impeach or call in question their motives. I hold that their offence against the constitution, or in other wordstheir political offence would be the same, whether they seted under mistaken views of the constitution or purposely united in an attempt to defeat its spirit. In a moral point of view I admit that the offence would depend on the motive. But if a man under a conviction that he is right violates the constitution. I have tive. But if a man under a conviction the is right violates the constitution, I have equal reasons for being opposed to his continuance in power, as if he acted from cortinuance in power, as if he acted from cortinuance since the consequences to the rupt motives, since the consequences to the public would be the same in one case as the other. I therefore did not choose, because it was not necessary to the support of my argument, to enter at all upon the question of motives. Many do helieve and probably a majority of the people of the United States do believe that both Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay were actuated by a desire to advance their own interests, at the expense of a violation of the constitution, and did actually enter into a corrupt political bargain. I did not nor do I now choose, to impute corrupt motives but have not tirey, who do, som

reasons for their opinions?

What were the facts? Mr. Clay and his fiends opposed Mr. Adams in the presiden-tial contest more violently than any other candidate. It is well known, that they had a political quarrel on their hands, but Mr. Clay deferred coming out with his charges against Mr. Adams, because his motives (both being then candidates for the Presidency,) might be insunderstood. In a the mildest term, to have been the political enemy of Mr. Adams. He nevertheless by his influence, in defiance of the will of the people, upon whose representatives that in-fluence was exerted, makes Mr. Adams President—and thereby gives him the pow-er of rewarding him with a high official station. Mr. Adams, without a reversal of the laws of nature, must have been considered as the political enemy of Mr. Clay. Yet after Mr. Clay had given him the power by making him President, Mr. Adams inunediately. ately exerts that power in Mr Clay's favour and promotes him to the highest office i his gift, though the public good manifestly requires that entire confidence should subsist between the President and his Secretary These facts cannot be denied, and men will ask, if it be natural for enemies thus to bestow the greatest favors upon each other unless with an understanding and bargain Tyou will, that such favors should be reciprocated. These facts will generally be thought to afford more evidence than, to adopt your own language, "mere surmise or distorted inference, that such men are ca-"puble of coming together in the vile and "sordid traffic of places."

Must not you then acknowledge, that the disastrous consequences, which I attributed to this transaction, either have flowed or will flow from it-to wit: that suspicion will attach to the purity of our public men, and that a successful example of either supposed or really corrupt political bargaining will necessarily have a tendency to introduce corruption into the election of President, when it devolves, as it often will devolve, upon the house of representatives, if the constitution continues without amendment?

The people of our congressional district will judge whether there be not sufficient grounds to support my second objection to the re-election of Mr. Adams, or at least sufficient grounds to exculpate me from the implied censure cast upon me of deciding upon the conduct of eminent political men. upon mere surmise or distorted inference.— You will hardly venture to take the ground that positive proof of corrupt political bar-gaining shall be adduced by the production of a written instrument, stipulating the terms, and signed, scaled and exchanged by the parties in the presence of witnesses. the parties in the presence of witnesses— and that circumstantial evidence, however strong, is to be altogether rejected.

I come now to the third objection, which I had stated to the re-election of Mr. Adams. I had stated to the re-election of the i. e., that he had used the patronage of the movernment for the purpose of procuring government for the purpose of procuring partisans from the ranks of his political op

I accord entirely in opinion with vo-I accord entirely in opinion with you, that the great body of the American people "would not" under the present circumstances of the country, "be dissatisfied with the president for making his appointments to office from among the most capable and virtuous, without reference to party distinctions." But you, from the use of the term "will" in the above sentence instead of "would," intend, as I presume, that the reader should infer that Mr. Adams has acted upon this liberal and constitutional prined upon this liberal and constitutional prin-I am confirmed in the impression that this is your intention, by the triumphant manner in which, supposing you had convicted me of inconsistency, you subsequently remark that you "should have imagined, ould of course, admire in Mr. Adams what I so highly appreciate in General Jack-son, when the latter recommends, as he does in his letter to Mr. Monroe on the formation of his cabinet, the sentiments which mation or his calonet, the sentiments which you justly deem elevated, noble and patriotic, to select for the highest offices in the government from both the great parties, which then divided the nation. "Surely," say you to me, "if you would approve of such a policy, when recommended by General Jackson, you cannot very well find fault with it when adopted by Mr. Adams." And you seem to take for granted, that I must necessarily admit that Mr. Adams has adopted such a policy, because I do not enter upon the invidious task of discussing the qualifications of the persons on whom high offices have been bestowed. I do not think such an inquiry at all necessary to the force of the objection I made to Mr. Adams or the score of his appointments, which was, not merely that he had bestowed appoint-ments upon his late political opponents, ments upon his late political opponents,—but that, taking into consideration their relative number, he had bestowed an undue proportion of the high offices upon those, who were most pointedly and bitterly opposed to him, thereby becoming obnuxious to the charge of buying up political enemies. I am perfectly ready to admit, as I always have admitted, that some of the most enlightened and virtuous men of the most enlightened and virtuous men of the country ranked as partisans of Mr. Crawford, I am ready to admit that his party, in proportion to its numbers, embraced a full share of the patriotism and talent of the country; but I am not ready to admit that composing not more than one-fourth part of the population of the United States, it nevertheless comprised within its cashs nevertheless comprised within its ranks three-fourths of the virtue and talent of the country, which must have been Mr. Adam's opinion, if he has been governed in his most important appointments, by the principle of impartial and equal justice, to which you ascribe tham which you ascribe them.

I am sorry to be forced into this investigation, but self defence, after the contra diction which you have imputed to me, re-quires that I should ask, what are the facts

Mr. Crawford, from ill health, is not expected to be again a caudidate for the Pr sidency. His partisans are therefore con-sidered to be without a Candidate; and in a situation in which, in the nature of things, they will in the next Presidential contest take part for some other person. In this state of things, Mr. Adams selects from Mr. Crawford's late friends, a very undue proportion of individuals, with reference to relative numbers, and merit, to fill his most important appointments.—Adopting the rule, which you work to me, and you have rule, which you apply to me, -as you have not denied this, the point and essence of my third objection to Mr. Adams, I have a right to infer that you admit the fact. If you do not, Lappeal to the recollection of every man, who has been attentive to political e-vents, to sustain me in the position. Certain it is I have heard many of Mr. Adams' deci-ded friends complain of it, and others justi-fy it on the score of policy, and because, in their opinion, any of the other candidates, if successful, would have done the same thereby summing up political encinies, or the score of expediency? Is this the princi ple of action which General Jackson recom ple of action which General Jackson recom mended to the adoption of Mr. Monroe, in the letter, in which he urges him with such powerful eloquence to become the President of the Nation and not of a Party! period when the stormy passions, excited be recent war, had raised the surges of the period to be period to b litical ocean mountain high, Jackson with steady eye to the principles and genius of our constitution, recommends in the strong of conciliation and equal justice upon the agitated waves. With a patriotism, that forgot injuries, and mindful only of the good of his country, he advises that merit and not party should be the test ciple this, as different from that practised ciple this, as different from that pract sed on by Mr. Adams, as is the breeze of the beautiful Island, from which I write, bearing health and vigour to every part of the system, from the deadly atmosphere of Key West, which has blasted so many of the brightest hopes of our country.—A principle, which would give perpetuity to the best of governments, while the opposite one of governments, while the opposite one and means of patronage, threatens prematurely means of patronage, threatens prematurely to poison the sources of liberty and to introduce that corruption, which has been the precursor of the death of freedom in every Republican Government, which has not perished by foreign force.

But I have unwarily already made my let-

ter much longer than I intended, and must come to a conclusion by again repeating my regret that I have been compelled again to appear before the public, to justify the reasons which I assigned merely to explain the cause of my ceasing to be a candidate—in der circumstances, which would necessarily otherwise be liable to misconstruction.

I am very sincerely and respectfully yours V. MAXCY.

From the Cincinnatti National Republican

POLITICAL INCENDIARIES. A simultaneous and concerted movemen making by the Adams presses of Ohio to create and foster animosity against the slave holding states, and to make it the pivot on which the Presidential election should turn in Ohio. It seems that enough of bitternes had not already existed, but bad and design ing men must inflame the passions, and ar ray not only men but sister states against each other, on a question of domestic poli-cy. It is the misfortune of eleven states of this union, including our neighbour of Ken-tucky, to be cursed with the burlen of all large black and slave population, which they would most cheerfully exchange with Ohio for an ent. population of freemen. It is their burden and their danger. Colo nization must be grad al and slow, and the sudden emancipation of the blacks would occasion the indiscriminate butchery of the whites—of all ages, sexes, and conditions Demagogues who excite jealousies and ha tred out of this subject, be they from the north or south, from slave-holding or non-slave-holding states, are political incendia-ries; but especially the denunciation of the south by the north, is calculated to produc the most fearful and calamitous results—not only in drawing asunder the bands of the union, but in throwing the torch of insurrec-tion into sister states. It was this species of denunciation which occasioned the insurrection of the blacks of St. Domingo-"which the sleeping babe was massacred in the cradle: In which the husband and the "father, tied to his own gate, beheld by the "light of his burning house, the violation of this wife:—saw his daughters led off—and "received as a relief for his horzors, the

upon the ground."
People of Ohio, do you desire to prevent People of Ohio, do you desire to prevent such horrors in your sister states? then prostrate the incendiaries that are spreading the flame of revolution to the south; a revolution in which the entire white population must be massacred.—Do you not recollect, that the same flendlike prejudice was in vain attempted to be excited in Ohio, at the last election, by the Adams presses, both against Jackson and Clay? The ticket of Mr. Adams was insultingly denominated the only "free ticket," as if more free than that of Jackson or Clay

ly "free ticket," as if more free than that of Jackson or Clay.

What were then the principles of the Cincinnati Gazette, of Charles Hammend, and John C. Wright? they were furious advocates of Mr. Clay, a citizen of a slave-holding state, and repelled the attacks on him on that ground; but they now assail General Jackson, because Tennessee is a slave-holding state. They assault Jackson with the same weapons from which they protected Mr. Clay. Nor can they aver a change of sentiment; for they still uphold Mr. Clay, and would still vote for him for the Presidency, in preference to Mr. Adams. Can dency, in preference to Mr. Adams. Can these men he actuated by principle, in this diabolical procription of eleven states of this confederacy—a proscription which may deluge their fields with blood?—Kentucky and Tennessee are both slave-holding states, and with what consistency can the same men on that ground prostrate a citizen of the one and elevate a citizen of the other? Yellook at the last Cincinnatti Gazette. It is a banner under which the black population of eleven states would array themselves in the work of assassination. Let me hold up to work of assassnation. Let me note up to the executation of every good man, the fol-lowing extract from the addless of the con-sistent John C. Wright, the late and con-tinued advocate for Henry Clay as President from a slave-holding state. Hear him now —"I have said that pending the election; "many thought there was a settled determination to keep the office of President in the slave-holding states. The opposition

"is mostly confined to the slave-holding "states, and is particularly characterized by "an attachment to the policy of the slare "states, and open hostility to those of the

What is this the case with Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Indians, that voted at Washington for the election of Gen. Jackson!—And are Louisiana, Kennecky, and Missouri, that voted for Mr. Adams, "free states!" Mr. Weight continues—"An opposition senator is said to have said, the formation of a judicial district of the three northwestern states, exclusive of Missouri, was hellish-damna ble; that it originated in the determination to draw a line of distinction between the free and slave states, to be repelled at al liazards." Mr. Wright says-"such decla rations are continually made by the opposi-I thought Ohio would not wish to be identified with such feelings," &c.
Gracious God! and can it be the sentiment of the people of Ohio, that a "distinction"

ought to be made "between the free and slave states"—that so broad and deep a line should be drawn, that slave and free states should not be associated in the same judicia district? No, sir, it is not the sentiment of the people of Ohio: they are not prepared to sever the union. The vote of 37,744 for Jackson and Clay, against 12,280 for Mr. Adams, is conclusive evidence that the consider Kentucky and Tennessee brethrei of the same confederacy with themselves and designing demagogues cannot lead then astray. Mr. Hamnonll (the former and continued advocate of Mr. Clay, a citizen of a slave holding state) says "Mr. Wright's address is an instructive document." "Those who have not made up their minds to drag at the chariot wheels of our southern slave drivers will find in it much matter for useful and extension. reflection. It is in the nature of a file, against which the satellites of the slave men may wear themselves to the quick without ma-king any impression." Were the vast ma-jority of the freemen of Ohio, including both Messrs. Hammond and Wright, who voted for a citizen of a slave state for the Presiden-cy, "the satellites of slave men?" Here are cy, 'The satellites of slave men: two men who prefer Mr. Clay, a citizen of one slave state for the Presidency, denound ing slave states, and attempting thereby to inflame the passions of the people against Gen. Jackson, with the hope of allaying the storm, should Mr. Clay ever again be a candidate. What can the friends of Mr. Clay what can a virtuous community think, o such shameless inconsistency—such reckles aboutdonment of character and of principle Political incendiaries should be countenanced by no party. It is easy to apply the torch, but difficult to extinguish the flames it may enkindle. Remember the horrors of St. Domingo, and beware. The free states as you style them, have already a majorit of two entire states in the Senate, and of thirty five-in the other House, which must increase with every census. Whoever, ther may be the President, the substantial powe must still be with the free states. the weak is pusillanimous. PHOCION.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.
A few newspapers in Ohio and Kentuck ave dwelt with great satisfaction upon the conduct of a brutal stage driver in the former State, who ran his stage upon Col. Benton's carriage on a narrow bridge, and compelled Mrs. Benton and her children to jump into a swamp to save their lives. We had thought that the editors of these papers in exulting over such a circumstance, had carred the spirit of partisan meanness as far as it could go: but the Editors of the Richmond Wnig, have shown a capacity to carry it one de-gree further. For, after repeating all the securrility of the others, they do what the Ohio and Kentucky editors could not do; they make sport, in a public newspaper, of the alarms and dangers of Mrs. Benton, her children, and their nurse, whose lives were only saved by Col. Benton's exposing himself to a stage and four horses whipped up on him, until Mrs. B. and her children could on him, until Mrs. B. and her emigren coung escape out of the carriage into the swamp.*

"Donal Clara fainted—the daughter wept —Dorothea blubbered," &c. Such are the terms in which the Richmond editors make sport of the dangers of a lady and her children—We presume that the citizens of Virginia will be as much ashamed of the conduct of their editors as those of Ohio are of theirs; proofs of which we have received in many ways, and among others a letter of which the following is an extract: "The services of Col. Benton in the coun-

cils of the nation are highly appreciated in this quarter, (Ohio,) and most of our citi zons are greatly mortified at the appearance of the editorial article in the paper herewith enclosed to you. The publication of so mean an article against any gentleman, and especially one who enjoys so much of the public confidence, is regretted and condem-ned by every friend to real merit in the State. It is scarcely necessary to add that

the editor is an administration man, &c. &c. Yes, an administration man! and we may add that the editors of the Richmond Whig Messrs. Pleasants and Smith, are also admin reasons and smith, are also admin-juration men! In vilifying Col. B, there-fore, they are all acting in their vocation.— They are all doing what the public under-stands to be their legitimate business, black-ening the character of those whom the administration cannot purchase! But why this bruistration cannot purchase! But why this bru-tish attack upon a lady, her children, and their nurse? They are not politicians. The ad-ministration can have nothing against them. Why then assail them? Have Messrs. Pleas-ants and Smith something against the family of Mrs. B. in -Virginia? Do they wish to wound the feelings of her family, and thus do a small job on their own account while performing a large one on account of the performing a large one on account of the administration?

. The cause of this brutal outrage, as we learn from the Editors, who seem to be in the confidence of the driver, was that Col. Benton was a southern slaveholder, and had a slave to drive his carriage.

HAYTI.

It is stated, that in the commercial treaty arranging between England and Hayti, a stipulation has been acceded to, that "all Negroes who run away from the British colonies are to be restored on application being made to the President for them, and repay-ing any expenses that may have been incurred by their detention or otherwise,

ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers of the 10th ult. state that the health of the city was never better, in the most favoured years, than it was at that date. Not a single case of yellow fever had been heard of, although the weather had been remarkably warm.

From the Trenton Emporium.
The voice of Sussex.—The old republi dan county of Sussex, is awake to the true interests of the State—and has elected Jacksonian delegates to the State Convention for the selection of a Congress ticket. We are informed, by private letters from the most respectable sources, that a good deal of man-agement was displayed by the Adams mer on the occasion. From time immemorial it is said, the meetings for this purpose have been held on the first Wednesday of Augus term, a time when there is always a large number of people in town from all parts number of people in town from all parts of the country, than at any other. But the Adams men called the meeting for Thurs-day evenings when, comparatively, but few could be present—and taking the ground at an early hour, elected a chairman and secre tary of their own party. It would not do however.—The people of Sussex were too well aware of the importance of electing delegates on Jacksonian principles, to be sleep in the matter. They came out in bold and manly manner, and avowed their purpose—and success crowned them. Will other counties be wigilant, as decided, as true to the good cause

Warren county has likewise chosen Jack son delegates to the convention.

From the American Sentinel TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVA

NIA. Fellow-Citizens.—JUNIUS, who was the most acute, as well as constitutional anneta-tor of his day, cautions his countrymen a-gainst the slightest invasion of their rights. "What yesterday was fact," says the immor-tal author, "to-day is doctrine." In the teeth of this noble sentiment stands the cou-liting and the conduct of Clay and Adams. lition and the conduct of Clay and Adams Divest your attention or vengeance from that foul combination, and down tumbles the glorious fabric of American freedom, "fath on after fathom, like a falling devil." Jack son, whose civil virtues vie in splendou with his military achievements, is the mar pointed out by God and nature to redeem us from the continuation of a system proh bited by every precept of the constitution a system founded in fraud; established in the criminal adjustment of differences, and the reciprocation of the basest personal as well as political compliances.

To divert our attention from these occur

rences, the Spirit of the Kentucky General Adair is called up from obscurity—for the first time it is discovered, that he was the hero of New Orleans, and now it is said, as the great Mr. Roberts says, that General Jackson is a very common man indeed-it deed! The Richmond Whig is a great To ry; but we never thought that our neigh bour Noah would talk about our political differences in respect to Jackson, merely because Jackson is the keeper of his own conscience, and a republican throwing him-self entirely upon his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country. It is because he will not become the creature of a faction, or hamper himself with promises that the undoubted republicans of the day, the national party should now adopt him as their chief. It is because he will not dis-pose of himself that we should secure him. It is the only way of putting things right at Washington; and securing an administration of the government upon strict constitutional principles. For Stafe rights, no man is a greater stickler than Andrew Jackson. Here he stands upon a rock, opposed to the consolidating plans of Clay and Adams. He never attempted to narrow the elective fran-chise for purposes of managiments or with selfish intents, he never appealed to any authority short of the declaration of the majority of the twenty-four United States of America. He will break no promise, because he will make none; and he can falsify no expectation by an unvaried perseverance in his past conduct. This is all that human virtue can offer. It can be no dishonour to such a character to be rejected; and it surely car be no honour to oppose such a man. Those who recollect what he has done, can be a no loss to anticipate the character of his administration. Foreign nations will have no thing to expect or to dread from his injus tice, and intestine traitors or intriguers wil not promise themselves very much from his elemency or his negligence. He is all in all an American. To be less so might suit the views of other countries, bu my part, as an American, I glory in the fact that he never lived within the infected districts of Europe, or breathed the contagious

The arts of diplomacy are much more likely to involve us in hostile discussions with other powers, than the plain democralikely to involve us in tic course which Jackson would pursue.— There is no man living with whom foreign powers or their agents or abettors would be snares, than with Old Hickory. He is not to be tampered with, our station is a proud and a secure one. With energy and virtue in council, the silent lapse of time will accomplish every thing, by the growing union of our people, and the continuance and in-crease of our power and our prosperity.— There is nothing doubtful in the character of our general government, or contradictory in our state sovereignties, and we must ever bear in mind that if the latter were once destroyed, they could never rise again into ex-istence. Therefore, a single point or atom of State Independence, I could never yield; but treason has nothing to do with indepen-dence, must be destroyed wherever it shows itself, just at you would destroy a monster which is horrible because of its deformity. In denouncing the Hartford Convention, Jackson acted up to the heart of his country and her freedom. Those who have read the Constitution differently, should look to the mischiefs of an' opposite extreme; and they will there find, that in union alone we have liberty as well as power.

air of Courts.

LYSIMACHUS. From the Winchester (Vir.) Republican

Sept. 1. In digging a cellar in Braddock-street during the present week, two human skele-tons were found in a state of preservation. One was standing upright; the other was lying on its face, with the right arm extended in the direction of the head, and the other lying by the side. The probability is, that the skeletons are those of Indiana, who were killed during the hostilities which preceded Braddock's war. It is known that this part of the town was then a deep morass, covered with busines, into which these persons were probably pursued and where one probably sunk, and the other may have been shot by a musket ball. A few years since a skeleton was found near the same place with handcuffs on; probably an executed malefactor.

From the Village Record The fact lies just here; in Pinns vania there are, say, 40 to 50,600 deral Republican voters. There tre bous 80,000 Democratic Republican ters so parties are arranged. Is po of principle it is fair to say, therew less difference of opinion than forer The heterodex notions of the Deac tic party on a variety of subjects to been, & it is horographe to them, doned, & they have come over la good, firm, solid ground, of political dom & prudence, always occupied by Federalists or Washington party. It Federal party had its faults or entit is hoped it has abandoned them. know of no principle they mais that is not soundly republican. that is not somethy repusican, in abjuring their errors and adopt our principles, the Democratic p took good care not to abjure their judices. Indeed their party le find their account in keeping up hous notions of Federalism. If an ons, upright man, begins to be pope and is like to interfere with their clusive right to the bread and but official patronage, and every other pedient fails, they raise the cry of .. deralist, Federalist!" What die mean? No matter:-It excites a sort of undefined prejudice more tent from its indistinctness. It is "speed! Malice, speed" of alarm is the bugle of political war, and all warm partisans rush to the charge, the denounced candidate is overth. What is to be done? Shall we down and be politically trodden up Is it not a a fact, that, with a ran ception, if any, every man bearing name of Federalist, no matter how right, intelligent, or worthy, is exded from all participation in the nours of emoluments of office, in gift of the Executive, throughout t great commonwealth? Is there as gle county in which the Democra party has the majority, in which t permit a single Federalist to have least share in the administration public affairs except the honour of p ing taxes and bearing a full propor of the public burthen ? Aye, to part, there is no sort of objects. There are in the commonwealth m many thousand most estimable De cratic citizens who see this system proscription with regret. They and know that these distinctions kept up, by interested leaders, pur for party purposes. A set of m have got into the plitical saddle, (spurs are confounded sharp) and let ny man dare to approach themdoes it at his peril-The manager. the first place, cry out loudly age Federalist and Federalism as it was a proof of their patriotism, and many instances it is the chief proof must be confessed .- By being load and most forward in opposition to Federalists, they acquire standing party leaders. The next step is party leaders. The next step is push aside and keep in the back great the liberal and able men of their of direct denu ciations-sometimes by whispers, or by management in kerp

party, whom they fear-sometimes them out of the nomination. By the arts the riders rule with a sway also absolute, and hundreds in al every county amounting to the sands in the State. of the Democra citizens, are kept as much in exclus from all participation in the offices the government of their country, as t proscribed Federalists. It is an a tonishing state of things. If we con get above the region of party prejud and influence, and there could be a understanding & union throughout commonwealth, among liberal and | triotic men, now excluded and scribed, we do firmly believe the 000 would be on our side. At pe sent, and at the ensuing election, haps a full union is hopeless; but do not despair of there not be nough members of Assembly and Se ate, elected by the union of libe men, to make a selection among to citizens for United States Senator, on the ground of party, but on the h and noble ground of character, intel gence, virtile and fitness for the sta

Liberal men throughout the State. it not worth the appropriation of day to endeavour to effect this gragood? The Senate—The Senate—The Senate-That body must be preser in its dignity and purity, or one of the fairest features in our government. marred; one of the best safeguards Freedom impaired.

MEXICO.-A letter has been ceived in New-York from Mr. Portsett, our Minister to Mexico, date 11th July. Ting that he had just concluded and wined a treaty between that government and the United State Mr. Pointest also adds, that he had a the slightest doubt but that the treat would be ratified by the two houses the Mayian Concesses. the Mexican Congress.

RINGBONE IN HORSES. A gentleman assures us that cause of Ringbone in horses, is a sms collection of water in the foot, just a bove the hoof. He says the fluid seb stauce may be felt by pressing the par affected with the fingers, and its situa-tion thus ascertained. A little big of vessel like a bladder, contains the matter which caused the disorder, and may easily be cut out.

Maryland Wazette. ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1826.

H) MENEAL.

Meried, on Thursday openine last, by the Rev. Mr. William BRYAN, to Miss MARY 1818 SHEPHARD, all of this city. On the same are the tame, Mr. 10HM TYD-1801, to Mr. S.HAH ANN STEWART, both of

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday the 18th instant.

Tho: Culbreth, Clerk. -

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.-COM-PLETE.

The following named gentlemen consti The following named gentlemen consti-tute the Electoral College of this state. They will assemble in this city on Monday seat, for the purpose of electing a Senate parter the ensuing five years: Prince-George's county.

St. Mary's county Philemon L. Chew, Benedict L. Heard, Joseph Stone. Thomas T. Somervell City of Annapolis

James M. Anderson, Peregrine Wroth. Rd. Harwood, of The Arme Arandel county.

James Powell. Wn. U. Marriott, Bein Estep. Frederick county Villiam Tyler. Calvert emunity. ohn C. Cockey. be A. D. Dalrymp John Beckett. Harford county

Wereester sounty

harles Sewell, the Scott. John T. Sto Mert. Caroline county Nicholas Stonestree lames Sangston, Rafrimore county. Vm. M. Hasdcastle.

George Harryman, John B. Snowden. City of Ba'tifore. Edward Johnson, Talbot county Washington county. Ezra Slifer, Semuel S. Dickinson

ohin Mam Lear. Queen-Anne's county hilemon B. Hopper, Thomas K. Carroll, hmes Polk.

Montgomery county Wm. W. Eccleston, Brice Selby, Washington Duvall. Allegany county

enjamin F. Mackall, Benjamin Tomlinson, Thomas S. Thomas. William Price.

JACKSON MEETING IN BOSTON

A large and respectable meeting of ersons friendly to the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, was held in Boston on Thursday last. Several resolutions were adopted, also spirited address to the people of Masuchusetts. John D. Dyer, served as chairman of the meeting, and E. W. Reinhart, as secretary. The following is one of the resolutions:

"Resolved, That we deem the electics of Andrew Jackson to the next Presidency, essential to the best interests of our country; and that we will leave no fair and honourable means untried individually and collectively, to elevalchim to that great and responsible office. "

JACKSON IN THE WEST.

The Cincinnati National Republican. of the 22d of August, announces that General Duncan, a friend and supporter to General Jackson, has been electd to Congress in Illinois, in place of Mr. Cook, who voted for Mr. Adams, ontrary to the clearly expressed sense of his state; and that Mr. Scott, the member from Missouri, who also viohed the sentiments of his constituents, has been left out, Mr. Bates being elected. What the present opinim of Mr. Bates is, we do not know, but it is sufficient that Mr. Scott is left out.

The newly-elected member from lississippi is also a friend of General Jackson.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12. To the Editor of the Md. Gazette. Mr. Editor.

It is the impression of many of the Voters in this county, that the "Primary School" law, requires that each elector should state on his ticket at the October election, "whether he is for or against the establishment of premary schools." This opinion is alto-tether erromeous. The law makes it the duty of the judges of the election in all the counties of the state, to fequite of each voter, to declare verbally, whether he is for or against" such schools. By publishing the 28th secwill assist in dissipating the error menfoned, and oblige several of your rea-

"Sec. 28. And he it enacted, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary achools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the sessmir, and if s insperity of the said votes in any coun by, shall be in favour of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the wird act shall be valid for such county er counties, otherwise of no effect whatever."