

[By Request.]
SONG.
NEW ORLEANS,
OR, THE
HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY.
[By S. Woodworth.]
Ye gentlemen and ladies fair,
Who grace this famous city,
Just listen if ye time to spare,
While I rehearse my ditty;
And for an opportunity,
Conceive yourselves quite lucky,
For 'tis not often here you see,
A hunter from Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, the hunters of Kentucky,
The hunters of Kentucky.
We're a hardy free born race,
Each man to fear a stranger,
Whate'er the game we join in chase,
Beeping toil and danger,
And it's a daring foe annoy,
Whate'er his strength and forces,
We'll show him that Kentucky boys
Are "alligator horses."
Oh! Kentucky, &c.
I s'pose you've read it in the prints,
How Packenham attempted
To make Old Hickory JACKSON wince,
But soon his scheme repented;
For we with rifles really cocked,
Thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the general flocked
The hunters of Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.
You've read I s'pose, how New Orleans
Is famed for wealth and beauty—
'Tis there the girls of every hue it seems,
From snowy white to sooty;
So Packenham, he made his brags,
If he in fight was lucky;
He'd have their girls and cotton bags,
In spite of Old Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.
But JACKSON, he was wide awake,
And wasn't scared at trifles;
For well he knew what aim to take,
With our Kentucky rifles;
So he led us down to Cypress swamp,
The ground was low and mucky;
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,
And here was Old Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.
A bark was raised to hide our breast,
Not that we thought of resting,
But that we always like to rest,
Unless the game is flying;
Behind it stood our little force—
None wished it to be greater,
For every man was half a horse,
And half an alligator.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.
They did not our patience tire,
Before they showed their faces—
So snugly kept their places;
But when so near we saw them wink,
We thought it time to stop 'em,
And 'twould have done you good I think
To see Kentucky pop 'em.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.
They found at last, 'twas vain to fight
Where left 'em all their booty,
And so they wisely took to flight,
And left us all our beauty;
And now if danger e'er annoy,
Remember what our trade is;
Just send for us Kentucky boys,
And we'll protect ye, Ladies.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

MR. BARNEY.
From the Baltimore Gazette.
An instance of incorrect deduction drawn by a distant editor from reading the accounts of the proceedings at Ward meetings in this city, as published in the newspapers, will be found in the following paragraph, which we copy from the Democratic Press:—

"MARYLAND ELECTION.
John Barney, the administration candidate, is elected member of Congress for the city and county of Baltimore, by a majority of 2,600 votes, over J. F. Kennedy, the Jackson candidate. Before the election, Jackson meetings were called in every ward, and resolutions adopted to support Mr. Kennedy, and oppose Mr. Barney. Mr. Little, who is also elected was on both tickets."

It is well known in Baltimore, that during the late canvass, Mr. Barney steadily refused to be announced or considered as the Administration candidate; and we may add a fact which will be admitted as strong, if not conclusive evidence, that he was not so considered by the friends of the Administration—the Editor of the only avowed Administration paper in Baltimore, was not in favour of the election of Mr. Barney.—There can be no doubt, as we stated a few days since, that the result of the late election is no evidence of the comparative strength of the friends of Adams and Jackson in this District.

STATE OF DELAWARE.
The only state which perseveres in keeping up the old Party distinctions, has again re-elected to Congress, that distinguished Pupil and Townsman of the lamented Bayard, Lewis M' Lane, Esq., is elected, he was vigorously opposed by Dr. Naudin, a popular democrat. The valuable services of Mr. M' Lane, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means are thus secured to the nation.

Mr. Polk, the Federal Candidate, is elected Governor of Delaware, by a small majority over Mr. Hazard, the Democratic candidate.
Our readers know that there are three counties in Delaware—New Castle, the northern, decidedly democratic—Sussex, the southern county decidedly Federal—Kent generally nearly equally divided. Kent county having a Federal majority this year, their state Legislature will assume that character of course. Ibid.

From the National Intelligencer.
SECOND SIGHT AND CHARMS.
Hampshire County, Va. 1836.
These have generally been classed among antiquated superstitions, notwithstanding the well attested cases which come under the purview of history. The North of Scotland has been famous for its seers. The Jewish nation once possessed them, as we learn from sacred writ: they are still common among the Northern Indians, and even in our own country I know instances of them, though very rare.

No doubt but that a great part of what is attributed to these seers is exaggerated; for instance, their foretelling future events, and sometimes their discovering stolen goods, which, in all probability, they were privy to the taking of. But that some few beings possess the natural gift of mentally seeing objects out of the reach of optical vision, seems too well authenticated to admit of scepticism. It is not unnatural to account, that in countries where they are most believed in, they are the most numerous; considering that the impression made on the mind of the mother, during pregnancy, will frequently impress the child with qualities it might not otherwise possess; and as this is an innate sense, or instinct, somewhat similar to what we find in a few animals, it may originate from sympathy and faith, with something else we cannot account for.

We are not surprised to see the bee travel for miles in quest of its sweet beverage, and return with unerring certainty to its cell. The goose flies hundreds of miles from South to North and North to South, without compass or quadrant, and finds its former nest; and the fish of passage come periodically to our bays and creeks. All we say to this is, that they possess an instinct, and pry no deeper into the subject. But when we hear of a human being having a distinct view of objects, naturally out of his sight, and impossible to be seen by natural vision, we immediately cry out superstition! superstition! Yet one is as reasonable as the other. The wild goose will lose its instinct by domestication; so will a nation lose its conjurers, by civilization. Second sight is only found among the most ignorant of the human, and instinct among the most savage of the brute creation. The light of science expels it in the one, and domestication renders it in the other unnecessary.

In this county, on North River, there are two remarkable instances of men possessing the gift of second sight, together with a faculty of charming. The one is a white man by the name of George Sheriff, the other a negro called Phil. Payton, both remarkably stupid and ignorant. Sheriff, who acts as a lacquey or servant to a Sheriff who lives on the opposite side of the river to him, can readily inform his master of what is passing in the county, and where goods are hid on which he has levied—and what is more strange, give a tolerable account of conversations which pass at a distance, merely by the motions of the speaker's lips.

He is well rewarded for the services he renders Mr. H. the Sheriff, and this has made him of late careless about accommodating others. Phil. Payton, the Negro, possesses the same faculty, in a similar degree, and is more accommodating, (he is the most intelligent of the two) frequently gratifying strangers with specimens of his occult skill, which Sheriff will seldom now do, unless ordered by Mr. H. who takes care of him, (for he is too much of an idiot to take care of himself.)

There is a wonderful faculty possessed by both these men as it respects charms. Sheriff can remove warts, and other excrescences, merely by moving his hand with a circular motion round them—and I have known Phil to cure the most obstinate ophthalmia, merely by blowing his breath in the patient's eye. This is strange, but true, and nothing more wonderful than the fascination of serpents, or the submersion of swallows.

These men cannot be impostors: for they are too ignorant to carry on a deception. The neighbours for miles around can attest to their ignorance, as well as their skill in the hidden mystery of conjuration.
When Mr. H. lozes, or cannot find a horse, he immediately applies to Sheriff, who immediately puts his right hand before his eyes—pauses for a few moments, then describes the identical place where the beast is, at that time. It is something curious that he cannot see in this way by applying the left hand to the eye. From the right hand he has lost the thumb—when this accident took place, it greatly improved his occult vision.

It would be too tedious to go into full details of the wonderful gifts of these two men, though I as fully believe that they possess the second sight as I believe that Paris is in France, or London in England. Enough is here written to excite the speculation of the

CURIOUS.
It is said one of the Greek frigates is about to sail from New York—that many young men are ready to go to Greece—and that two hundred persons have applied for the office of Captain's Clerk.

WARNING TO HUSBANDS.
Mr. Benj. Miller, of Gerry, in this county, aged about 80 years, was tried before a Justice's court last Thursday, on a charge of whipping his wife, found guilty, and sentenced to 30 days confinement in the county jail.
Chataque Censor.

DUBLIN POLICE.
Extraordinary Case.
A young lady, moving in a respectable station in life, was yesterday committed to Newgate, from the Head Office, on a charge of shop lifting.

The circumstances of this case are rather curious, and possess in some respects a melancholy interest. This lady was to have been married on the very day that consigned her to disgrace and imprisonment, to an ignominious trial and punishment for her guilt, we fear, there is little doubt. She was detected on the previous evening, having gone into a fashionable shop in Dame street, accompanied by another young lady, to purchase wedding favours. The young men in the shop were led to watch her narrowly, from having a few days before missed a cape shawl and some ribbons after this lady had been in the shop. On the present occasion, she was observed to secret a piece of white ribbon in her reticule, and a police officer was sent for, who took her into custody, and brought her to the office. She gave her name and address, and, on being required, the key of her trunk; on searching which, the officer found the missing shawl and ribbon, and £50 in bank notes. The young lady who was in company with the prisoner, was excessively shocked at the discovery of her friend's delinquency; she was of course, immediately discharged; the other was kept in custody, in the Office, during the night, and was yesterday brought up for further examination.

Little more transpired than we have already related, except, that on the morning of her apprehension, she had gone into the shop of a respectable silver smith, where she purchased six tea spoons, but managed, at the same time, to secrete two or three falling articles.
The gentleman to whom she was to have been married, appeared yesterday at the police office, where he endeavoured to console by his presence, the object of his affections, verifying the words of the poet—
"I ask not, I care not, if guilt's in that heart,
"But I know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

It is a melancholy consolation to know that the lady is one of those who are occasionally found addicted to the vice of pilfering without the temptation of necessity. Whatever may have led her to it in the present instance, it is evident from the effect her novel situation has produced upon her that shame and anguish rend her breast; and we understand that those who saw her on the previous evening, would scarcely have known her when she was brought before the magistrates yesterday morning; although the humanity of Mr. Farrell afforded her every accommodation that her situation would admit of through the night.

NEWSPAPERS.
Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with, as costing money that might be saved. So is the schooling of our children, so indeed, are nine tenths of what it costs us to live. Almost any man might lay up money every year, if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest manner he could—But what of that? who would live like a brute and die like a beggar for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him, though like a dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal existence! there are few such—five or ten in a million, and what wretched creatures are they? Most men sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils, and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind; it gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity. Newspapers though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as he goes on to maturity.
In truth they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people as well as to preserve their liberties.
Niles' Reg.

N. CAROLINA.
The Fayetteville, N. C. Observer of the 27th September, states, that old corn is selling for 70 cents, and new for 60 cents the bushel; which is certainly "quite a reasonable price when it is recollected it sold for \$1 25 four weeks ago." We hope, indeed, the fear of a famine in one quarter of North Carolina has exaggerated the scarcity of the crop; and that the good people of that state may be saved from distress, without the necessity of emigrating to the western country.

Louisville, Ken. Sept. 29.
ANOTHER TRAGIC AFFAIR.
On Thursday evening last, at a wood yard on the river, about 16 miles below Louisville, Ky. a man named Smith shot two others, a Mr. Christopher, his father-in-law, and Doctor Preston Brown of this place. After firing upon and wounding Christopher, with one of his pistols, he was about to fire upon him again, when Dr. Brown interfered. This served to increase the rage of Smith, and he turned upon Dr. B. and shot him. The wound received by Dr. B. is considered dangerous, if not mortal. Mr. Christopher, it is supposed, will recover. We have not been able to ascertain, accurately, the cause of quarrel, but it is said to have originated about a land claim.
We regret to learn that Dr. Brown died about 2 o'clock this morning. We trust that Smith, will be taken and brought to justice.—Ken. Adv.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.
Information reached Louisville on Friday last of the murder of five white men by a gang of slaves on board of a flat boat in the river, about 100 miles below that place. They were owned by Howard and Edward Stone of Bourbon, who with David Cobb of Lexington, and a man named James Gray were conveying them to the Mississippi country for sale. These are the individuals that have been murdered. The fifth victim was Mr. Davis who had taken his passage on board the boat at Louisville. The gang of slaves consisted of 75 in number, males and females, and of various ages; 56 of them have been lodged in the jail of Breckinridge county at Hardinsburgh. They were taken in Indiana. One of the unfortunate individuals, it is said, who was on deck when the butchery commenced below, swam from the boat to the shore, but was pursued and despatched. One of the slaves had been lately purchased in Maryland.
Kentucky Reporter.

From the Washington (Pa.) Examiner.
Cross Creek, Sept. 2.
On Wednesday evening last, a little before sundown, this neighbourhood was visited with the most frightful hurricane of wind, hail and rain, that we have had for many years. It commenced near Gen. Patterson's mills, and passed in a south east course across six plantations, leveling as it went, every fence that stood in its way. A part of the roof of one barn is taken off and a number of cabin buildings totally uncovered—Several corn fields are stripped of the blades, and many of the stalks broken down, and in some places the green timber is much torn to pieces. But the most appalling occurrence took place at the plantation of Mr. Johnson. Being engaged in erecting a tread grist mill, a large open shed had been made to shelter the workmen from the sun and rain, and covered with loose boards, the first gust of wind whirled the whole covering away and carried along with it Mr. Neal Gunn, one of the millwrights, and threw him on his head and face, in the bottom of an empty water course, at the distance of 75 feet from where he was taken; the fall and bruise on his head stunned him so much, that he could not raise, and he lay in a state of insensibility, exposed to the pelting of the hail until the flood produced by the rain on the high ground came down and aroused him. James Love, a carpenter, was in the second story of the mill-house, a frame not weatherboarded. The same blast, blew him and a number of loose boards, out of the house; as he passed the corner post of the frame, he attempted to support himself by it, but not getting a good hold, was forced out, and came to the ground on his feet, 19 feet from the house. At that instant a second blast with increased fury, met him, and carried him across a piece of low ground, a distance of 100 feet, and set him again on his feet, beside a green tree, a round which he threw his arms and supported himself until the wind somewhat abated; he then let go his hold, and in a moment the wind whirled around and took him back about 70 feet, nearly on a line to the mill house; and a third time dropped him on his feet, so nearly balanced that he not fall off them.—In all the dashing from place to place, with the fury of a whirlwind, he escaped without receiving any injury. Both of these men say, they are not conscious of having touched the ground, in all the distance they were carried, in any other way, than the toes of their shoes rubbing it, once or twice, as they were borne along by the wind. Every circumstance confirms the belief that they are not mistaken. James Love was twice taken across a water course, 5 or 6 feet wide, and 2 or 3 deep; had he been forced by the wind to stumble along with his feet on the ground, it is not at all probable he could have escaped being thrown into it, and severely bruised. Some doubts were entertained at first, that Mr. Gunn's skull might be fractured, but having regained his senses so speedily and perfectly, induces the hope, that he has only received a severe bruise on the head and face, and that he will be able in a few days, to resume his business as formerly.
Ninian Edwards has been elected Governor of Illinois.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS
THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1836.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.
Kept by a Gentleman residing near the River Bridge.
1836.
March.
1. Hail,
2. Drizzle, foggy,
3. Cloudy, foggy,
4. Very foggy, A. S. S. in clouds,
5. Very foggy, looks worse, rain and sleet in the wings,
6. Clear, moderate,
7. Cloudy, A. S. clear P. M.,
8. Cloudy,
9. Flying clouds,
10. Very warm,
11. Cool morning,
12. White frost, clear,
13. Cloudy,
14. Clear,
15. Clear,
16. Clear, heavy blow,
17. Clear, pleasant,
18. Snow and hail,
19. Clear,
20. Tremendous blow,
21. Rain, A. S.,
22. White frost, clear,
23. Clear, fresh breeze,
24. Storm of wind,
25. Heavy blow,
26. Clear and cold,
27. Clear,
28. Clear,
29. Pleasant,
30. Cold,
31. Cold, smart frost.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Gentlemen,
Having done me the honour of signing a petition in support of my nomination to the office of Representative in Congress, I beg to express my sincere thanks to you, and to assure you, that every exertion shall be made on my part to promote your, and our country's interest, by endeavoring to preserve peace as long as it is safe and honourable to do so, and to render more firm the bond of Union, at present so happily existing between the United States, by the most just and liberal extension of equal rights to all their citizens and sovereignties; keeping in remembrance the spirit of the declaration of our ancestors, "that citizens are all born free and equal," will be my first object to forget, as far as possible, the attempted injuries of my political enemies, believing that have few or none, except of that class and such, I hope, will now, that the election is over, consent to lay aside their hostility, and consider me ready and willing to render them every service in my power, especially with my warmest friends. To those who have been active in representing me to be an enemy to Mr. Adams, as determined in every thing to oppose his administration, I beg leave again to remark, that whenever a President is to be elected, I shall, as heretofore, exercise the boasted franchise of an American, by giving my vote and zealous support to the man of my preference. When I have done so, I shall find myself in the minority, I cheerfully support him who shall be found constitutionally elected. And by way of securing, not only a submission on the part of the minority, but their zealous support of him who shall be found the choice of the majority, as well as to secure the character of Congress in the estimation of the nation, shall continue to use every exertion and apply all the influence I may possess, whilst your representative, to have the constitution so amended as to take the election of the chief magistrate out of congress, and to give it to the people. Such of my fellow-citizens as have most industriously agitated themselves to injure me in the estimation of my religious friends, as well as those who have consented to listen to their vile calumnies, and to condescend to hear, I freely forgive, and sincerely hope they will so examine themselves, and repent of what they have done, and left undone, on this and other occasions, as to obtain the forgiveness of God. As it regards my late highly honoured competitor, I wish to be considered now, as heretofore, personally his friend, and that have only to regret, that in his zeal to oblige others, "whose call he could not neglect," he so far lost sight of the justice and liberality for which he has heretofore been characterised, as to have attempted, as he did at the recent meeting, at Church's Office, in Fields in Prince-George's, to impress a belief on the minds of his hearers, that I had forged the certificate signed "Adam Allen," observing, on finding that I had not there with me, the original, "that the name was spellingly as published in my hand-bill, that it should have been 'Allein,' therefore could not have been signed by Mr. Allein, who surely would have spelt it right if he had signed the certificate." Mr. Estep, did, however, at the 50th, the Saturday following, in the battalion meeting at Porter's, in the 5th district in Anne-Arundel county acknowledge, on seeing the original certificate signed "Adam Allen," that he had no doubt it was Mr. Allein's signature, although he did not have his hand writing. With these remarks and my reiterated thanks for the

you have done me, I beg, you my fellow citizens to consider me ever ready and willing to attend officially to the business of such of my constituents as may think proper to call upon me: Those who would wish to hear me, if they will be so good as to drop me a line, giving me their address, will find me at all times as attentive to answer, as I am to be considered, respectfully, their honoured friend, and humble servant.
JOHN C. WEEMS.
Ely Ridge, Oct. 9, 1836.

THE EDITORS OF ANNAPOLES, BALTIMORE, AND THE DISTRICT, whose papers circulate in Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties, will please give a place in their columns to the

COMPLETE RETURNS
Of the Election in this State.
DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.
Annapolis—Joseph J. Speed, Richard J. Crabb.
Anne-Arundel county—Charles R. Stewart, William J. W. Compton, Robert W. Kent, Abner Linticum.
Allegany—William Ridgely, Jacob Hoptlyell, William Shaw, Robert Armstrong.
Washington—Thomas B. Hall, Robert M. Tidball, Jonathan Newcomer, William H. Fitzhugh.
Frederick—John C. Cockey, Samuel Barnes, Thomas Sappington, William P. Farquhar.
Montgomery—Edward Hughes, Willey James, John P. C. Peter, John W. Lansdale.
City of Baltimore—John S. Tyson, John Stricker.
Baltimore county—Abraham H. Bice, James M. Dickinson, Joseph Turner, James H. McPhail.
Harford—Thomas Hopewell, Alexander Norris, Samuel Sutton, Dr. James Montgomery.
Prince-George's—William D. Beall, Edward Peach, Edmund B. Duvall, Benjamin L. Gannt.
Calvert—Mordcaei Smith, John J. Besoke, Richard Somerville, George Borne.
Charles—John G. Chapman, Thomas Rogers, John Hughes, Philip King.
St. Mary's—John F. Hawkins, John L. Millard, Stephen H. Gough, Richard Thomas.
Cecil—John W. Thomas, Joseph Harlan, Richard B. Thompson, John S. Moffitt.
Kent—William B. Wilmer, Joseph Mann, David J. Campbell, James Boon.
Queen Anne's—Robert Stevens, Charles R. Nicholson, James Winchester, Richard Ridgway.
Talbot—Thomas P. Bennett, Stephen Reyner, Spry Denny, Robert Banning.
Caroline—Richard T. Keene, Thomas Scalsbury, William M. Hardcastle, John Brown.
Dorchester—John R. Pitt, Brice J. Goldsborough, Martin L. Wright, Samuel Raulleigh.
Somerset—William Done, Littleton I. Dennis, Henry Gibbons, Littleton B. Teackle.
Worcester—Samuel R. Smith, John J. Slemaker, G. Bishop, L. Hitch.
Representatives in the 20th Congress.
1st District—Clement Dorsey.
2d District—John C. Weems.
3d District—George C. Washington.
4th District—Michael C. Sprigg.
5th District—Peter Little, John Barley.
6th District—Levin Gale.
7th District—John Leeds Kerr.
8th District—Ephraim K. Wilson.
NEW-JERSEY.
The election in New-Jersey took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The manner of electing Representatives to Congress in that state, is by general ticket. In addition to the Jackson and Adams Tickets formed at Trenton, a third ticket called the "People's Ticket," had been announced in the newspapers and recommended to the support of the electors. The following are the three tickets:
Jackson Ticket for Congress.
George Cassidy, of Bergen.
William Kennedy, of Warren.
Isaac G. Farlee, of Hunterdon.
George Holcombe, of Monmouth.
Benjamin B. Cooper, of Gloucester.
Daniel Garrison, of Salem.
Adams Ticket.
Isaac Pierson,
Lewis Condict,
Sanuel Swan,
George Holcombe,
Ebenezer Tucker,
Hedge Thompson.
The People's Ticket.
Lewis Condict, of Morris.
James Parker, of Middlesex.
Peter D. Nroon, jun. of Somerset.
George Holcombe, of Monmouth.
Calch Newbold, of Burlington.
Ephraim Bateman, of Cumberland.
The name of this gentleman, who voted for General Jackson in the House of Representatives at the late presidential election, appears on all three tickets.