1 Clear, cold, smart frost 2 Prost, clear, p. m. cloudy 3 Rain morn'g. cloudy 4 Drizzly morn'g. 5 Clear, cool, fresh breeze

Cloudy, rain all night 7 Rain Rain at day break, smart blow n w

10 Clear, warm, p. m. cool s w-x z 11 Cold morn'g. cloudy z 12 Cloudy, moderate

13 Clear, heavy blow at night 14 Clear, flying clouds, tremen-15 Cloudy, frosty morn'g. 17 Clear, fresh breeze, 18 Cloudy, snow in evening 19 Cloudy, cold 20 Cloudy, cold 21 Clear, cold

22 Clear, fresh breeze 24 Clear, cool, fresh breeze N W-S ness of the people. 25 Cloudy, hazy 26 Cloudy, cold, high wind

ADMINISTRATION MEN AND FOREIGNERS.
ALIEN LAWS.—It is not perhap

generally known that the pretended conversion of the Adams family to demorracy, together with the King famitheir high minded allies, einbraced the entire recovery of the national power, and the revival of the old federal party. In the famous letter of John Adams to Conningham, he distinctly avows that if a family of high pretensions becomes unfortunate, they have only to turn democrat, and court the sulgar, and they cannot fall of suc cess. Mr. John Q. Adams has managed to conceal his ulterior views with great address. He never committee huncil on great address. mself on great cardinal points until he reached the "high top-gallant" of his hopes, and when seated in the Presidential Chair, he at once developed his political views, & threw aside the cloak, which for 20 years had concealed his real intentions.

The administration is in every re-spect ultra federal—It may be called entirely aristocratic. A breaking down of party distinctions—a splendid National Government - States to be trisu'ary and dependent; and, to cap the

not sedition laws.

Fortunately for the people the ob noxious characters to whom the plot was confided, have failed in every We have shown that the charge magainst Irish votes at the late election was in every respect false. It served. however, as an excuse to broach the revival of the Alien Laws. Accordingly, we find in the American, the confi lential paper of Mr. Adams, edi ted by a man every way undeserving the character of an American, the following daring proposition:
"To us it appears a general propo

sition, both plain and just, that politi cal privileges should belong exclusive ly to the natices of the country. our view of the subject, there can be no more necessary or proper change made in our organic laws, that one that shall henceforth deny to any emi grant from a foreign land all political privileges in this. The distinction we zake, will, we trust, be noted-political privileges. We would concede civil rights and immunities—the safe ac quisition, possession, transmission of property-perfect equality in the eye of the law, with the natives-every privilege, in short, which can conduce of necessary legislation. to the welfare of the citizen, and which the native enjoys, save and except that of voting, or being voted for, for offices In some high and Houses. of political trust. the sons of the soil alone."

The National Advocate, a labourer in the same unholy cause of proscrip-tion, follows in the same manner:

.. When we look at the population of some districts of our country. mixt up of the dregs of all nations; we are told that we have a mong us half a million of Irishmen when we know that they are all linked together and move in a pha Janx, we are constrained to say, tha the character of our country is degraded with the connexion, the morals our people injured by the contact, and our liberties and government threaten ed by the further accumulation of a po pulation composed of such materials, without education, and without attachment to the country which they have been forced to adopt to escape starvati on or the gallows at home. We have never been of that number who have never been of that more with satisfaction; we have regarded it with distrust, and long ago we have come to the conclusion, that one man born among us, and partaking of the national feelings, is worth for defence or character, a regiment of Europeans. It is time to cease to make citizens of It is time to cease to make curze is of the subjects of European governments; and that American statesman would deserve a monument of gold who should harbour. Bighty of them have been harbour. Bighty of them have been harbour. Bighty of them have been deserved to the counterlation of republics. produce it to be enacted, that hence harbour. Bighty of forth and forever no foreigners landing killed in one day.

on these shores, should be able to arrive at the distinction and privileges of an American citizen."

The above are shocking doctrines which, had they been enforced at the early periods of our history, would have continued this country as Colo-nies to Great Britain; but at this time, when the country has increased in po-pulation, advanced in civilization, and grown rich through the aid of our for eign citizens—when, during our se-cond peril, they gave proofs of ardent devotion; and when, in fact, our insti-9 Clear, flying clouds www N N W tutions are pledged in their behalf, to make a cool, deliberate proposition to E deprive them of their first right and s-s E privilege, shows how far the present s w administration would go, if they possible sessed the power. They would say to a Montgomery—a La Fayette—De s w Ka-b, Kosciuscko, Steuben, and hundreds of patrio.s—you shall not vote s w in the country which you assisted to S w in the country which you assisted to j-sty King George-a month in visits N E-N emancipate.

Happily for the preservation of our 23 Cloudy, clear, hard frost ws w authors will show the virtue and firm

On the evacuation of this city by the S w British in 1783, the Irish Patriots 27 Clear, cold, heavy blow 8 w - 8 8 w waited on General Washington, and such shameful trifling with the great Park, moderate E-8 E presented him a congratulatory adinterests of a nation. 27 Clear, cold, heavy blow 8 W = 8 E presented him a congratuator, 28 Hazy, moderate E = 8 E dress. The following is a remarkable paragraph in his answer, and appropriate the second subject. presented him a congratulatory address. The following is a remarkable priate to our present subject.

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and re spectable stranger, but the oppressed Probab y it may be Mr. Sanford, from gions, whom we shall welcome to a participation of ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES "

Washington was for giving and confirming rights to our adopted citizens. John Quincy Adam's party is for depriving them of such rights and priv. N. Y. Enq.

CONGRESS.

It will be seen by our report of the Congressional proceedings that Mr er of the House of Representatives by a majority of ten votes over Mr. Tay lor, the administration candidate. S well was it understood that Mr. Taylor was the administration candidate that every administration member but two were in their places. If to Mr. Stevenson's majority over Mr. Taylor be added the four votes given to Mr. Barbour, the four scattering votes, and five of the seven Jackson votes absent from the House, we have 21, the ma rity exhibited by this vote.

That this estimate falls short of the majority which we have heretofore claimed, is to be accounted for only by the fact, that there are some members in the present Congress, who misrepresent their constituents.

We consider the election, as highly important in its result. It enables the friends of Gen. Jackson, to take upon themselves the administration of Government, so far as it comes within the legitimate control of Congress, and we may expect that the work of corprogress for two years, will be held in check.

As a party measure, it is important, because it enables the friends of Gen. Jackson to exercise, so far as the public interests will allow it that for bearance and magnanimity towards those in power, which their fallen and humbled condition requires at the hands of a triumphaat but magnani

mous party.
As a public measure, it is more im portant; because it exhibits the power of the majority, at once, to arrest those visionary, "light house" schemes of hunting popularity, which have occu pied the time and talents of the exist ing Administration, to the detriment of the public interests, and the neglect

We are aware that every effort will be made to charge violence upon the friends of General Jackson, in both So far as we have heard. of political trust. In one may thouses. Houses, there is a fixed determination on their there is a fixed determination on their part to place their adver aries in the wrong; and if those who, under the pretence of favouring domestic manufac-tures and internal improvements, have inisrepresented their constituents, will be as sincere in the support of those great interests as they are zealous in pressing their claims to the patronage upon Mr. Clay, all will be well.

U. S. Telegraph.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. If our memory deceive us not, the Journal, during the last summer, asserting its selemn belief that Mr. A. dams was more interested in the pro-motion of Domestic Manufactures than subject of Domestic Manufactures par

MINISTER TO LONDON .- In a short time we shall hear of another Minis ter Pienipotentiary being appointed to England, which will be the third dur-ing the reign of Mr. Adams; and if an understanding should exist between the appointing power and the incum-bent, that the office is to hold good for one year only, then we shall have had four ministers with \$18,000 per anfour ministers with \$18,000 per annum; besides picking for the 'family,' in the shape of charge des affaires, and Secretaries of Legation, during the one term of Mr. President Adams.— Verily this is economy with a venge ance, and we shall be sustained in de claring, that such management of diplomatic appointments has not been known in any civilized country. Our Ministers to England take some three Powers. months to prepare for the voyage, and to present their credentials to his Ma of ceremony, and eating diplomatic dinners-a month in writing a note Sw Happily for the preservation of the preservation rangements to return home, and tw months for the passage, and there i \$18,000 of the people's money advan-tageous y expended. Was there ever

interests of a nation.

Who the manile is to fall upon next cannot, of course, be ascertaine to I must be a friend of Mr. Adams, be cause no prominent man in the opposi and persecuted of all nations and religibles State-an excellent choice-a veworthy man; but, then, our friend Clay, would say, we lose a good vote in the Senate; and should find a Jackson man in his place—that would not answer. Join Sergeant? No.—he is wanted in the House of Representa tives; besides, the Tacavuba Mission is fresh on men's memories. It is needless to surmise farther... Who ever can make the best bargain, or offer the most certain equivalent will get the reversion for one

one year. New York Enquirer.

KENTUCKY FRAUD.

Letter to a gentlem in of this city dated Louisville, Ky. Nov. 23d, 1827 Dear Su-I wrote you some days najority of 27 votes-This is absolute the state of the polls. but, marvel cate, and is preparing to go on, and Chilton is to follow him, with a view to vindicate this most unexample utrage upon the elective franchise.

At the comparing of the polis, the Sheriffs (all Administration men.) jected Buckle's precinct, in Hardin county, because the Sheriff did not at tend and open the polls on the first day, and for no other reason. The were opened on the second day. conformably to law, in every respect and regularly conducted for the last two days, and duly certified; but these mportant gentlemen took the election into their own hands, and had the har dingod to decide, that because the polls had not been opened on the first day, the whole were illegal. Calhoun was present; and male a speech to the sheriffs in favour of this course.

All intelligent men here, and I am

informed in the district, unite in ex pressing their astonishment and abhor ence of the course taken by Calhoun and some of his political friends here think it impossible that he can so far commit himself as to claim his seat; out from what I hear, there is little doubt but he will.

Cailton will be here to morrow even ng, on his way to Washington; where hope and believe this daring outrage upon popular elections will meet its est and appropriate denunciation. If such things can be, and are sustained, we may at once abandon our happy in titutions, and boast no more of the ights and liberties of the people. U. S. Telegraph.

nold in just contempt the manuer in which our rulers came into power. The tollowing extract from a preamble addense of the public weal. Patriotism Tennessee Farmer.

"Andrew Jackson was not raised in the lap of luxury and wealth; but among the concerns and hardships of common life: and knows it, as those do, who feel it, and not as those who learn it from Voltaire, and oriental legends; yet, without that learning, falsely named qualification, he has passed through as many public stations, as almost any man in our country. In all which he was distinguished for his liberal policy. and fearless independence. In thi motion of Domestic Manufactures than and feariess independence. In this for his own re election. Yet upon this subject his Message is mum. Will those gentlemen from Pennsylvania, who voted for John W. Taylor because the first subject has the subject his first subj who voted for John W. Laylor because by all or these offices of resigned; he was a tariff man, please to inform the form to the present administration, who missolve the bill over to the Harrisburg Convention—or is his silence upon the subject of Domestic Manufactures part sion of their subalterns, who have alaubject of Domestic Manufactures part of his demonstrations upon the Old Dominion? Is keep dark the policy?

Ib.

The sportsmen of Providence, R. I.

continue to find the real convex hark the policy of the pourt of Mexico, because a description to the court of Mexico, because a description to the policy. of republics."

SLICING TUKKEY.

The New York Courier states, upon the authority of a letter received by a gentleman of that city from a correspondent in London, "occupying a re-sponsible official station,"—that there is an express agreement (not an under-standing,) entered into by England, Russia and France, to conquer and partition the Turkish dominions in Eu-rope and Africa.—Constantinople and its dependencies are alloted to Russia. Egypt to England-and the isles of the Mediterranean, and some porti ons of the land adjoining that sea, to France. The Turk is to be driven in-to Asia, and the Greeks are to have a government of their own, under the guaranty and protection of the Three

SCOTT'S NOVEL.
It is said that "The Chronicles of the Cannungate," the forthcoming no-vel from the pen of Sir Walter Scott, will be prefaced, in a very interesting manner, by an introduction in the au manner, by an introduction in the au-thor's own proper person, wherein he explains why he preserved his incog-nito so long, and farther avows upon what date some of his most popular pro-ductions have been founded. Some for instance, were supplied by individuals whose names are given, and others by anonymous communications. In more the groundwork and material on which the magician wrought. Thus the exmuir is, it is said, that of a family of rank; and so close to facts, that little of the author's imagination was de-manded for the envelopement of its deep and impressive invstery. All the inree forthcoming Tales which form the Chronicle, are also founded on actual circumstances. It is not a little remarkable, that real life should have larely exhibited nearly all the leading circumstances of the third Chronicle, ... The Soldier's Daughter;" but when the work appears, it will be seen, that the principal incidents of the case of Helm (as described in the London po ice reports) discovering his parentage frer he had grown to manhood, bear : close resemblance to those on which the novel is built.

UNION-HALL.

Bigamy-On Tuesday a young mar charged with intermarrying with Jane Poffley; his first wife being alive. The prisoner, it appeared, was on the point of getting married to a third wife, the banns having been actually put up of the day he was apprehended. A Bow treet patrol stated, that while on dut n Blackfriars road, one of the prison and, stating that he had deserted he and married another woman. quested that he might be taken into custody, and when he (the patrol) went up to him for that purpose, he attempt ed to make his escape by running away but was ultimately secured. adies were present, and produced cer tificates of their marriages with the prisoner, who treated the charge with perfect indifference. On being asked what could have induced him to deceive so many women, he replied he was on y trying to get a good wife out of the ot. He was fully committed to Horsemonger lane for trial .- Bells W. Mes.

Licentiousness (-ays Sir Walter Scott) leads directly to feelings most inconsistent with manly and vir-tuous patriotism. Voluptuousness, and its consequences, render the libertine incapable of relish, for what is simply & abstractedly beautiful and sublime wh ther in literature or in the arts, and destroy the taste, while they degrade and blunt the understanding. But bove all, such libertinism leads to But. a. exclusive pursuits of selfish gratifica tion, for egotism is its foundation and its essence. Egotism is necessarily the very reverse of patriotism, since the me principle is founded exclusively upon the individual's pursuit of his own pear to be alive to their interests, and nold in just contempt the manuer in which our ruless came into power. The following extract from a preamble. dopted at one of their meetings, exhibits the correct view they have of the to flourish in that state of society. which is most favourable to the sterr and manly virtues of self-denial, temperance, chastity, contempt of luxury patient exertion, and elevated contemplation; and the public spirit of a nati on has invariably borne a just propor tion to its private morals.

Life of Napoleon.

From the U. S. Gazette. SPORT.

To those of our city friends, who me half a dozen times in a year, ride out a few miles, and hunt hedge spar rows and tom tits, we commend the folwing paragraph. It reminds one of when there were giants in the lavs

"A party of six or eight gentlemen a few days since, returned from a deer hunt on the borders of Indiana. They killed, in the durse of their excursion twenty-seven deer and one bear, besides a variety of wild turkies and other small game. Two deer were killed by one of the party at a single shot."

It will be seen, that wild Turkies are ranked among "the small game." land, chose him their Bishop, to act as suffragan during the life of Dr. J. T. Claggett, the then Bishop, who was prevented from fully discharging the was conspicuously seen in his constitution. Nimrod.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LATE BISHOP MEMP.

There is a melanchuly pleasure it tracing back the history of our friends as they fall around us-recalling the hours which we passed with them in hours which we passed with them in congenial pursuits—embodying as it were before us, the image of the departed, and again taking sweet counsel to Imagination and memory, seem to combine, even in contempt of the king of terrors, to restore us the treasures we have lost. It proves, gethee. however, but a short lived waking dream?—and yet we cannot bring ourselves to part with the fading vision. We cling to it, till something more earthly comes before us; and at length,

we yield with a sigh to the conviction, that we seek consolation in vain under pereavements, from the recollection of departed joys, and are driven to look ward to the hope of meeting again. where all tears shall be wiped from eyes, in the blessed presence of him who is the resurrection and the life. The Christian feels that this is the only real consolation under the bereavements of mortality, and the bright hope which it leads him to entertain he would not exchange for the gratifi cation, if such could be, of seeing again around him, in the habits of mortality. the whole circle of the dearly loved beings whom he has surrendered, one by one, to his Saviour.

Deeply did the late lamented Bishop Kemp repose in the confidence of this holy hope, and ardently and fervently did he exhibit it to those from who the blasts of affliction had removed e very other, and whose hearts were sof tened by it. The self same hope now spreads its tranquil consolation and cheering prospect before those from whom he has been so suddenly, by a mysterious dispensation, removed.— But his life has been passed in acts of piety and the warmest benevolence and though he would look back only upon the cross of Christ, which he has gone to plead at the awful tribunal where God, in his unveiled glories and terrors, sits enthroned, yet those wh knew and loved him here may cast an admiring look back upon his path; recall to their minds the remembrance of the bright and transparen virtues which encircled his heart, and mone forth in his life, and devoutly bless God for another name added to the list of those who have departed this life in his faith and fear.

James Kemp was a native of Scot-land, and was the son of pious parents. who gave his mind an early direction to the path of resigion. Little is know to the writer of this sketch of his youth At a suitable age he entered the Mar-At a suitable age ne concern where he eschal college in that city, where he eschal bis education. When he completed his education. When he had graduated, a friend made to him liberal offers of patronage and assistance, on condition of his remaining in his own country. But, like many o thers of his young countrymen, he was cess and usefulness which were open ing in America, on the acknow nent of the independence of the Unit ed States by Great Britain. He ac cordingly embarked for this country and soon after his arrival, engaged a a private tutor in a respectable family of Dorchester county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In this situation he passed some years.

At length determining to pursue the

study of theology, his attention was drawn by the circumstances in which he was then placed, to the episcopa church. He had been educated a pres byterian, and till his coming to Ameri ca had known little or nothing of the e-piscopal church. The members of that church, in his own country, suffering under the heavy operation of penal laws were obliged to withdraw from the light, and to worship in retired places, with closed doors. Of course, there was nothing to remind a young collegian that such a church existed in his native land But in Maryland it had been up to the period of the revolutionary war, the established religion, and at the time of his arrival, though suffer Kemp in a very imposing light. Her mode of worship to him was novel, her institutions were peculiar, and he im-mediately began the inquiries which yould enable him to understand the utility and propriety of these peculiari ies. He soon determined to apply for admission to the ministry of the copal church, and having for some time pursued the necessary studies, under the instruction of the late Rev. Dr Bowie, then rector of Great Choptank den from the sight of others.

in the charge of the same parish, great-ly esteemed and beloved, till the year 1813, when he was called to succeed ple of God. His benevoler the Rev. Lir. Bend, as associate rector. with the Rev. Dr. Beasly, now Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, of St. Paul's parish, Baltimore. Previ-ously to this removal, he received the diploma of Ductor in Divinity, from house of the mourner. And the Columbia College, New York.

In 1814, the Convention of Mary-latter days, these were nere latter days.

1789, and in August of the following year, succeeded Dr. Bowie in the

charge of that parish. He remained

duties of his office by great bolly

daties of his office by great belly firmity; and to succeed him as ning. It is right to state, for it as ter of record, that considerable sition was made by a portion of the nority of the Convention; and on to his consecration; but this, is case of most of those concerned, as mere effort of party, though us fer was doubtless caused by a sum right principles, as well as as the of Christian feeling. He lived to full justice done to him in this and to see among his most resent friends, some of those who had one friends, some of those who had one and to see among his most respect friends, some of those who had, a a occasion, manifested different feet towards him. He was consecreted New Brunswick, N. J. September New Brunswick, N. J. September 1814, by Bishops White, Hobar, an R. C. Moore. Bishop Clargett has diately gave him jurisdiction or diately gave him jurisdiction or hourches on the eastern short him number about one third of churches of the whole diocese, we his own strongest attachments hy, where he had been long and known. No act of his superior call have been more grateful to him a this, and he subsequently often depressed his gratitude for the hippar which it gave him. On the dense Bishop Clargett, in 1816, he strong etch him as thosesan, and faither. which it gave him. On the deri-Bishop Claggett, in 1816, he more ed him as diocesan, and faith his c charged the duties of that ke in important office, till the very wife dispensation which removed kin he

this world.

'The late bishop was a well read vine. He had found time, which gaged in his parochial cure in Durberter, comprising several churche, a withough obligad, in the said in the said of the company of the com although obliged, in the early ser his ministry, to cultivate a farm, subsequently engaged in teaching the support of his family, to real works of many of the best wnter theology, and its kindred subjects letters to Dr. Miller, which were blished in the Churchman's Migra at New York, in 1808, show that had made himself well acquaintal Ecclesiastical History, and thele doption of the episcopal character not a mere casual expedient. To letters are brief, but able; and to they will not be considered a sa tute for the more enlarged and plete refutation of Dr. Bowden, well answer the purpose of a popularium annual in this country, where er peculiar principle must undersordeal before every description of ners. His mind was well stored

the best thoughts of the most jain writers, and though far from e thing like pedantry, he could re produce from them authority pinions as he might advance. He was an able and isee preacher. His discourses an pared with care and patient rise He did not view the duty of the

as one which might be careless! nastily performed. It was not to duce excitement, but to conreying tion which he sought. When, as sometimes the case in the varied cumstances in which he was occ ily placed, he was called on dress a congregation without ti preparation, he generally comb ter of the scriptures, when, with thorough knowledge of them, h speech, and impressive manse, would fix the attention of all his tors. His sermons were general a practical kind. He avoided in and discountenanced in other & the pulpit. He loved to dara sacrifice of the blessed Jess-4 mercies of redemption offered a ners by the gospel, and the rarise ties required of those to whom as fered. His own mild and said feelings led him to set forth a coat sionate God and merciful Savier, ther than the terrors of the Lori dwell on the blessings of the rather than to display the aris nunciations of the law. Of a part guileless disposition, he was ab pravity of human nature, and rathaps too ready to believe that of had hearts as readily accessive a as much under the restraint & grace, as his own. Still kest Gorl, and he did it earnestly for ly, as one who knew and felt in not to declare the whole timable value to those commit his charge.

He was a devoted Christiss piety was deep, controlling of and unfeigned. No one coal been indulged with a familiar act ance with him without feeling be true. Nor was it such as to Bowie, then rector of Great Choptank den from the signt of discretish, he was admitted to deacon's and priest's orders, by Bishop White, on the 26th and 27th of December, in the most attractive way. was strong and abiding. to overcome the world, and to forward, in the full assurance the most enlarged description with a more ready attention, the sick, the dwellings of poverty, house of the mourner. And, at

Episcopel office. Na presuit acts pointed him out as one placed whis fellows. While all proper acts pointed with the all proper rate is fellows. While all proper rate is fellows. While all proper rate was required, and generally ference was required, and per act, which could be con to the same with the same with the same is the same with the same sed disobedient, from the unvarying without the affectation of kiming himself "the servant of The was such in reality - Without in others what should titute character of a Christian Bishop,

scriptures, and endeavoured uso esik as those who have them for emple." The mildness and laced before himself the models in of his manners are familiar to who have been admitted to his so and won for him general esteem gr, and won for film general election.
But he, who, with such meek and
affected grace, adorned his station. been removed from us. In the sigor of life, and all his faculties his character had developed fallness of its virtues—when the sac of slander had ceased its busy finations, and none withheld the ed which was his due;—when he had ined, an eminence of office and of racter which gave ample influence operation to every quality of his od, and every virtue of his heart, a and every moderne has spread had broughten & awful providence has spread and laid is some and sorrow over the fair prospect wharf, ree yet feel the chilling sensations and ran through our frame, when dealy told that he, from whom, but fer born before, we had parted so erfall, was already gone to the old of spirits. We cannot yet real-the mournful truth. And yet, an cted family, a mourning parish, a reared diocese, show to as, and prove is its reality. Death has done his dwe have been called on to yield up al 100 5000. But the dispensations God are lessons of wisdom. Let us concluse, meekly, down at his feet karn. Unwise, indeed, is he who eint now write upon his heart the raters. Be ye also ready; for in ain hour as ye know not the Son Miscometh.—Church Register.

PENNSYLVANIA .-- In the Penn rivania Legislature, on joint ballot, clading the constitutional number of 33 members. 110 are in favour of neral Jackson for the Presidency

Kent c KENTUCKY .- Eleventh District. On comparing the polls on Monday st. at Litchfield, Grayson county

rate stood as follows For Jackson. For . Chilton Calhour 206 derson anleaburg 179 297 227 389 154 Linds 288 239 122 2679 2704 25 Majority for Chilton

Yet the assembled sheriffs have cerfied that Mr. Calhoun is elected!bat is, according to the coalition syskz. by a minority of votes. The sader will naturally inquire how this uppened. We will explain—

Owing to the reprehensible negli

rence of the High Sheriff of Hardin ence of the High Sheriff of Hardin scotty, there was no deputy sheriff to attend to opening the polls at the Eacles Precinct in that county, on Moday morning. The High Sheriff was splied to on Monday evening, to have how this omission occurred, and he wated that he had supposed the polls had been opened on Monday pols had been opened on Monday morning by one of his deputies; which was not the fact. On Tuesday morning a new deputy sheriff was appointed and qualified in open court, who proceeded to the Buckles Precinct. and the polls were regularly and le gally opened, where upwards of 100 es were taken on the two last days of the election, giving Mr. Chilton a majority of more than 40 votes at that prictinct. The return was regularly price price on, certified, forwarded to the on high sheriff, and by him received.

When the sheriffs met at Litchfield, bere was at first no objection made be the Buckles Precinct vote, as it vas then believed Mr. Calhoun had ben fairly elected by a majority of be people; but it happened that in being up Mr. Calboun's poll, a mis alt of 100 votes was discovered in in favour. Then it was, that the tree of the Parker was discovered in the favour. Me of the Buckles Precinct was obclared to be the representative. of the Steriffs, by a majority of 15 votes! The election will be contested by Mr. Chilton, and we have no doubt of his success. Many of the intelli-tent administration men, express sur rise that Calhoun should have conmuted to accept office on such terms. It was not even pretended, that the votes received at the Buckles Precinct,

bere not given by competent, quali-led votern - Louisville Advertiser. FOREIGN.—The ship Josephine, at New York from Belfast, sailed on the 8th of November.
London, Nov. 2.—The rumour is,

hat Russia is determined on war-and that a serious misunderstanding exists the

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THUR

ing of the CULBRETI MARTHA of Josiah

county. by the Re DISNEY C F

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the piece gun, whi saocking ward. w muzzle. three ho tween th below th Jackson been ca Hill, on

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