

From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium of the 14th inst.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

The main contest was about the candidates for congress—there being a full Jacksonian Republican—and a full Adams ticket—besides a middle ticket made up of men of both parties. The advocates of Mr. Adams put forth their whole strength—their exertions throughout the state for a considerable time previous, were unremitting. Runners were kept on foot—hand bills circulated—meetings held, and all the machinery of the party put in motion. Many hard stories were told, and many hard names used by them, in their zeal to carry the point. The whole power of the press, with a single exception, was arrayed on their side, or neutralized—and we had to contend against all these odds. Two other causes did us injury—one was the middle ticket, which had a few active partisans, and took a number of our votes—and the other was a mistaken idea, that the present election had no bearing on the presidential election, and that is the one upon which, alone, every Jackson vote can be polled—on that question in 1828 we shall give a majority for Jackson. But the election is over, and we may as well abide the result in a good humour, as not.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Washington, dated Oct. 12.

"Believe me when I tell you this fact—it is almost incredible, but it is beyond dispute, that Mr. S. L. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, has been on the go through all the counties in New Jersey, electioneering with all his might, under whip and lash, trying to keep up the administration. These things are truly alarming in our republic." U. S. Tel.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The administration papers harp upon the accusation which they have alleged against the friends of Gen. Jackson, that they pursue a factions and indiscriminate opposition to all the measures of the government, right or wrong. The friends of Jackson deny the imputation. They do not oppose the measures of the administration right or wrong. As far as those measures may be dictated by an enlightened policy, and be calculated to promote the common prosperity of the country, so far will they meet as decided approbation and as warm support from the friends of Jackson, as from the most thorough-going partisan in the ranks of the administration. But notwithstanding that the friends of Jackson will support all the measures of the government which they may conceive conducive to the public good, they are and will be decidedly opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams, on account of the manner in which he obtained his office. This is the foundation of their opposition. This is the principle by which they have been and will continue to be guided. They are not a faction as they have been abusively called. They constitute by far the largest portion of the people of the Union. They are indignant at the violation of the spirit of the constitution, and at the impious manner in which the will and sovereignty of the people have been invaded and contemned. They are resolved to restore this sovereignty and to cause this will to be respected. They are resolved to take the election of president from congress; to confide it exclusively to the people; and to put it for ever, henceforward, beyond the power of any one man, or of any cabal, to make a president, in direct opposition to the will of the people. They do not, and will not, factiously oppose the measures of Mr. Adams—but do, and will, for the reasons above stated, oppose his re-election.

BURNING OF AN ISRAELITE IN SPAIN.

The following are the particulars of the late horrible sacrifice in Spain, extracted from a private letter, received at Paris from Madrid: The brotherhood of "Saint Hermadand," took the road to Valencia, followed by numbers of associates, to sacrifice the unfortunate Hebrew. All the thieves, smugglers, and assassins, surrounded the "pile," carrying the banners of the inquisition & St. Dominique, preceded by monks, singing the Psalm of David. Between them was placed their unfortunate victim, who was clad in a smock frock, on which was painted various devils, having on his head a pasteboard cap, decorated with flames of fire. He was escorted by two Dominican friars, who complimented him upon the occasion of his being about to be burned for the salvation of his soul; they embraced him. The wretched man having been gagged and tied down, the torch was applied, and the torturers surrounded the pile singing hymns to drown his cries.

It is stated, that a physician in the west has cured a patient who was dying of the Lockjaw, by causing his legs to be immersed to the knees in fresh, warm water.

SECTIONAL FEELING.

From the Petersburg, Va. Republican.

Much has been said lately, by some of the coalition presses, respecting sectional feeling, as connected with the presidential question. This is a delicate subject to touch, on the part of the friends of Mr. Adams. At the last election, what constituted Mr. Adams' main strength? The New-England States. Did Jackson, or Clay, or Crawford, obtain any of the New-England votes? Not one. The New-Englanders stuck to their local candidate, thereby evincing their sectional feeling. What was the conduct of the other parts of the Union? They manifested a degree of magnanimity; of national feeling, which ought to make the New-Englanders blush at their own selfishness. The other sections of the Union generously divided their votes among all the candidates. Not so the "New-England nation." They went for their own man regardless of principles.

With these facts staring them in the face, the coalition presses are constantly reproaching the friends of General Jackson for entertaining local feelings, concluding that they advocate their candidate on sectional principles. We deny the charge. Jackson is the candidate of the nation, his friends being scattered over the whole republic, even among the New-Englanders themselves, a portion of whom, we are proud to say, are not tied down to a mere man, whose greatest pretension to the presidential chair, is that he belongs to the "New-England nation."

Let us examine this sectional feeling a little further, and it will show itself out of New-England. The citizens of New-England, it is well known, are located, in greater or smaller numbers, in every city, town, village, and county in the United States. What are their feelings on this subject? If we take the town of Petersburg for an example, they "go the whole" for Mr. Adams. At the least the opposition of our New-England neighbours and friends in this town, to Mr. Adams, is so inconsiderable, as not to be worth naming. Out of some fifty or sixty residing among us, we do not know more than one or two who are not "teeth and toe nails" against Gen. Jackson, and as determined in their support of Mr. Adams.

Yet the friends of Gen. Jackson are accused of entertaining sectional feeling, and of opposing Mr. Adams because he is a Yankee. The charge is absurd, and the urging of it an evidence of the hopeless condition of Mr. Adams' friends.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Messrs. Vanhorn, M'Kean, and Kreamer have been elected to congress, from the district of which Northumberland county forms a part. John B. Sterigere, has been elected to Congress in opposition to Philip S. Markley, the administration candidate, by a large majority. William Adams and Joseph Frey, jun. have been elected in Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh counties. In Northampton, Messrs. Wolf and Ingham, have been re-elected. In Dauphin and Lebanon counties, Innis Green, has been elected.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah Republican says, that E. F. Tattall, John Forsyth, C. E. Haynes, and Fomlinson Fort, have been elected to the 20th Congress of the U. S. The other congressional districts had not been heard from.

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

THE CAMPAIGN.—The Albany papers have engaged in the political campaign with all the heat and fury of former times; the Daily Advertiser discharges heavy broadsides of capitals and small capitals, and the Argus rubs his hundred eyes, and lets fly its sharp pointed italics back again. Now really gentlemen, why get yourselves in a passion again. There is no reason for all this labour, and those paper bullets of the brain. It is not in the power of mortals to prevent the election of Gov. Clinton and Mr. Huntington, by overwhelming majorities, and the gentlemen bucktails know this fact as well as ourselves. Mr. Rochester is an excellent worthy man, and individually not a whit the worse for coming from Maryland. But we presume the people would rather select a New-Yorker, one who is such by birth, and principle, and feeling, to rule over them—especially such a New-Yorker as Dewitt Clinton. Gen. Pitcher is a respectable citizen also. But no man ever dreamed that either would ever be elected to the offices for which they are now nominated. Indeed, they were put in nomination more by way of a joke than any thing else. Then why waste ammunition, in what after all, will prove nothing but a sham fight? Gov. Clinton will be elected by 20,000 majority, and Mr. Huntington by as many. There is therefore no occasion for angry controversy upon this subject.—New-York Spectator.

The British stoop of war Harlequin, arrived at New-York from Carthagena, has brought \$385,000, in double bills, in part payment for the frigate La Plata, built by Mr. Eckford, for the Colombian government.

MURDER OF DR. BROWN.

We find in the Frankfort (Ken.) Commentator the following particulars of the murder of Dr. Brown, by Randall Smith:

Dr. Brown had a farm on the Ohio, sixteen miles below Louisville, at which he occasionally passed some time, boarding and lodging with Mr. Christopher, a near neighbour, as he has no house on his own land.

A misunderstanding had existed for sometime between Mr. Christopher and Smith, who was his son-in-law. And so inveterate was the hate of Smith, that he extended his hostility to most of those who were familiar with Christopher, and declined a social intercourse with him. On Thursday evening Smith was at Christopher's, when Dr. Brown came in from his farm. Some whiskey was offered, and Smith having drunk freely, became abusive to the family. Dr. Brown remonstrated with him, which only had the effect of turning a torrent of abuse upon himself, and he left the room and avoided the miscreant. Smith went away, and made several attempts to borrow a rifle, for the purpose, as he declared, of shooting Dr. Brown, but did not succeed. He, however, the next morning, by some means, obtained a horse-man's pistol, which he charged heavily with slugs, and concealed in the inside pocket of his great coat. About 7 o'clock on Friday morning, he came to Mr. Christopher's while Dr. Brown was at breakfast, and told the Doctor he wanted satisfaction, or something to that effect. The Doctor replied, deferring the matter till he had done breakfast, and then went out of the breakfast room, when a scuffle commenced (no one present) between Smith and the Doctor; the noise brought Mr. Christopher, who found that the Doctor was thrown back upon a bed by Smith; Christopher seized the latter by the arms behind, and pulled him off and out of the house and held him some time. Dr. Brown approached and attempted to pacify him. Christopher now loosed his hold on Smith, who was no sooner at liberty, than with instantaneous motion, he drew the concealed pistol, ready cocked, from his pocket, and discharging it at Brown, Christopher standing close by.—Eight slugs, aimed about the hip, scattered over and entered Brown's side; one of which passed through the body; one struck and entered Christopher's knee, another passed through his thigh. The latter fell; but the former pursued Smith a little distance, till he got into a cornfield and escaped. The Dr. though sensible of his situation, and saying that he was mortally wounded, walked about the yard for several minutes, and finally mounted his horse, hoping to be able to ride home, but proceeded but a few rods, before he fainted and was taken to the house, where he endured his sufferings manfully until two the next morning, and then expired.

His remains were brought to this place and interred near those of other members of the family on Monday last.

Smith remained in the neighbourhood, rather exulting in the deed, (but sorry if he had killed his father-in-law, as he feared he had), until he found that Brown was dead, and then made off. On Saturday morning, he even had the boldness to appear at the ferry on the Indiana side, and hallow across the river, asking if that damned rascal was dead—if not, he would come over and kill him!!! He has not yet been taken.

Doctor Brown removed to Louisville last winter, from this town, where he resided several years, much respected and esteemed. He has left an amiable family, and numerous less near connexions, to deplore his untimely death; among the latter are two distinguished brothers—John Brown formerly of the United States Senate, and the present Minister to France.—Dr. B. was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, when scarcely past the prime of life.

New-York, Oct. 16.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—We have this morning examined a young terrapin, caught yesterday at Staten Island, by Louis Skorke, and by him presented to Mr. Peel, for the Parthenon Museum, which is a very great curiosity. Its circumference is about the size of a dollar, and it has two distinct heads, and but four legs as usual. The heads and eyes are perfectly formed. But what appears more singular is the fact, that they are endowed with different instincts, or intelligencies; that is, there is no concert of action between them. One head often pulls one way, and the other another; and it is often a matter of some struggle in which direction the body shall move. Sometimes one is the master, and sometimes the other; during which times the progress is slow. Now and then, however, when they 'put their heads together,' and have apparently the same object in view, they walk off with the ordinary speed of common terrapins. It is really a curiosity which will afford much gratification to naturalists. Com. Adv.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

The brig Tampico from New-York from Carthagena, whence she sailed on the 29th ult. reports that a courier had just arrived from Peru, by way of Panama, with despatches from President Bolivar, announcing that he should be at Bogota on the 12th of October.—A vessel had also just arrived from Porto Cavallo, and brought a report that Gen. Paez had left Venezuela.

A letter from Carthagena, under date of 26th September, says: We had yesterday a messenger from Bolivar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, and proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cavallo and La Guyra. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if the majority wish a convention called before 1830, to take into consideration a change of government, he intends to yield to their wishes.

"Bolivar has a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men and to hang a good many. They mustered and said 'Long live Ferdinand,' &c. Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 12th of October."

Another letter of Sept. 24, says:—"The Government yesterday asked a loan of \$40,000 from the merchants of this city, which was advanced."

LAFAYETTE.

Extract of a letter written by Dr. J. D. Fisher, who is now in Paris, to a gentleman in Boston, under date of 23d August.

"The news of the decease of the venerable Ex-Presidents, Adams and Jefferson, reached this city a few days since, and you can hardly conceive of the effect, which this melancholy intelligence produced in the minds of our countrymen, and of the friends of liberal sentiments.

"The good and generous LAFAYETTE shed tears when the news was read to him; and the journals of the day spoke of it in the language of grief, and have teemed with eulogiums upon the virtues, talents and public services of these great apostles of liberty and the rights of man. The circumstances of their eventful lives, the immense benefits which they have, by their talents, labours and influence, bestowed upon the world; and the peculiar and almost miraculous coincidence of their deaths, say those papers, will serve as themes for the Homers and the Virgils of all future time."

From Snowden's N. Y. Advocate of October 18.

HOW TO PREVENT A BREACH OF PROMISE.

Not long since, in a certain part of this city, which shall be nameless, a sighing cobbler of fifty-six, "towards guide," went a wooing to a buxom widow of forty, in his neighbourhood.—The son of Crispin had something of worldly goods, not in the shape of lasts, soles, or old shoes, but in real bona fide bank stock. Our swain was no fictitious stockholder, for he weighed 200 and odd, and his first brush up to the widow proved he was no man of straw. The buxom of 40 received his addresses with composure, a glass of gin twist, and several abs! and abs! just thrown in by way of candy to the entertainment. They went on from day to day, until at the end of a long eternal fortnight, the cobbler put the question in a direct form, and received a squeeze from the widow, and a glass of good reeking sling. Every thing was arranged says the historian, and Hymen began to pour a little pure Nantucket into his lamp. Cupid being now sure of that couple, decamped to another. But alas! who can tell what the morrow will bring forth? The cobbler had a dream—a vision as Jacob had, and a scene which did not rival Booth's tent scene. Next morning he got up with a changed mind. He absolutely chose to forget the widow, his promise, Hymen's torchlight, and Cupid's arrow. He did not go to the widow "nothing loath." She on the other hand, waiting a whole day and a half, weeping and wailing, and gnashing her teeth. At the end of that time she plucked up courage—took a good leather strap that her swain left one day at her house—put on her best bonnet—wet her lips with a mint julep—and thus equipped, marched by the light of the pale moon (that friend of dying lovers) to the stall of her recreant adorer. Here she found him hammering a sole, and here she commenced with her strap and her tongue at the same moment. Which of the instruments moved fastest we have not yet learned; but the poor cobbler was so belaboured that he cried out in the same breath, "mercy, murder," and "marriage." The last word appeased the enraged Sappho, & she immediately led him to the altar, tied the noose, and both went home fondling one another like a pair of turtle doves in the spring.

A Court Martial assembled for the purpose of trying Colonel John Pluck, have sentenced him to be cashiered, and declared him incapable of holding a commission in the militia, for seven years. The sentence has been approved, and a new election ordered to supply the vacancy thus caused. We hope no other such experiment will be tried to bring dishonour on the militia. Philadelphia Press.

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Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from thephans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 17th day of November next, at the late residence of Anthony Woodfield, deceased, a South River Bridge,

The Personal Estate

Of said deceased, consisting of a Negro Man, several valuable Wares and Children. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, a credit of three months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under twenty dollars the cash to be paid—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock

Eleanor Woodfield, Adm'r.
Oct. 26.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from thephans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of November next, if fair, if not, the 17th day thereafter, at the late residence of John Linthicum, in South River Neck,

The Personal Estate

of said Linthicum, consisting of a Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, the Crop now on the ground, &c. Terms of Sale—all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale; all sums of or under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Willson Waters, Adm'r.
Oct. 26.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias sued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed against goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Christopher L. Gantt, of George Barber, surviving obligor of John Barber, I have seized and taken in execution, all those tracts parcel of lands whereon the said Christopher L. Gantt now resides, called White's Hall, part of the A. G. and Lug Ox, containing two hundred and forty five and a half acres of land, more or less. This land is in high state of cultivation, having been improved in the best manner, with clover and plaster. The buildings consist of a commodious dwelling house, with every other necessary building a farm may require. All the stock, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, also a number of valuable slaves. Men and women together with all the crops now on premises, consisting of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, fodder, &c. &c. and Monday the 20th day of November next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half past 1 o'clock precisely.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shiff
A. A. County.

Oct. 26.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Caleb Marriot, and suit of Charles Waters, adm'r of phraim Marriot, and the said Charles and Jacob Waters and Co. Duval! use of William Beckett, I have seized and taken in execution, all that tract of land whereon the said Marriot now resides, called Dorval's Hill, containing one hundred and six acres of land more or less. A sundry Stock, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, and one Negro Boy by the name of John, and on Tuesday the 21st day of November next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shiff
A. A. County.

Oct. 26.

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Woodfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

Willson Waters, Adm'r.
Oct. 26.

Wanted to Hire

For the year 1827, four good hands to work on a farm, for which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars enquire of Mr. George Shubert merchant Annapolis, or the publisher two miles from South River Neck.

Sept. 14.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1826.

Dorchester County.—This county, was one amongst the few which at the late election rejected the "Primary School system." This decision it seems, is not in accordance with the wishes of many of her residents. A petition, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, is now circulating among her citizens for signatures, praying that a law may pass to admit her to an equal participation of the benefits of public instruction as contemplated by that system.

We hope that the petition will bear the names of a sufficient number of her voters to warrant the legislature in granting the prayer. The establishment of the schools could not possibly operate to the injury of the county, but on the contrary would, in the course of time, add to the number of her intelligent inhabitants.

LIST OF CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

By the Executive of Maryland, Oct. 25, 1826.

Philemon B. Hopper, esq. of Queen Anne's county, Associate Judge of the 2d Judicial District, vice Bullitt, deceased.

Ira Spence, esq. of Worcester county, Associate Judge of the 4th Judicial District, vice Robins, deceased.

Reverly Johnson, esq. of the city of Baltimore, to revise, digest and collate the Laws (in conjunction with the Hon. John Buchanan) under resolution of the last General Assembly, vice Bullitt, deceased.

Enoch J. Millard, esq. Register of Wills of St. Mary's county, vice Forrest, deceased.

Snicketh Du Val, esq. of Frederick county, State's Agent for the Western Shore, vice Kennedy, resigned.

Thomas Osborn, Coroner of Prince George's county, vice Self, neglected to bond in time.

Greenbury Blades, additional Justice of the Peace for Worcester county.

Joseph Talbot, Coroner of Caroline county, vice Swiggert, resigned.

Jacob Deems, Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore, vice Small.

THO. CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT, OCT. TERM, 1826.

William Denty, charged with killing a man named Everhart, was tried and found guilty of "Man-slaughter." Sentenced to six years confinement to hard labour in the penitentiary.

Lowry and Hughes, the two men convicted of sheepstealing, were yesterday sentenced to two years confinement to hard labour in the penitentiary.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Thursday, October 19.—The argument in *S. & T. Ringgold vs. Mary Ringgold, et al.* was continued by *Mayer* for the Appellants, and by *Mayer* for the Appellees.

Friday, October 20.—The argument in the above mentioned case was continued by *Mayer* for the Appellees.

Saturday, October 21.—The argument in the above mentioned case was continued by *Hoffman*, also for the Appellees.

Monday, October 23.—The further argument in the same case was continued by *Hoffman* for the Appellees.

Tuesday, October 24.—The argument in the same case was further continued by *Hoffman* and *Berrien* for the Appellees.

Wednesday, October 25.—The argument in the same case was further continued by *Berrien* for the Appellees, and by *Taney* for the Appellants, in reply.

MEXICO.—Vera Cruz papers to the 15th ult. have been received at Philadelphia. The Mercurio of the 12th, contains a letter addressed by Mr. Pinsett to the citizens of the United States residing in Mexico, inviting them to join the legation in wearing a sash on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of respect for the memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

The receipts of the custom house at Vera Cruz, during the month of July, amounted to \$515,772, one hundred thousand of which were appropriated towards paying the interest on the debt due to England.

On the 20th August the election of representatives for the National Congress, took place in Mexico. The A-gulla states that the liberal party triumphed completely in the metropolis, and was believed to have done so throughout the Mexican Union. At an early hour in the morning, says that paper, the whole population of the capital was in motion, proceeding to the polls. It does not appear that any disorders occurred.

There is to be a general public rejoicing on the day of the installation of "the great American Diet" at Tabasco.

We observe recruiting orders from Com. Porter, with the device—God & Liberty.