

From the American Sentinel.
TO JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Sir,—There is not an individual in this nation so stupid as to labour under the slightest misunderstanding respecting the late election, usually understood as "the job" or "the Washington coalition." Its history is short. One man is needy, another is ambitious, and both are corrupt. Call it what you please, but I must solemnly affirm that salary, under the misapplication of office, is plunder. I do not wish to extend the force of the remark, but assuredly I would much rather see my country beggared by unavoidable expenditure than disgraced by such acts. The tone in which you lamented the character of the late election taught us to expect something which would at least resemble public virtue. How much I am disappointed! I have no heart to explain for the subject in every way, allusions to my feelings, and false to the honour of my country. We cannot adhere to the country and run adrift from her institutions. Like poor Jonathan Roberts we should then drop into a leeward current, and have both wind and tide against us. "The house," you very well know, "the house," you publicly acknowledged, was now a substitute for the nation, and yet, Sir, it is to the house we must refer the discredit reflected upon the nation in the face of the world, in not consulting the known will and wishes of the people. It is curious enough that all your friends should habitually oppose every measure calculated to take the election of President out of the house. How is this fact to be reconciled to the sorrows of the present incumbent? Are the sorrows of Mr. Adams the tears of a crocodile? We can neither surmount the difficulty, nor palliate the character of the transaction, for I must say, that the folly or misconduct of Clay would be a very intemperate apology for his elevation. Dare you, Sir, disavow your obligations to that man, or even take measures to insure an election upon grounds recommended by yourself which you know would be fatal to his ambition? On these grounds, Clay himself stands self-condemned to an extent for which I can find nothing redeeming even in his better days or his brightest efforts. His powers of speaking in a righteously cause, are great, and not for a dunder head I undervalue them; but, Sir, there are things which I cannot forget, indeed I very well know that the oratory of Mirabeau did less for the liberty of France, than the eloquence of Pitt effected for the subjugation of England throughout her vast empire; and Clay, like Pitt, wheeled about! But, most happily for us, the wants of the republic are limited to the honest purpose and the energetic effort, things that shine through every word and every action of Jackson's public life. Hat you, Mr. Adams, you, Sir, of all things, desired an election by the people. You did, did you? Is it not then wonderful strange, is it not most marvellous, Mr. Adams, that the very patriotic purposes of the President, as an individual, should be habitually counteracted by the force of his administration? I cannot reconcile this to any thing short of a degree of treachery which I must hesitate to impute to you. Can you, in plainest terms I now ask you, can you maintain the principles you recommended, without abandoning the man you, in raising you to empire, betrayed his own most concurring and infatuated constituents? I certainly feel nothing at all hostile to my country in laughing at the difficulties of your situation, for all will, all must, all shall work well for the people in the end. This I know, and I further know, that the monstrous absurdities of Calhoun, and the civil incapacities of Jackson, (ridiculous, atrocious slanders appear less, far less conspicuous than the grossness and the baseness in which these detestable charges were engendered, and above all, the shameful, the disgustingly shameful, political as well as personal objects which they were destined and well calculated to sanction and sustain. You cannot close your eyes upon your existing relation to Clay.—In all directions the sign of the cross is visible. The responsibilities incident to his reelection and future support would be dreadful, and his dismission would be fatal to you! Repentance, it is true, may bring nothing of this world's greatness to you, but what of that? Is that any reason why we should not make an example of you to others, who, with less ability to cover a fraud, may be equally intriguing and assuming, equally perverse and ambitious.

LYSIMACHUS.

THE CONSTITUTION.

From the U. S. Telegraph.
That the Constitution of the United States ought to be so altered as to vest the election of President and Vice-President in the people, exclusively, has been demonstrated by the late election in the House of Representatives, by which a President has been made in opposition to their wishes. The means adopted to produce the elevation of Mr. Adams, will bring a reproach on our Republic, unless a speedy corrective is applied. This good work has been gloriously commenced, in Illinois and Missouri, and we doubt not that the patriotic States of Kentucky and Ohio will be true to the principles for which they have heretofore consistently contended, in following the patriotic example of those States. The representatives of the people should be taught, that, when they lay aside the character of Agents, and assume that of Directors, they mistake their office. The ballot boxes, and not "bargain, intrigue, and management," express the will of freemen determined to maintain their rights.

Could Mr. Adams have been elected without the votes of Mr. Scott and Mr. Cook? He could not. Then let the decision of the people of Missouri and Illinois, in reference to the votes of these gentlemen, be a lesson to us. Let us be admonished of the danger to which our liberties are subjected, by the facilities afforded under the existing provision of the Constitution, for their subversion. Let us correct the evil which now wars with the fundamental principle of our government. A few politicians should not be allowed to set at defiance the will of the People.

SUCCESSFUL BORING.

The New-York Evening Post states, that the workmen employed by the Manhattan Company in boring for water in Broadway near Bond street, have already penetrated to the depth of two hundred and forty feet, which is more than one hundred feet below the East or Hudson rivers. The result has been favourable, and water of the purest and softest kind has been obtained.

ALABAMA.
We have no disposition at this early day, (says the Florence Gazette,) to enter upon the discussion of the Presidential question—indeed, we consider the question so fully settled in this section of country, that we do not anticipate any great excitement for election, even when the next election comes near at hand. We believe the preference of the people to be so firmly fixed upon General Jackson for the next President, that no efforts which can be made against him, can produce any effect upon them. His growing popularity in other parts of the Union, is only calculated to confirm the people here in the good opinion which they have always entertained of him. We believe him to be at this time, decidedly the most popular man in the United States, but it is thought, that by raising and fanning the cry of a fictitious opposition to the present administration, to excite public sympathy, and in this way to bring the people over to support it, and ultimately secure the re-election of Mr. Adams. We hear nothing else from the friends of the administration but anathemas against all who are opposed to it, founded upon the false assertion, that, right or wrong, every act of the executive must be condemned. The people are not to be duped in this way.—No man who has read the debates in the Senate and House of Representatives, upon the different questions discussed during the last session of Congress, but must admit that in every instance where the views of the speakers differed from those of the executive, they sustained themselves in a manner calculated to remove all suspicions as to the purity of their motives, and that so far at least, the opposition have done or said nothing which, as honest politicians, they were not bound to do in behalf of their country. Why all this outcry about factious, unprincipled opposition? Would it not, we would ask, be much more satisfactory to the people, if the administration editors and supporters, would go rationally to work, and endeavour to refute the arguments and disprove the charges which have been urged against the measures and views of the administration? If the administration has given good cause for opposition, must all who venture to declare it, be denounced as corrupt factious, merely because they cannot approve of all the measures of those in power, whether right or wrong? Is an opposition to "the powers that be," to be hereafter considered as infamous? Forbid it, justice, forbid it, liberty, forbid it, Genus of Liberty. It there are no grounds for opposition, the people of this republic are sufficiently intelligent to view the things in the proper light, and all that they require is to have the subject laid fairly before them. This is the tribunal to which the appeal ought to be made; it is their right—it is their privilege to decide; and if injustice is done to the executive officers, it is the people who can and will do justice between the parties. The subject is every where open to discussion. Let it be fairly discussed, but do not prepare us for another Sedition Law, by dooming to destruction all those who have been opposed in their views to the present administration. U. S. Fel.

ADMINISTRATION PAPERS.

The following is a pretty piece of scolding as we lately met with. It shows a proud spirit too, but it will not help the memory of the Hartford Convention. There were in that body, we have not the least doubt, (may we know there were) some men of high moral character, and of pure patriotism. But we can never be convinced that they did not mistake equally their rights and their duties. They were on the verge of a precipice; they just did not do what would have consummated the error of their first proceedings. National Intelligencer.

FROM THE PORTLAND (ME.) ADVERTISER, AN ADMINISTRATION PAPER.

"HARTFORD CONVENTION.—Every inferior being of the human race may articulate 'Hartford Convention.' There is not a man that can make or sell a carriage box, nor a man that gets beastly drunk by ten in the morning, nor a common libeller who lies for his daily bread, nor a miserable pettinger who will cheat the widow and rob the fatherless, nor a miscreant that would steal an umbrella from behind a door, nor a creeping thing that would rob a hen roost and cry 'chickens to sell,' nor a quack that would commit murder upon helpless infancy for money, and think it a merit—but what can cry 'Hartford Convention.'"

The men who composed that Convention, are of that order, who small vermin never accost but through a common kennel of all moral foulness.

Bring these insects into the presence of any of the gentlemen who composed that convention, and you will find them as dumb as glow worms. They feel sensible in the presence of men of character and soul, that nature has formed them but a link in the chain of animal creation between mankind and the brute."

THE SERGEANT WHO KILLED NELSON.

Memoirs of the French Sergeant by whom Lord Nelson was shot.
In 1803, Robert Gillemare, then in his 20th year was doomed by the impartiality of the conscription to enter the French army; but neither he nor the rest of the conscripts left their homes with the slightest complacency for their new profession. His first destination was to the French fleet, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve, and stationed in the Bay of Cadiz; he was consequently at the battle of Trafalgar. The part which he ascribes to himself on this occasion is too remarkable to be passed over slightly. He was on board the Admiral's ship, the Redoubtable, which it will be recollected, was immediately engaged in action with Nelson's, the Victory; he was placed in the tops, and professed to have fired the ball, although not with an aim, which killed our lamented hero. The following is his account:

After all our top-men had been killed, two sailors and four soldiers (of whom I was one) were ordered to occupy their post in the tops. While we were going aloft, the masts and yards showered around, struck the masts and yards, knocked large splinters from them, and cut the rigging in pieces.—One of my companions was wounded beside me, and fell from a height of thirty feet upon the deck, where he broke his neck.
"When I reached the top, my first movement was to take a view of the prospect presented by the hostile fleets. For more than a league extended a thick cloud of smoke, above which were discerned a forest of masts and rigging, and the flags, the pennants, and the fire of the three nations. Thousands of flashes, more or less near,

continually penetrated this cloud, and a rolling noise, pretty similar to the sound of continued thunder, much stronger arose from the boom. The sea was calm, the wind light and not very favourable for the execution of manœuvres.

"When the English top-men, who were only a few yards distant saw us appear they directed a sharp fire upon us, which we returned. A soldier in my company and a sailor were killed quite close to me; two others who were wounded, were able to go below by the shrouds. Our opponents were, it seems, still worse handled than we, for I saw the English tops deserted and none sent to supply the place of those who had been killed or wounded by our balls. I then looked up to the English vessel and our own. The smoke which enveloped them was dissipated for a moment, & returned thicker broadsides. The two decks were covered with dead bodies, which they had not time then to throw overboard. I perceived Captain Lucas, (the Captain of the Redoubtable) motionless at his post, and several wounded officers still giving orders. On the poop of the English vessel was an officer covered with orders, and with only one arm.—From what I heard of Nelson, I had no doubt that it was he. He was surrounded by several officers, to whom he seemed to be giving orders. At the moment I first perceived him, several of his sailors were wounded beside him, by the fire of the Redoubtable. As I had received no orders to go down, and saw myself forgotten in the tops, I thought it my duty to fire on the poop of the English vessel, which I saw quite exposed, and close to me. I could even have taken aim at men I saw, but I fired at hazard among the group of sailors and officers. All at once, I saw great confusion round the officer whom I had taken for Nelson. He had just fallen."

COLOMBIA.

From the National Gazette.
Extract from the Notes of a Traveller in Colombia, 1823.

"Society does not present very animated and varied pleasures; but that feeling of comfort is experienced in domestic life, which leads to a uniform cheerfulness and cordiality, united with politeness of manners. There exist at Caracas, as in every place where a great change in the ideas is preparing, two races of men, (we might say two distinct generations), one of which but a small number remains preserves a strong attachment for ancient customs, simplicity of manners and moderation in their desires. They live only in the images of the past. America appears to them a property conquered by their ancestors. Abhorring what is called the enlightened state of the age, they carefully preserve hereditary prejudices as a part of their patrimony. The other class, less occupied even by the present than by the future, have a propensity to often ill-judged, for new habits and ideas. When this tendency is allied to the love of solid instruction, restrained and guided by a strong and enlightened reason, its effects become beneficial to society. I know at Caracas among the second generation, several men, equally distinguished for their taste for study, the mildness of their manners and the elevation of their sentiments. I have also known men, who disclaiming all that is excellent in the character, the literature, and the arts of the Spaniards, have lost their national individuality, without having acquired from their connections with foreigners any just ideas of the real basis of happiness and social order."—Humboldt's Personal Narrative, vol. iii. pp. 473, 474.

These remarks written in 1804, plainly indicate that M. de Humboldt is as close an observer in the political as in the natural world. Since that time the elements of confusion have exploded, and after desolating the country for twelve years, are nearly exhausted by the excess of their own violence. The repose which is about to succeed will be doubly sweet from the horror of the conflict. The rising temple of liberty will be more durable, more highly prized, and better defended, as its foundation has been laid at a greater expense of anxiety, toil and blood. It cannot be denied, how much soever it may be regretted, by the friends of social order and civil liberty, that the less worthy members of the class which M. de Humboldt designates as being of the "second generation," are but too numerous, but this is neither to be wondered at nor avoided. We rarely have any good meted out to us without some countervailing evil. In the present instance, a free government is established, founded upon the rights of man, and acknowledged to be adapted to the full development of his faculties, both physical, and moral, instead of one avowedly constituted expressly to curb and bembow those faculties, as the only means of perpetrating subjection to the present state. In other words we have, (I fear not the imputation of republican cant,) we have liberty for oppression. About this evil is the temporary exaltation of men calculated neither to adorn nor improve society, but on the contrary, prone to injure it by their example, rendered more baneful by the influence of the rank and consideration which they enjoy. But this evil, as has been said, is only temporary, while the benefit is permanent. The qualifications of a daring soldier ready to do or die, are not always united with those required for a good peaceable citizen. In war, hearts and hands are most in quest, those who possess them most ruled the ascendant; in peace, other requisites are necessary. Consideration adapted to the actual state of society. After a few years of peace, the rough unlettered soldier must yield his place to the intelligent and cultivated citizen. The novi homines, therefore, who have nothing to recommend them but their fondness for irregularity and strife, will soon lose their influence, and as the storm they have directed, subsides, will sink into oblivion and contempt.

A RARITY.

About five hundred weight of fresh salmon, from Lake Ontario, reached New-York last Wednesday. They were conveyed to that city via the Erie canal, packed in ice and in fine order.

A HUSBAND PUNISHED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.
Israel Richards, was yesterday, at the Mayor's Court, tried and found guilty of striking his wife's throat, with a kitchen knife. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labour, &c. The woman is likely to recover.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

From the National Intelligencer.
The reader will doubtless bear in mind the circumstance of a worthy present having been prepared here, by G. W. P. Custis, esq. to be presented, through the medium of Gen. Lafayette, to the Liberator Bolivar. The reception of this present, (a ring enclosing a lock of the hair, and a miniature portrait, of the Father of his Country,) has given rise to the interesting correspondence, a copy of which we are permitted to present to our readers as follows:

(TRANSLATION.)
New-York, September 4, 1826.

My Dear Sir—In communications which I have just received from Peru, His Excellency the Liberator of Colombia honours me with the commission, to present to you, with the enclosed letter, the sincerest expressions of his acknowledgments for the valuable presents, which one of the family of the illustrious Washington has been pleased to offer to him. I cannot better fulfil this commission, than by transcribing to you the very words of His Excellency:

"Since you have been the person who has had the goodness to transmit to me so valuable a part of the inheritance of the immortal Washington, be also the medium, through whom I wish to express the profound admiration, which I have always professed for the memory of this illustrious Hero, with my consideration and respect for every thing belonging to him, and my acknowledgment of the honour with which I have just been distinguished."

It also affords me pleasure to communicate to you, that the Colombian nation know how to value the merit of the honour you have conferred on him, who is considered as the Father of the country, and the worthy imitator of Washington.

To the gratitude of General Bolivar, and the esteem of Colombia, permit me too add the sentiments of the greatest consideration, and cordial friendship, with which I remain your obedient servant,
JOSE MARIA SALAZAR.

To the Honourable
George Washington P. Custis, &c.

LETTERS FROM THE LIBERATOR.

Lima, 25th May 1826.
Sir—Although I had learnt, by the public papers, the gift with which the son of the great Washington has been pleased to honour me, I had not till this day, received either the holy relic of this Father of Liberty, or the flattering letter of his worthy descendant. This day I have placed my hands upon this invaluable present, the image of the first benefactor of the Continent of Columbia, presented through the citizen hero, General Lafayette, and offered by the noble remnant of that immortal family. It is a recompense worthy of the first and most illustrious character of the Universe. Shall I be worthy of such an honour? No; but I accept it with a pleasure and gratitude which will be attached to the remains of the venerable Father of America, to most recent generations of my country: they ought to be the last remembrances of the New World.

Accept, Sir, the most sincere and respectful sentiments of my perfect consideration.
BOLIVAR.

DANGER OF SERENADING.

Edinburgh Police Court.
A genteel looking young man who had excited suspicion by being found within the walls of a woodyard in Baile Fife's Close, at an early hour the previous morning, was placed at the bar. According to his own account—and it had every appearance of truth—he had gone, along with a companion, to pay his devotions to his sweetheart, and had seated himself within her hearing on the top of a wall which overlooks the woodyard.—Thus situated, and being in a melancholy mood at not seeing the object of his affection, he gave vent to his feelings by chaunting, in a plaintive tone of voice—
"The moon had climbed the highest hill
That rises o'er the source of Dee,"
and coming to the words—
"Sweet Mary weep no more for me."

he gave his body an inclination, in conformity to a long and deep cadence, which had the effect of destroying his equilibrium, and he rolled over the top of a sled into the yard where he lay till he was found by the proprietor in the morning. None of the articles in the yard having been found displaced or missing, he was liberated.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

By the Nun, at New-York, we have New-Orleans dates to the 19th of August.
The general health of the city was good. The bills of mortality grew shorter weekly. On the 13th, two men were arrested for a quarrel which ended in the use of the dirk. It was reported that an infraction had broken out in Vera Cruz, the object of which was a separation from the government of Mexico.

Some of the most unsightly barracks are going away to the erection of houses that will prove an ornament to the business part of the town.

We have been favoured, says the Louisiana Advertiser, with a letter from Mexico of July 7, by which we learn that Mr. Poinsett concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Mexican government on the 5th of that month. On the same evening, Mr. Poinsett gave a splendid ball and supper, which was attended by the Mexicans of the first respectability, the American residents, and the English Minister, with many of his countrymen.

GOLD.

The North-Carolina Journal announces the discovery of another gold mine within half a mile of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. It promises to be more valuable than any which has yet been worked in that county. In two days and a half one hundred and thirty-six penny weights were obtained by two washers, but their sole business was to wash, others being employed to dig them from the mine and convey it to them. The gold lies in a vein of yellowish earth, and has a slight inclination; its length and depth have not yet been ascertained. Its situation is much the most favourable for working of any that has yet been discovered. The gold obtained during the time above mentioned, was about fourteen penny weights a day to each hand employed in washing and digging. The gold found in North-Carolina is worth about eighty-seven and a half cents a penny weight.

Messrs. Wainwright's mills and furnaces at Middlebury Vt. were destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at 5000 dollars.

ANNAPOLIS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1826.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept by a Gentleman residing near South Street Bridge.

1826.	Winds.
1. Rain and heavy blow	N. N. W.
2. Very cold, hard frost	N. W.
3. Pleasant	S. W.
4. Warm, pleasant, Ev. cold, windy.	N. W.
5. Cold & B. Frost frozen to London tower.	N. W.
6. Mild for season.	N. W.
7. Sleet in morn. Rain in Evg.	N. W. S. W.
8. Ice nearly gone. Ev'g. foggy	S.
9. Quite warm	N. W.
10. Warm	N. W.
11. Mild. Wind S. in morn'g. Squall in the evening.	N. W.
12. Clear—Cool.	N. W. S. W.
13. White frost, warm	N. W. S. W.
14. Showery—mild	N. W. S. W.
15. Heavy rain at night	N. W. S. W.
16. Cloudy—high wind—very cold	N. W. S. W.
17. Clear and cold	N. W. S. W.
18. Cloudy—cold	N. W. S. W.
19. Rain	N. W. S. W.
20. Cloudy	N. W. S. W.
21. Rain and foggy—clear	N. W. S. W.
22. Foggy in the morning	N. W. S. W.
23. Clear—moderate	N. W. S. W.
24. Clear	N. W. S. W.
25. Foggy and cool	N. W. S. W.
26. Cloudy, occasionally	N. W. S. W.
27. Clear	N. W. S. W.
28. Snow three inches deep	N. W. S. W.
29. Cool	N. W. S. W.

GEORGE WELLS, junr.
Is Candidate to represent the Citizens of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

ROBERT WILSON, junr.
Offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next Legislature of Maryland.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.

September 1826.
Thomas J. Bullitt, Associate Judge of the 2d Judicial District, vice Robert Wright, deceased.
Robert Smith, Justice of the Peace for Worcester county.
Robert Armstrong, Justice of the Orphans Court of Allegany county, vice Robert Dean resigned.
Joseph Davis, additional Justice of the Peace for Harford.
Robert J. Henry, Justice of the Levy Court of Somerset, vice Carroll, appointed by the Orphans Court.
Mordcai F. Smith, Justice of the Levy Court of Calvert, vice Taylor moved away.
William Compton and Wm. O'Hara, additional Justices of the Peace for Anne-Arundel county.
THOMAS CULBERTS, Clerk of the Council.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Met in this city on Monday, and on Tuesday went into the election of a Senate. The Electors were divided into two classes; one in favour of a Liberal, or mixed Senate, the other for making their selection entirely from the old democratic party. The Liberal class succeeded in electing their men, as will be seen on consulting the subjoined statement of votes. For of the College absent, viz. Mr. Steele, of Dorchester, Mr. Wroth, of Kent, Messrs. Cockey and Tyler, of Frederick.

LIBERAL TICKET.

Eastern Shore.

No. of votes	
26	Littlen P. Dennis, Somerset.
26	Edward Lloyd, Talbot.
23	Iring Spence, Worcester.
20	Kenney Harrison, Queen-Anne's.
20	J. T. Reese, Kent.
18	William Whitely, Caroline.

Western Shore.

No. of votes	
35	Charles S. Sewell, Harford.
35	R. Johnson, Baltimore.
19	U. S. Heath, do.
22	W. H. Marriott, Anne-Arundel.
21	John Nelson, Frederick.
18	Dr. James Thomas, St. Mary's.
18	J. C. Herbert, Prince-George's.
20	R. S. Forrest, Montgomery.
20	Daniel Sprigg, Washington.

The above named Gentlemen compose the Senate.

The following gentlemen voted likewise voted for:

No. of votes	
16	Thomas Emory
16	Samuel S. Dickinson
16	Wm. F. Johnson
16	Robert W. Bowie
15	John R. E. Chesley
15	John C. Cockey
14	Dennis Claude
15	U. Bruce
13	Thomas W. Veazey
6	R. H. Magruder
4	Frisby Tilghman

INCREASE OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

We presume that but a few even of these who are in the daily habit of seeing boats pass and repress upon our canal, are aware of the constant and rapid increase of business transacted through the medium of these artificial rivers. We have taken the pains to obtain from a correct source the number of arrivals at this city, and the result is as follows:

Year	No. of boats
1823	2329
1824	2687
1825	3326
1826	4380

Albany Daily Advertiser.

Maryland Gazette.

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16	Samuel S. Dickinson
16	Wm. F. Johnson
16	Robert W. Bowie
15	John R. E. Chesley
15	John C. Cockey
14	Dennis Claude
15	U. Bruce
13	Thomas W. Veazey
6	R. H. Magruder
4	Frisby Tilghman

INCREASE OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

We presume that but a few even of these who are in the daily habit of seeing boats pass and repress upon our canal, are aware of the constant and rapid increase of business transacted through the medium of these artificial rivers. We have taken the pains to obtain from a correct source the number of arrivals at this city, and the result is as follows:

Year	No. of boats
1823	2329
1824	2687
1825	3326
1826	4380

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