun's inordinate cast of ambition, when in power, might consummate!
His insincerity and political tergiversations are proverbial. The Pennsylvanians announced him for the Vice-Presidency, with the express view and understanding that he should support their favourite candidate—the war chief, Andrew Jackson. It is true enough too, when General J. left Washington, this "swimming fellow," as his poor friend EDWARDS denominates him, continued to make the warrior believe that he was his best friend and advocate; but you very well know, fellow citizens, in Maryland, all his personal and former political friends have exerted, and are exerting, their best efforts and influence in your—not of his friend Jackson, but Mr. John Q. Adams.
No! Mr. John C. Calhoun is not yet to be trusted; his accredited connection and identity with the "infamous Ninian Edwards," of "A. B. plot memory," has destroyed his hopes with all disinterested and impartial men—When first precipitated into the great political arena by his officious and inconsiderate apostles, they presented him to the public almost as a true model of human perfection: he was even compared to the immortal Washington, nor were the odds in favour of the departed hero—he was more frank than Cato—more just than Aristides. Unhappily for the aspirant, however, none of these great attributes have been realized in public estimation, and probably never will be.
But Henry Clay, fellow citizens, is really a great man—and what is better, a man without guile. United in the administration of the slandered, and persecuted, though gloriously triumphant, CRAWFORD, the aristocratic and baneful principles engendered and promulgated by the "Holy Alliance," which long since is believed to have found an abiding place, even at the seat of government itself, would be dissolved and annihilated for ever.
Once again, fellow citizens, permit me respectfully to exhort you—you, who regard the statesman of the west, as your second choice, to concentrate your votes, and elect him your Vice President. With what dignity and experienced precision would he preside in the senate chamber; how consonant to the fitness, beauty, and order of political advancement, would be his transition from the Speaker's chair—and above all, how morally sure his ultimate elevation to the Presidency of the United States. Yes, he is honest—he is frank, and essays not to establish a "Splendid Government," nor a "Military Government;" neither an extravagant administration; he well knows that all this artificial and tinseled glory must be derived from the hard earnings of his labouring fellow citizens, and therefore he advocates a different system of administration, regarding true economy, and simplicity of manners, as best, and most natural; and adapted to the genius of our free and anti-monarchical institutions.
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PHOCION.
DISPATCH.
A gentleman who left New-York on the 16th of last August for Liverpool, returned on the 13th instant, having been absent only 57 days.

For the Md. Gazette.
Mr. Green.
There has lately been put in extensive circulation through Maryland, a pamphlet signed "Jesse Benton," abounding in charges against General Jackson, about which, I think, the good people of the State should be put on their guard. That it is nothing but an electioneering trick must be manifest from the time and manner of its appearance before the public. It is alleged to have had its origin in the state of Tennessee, and that the author of it is a man of respectability, and the brother of an United States Senator, thus giving it an imposing aspect, and a semblance of truth (although evidently a fabrication) by the respectability of a name. It is further intimated, that it has been ushered to the public by the friends of Mr. Crawford, but this article is entirely too shallow to escape detection. If the friends of Mr. Crawford were the authors of its publication, they would have no sufficient motive to give it so extensive a circulation in this electoral district, where they have no hope whatever of success; on the contrary where it is their wish, as it is evidently their interest, that General Jackson should succeed. The people of Maryland are not to be duped by such Yankee management. That this handbill came from the North and not from the South, and that it was published and fabricated by Mr. Adams or his friends, every man in his senses must believe from the mysterious manner of its appearance, its evident object, and the probable effect to be produced by it. Why is such particularity necessary in stating that it came from the North, or was put in circulation by a northern man. Why drag in Gales & Son? Why simply to have it believed Mr. Adams and his friends had nothing to do with it; it is evidently then, (I repeat it,) a Yankee trick, and one of no ordinary cunning. Why are the ends so aimed at? To by disseminator between the friends of Jackson and Crawford; to withdraw from Jackson's aid he might expect from the friends of Crawford, thereby defeating Jackson's election and securing that of Adams. I caution the Freemen of the district to beware, it is a worse imposition than the Wooden Nuts.
CRAWFORD.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.
A consciousness of the good feeling which exists between the adherents of Mr. Crawford and General Jackson in this district, induces me to solicit of you the favour of inserting the following in your next paper:
For the Md. Gazette.
The partisans of Mr. Adams in this district have put in requisition all their cunning, and all their influence to secure his election in it. Handbills without number puffing him for a thousand charitable actions, which he never performed, have been put in circulation, to enable them to befool the people, and to cajole them into the belief that Mr. Adams is a paragon of human excellence and benevolence. The practical lesson, however, which he furnished in the case of Mrs. Moulton, is of too recent a date to permit success to attend impositions of this kind. What sort of charity did Mr. Adams display in that case? Let us see what General Van Ness certifies that Mr. Adams said to him concerning the debt which the latter answered for the lady in question. The General says, "Mr. Adams informed me that I secured himself, he had taken from Mrs. Moulton a BILL OF SALE OF TRANSFER OF HER GOODS." Now is this an act which deserves to be ranked among deeds of charity, when it is considered, that at the very time it was performed, Mr. Adams was owing Mrs. Moulton a vast amount of money in all probability nearly equal to the painful debt for which he had consented to become responsible. If Mr. Adams have no stronger recommendations to the good opinion of the intelligent voters of this district, that his acts of charity, I can safely venture to assure his friends, that the publication of them will not retrieve his lost popularity, or effect his election in this district. Were the Jackson candidates to withdraw tomorrow, the votes of a large majority of his supporters would be given to the Crawford electors. To cut this matter short, Mr. Adams will not, under any circumstances, come in for the two electors from this district. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.
A few words about the letter said to be written by a Clergyman in Washington, and which lauds Mr. Adams in the most extravagant manner for his charitable disposition, and I will leave Mr. Adams to reap all the advantages which empty and unmerited praise can procure for him. That letter written by the Unitarian Clergyman in whose church Mr. Adams holds a pew, or is it a sheet fabrication circulated by the Baltimore Adamsites, merely to trick the countrymen out of our votes, as they very often do out of fair prices for the produce we carry to their market?
Head of Severn,
Oct. 27.
A JACKSONITE.

TOWN MEETING.
General La Fayette having accepted the invitation to Annapolis, which was given him by the Corporation, a public meeting was convened by the Mayor, on Saturday the 23d inst. in order to afford to the citizens at large an opportunity of testifying their respect and affection for our illustrious Guest.
The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Mayor as Chairman, and Addison Kidout, as Secretary.
The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, and a short address delivered by James F. Brice, Esq. it was unanimously resolved that arrangements be immediately made for welcoming our honoured visitant in a manner which, while it comports with the simplicity of our republican institutions, shall at the same time most strongly manifest our affection and hearty assistance to our illustrious Guest.
The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee of carrying the above resolution into effect: James Boyle, Esq. Mayor, the honourable J. T. Chase, the May. Theodorick Bland, Col. Maynard, John Randall, sen. Nicholas Brewer, sen. Doctor Claude, J. J. Speed, Thomas H. Carroll, William Killy, John N. Watkins, Doctor Ridgely, Lewis Neb, jr. and Addison Kidout.
It was also resolved, that the committee be instructed to confer with Col. Jones, commander of the garrison at Fort Severn, and request his assistance and co-operation in making the necessary arrangements for the reception of General La Fayette.
JAMES BOYLE, Chairman.
ADDISON KIDOUT, Sec'y.

MRS. MOULTON.
Having published the deposition of Mrs. Moulton, which was intended by the injudicious friends of Mr. Adams to contradict the statements of Mr. Kern, General Van Ness, and Mr. Thomas, which have appeared in print, we owe it to the cause of truth and fairness to make it known to the public, that a narrative of the deponent's life and character has appeared in a newspaper printed in Middletown, (Connecticut), the place of her birth and early life, which proves her testimony to be utterly unworthy of credence. It is hereby alone which restrains us from publishing the article alluded to full length, as many persons having the curiosity to satisfy themselves, or incredulous as to the fact, may see the original by calling at the office of the *Md. Gazette*. The least amount of candour would have the goodness of that cause which seeks support from such a source.
N. Y. Evening Post.

ALL OVER.
The people of Boston have had a great meeting in relation to the Presidency, and the Courier, after giving the details, concludes as follows: "The meeting was most perfect unanimity in the expression of opposition and dislike towards Mr. Adams." The Courier, press hitherto friendly to Mr. Adams, publishes the unprecedented dependent electoral ticket, which there is no longer any doubt will prevail in Massachusetts. A friend from New Jersey, assures us that the ticket opposed to Mr. Adams, in that state, will succeed by a considerable majority. In Maryland, Jackson has out in upon him, and from the general aspects of affairs through out the Union it is very evident that Mr. Adams must be withdrawn; very serious doubts are entertained of his getting into the House of Representatives.
This is what was expected, and what in fact is right; Mr. Adams can unite no party; conciliate no interest; he has no political consistency, and his temper, and management have very justly alarmed the people. The late attempt of his friends in this city, to array the north against the south, have terminated his hopes in this state.
N. York Nat. Adv.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.
With all the professions of regard for the rights of the people, and for the due exercise of a freedom of opinion, which have been made by the adherents of John Quincy Adams, it cannot have escaped observation that they have endeavoured by their clamours and denunciations to prevent the exercise of a free and honest opinion when it has differed from their own. While people have been disposed to worship their demigod, and throw up their hats, and shout their huzzas for the great diplomatist; all has been very well; and the exercise of opinion has been very agreeable to them, but the moment any other candidate appeared to be the object of choice, they have endeavoured by their clamorous denunciations of the candidate and his advocates, to alarm their fears, excite their local jealousies, and arouse their passions, in such a manner, as to render it dangerous or unbecomingly for any man to express an opinion in favour of the object of their choice.
Against Mr. Crawford, principally, this kind of artillery has been levelled—and the reason of it is obvious. Mr. Crawford has always stood so high in the estimation of the public, and the prospect of his election has always been so great, as to place all his competitors in the back ground; and consequently the principal object of the advocates of the Secretary of State has been to destroy his powerful rival. Hence they have employed every artifice to render Mr. Crawford odious, and make his supporters objects of scorn and derision; and where their clamours could not avail them, they have been able to do so, they have used the arm of power to injure the business, and destroy the standing of those who were so audacious as to oppose the cabinet candidate.
Thus, the National Intelligencer, because they had the assurance to attack Mr. Crawford to Mr. Adams, were attacked by the latter, and he undertook to employ the patronage of his office against them, wherever there have been a majority in favour of the teaty diplomatist, it has been the endeavour of his supporters to render the name of Crawford odious, and make his supporters objects of scorn and derision; and where their clamours could not avail them, they have used the arm of power to injure the business, and destroy the standing of those who were so audacious as to oppose the cabinet candidate.
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