METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL Kept by a Gentleman residing near South River Bridge.

Nov. 1 Clear, cold, smart frost 2 Frost, clear, p. m. cloudy 3 Rain morn'g, cloudy 4 Drizzly morn'g.
5 Clear, cool, fresh breeze Cloudy, rain all night Rain at day break, smart blow n w 11 Cold morn'g, cloudy 12 Cloudy, moderate 13 Clear, heavy blow at night 14 Clear, flying clouds, tremendous blow 13 Cloudy, frosty morn'g. 16 Cloudy, cool 17 Clear, fresh breeze. Cloudy, snow in evening 19 Cloudy, cold 20 Cloudy, cold 21 Clear, cold 22 Clear, fresh breeze 23 Cloudy, clear, hard frost 24 Clear, cool, fresh breeze s w-s ness of the people.
25 Cloudy, hazy w s w-s On the evacuation 26 Cloudy, cold, high wind s w British in 1783, t

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

29 Drizzly, hard rain at night,

28 Hazv. moderate

heavy blow

generally known that the pretended conversion of the Adams family to democracy, together with the King family, and their high minded ailies, embraced the entire recovery of the national power, and the revival of theological federal party. In the famous letter of John Adams to Cunningham, he distinctly avows that if a family of high pretensions becomes unfortunate, they have only to turn democrar, and cour the sulgar, and they cannot fall of suc-cess. Mr. John Q. Adams has man-aged to conceal his ulterior views with great address. He never committee himself 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 coak, which for 20 years had concealed his real intentions.

The administration is in every respect ultra federal-It may be called entirely aristocratic. A breaking down of party distinctions-a splendid National Government - States to be tributary and dependent; and, to cap the Chimax, a revival of the old alien, if

not sedition laws.

Fortunately for the people the obnoxious characters to whom the plot was confided, have failed in every step. We have shown that the charge against 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. Accordrevival of the Aiten Laws. Accordingly, we find in the American, the confidential paper of Mr. Adams, edited by a man every way undeserving the character of an American, the follow-

ing daring proposition:

"To us it appears a general propo sition, both plain and just, that political privileges should belong exclusive ly to the natives of the country. In 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 emigrant from a foreign land all political privileges in this. The distinction we zake, will, we trust, be noted-pontical privileges. We would concede ci rights and immunities-the safe ac quisition, possession, transmission of -perfect equality in the eve of the law, with the natives—every privilege, in short, which can conduce velfare of the citizen, and which of voling, or being voted for, for offices of political trust. In some high and sacred privilege should be reserved for the sons of the soil alone."

when we know that they are and linked together and move in a pha-lank, we are constrained to say, that the character of our country is degraded with the connexion, the morals of our people injured by the contact, and our liberties and government threaten ed by the further accumulation of a population composed of such materia's men to the country which they have subject his Message is mum. Will discharge of office, is there no evidence those gentlemen from Pennsylvania of civic talent, or acquirement? Near-on or the gallows of home. We, have who voted for John W. Taylor because ly all of these offices he resigned: never been of that number who have regarded emiggation from Europe with antisfaction; 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 nation. 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 the subjects of European governments; and that American statesman would deserve amonument of gold who should procure it to be enacted, that kence forth and forever no foreigners landing killed in one day.

on these shores, should be able to arrive | re 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 Colonies to Great Britain; but at this time, when the country has increased in population, 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-Clear, flying clouds N W-N N W tutions are pledged in their behalf, to 10 Clear, warm, p. m. cool s w-x E make a cool, deliberate proposition to make a cool, deinberate proposition to a deprive them of their first right and it privilege, shows how far the present administration would go, if they possessed the power. They would say to a Montgomery—a La Fayette—De w Kaib, Koscuseko, Steuben, and hun the control of the c dreds of patrio.s-you shall not vote s w in the country which you assisted to

emancipate.

Happily for the preservation of our liberties, such treasonable doctrines and obtaining an answer about the Co-find but few supporters; and the certain lonal Trade—a month in travelling s w dismissul from power of the corrupt s w authors will show the virtue and firm

ness of the people.

On the evacuation of this city by the \$18,000 of the people's money advans w British in 1783, the Irish Patriots tageous y expended. Was there ever saw waited on General Washington, and such shameful trifling with the great presented him a congratulatory ad- interests of a nation. dress. The following is a remarkable paragraph in his answer, and appropriate to our present subject.

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and re spectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation of ALL, OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES "

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 privi-

CONGRESS.

It will be seen by our report of the Congressional proceedings that Mr. Stevenson of Virginia, is elected Speak er of the House of Representatives by a majority of ten votes over Mr. Tay lor, the administration candidate. well was it understood that Mr. lor 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-jority 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 themselves the administration of Government, so far as it comes within the legitimate control of Congress, and we may expect that the work of cor-ruption which has been in such rapid progress for two years, will be held in

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

mous party.

As a public measure, it is more important; because it exhibits the power of the majority, at once, to arrest those visionary, "light house" schemes of hunting popularity, which have occupied the time and talents of the existing Administration, to the detrimen of the public interests, and the neglect of necessary legislation.

We are aware that every effort will to the welfare of the critical accept that the native enjoys, save and except that be made to charge violence upon the friends of General Jackson, in both So far as we have heard. there is a fixed deter-nination on their The National Advocate, a labourer in the same unholy cause of proscription, follows in the same manner: of some districts of our country, mixt up of the dregs of all nations; when we are told that we have a mong us half a million of Irishmen, and when we have a the mong that the mong tha 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 salemn belief that Mr. A. dams was more interested in the pro-Dominion? Is keep dark the policy?

MINISTER TO LONDON-In a short time wa shall hear of another Minis time we shall hear of another and ter Ptenipotentiary 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 ministers with \$18,000 per annum; besides picking for the 'family,' in the shape of charge des affaires, and of Legation, during the Verily this is economy with a venge-ance, and we shall be sustained in declaring, that such management of diplomatic appointments has not been known in any civilized country. Ministers to England take some three months to prepare for the voyage, and we months before they are prepared o present their credentials to esty King George—a month in visite of ceremony, and eating diplomatic dinners-a month in writing a not and obtaining an answer about the Co through England; two months in ar rangements to return home, and two onths for the passage, and there i such shameful trifling with the great

Who the manile is to fall upon next cannot, of course, be ascertained. I must be a friend of Mr. Adams, be cause no prominent man in the opposition will accept the office at this time obib y it may be Mr. Sanford, from his State-an excellent choice-a ve worthy man; but, then, our friend Clay, would say, we in the Senate; and should find a Jack son man in his place—that would not a sacs-son man in his place—that would not answer. John Sergeant? No,—he is wanted in the House of Representa-tives; besides, the Tacayuba Mission is fresh on men's memories. It is needless to surmise farther-Who ever can make the best bargain, or offer the nost certain equivalent will get the reversion for one year. New York Enquirer.

KENTUCKY FRAUD Letter to a gentlem in of this city dated Louisvide, Ky. Nov. 23d, 1827

Dear Sir—I wrote you some day-since, that Chilton was elected by a majority of 27 votes—This is absolutely the state of the polls, but, marvelous to tell. Calhoun holds the certifi cate, and is preparing to go on, and Chilton is to follow him, with a view to vindicate this most unexampled outrage upon the elective franchise.

At the comparing of the polis, the Sheriffs (all Administration men.) re jected Buckle's precinct, in Hardin county, because the Sheriff did not at tend and open the polls on the firs poll: were opened on the second day. conformably to law, in every respect and regularly conducted for the las wo days, and duly certified; but these mportant gentlemen took the electio nto their own hands, and had the har linood to decide, that because th polls had not been opened on the first day, the whole were illegal. Calhoun was present; and made a speech to the

sheriffs in favour-of this course.

All intelligent men here, and I at 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 fa commit himself as to claim his seat; but from what I hear, there is little

oubt but he will. Chilton will be here to morrow eveng, on his way to Washington; where hope and believe this daring outrage upon popular elections will meet its just and appropriate denunciation. If such things can be, and are sustained, we may at once abandon our happy in stitutions, and boast no more of the ights and liberties of the people.

OIIIO .- The people of Ohio appear to be alive to their interests, and which our rulers came into power. The following extract from a preamble ahits the correct view they have of the 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 namyer, without that learning, falsely nam-ed 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, motion of Domestic Manufactures than and fearless independence. In this for his own re election. Yet upon this frequent investiture and honourable of his demonstrations upon the Old ready acquired one or two removes a bove the people. Nor, is it less an evidence of his practical republicanism, that he refused a lucrative mission to the sourt of Mexico, because a des pot governed in opposition to his phi-lanthropic desire that the Western Hemisphere should be a constellation of republics."

SLICING TUKKEY.

The New York Courier states, upo the authority of a letter received by a gentleman of that city from a corres pondent in London, "occupying a re sponsible official station,"-that sponsible official station,"—that there is an express agreement (not an anderstanding,) entered into by England, Russia and France, to conquer and partition the Turkish dominious in Europe and Africa.—Constantinople and its dependencies are alloted to Rus-Egypt to England-and the isle 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 government of their own, under the guaranty and protection of the Three Powers.

SCOTT'S NOVEL.

It is said that "The Chronicles on the Cannongate," the forthcoming no el from the pen of Sir Walter Scott will be prefaced, in a very interesting manner, by an introduction in the au thor's own proper person, wherein he explains why he preserved his incognito so long, and farther avows upo 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 mortian one case, real events furnished the groundwork and material on which the magician wrought. Thus the exquisite story of the Bride of Lammer nuir is, it is said, that of a family rank; and so close to facts, that little of the author's imagination was denanded for the envelopement of its deep and impressive invatery. All the inree forthcoming Tales which form the Chronicle, are also founded on actual circums ances. It is not a little emarkable, that real life should have arely exhibited nearly all the leading ircumstances of the third Chronicle The Soldier's Daughter;" but when he work appears, it will be seen, that e principal incidents of the case of Helm (as described in the London po fice reports) discovering his parentage after he had grown to manhood, bear a close, resemblance to those on which he novel is built.

UNION-HALL.

Bigamy-On Tuesday a young man named Edward Green was examined. harzed with intermarrying with Jan Poffley; his first wife being alive. The prisoner, it appeared, was on the poin of getting married to a third wife, the banns having been actually put up or the day he was apprehended. treet patrol stated, that while on duty n Blackfriars road, one of the prison er's wives pointed him out as her hus band, stating that he had deserted he and married another woman. She re quested that he might be taken into ustody, and when he (the patrol) wen ed to make his escape by running away but was ultimately secured. The two ladies were present, and produced cer ificates of their marriages with the prisoner, who treated the charge with perfect indifference. Or being asked what could have induced him to deceive so many women, he replied he was on trying to get a good wife out of the lot. He was fully committed to Horse monger lane for trial .- Bells W. Mes.

Licentiousness (says Sir Walter Scott) leads directly to feelings the 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 ther in literature or in the arts, and destroy the taste, while they degrade and blunt the understanding. But, a-bove all, such libertinism leads to the exclusive pursuits of selfish gratifica tion, for egotism is its foundation and its essence. Egotism is necessarily the very reverse of patriotism, since the one principle is founded exclusively upon the individual's pursuit of his own peculiar objects of pleasure or advan tage, while the other demand sacrifice nold in just contempt the manner in which our rulers came into power. The but of fortune and life itself, to the cause of the public weal. Patriotism to flourish in that state of society. which is most favourable to the ster and manly virtues of self-denial, tem-perance, chastity, contempt of luxury, patient exertion, and elevated contem plation; 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 some half a dozen times in a year, ride out a few inites, and hunt hedge spar rows and tom tits, we commend the following paragraph. It reminds one of days when there were giants in the land.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LATE BISHOP MEIMP.

There is a melancholy pleasure tracing back the history of our friends, as they fall around us—recalling the 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, however, but a short lived waking dream? -and yet we cannot bring our selves 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 bereavements, from the recollection o departed joys, and are driven to look forward to the hope of meeting again, where all tears shall be wiped from our 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 be-

reavements of mortality, and the bright hope which it leads him to entertain, he would not exchange for the gratification, 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 whom the blasts of affliction had removed every other, and whose hearts were sof tened by it. The self same hope nov

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 ha gone to plead at the awful tribunal where God, in his unveiled glories and terrors, sits enthrened, yet those wh knew and loved him here may cast an admiring look back upon his luminous path; recall to their minds the remembrance of the bright and transparent virtues which encircled his heart, and none forth in his life, and devout!y 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 religion. Little is know to the writer of this sketch of his youth. At a suitable age he entered the Mareschal college in that city, where 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 captivated with the prospects of success and usefulness which were opening in America, on the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States by Great Britain. He accordingly embarked for this country, and soon after his arrival, engaged as 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 presbyterian, and till his coming to America 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 revolucionary war, the established religion, and a the time of his arrival, though suffer ing from the great changes which the revolution had produced, her claims to attention presented themselves to Mr. Kemp in a very imposing light. Her institutions were peculiar, and he im-mediately began the inquiries which would enable him to understand the utility and propriety of these peculiari ties. He soon determined to apply for admission to the ministry of the episcopal 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. Bowie, then rector of Great Choptank den from the sight of others. Bowie, then rector of Great Choptank den from the sight of others. Bowie, then rector of Great Choptank den from the sight of others. Bowie, the necessary studies, and in August of the following in the most attractive way. He was attractive way. He was attractive way. He was attractive way. year, succeeded Dr. Bowie in the charge of that parish. He remained

sides 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."

Une would almost be tempted to undertake a pilgrimage to that land of Nimrod.

Sides a variety of wild turkies and other small game."

Low would almost be tempted to undertake a pilgrimage to that land of Nimrod.

Sides a variety of wild turkies and other leads of Doctor in Divinity, from Columbia College, New York.

In 1814, the Convention of Maryland, chose him their Bishop, to act as suffragan during the life of Dr. J. T. able him to walk consistently all the Lord in the land of the life of Nimrod.

duties of his office by great belli-firmity; and to succeed him a ser-ing. It is right to state, for it is ter of record, that considerable as sition was made by a portion of the nority of the Convention, and ode to his consecration; but this, in to his consecration; but this, is case of most of those concerned, we mere effort of party, though in a few was doubtless caused by a win right principles, as well as as there of Christian feeling. He tried to full justice done to him in this and to see among his most respectively, some of those who had, as occasion, manifested different feels towards him. He was conserved. occasion, manifested different feets towards him. He was conserted towards him. He was conserted towards him. He was conserted towards him. J. September 1814, by Bishops White, Hobar, a R. C. Moore. Bishop Clargett has diately gave him jurisdiction one a churches on the eastern short in number about one third to shurches of the whole diocese. in number about one third of churches of the whole diocese, we his own strongest attachments by, a where he had been long and known. No act of his superior on have been more grateful to him a this, and he sub-sequently often d pressed his gratitude for the lapper which it gave him. On the dera, the him has diocesan, and faithful did him as diocesan, and faithful dispensation which removed him as diopensation which removed him has this world.

The late bishop was a well real vine. He had found time, while gaged in his parochial cure in Dark ter, comprising several churches, although obliged, in the early per his ministry, to cultivate a farm, subsequently engaged in teaching the support of his family, to read works of many of the best which theology, and its kindred subjects I letters to Dr. Miller, which vere blished in the Churchman's Marri at New York, in 1808, show the had made himself well acquired r Ecclesiastical History, and balls doption of the episcopal chiral not a mere casual expedient. To letters are brief, but able; and to they will not be considered a situte fors-the-more entrged and o plete refuration of Dr. Bowden, well answer the parcose of a robe well answer the purpose of a pot manual in this country, where peculiar principle must underge ordeal before every description of ers. His mind was well stored the best thoughts of the most jain writers, and though far from thing like pedantry, he could mand the produce from them authority far

this world.

pinions as he might advance. He was an able and impreacher. His discourses rai pared with care and patient risk He did not view the duty of the as one which might be careless; hastily performed. It was not to duce excitement, but to conveying tion which he sought. When, as sometimes the case in the varied cumstances in which he was occ ally placed, he was called on a dress a congregation without tis preparation, he generally conhimself to an exposition of some ter of the scriptures, when, at thorough knowledge of them, he speech, and impressive mank ould fix the attention of all his tors. His sermons were, generally a practical kind. He avoided has

and discountenanced in other & troduction of controversial will the pulpit. He loved to diam acrifice of the blessed Jessmercies of redemption offered ners by the gospel, and the range ties required of those to whom is fered. His own mild and state feelings led him to set forth a cost sionate God and merciful Sarios. ther than the terrors of the Lore dwell on the blessings of the prather than to display the ares guileless disposition, he was a form but limited conceptions of the pravity of human nature, and ras saps too ready to believe that at had hearts as readily accessive " as much under the restraint for grace, as his own. Still hear not to declare the whole coars. Gold, and he did it earnesit, for the coarse of ly, as one who knew and felt it his charge.

timable value to those committee He was a devoted Christian, piety was deep, controlling of and unfeigned. No one cond been indulged with a familiar acts ance with him without feeling was strong and abiding, lealing to overcome the world, and to forward, in the full assurance of lowing paragraph. It reminds one of days when there were giants in the land.

"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 course 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."

charge of that parish. He remained to overcome the word, and the forward, in the full assurance of to the rest that remaineth for the Rev. Dr. Bendly, now Provost call was more welcome to him, and with a more ready attention, that which led him to the bed side which led him to the bed side, the dwellings of poretry, and, and abdunts, is a surface of that parish. He remained to overcome the word, and to to the rest that remaineth for the Rev. Dr. Bendly, now Provost call was more welcome to him, so the rest that remaineth for the full assurance of the Rev. Dr. Bendly, now Provost call was more welcome to him, so the University of Pennsylvania, of St. Paul's parish, Baltimore. Previously to this removal, he received the diploma of Doctor in Divinity, from Columbia College, New York.

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Roiscopal office. No presum acts pointed him out as one placed or his fellows. White all proper ference was required, and ference was required, and generally ided, the rein of authority was not t, and no act, which could be controlled in his intercourse, the 'some adisobedient,' from the unvarying Without the affectation of ed Without the affectation of calming himself "the servant of the was such in reality - Without ing others what should constitute tharacter of a Christian Bishop, placed before himself the models in placed before nimself the models in scriptures, and endeavoured "so salk, as those who have them for emple." The mildness and urof his manners are familiar to who have been admitted to his sowho have been admitted to his so-tr, and won for him general esteem. Bathe, who, with such meek and affected grace, adorned his station, been removed from us. In the sigor of life, and all his faculties when his character had developed fallness of its virtues—when the gre of slander had ceased its busy frations, and none withheld the ed which was his due;—when he had lained, an eminence of office and of recter which gave ample influence is operation to every quality of his od, and every virtue of his heart, a providence has spread bom and sorrow over the fair prospect to yet feel the chilling sensations

nch ran through our frame, when adenly told that he, from whom, but ler boers before, we bed parted so ir, was already gone to the spirits. We cannot yet realerful, was already gone to the old of spirits. We cannot yet realth the mournful truth. And yet, an exact diocese, show to us, and proves its reality. Death has done his cand borne away one whom they we have been called on to yield up to soon. But the dispensations 600 are lessons of wisdom. Let us tounelves, meekly, down at his feet karn. Unwise, indeed, is he who knot now write upon his heart the naters, Be ye also replay; for in all hour as ye know not the Son Maccometh.—Church Register. PENNSYLYANIA-In the Penn

planta Legislature, on joint ballot, sclading the constitutional number of 53 members. 110 are in favour of

KENTUCKY .- Eleventh District. Occomparing the polls on Monday at Litchfield, Grayson county,

ote stood as follows: Calhour Comties Chilton 206 297 279 255 389 154 552 201 249 97 anleaburg 189 288 239 Hart Brockenridge Daviess 2704

25 Majority for Chilton-Yet the assembled sheriffs have certhat Mr. Calnoun is elected?—

Lis, according to the coalition system, by a minority of votes. The easer will naturally inquire how this uppened. We will explain—

Owing to the reprehensible neglimate of the High Sheriff of Hardingsonty, there was no deputy sheriff to

meet the High Sherid of Harring sonty, there was no deputy sheriff to the to opening the polls at the Exiles Precinct in that county, on Moday morning. The High Sheriff was splied to on Monday evening, to knew how this omission occurred stated that he had supposed the polis 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 poils were regularly and le gally opened, where upwards of 100 votes were taken on the two last days of the election, giving Mr. Chilton a majority of more than 40 votes at that precinct. The return was regularly nade out, certified, forwarded to the

high sheriff, and by him received.
When the sheriffs met at Litchi ere was at first no objection made the Buckles Precinct vote, as i vis then believed Mr. Calhoun had been fairly elected by a majority of be people; but it happened that in thing up Mr. Calhoun's poll, a mis the of 100 votes was discovered in the favour. Then it was, that the te of the Buckles Precinct was ob ected to, and Mr. Calhoun was dethred to be the representative of the thred to be the representative of the thresh, 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 intelligent desirations. Fint administration men, express sur ented to accept office on such terms. It was not even pretended, that the

ere not given by competent, quali-led voters - Louisville Advertiser. FORRIGN.—The ship Josephine, at New York from Belfast, sailed on the 8th of November.

wes received at the Buckles Precinct

London, Nov. 2.—The rumour is that Russia is determined on war—and that a serious misunderstanding exists mong the ministers.

+9. .