

to them, since they cannot raise themselves to it. It must come down to their wants and their wishes—to their hopes and their fears—to their families and fire-sides."



**AGRICULTURAL.**

FOR THE FREE PRESS.  
ON THE PRESERVATION OF BEES.

HAVING seen an extract in the New-York Statesman, from the Connecticut Mirror, wishing information how to prevent worms from destroying bees, I cheerfully give what experience I have had, since adopting the following plan:—Make the hive of good seasoned boards (either pine or white wood) as tight as practicable. In the lower end, that sets on the bench, drive in single nails at such distances apart, as will prevent mice getting in between, and let them stick out so as to raise the bottom of the hive sufficiently high from the bench that the bees can pass in and out all round at pleasure.—The worm owes its origin to a species of butterfly, resembling the candle-fly, probably the same. It is about the size of a pin, particularly in the evening; and when the hive is set close upon the bench, deposits its eggs in small cracks under it, which in time forms a worm. It remains some time in a torpid state—then ascends the hive at night, and secures a retreat in the comb, which baffles the vigilance of the bees to dislodge it. I drew the conclusion from the stolid disposition of the worm, that it must be engendered in the immediate neighbourhood of the bees; and, after trying a number of experiments, adopted the one above described, as being the most certain means of baffling all its efforts to get possession of the hive.

This last summer, my bee-house being full, I set two late swarms outside, on a bench—intending to take their honey early in the fall. The hives having no nails in them, were raised by a small block placed under one side, to let the bees pass in and out. In the fall, when I moved them, both hives had worms under the edges that set close to the bench; and a worm has not been seen near any of the other hives, this season, that were set in my usual way. I will here remark, as a preventative, never to put a swarm into a hive that has been standing any time in the bee-house, without first pouring in boiling water, and rinsing it out; and if there should be any cracks, fill them up on the outside with a whitewash of lime.

If you consider the above information of any importance, please give it a place in your paper, and believe me to be a  
FOE TO PIRATES.

December 5th, 1824.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RECEPTION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.  
[At an early hour the galleries began to fill with spectators; and soon after 11 o'clock many ladies entered the hall, and took possession of the sofas and seats which were appropriated for their reception. A great number of additional seats soon became necessary; and, long before the hour appointed for the reception of the general, the house presented an exhibition of beauty and fashion, which we presume, has scarcely ever been equalled.]

Mr. Condict offered a resolution inviting the senate to attend the house of representatives at 1 o'clock, to receive Gen. La Fayette.

It was objected by Mr. Poinsett, that the senate not being in session, the invitation was useless.

Members on the right of the chair were then requested to relinquish their seats for the use of the members of the senate. The doors were shortly afterwards thrown open, and the senate entered in procession, and took the seats which had been vacated by the members, on the right of the chair.

At one o'clock, George Washington La Fayette, Esq. and Col. La Vassiere, the General's secretary, entered the House, and took their seats on one of the sofas by the side of the Secretary of State—and in a few moments,

General La Fayette entered the House, supported on his right by Mr. Mitchell, the chairman of the select committee,

that of presenting to you cordial congratulations upon the occasion of your recent arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Congress, and to assure you of the very high satisfaction which your presence affords on this early theatre of your glory and renown. Although but few of the members who compose this body shared with you in the war of the revolution, all have, from impartial history, or from faithful tradition, a knowledge of the perils, the sufferings, and the sacrifices which you voluntarily encountered, and the signal services, in America and in Europe, which you performed for an infant, a distant, and an alien people; and all feel and own the very great obligations under which you have placed our country. But the relations on which you have ever stood to the United States, interesting and important as they have been, do not constitute the only motive of the respect and admiration which the House of Representatives entertain for you. Your consistency of character, your uniform devotion to regulated liberty, in all the vicissitudes of a long and arduous life; also commands its admiration. During all the recent convulsions of Europe, amidst, as after the dispersion of every political storm, the people of the United States have beheld you, true to your old principles, firm and erect, cheering and animating with your well known voice, the votaries of liberty, its faithful and fearless champion, ready to shed the last drop of that blood which here you so freely and nobly spilt, in the same holy cause.

The vain wish has been sometimes indulged, that Providence would allow the Patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the important changes which had taken place—to view the forests felled, the cities built, the mountains levelled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning, and increase of population. General, your present visit to the United States is a realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of posterity. Every where, you have been struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us.—Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endeared to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site. In one respect you behold us unaltered, and that is in the sentiment of constant devotion to liberty, and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your departed friend, the father of his country, and to you, and to your illustrious associates in the field and in the cabinet, for the multiplied blessings which surround us, and for the very privilege of addressing you, which I now exercise.—This sentiment, now fondly cherished by more than ten millions of people, will be transmitted, with unabated vigour, down the tide of time, through the countless millions who are destined to inhabit this continent, to the latest posterity.

While the speaker was addressing him, Gen. LA FAYETTE was very evidently affected. At the close of the address, he seated himself for a few seconds, and then rose, in a tone influenced by powerful feeling, made the following reply:—

"Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

"While the people of the United States, and their honourable representatives in congress, have deigned to make choice of me, one of the American veterans, to signify, in his person, their esteem for our joint services, and their attachment to the principles for which we have had the honour to fight and bleed, I am proud and happy to share those extraordinary favours with my dear revolutionary companions; yet it would be, on my part, unbecomingly and ungratefully not to acknowledge my personal share in those testimonies of kindness, as they excite in my breast, emotions which no adequate words could express.

"My obligations to the United States, sir, far exceed any merit I might claim; they date from the time when I have had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favoured son of America; they have been continued to me during almost half a century of constant affection and confidence; and now, sir, thanks to your most gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a whole life.

"The approbation of the American people, and their representatives, for my conduct during the vicissitudes of the European revolution, is the highest reward I could receive. Well may I stand firm

part of the world, the light of a far superior political civilization.

"What better pledge can be given, of a persevering love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance to oppression and of institutions founded on the rights of man, and the republican principle of self-government.

"No, Mr. Speaker, posterity has not begun for me, since, in the sons of my companions and friends, I find the same public feelings, and, permit me to add, the same feelings in my behalf, which I have had the happiness to experience in their fathers.

"Sir, I have been allowed, forty years ago, before a committee of a congress of thirteen states, to express the fond wishes of an American heart; on this day, I have the honour, and enjoy the delight, to congratulate the representatives of the union, so vastly enlarged, on the realization of those wishes, even beyond every human expectation, and upon the almost infinite prospects we can with certainty anticipate; permit me, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the house of representatives, to join to the expression of those sentiments, a tribute of my lively gratitude, affectionate devotion and profound respect."

Both the address of the speaker, and the reply of the General, were listened to with the profoundest attention. Throughout the whole of the members, and in all the assemblage, both on the floor and in the gallery, universal silence prevailed.—Every eye was strained, and every ear on the alert, that not a movement of the countenance, nor a syllable of the language of the venerable object of so much solicitude, should be lost.

As soon as the general had concluded his reply, and resumed his seat,

Mr. Mitchell moved that the house do now adjourn; which was carried, nem. con. and the house then adjourned till Monday.

As soon as the adjournment had taken place, the speaker left the chair, and advancing to the general, offered his personal congratulations, shaking him cordially and repeatedly by the hand. The speaker then introduced all the members of the house, individually, and thus closed a scene the most imposing in its character and instructive in its effects, which has ever been presented to the people of any nation whatsoever.

**Free Press.**



AUBURN:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1824.

Congress as yet has transacted no business of any importance. That of the most interest will be found in a preceding column.

The new legislature of this state will meet on the first Tuesday of January next.

**Official Canvass.**

On Monday, the 6th inst. the returns of the votes given at the late election in the several counties, were canvassed by the several officers of state. The following is the result:—

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.	LIEUT. Gov.
Clinton/Young	3,434	2,392
Albany	1,069	1,167
Albany	881	67
Broome	521	505
Cattaraugus	3,412	2,955
Cayuga	1,482	1,093
Chautauque	2,139	2,728
Chemung	824	879
Clinton	3,063	2,091
Columbia	1,406	1,260
Cortland	1,405	2,119
Delaware	3,621	3,220
Dutchess	2,069	871
Essex	1,352	771
Franklin	714	393
Genesee	4,340	2,945
Herkimer	1,410	1,535
Jefferson	2,429	2,285
Kings	2,779	2,619
Lewis	771	668
Livingston	499	677
Madison	2,051	1,901
Montgomery	2,514	1,897
New-York	3,106	2,606
Niagara	5,159	4,325
Ontario	1,093	503
Oran	3,510	3,124
Oneida	3,329	3,176
Otsego	3,182	2,243
Oswego	1,010	907
Putnam	1,010	3,077
Queens	413	368
	630	969

The omission of the votes (three hundred and fifty-six) for Col. Young, in Richmond co. was in consequence of an error in the returns, the name being spell Samuel Youngs.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.	Count
Cadwallader D. Colden,	8,611
Walter Bowne,	6,402
Majority for Colden,	2,109
SECOND DISTRICT.	Count
Wells Lake,*	11,055
Peter S. Van Orden,	10,816
Majority for Lake,	239
*Mr. Van Orden lost one hundred and ninety-four votes in Dutchess, from an error in the returns, by the omission of the letter S.	
THIRD DISTRICT.	Count
Richard M. Michael,	14,143
Ab'm Keyser, junr,	11,710
Majority for M. Michael,	2,433
FOURTH DISTRICT.	Count
John Crary,	14,449
Nathaniel Pitcher,	11,423
Majority for Crary,	3,026
FIFTH DISTRICT.	Count
George Brayton,	13,621
Truman nos,	11,632
Majority for Brayton,	2,009
SIXTH DISTRICT.	Count
Stukely Ellsworth,*	11,335
John Blakeley,	11,289
Majority for Ellsworth,	46
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	Count
John C. Spencer,	13,067
Byram Green,	9,508
Majority for Spencer,	3,559
EIGHTH DISTRICT.	Count
Samuel Wilkeson,	13,053
Robert Fleming,	11,562
Majority for Wilkeson,	1,496
*Mr. Wilkeson lost all the votes of Livingston county, (two thousand and thirty-three;) they were given for JAMES WILKESON.	

\*Candidates of King Caucus.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

New-Hampshire.—Unanimous for Mr. Adams, as president; Mr. Calhoun 7 votes and Gen. Jackson 1 vote, as vice-president. 8.

Maine.—Unanimous for Mr. Adams, as president, and for Mr. Calhoun, as vice-president. 9.

Delaware.—For Mr. Crawford 2 votes, Mr. Adams 1, as president; Mr. Clay 2, Mr. Calhoun 1, as vice-president. 3.

Virginia.—Unanimous for Mr. Crawford, as president, and for Mr. Macon, (of N. C.) as vice-president. 21.

North-Carolina.—Unanimous for Gen. Jackson, as president, and for Mr. Calhoun, as vice-president. 15.

Mr. Calhoun has already received 132 votes, being a majority of the whole number, and of course is elected vice-president.

**DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY.**

The drawing of the Literature Lottery, third class, new series, took place on the 15th inst. at the New-York City Hall, when the following numbers came out of the wheel:

54 38 46 40 52 5 53 48 57

Tickets having one of the above numbers on them are prizes of \$6—those having two of \$12—and those with three are high prizes. Those having none of the above numbers on them are blanks.

Extraordinary.—Twenty three years ago, Geo. Robbins, of Connecticut, went to sea, and was supposed to be lost; but on Sunday the 5th inst. his brother received a letter from him, dated in the Spanish mines at Yucatan, the 20th May last, (which is published in the Middletown Gazette,) informing them, that he had been condemned to the mines for life, in consequence of being engaged in a smuggling concern, and connected in a conspiracy; but that the governor, in consequence of his good behaviour, had promised to clear him on his next birth day.—The father of Robbins is still alive, and ready to go and visit his son, if he is not liberated as promised.

New Invention.—A machine, constructed upon principles entirely new, and possessing the power of raising water, or of forcing air down the water, has been invented by a gentleman in the country, of the name of Allen. He has styled it the "Seismatic Machine." It surpasses, for ease in working, all other machines for raising water at present in use, not excepting Archimede's screw, as its motion is vibratory, like the pendulum of a clock.

On the 30th of December the ground was first broke on the Welland canal, by the president, George Keefer, Esq. near the head of a branch of the Twelve-Mile-Creek. An appropriate address prepared for the occasion, was delivered by William H. Merritt, Esq. in which a very handsome compliment is paid to the citizens of this state, for their enterprise and public spirit in projecting and prosecuting the Erie canal.—Buffalo Patriot.

Gormandizer.—A few days since, a person at one of the groceries in this village, swallowed five dozen of raw eggs in thirty minutes, upon a wager, soon after eating an ordinary meal.—ib.

New County.—A bill has passed the senate and assembly of this state, erecting a new county from the northern section of Genesee, by the name of ON-LEANS, comprising the towns of Murray, Clarendon, Gaines, Ridgeway, Yates, Oak Orchard, Barre and Shelby.

Artificial hands.—The papers state that a man in Boston, who had lost both hands, has had a pair carved for him so ingeniously that he can take off his hat genteelly, cut his food, feed himself, write his name, dress and undress himself, &c.

Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven justices of the peace were appointed by the legislature of Vermont at the last session.

A prize of 1000 dollars, sold by H. R. Seymour, of this place, we are happy to learn has fallen to Miss Fanny Atkins, an orphan girl.—Buffalo Journal.

A negro beggar retired sometime ago to the West Indies with a fortune of 4000 dollars.

General Jackson has arrived at Washington with his family.

Chancellor Kent is said to have declined the appointment to revise the laws of this state.

On the 6th inst. the debtors jail in New-York had not a tenant!

**To Correspondents.**

"H." writes with a smoothness of style and harmony of numbers far above mediocrity. We sincerely hope she will continue her favours. Our valuable correspondents "W." and "P." are likewise invited to renew their visits.

Will "ABDALLAH" be kind enough to favour us with his direction, that we may become better acquainted. With the perusal of many of his effusions we have been highly gratified. If he will send us a fair transcript of his lines on *Intemperance*, they shall appear.

The Spectator cannot be inserted until we know better the design of the author.

"VILLAGE MINSTRELS" is in type.

"WILLIAM" and "P." will appear in our next. The well written article, entitled the "MARTYR'S GRAVE" (a tale of the revolution,) will grace the columns of No. 32.



**MARRIED.**

At Elbridge, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Porter, Mr. BENJAMIN I. MATHER, to Miss ROXANA ORMSBY, daughter of Mr. Isaac Ormsby.

THE citizens of Auburn and its vicinity, who disapprove of the convicts being so employed as very much to injure many citizens, are requested to meet on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the court house, to take such measures as may be deemed expedient.  
Auburn, Dec. 2, 1824.

AT a meeting of the republican citizens of the county of Cayuga, convened pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of adopting such measures as would be deemed advisable in effecting an alteration of the constitution relative to the choice of justices of the peace, and the further extension of the elective franchise, held at the court-house, in Auburn, on Monday, the 13th inst. JOHN GROVER, Esq. was appointed chairman, and FREDERICK KELLOGG, Esq. Secretary, and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas it appears to the meeting that the inclemency of the weather has prevented many persons from attending, and whereas the subjects to be considered by