

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL.—Correct returns from all the counties have not yet been received. By the next mail we shall probably know which of the candidates is to receive the electoral votes of this state. The following counties are all that returns have been received from, in addition to what has been published.

	Jackson	Clay	Adams
Franklin	471	244	219
Madison	99	213	16
Hamilton	4	31	10
Logan	71	83	10
Deer	34	77	12
Greene	28	10	12
Montgomery	149	71	51
Wayne	32	54	17
Washington	54	207	44
Adams	144	104	9
Shelby	669	155	271
	1755	1249	672

The last eastern mail brought some additional information on this great national question—it will be found below.

Maine.—In this state the opposition to Mr. Adams was principally confined to one district, and as the ticket in his favor triumphed there, no doubt can be entertained but he will receive the nine electoral votes of that state.

Massachusetts.—In this state the ticket in favor of Mr. Adams had a very large majority.

New Hampshire.—In this state there was no opposition to Mr. Adams.

Rhode Island.—Accounts from this state to the 11th inst. have been received. No ticket in opposition to Mr. Adams was formed at that time.

Connecticut.—In this state the Adams ticket is elected by a large majority.

Vermont.—Seven electors in favor of Mr. Adams have been appointed by the legislature of this state, by an unanimous vote.

New York.—It is impossible to read the accounts of the intrigues and management of the partisans of Mr. Crawford in this state without feeling disgust and abhorrence, towards men who, disregarding the will of the people, trampling upon the dearest rights of freemen, and setting at nought previous declarations and pledges, are striving by fair means or foul to give the electoral votes of this great state to the Caucus candidate. What will be the result, being so far from the centre of information, I cannot pretend to say; the next eastern mail will most likely throw more light on the subject.

In the mean time it is a source of congratulation to all who are anxious for the permanency of our political institutions to see how completely the faction who trampled upon the people's rights have been routed at the late election.

It appears that every one of the candidates who were opposed to the electoral law, have received permission to stay at home.

New Jersey.—Complete returns from this state have not yet been received, but various accounts concur in stating that the Jackson ticket has succeeded.

Pennsylvania.—In this state the Jackson ticket received a very large majority. The Adams ticket is the next highest.

Delaware.—Niles' Register of the 13th inst. states that one elector in favor of Mr. Adams, one for Mr. Crawford and one for Mr. Clay have been appointed by the legislature of this state.

Maryland.—By the returns so far as received, it appears that one elector in favor of Mr. Crawford, three in favor of Mr. Adams, and seven in favor of Gen. Jackson have been elected in this state.

Virginia.—The Crawford ticket in this state has succeeded by a small majority. That in favor of Mr. Adams is next highest.

Kentucky.—From reports it appears that the ticket in favor of Mr. Clay succeeded by a large majority in this state.

From no other states than those above enumerated have any returns been received. It is rendered pretty certain, however, that there will be no election by the people.

From Niles' Weekly Register of Nov. 13.

NEW YORK.—The general election for governor and lieutenant governor, and for members of the senate and house of assembly, took place last week. The complete returns shall be inserted when received, but the following facts are perfectly established: Mr. Clinton has been chosen governor, and Mr. Tallmadge lieut. gov. by large majorities of from 18 to 20,000, or more votes. It is believed that seven out of the eight senators, (being the number of the class whose period of service expires in the present year) elected, have been chosen as being in favor of the electoral law—only two of those who voted against that law ventured to stand a poll, and they have been beaten by overwhelming majorities of thousands. The house of assembly is also reformed—and will possess an irresistible force of the "people's men."—The rout of the party opposed to the electoral law has been complete. Mr. Noah, of the "state," says that nothing like it has happened since the battle of Waterloo! The political power of the state has entirely changed hands, as every one thought that it must. The people had called for the electoral law, the party in power refused it, and the party is swept away. May it thus ever be with every man or set of men daring to interpose their own private opinions and views between the people and their wishes!

The returns for governor so far as received, show a majority in favor of Mr. Clinton of 16,502. Some suppose that his whole majority will be about twenty-four thousand.

CANAL REVENUE AND COMMERCE.—Seventeen thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars were received by the Collector at Albany, for canal toll during the month of October; and four hundred and forty boats cleared by him in the same month, having on board 3 thousand and 16 tons of merchandise, besides iron castings, household furniture and sundry articles not enumerated on the rates of toll. *Albany Daily Advertiser.*

NEW YORK CANAL.—The benefits resulting from this canal are not alone confined to that state. A Vergennes paper mentions the arrival there, of the canal boat Eclipse, from Salina, N. Y. with 1000 bushels of salt. Five vessels, with freight, for that and the neighbouring towns, arrived at the landing in Vergennes in one day.

During one week, upwards of 114,000 lbs. of butter and lard passed through the canal, at Utica, N. York.

GENERAL ALVEAR, the minister from Buenos Ayres, has left Washington on his return home—he having been appointed commander in chief of the army ordered to take the field against the royalist Spaniards in Peru. He is accompanied by his secretary, col Vraste, who will also have a command in the expedition.—*Niles.*

From the Frankfort, Ky. Argus.

The State House is in ruins. On Thursday morning last, the Doorkeepers of the two branches of the Legislature had as usual, made their fires in the two Chambers between day light and sunrise. A little after sunrise a smoke was discovered issuing from the Cupola. The cry of fire rang through our streets and the citizens, members of the Legislature, and strangers, rushed to the spot. But the inside of the Cupola was in a blaze before any person could ascend to it, and the fire bursting out and increasing with surprising rapidity, soon left no hope of saving the buildings. The wind at first drove the smoke and flame directly over the Auditor and Treasurer's offices, and the meeting house, and there was a time when these building and several dwelling houses and out buildings in that direction, were in great jeopardy. The Public Offices were cleared of their books and papers, as were also the rooms of the Federal Court and Court of Appeals; but most of the furniture and books in the two Legislative Halls was lost. It was but a few minutes before the whole roof of the House was in a blaze. All the exertions of the assembled multitude were turned to saving the adjacent buildings, particularly the Auditor and Treasurer's offices. A slight change of the wind favored these efforts, and that building, though often on fire, was eventually saved. In about two hours nothing was left of the Capitol but the bare walls enclosing heaps of smoking ruins.

In addition to the building, the value of public property consumed is very great. Besides most of the furniture and books belonging to the General Assembly, all the papers relative to the business of former sessions, which filled several large presses and were deposited in one of the Committee rooms, were consumed. Near 1000 stand of arms deposited in one of the rooms on the lower floor, were destroyed, only a small number having been saved.

About 300 sets of the Digest of the Statute Laws, nearly all the volumes of the Decis-

ions of the Court of Appeals belonging to the state, including the three last volumes of Littell's Reports which have not yet been distributed, were consumed. All the printed acts of former sessions of the Legislature belonging to the state, shared the same fate. The number of volumes destroyed, probably exceeded 3000.

BOUNDARY LINE.—The Montreal Court of Oct. 5, says: the Commissioners for settling the boundary line, after deliberating for three days, adjourned on Wednesday last. We understand that they have determined the line between this place and Lake Erie, but it appears, from what we have been enabled to learn, that some difficulties are in the way of the Commissioners respecting some other portions of the country, where the line is to be fixed, which we hope may be amicably adjusted at their next meeting, without having recourse to the opinion of an umpire, agreeably to the articles at the treaty of Ghent, relative to the determining what is to be the exact boundary of the two countries. Messrs. Barclay, Dr. Bigsby, Hale, and Thompson, are employed on the part of the British government; and General Porter, and Messrs. Ferguson and Delafield on that of the United States. The latter gentleman we hear left this place on Thursday. The former had not quitted the Mansion House yesterday.

An extraordinary case of forgery is stated in a London paper. A man by the name of Henry Faustillery stands charged with having committed forgery to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, or about a million of dollars. He was a managing partner in an extensive banking establishment; the first forgery was an instrument by which he sold property to the amount of thirty pounds, and pocketed the profits. He exculpates his partners in the banking establishment altogether, and is now confined, with two watchmen employed night and day to prevent him from the perpetration of suicide.—*Nat. Journal.*

THE GREAT NATIONAL TURNPIKE—to run from Washington city to New Orleans, appears to occupy much of the attention of the citizens of the south and west. Meetings are taking place almost every where on the subject; and a most anxious desire to co-operate with the government in this work is manifested. The spirit of internal improvement is abroad—the result must be a happy one.—*Cincinnati Crisis.*

The corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, have offered a gold medal of fifty dollars value, for the best design of a monument to the memory of Gen. THADDEUS KOŚCIUSKO. The monument is to be erected at West Point, on a rude romantic spot which bears the name of Kościusko's Garden, because it had once been his favorite retreat in his leisure moments.—Designs to be exhibited by the first of January 1825. Communications are to be addressed to James S. Thompson, P. M. Martin, and T. H. Ridgely, committee of Cadets, West Point.

WESTMORELAND, VA.—It is a remarkable circumstance that the little county of Westmoreland, which lies on the Potomac, about 70 miles below Washington, and has only about 200 voters, is said to have produced three Presidents of the United States; three Secretaries of state; three foreign Ministers; three Judges of the Supreme Court; three Governors, and three Revolutionary Generals. It is the birth place of Gen. Washington, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, of Arthur Lee, the first Minister to France, of Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Washington, of Gen. H. Lee, and of Richard Henry Lee, the great orator of the first Congress, and who, but for the illness of his wife, was to have written the Declaration of Independence.—*Niles.*

It appears by a writer in a Georgia paper, that a license, costing fifty dollars, must be taken out of the municipal court, before any quantity of liquor less than three gallons can be sold.

PoISONING FROM TOBACCO.—Mary Turner, a child of six years of age, living at Stratford, swallowed a portion of half smoked tobacco, which she took out of her mother's pipe, and in the evening was seized with a violent retching which continued till next day, when she died. This was from the poisonous oil contained in the tobacco which exudes in smoking.

English paper.

FLANNEL.—At the Brighton, (Mass.) fair, a piece of flannel was presented, woven by water power, which is supposed to save half the expense of weaving by hand. The use of water power for the manufacture of flannel is said not to have been yet commenced in Great Britain, and is an American invention.

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE MEDLEY.

This paper, though it will be more particularly intended for the juvenile part of society, will willingly receive the experience of elder age. Many of our youths, whose talents are now kept within themselves, may be the means of improving each other's minds, by unfolding their abilities in communications for the Medley. Thus, hours, which would otherwise pass unimproved, may find employment for one, and bring entertainment and instruction to another. A man of knowledge and experience, who makes no use of his abilities, has been, by an author, compared to a miser. I desire that my little paper may be the means of drawing out,—for the good of others,—the wealth of the juvenile mind, and the dormant properties of experience.

The female world may find the Medley a receptacle for their expanding talents and acquired abilities, which may furnish for both sexes, instruction and amusement.

Though my paper may be an olio, yet there will be, ever and anon, a matter treated of, which cannot be commingled with the mixture. Political subjects are too generating of heat to become an ingredient of our feast. Communications tending to the injury of any particular person, will be counted a poison to the sociable entertainment, and will be cast into oblivion's gulph.

Sometimes I may throw into the dishes, an ingredient of considerable gravity, but not so powerful as to draw the sun from its station, nor the revolving moon from its singularly singular orb. Neither shall the stellar bodies dance in sympathetic tune to my poetic and mellifluous words, nor this earth Symmesian burst its shell with laughter at my wit: but, the virtuous may find delight in modest apparel,—the gleeful youth receive instruction from the "entertainments of sense"—and the wisdom of age, pleasure from various sources bounded by reason, and stimulation from the whole.

JNO. QUIDAM.

CONDITIONS.

1. THE MEDLEY will contain eight pages, and will be printed on fine medium paper, once in each month.

2. It will be delivered to subscribers in town at fifty cents per year. To subscribers at a distance it will be regularly transmitted by mail.

3. No subscription will be received for less than one year, and all subscribers are to pay in advance.

The first No. will be issued as soon as subscribers enough shall be received to justify the undertaking.

Subscriptions received at this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY the 16th of December, at the house of RICHARD HENDERSON, in Richmond, all the personal property of BARNABAS COFFIN, deceased, consisting of one brass Clock, a gun, and a variety of other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately. And all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them legally authenticated for settlement within one year from this date.

RICHARD HENDERSON,

Administrator.

SARAH COFFIN,

Administratrix.

Richmond, Nov. 27, 1824.

38—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MILLER, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same. And all persons having claims against the same, will bring them forward legally proven for adjustment.

JOHN KESLING,

Administrator.

CHRISTENE MILLER,

Administratrix.

Nov. 5, 1824.

36—4t.

Notice

I hereby give to all persons having claims against the estate of SIMON HOLADAY, deceased, to present their accounts within one year legally authenticated for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

JOSHUA PIGGOT,

JONATHAN MILLS,

Administrators.

Nov. 4, 1824.

35—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers, administrators of the estate of JOHN H. FRYAR, deceased, hereby give notice that it is their belief that said estate is solvent, and all those having claims against said estate are required to bring them forward within one year legally proven for adjustment. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

JOHN DOUGAN,

JOHN M'WHINNEY,

Administrators.

Nov. 9, 1824.

36—3t.

WESTERN MAGAZINE, NO. 3.

THE FREEMAN'S

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1825,

FOR SALE AT THE LEGER OFFICE.

Oct. 9, 1824.

For Sale or to Rent,

A HANDBOME FRAME SHOP, nearly new, situated on Front-street, near the corner of Main. The shop is suitable for any mechanic. The subscriber would prefer selling it. Terms will be reasonable.

LEVI H. JOHNSON.

Richmond, Nov. 10, 1824.

36—3t.

PRODUCE.

The following articles of country Produce will be taken in payment for subscriptions to the LEGER, viz: Wheat—Rye—Oats—Corn—Bacon—Lard—Sugar—Ginseng—Bees-wax—Tallow—Candles—Flax—Wool—Linen Rags, &c. &c. to be delivered at the office.

June 18, 18