LETTER. John Sargeont, Milmust Eyre, Lauvernee Lewis, Ol C. Biddle, and Joseph P. Norris, Esquires - Authors of an address adopted at the administration lown meeting of the 7th

You know, gentlemen, that, in the defensive speech, delivered by Mr. Clay, on the 12th July 1827, at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, he said:—

"No one has contended, that the proofs should be exclusively those of eye witnesses, testifying from the sen-ses, positively and directly to the fact; political, like all other offences, may be established by circumstantial, as well as positive evidence:—but I do contend, that some evidence, be it what it may, ought to be exhibited."

Undoubtedly the doctrine and the sentiment, thus expressed, are correct and, unless evidence, of some kind ex ists, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay hav been treated as cruelly as Gen. Jack on has been. Whether the evidence conviction, is a question which every just man will determine for himself; it s enough for us, sentinels appointed b our fellow citizens, that the evidence i sufficient for our own conviction, and do, to arouse and right themselves.

We have endeavoured to make others think as we do, by the circumstantial evidence, which Mr. Clay says is suffi cient; and, we proceed with further proof, part of it of a character which may be called specific.

To this fact, we ask particular attenken, and much as he has written, to exculpate himself, he has never pretended, that he supported Mr. Adams, on account of any confidence in his principles or respect for his merits; if he had any such apology to offer, he would certainly have presented it; on the contrary, he seems to have studiously avoided eyery thing of that kind; and to have desired the world to sup-pose, that he had chosen the least of he could not evade this delicate point.

'That I had some objections to Mr. 'Adama, I am ready freely to admit: that these did not weigh a feather, in comparison with the greater and insurmountable objections, long and dedifferentely entertained against his com 'petitor."
This admits all we ask for our argu-

ment, that Mr. Clay did not vote for Mr. Adams on account of any merits on his part. but as the least obnoxious

of two obnoxious persons.

But, before we draw conclusions from this position, let us see, whether what Mr. Clay thus said, in July 1827,

as true. General Floyd, long a distinguished member of congress from Virginia, and in 1824 a friend to Mr. Crawford as president, whilst at Washington, in April last, addressed, on the 4th of that month, a letter to Gen. Van Ness, of that city, which was soon after pub lished by the latter, it contains this statement—that in the month of Janua-ry, 1825. or late in December, 1824. whilst the election of president, was before the house of representatives, he called on Mr. Clay to ascertain his de-termination as to Mr. Crawford—that Mr. Clay said it would not do to elec. Mr. Crawford, as his health was bad.

'He,' Mr. Clay, (says Gen. Floyd,) 'then went on to state, in the course of 'that conversation, and I think in these words—when I (Mr. Clay) take up the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and weigh them, and lay them down—then take up the pretensions of Gen. Jack son, weigh them, and lay them down by the side of those of Mr. Adams. I enever was so much puzzled in all my

That Mr. Clay made this declaration about one short month before the elecabout one short month before the election took place, was thus publicly avowed by Gen. Floyd, in April, 1828, at Washington city; Mr. Clay was on the spot and has never ventured either to deny or explain; then it is true, that Mr. Clay, one month before the election, absolutely, and with the precision of a vendor of diamonds, weighed the pretentions of Mr. Adams fool Gen. of a vendor of diamonds, weighed the pretensions of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and found them so exactly ba-

fluential man, Mr. Clay.
Our position, observed, is, that Mr.
Clay has never pretended, that he voted for Mr. Adams on any other account.

than that he was the least obnoxious of two obnoxious persons. In this view of the matter, what position would a man, with pure intentions, have taken?

It was said at the time of the election,

It was said at the time of the election,

To was said at the time of the election,

To was said at the time of the election,

had, between two obnexions persons—
that he voted under the exercise of powerful influences, concentrated to that end—and he merely by etch, and even then wept! How was it with Mr. Clay—did he stand proudly sloof? did he drop into the ballot box a ticket wet with his tears? did he throw himself upon the dignity of his station of speaker, calmly await the result? did he resolve to retain his post of honour, and falsily the predictions, which in his faisily the predictions, which in his 'card' he pronounced 'infamous?' did he refuse office under a man, in whose fayour he could not utter one word-against whom he had ulcerated the pub-lic mind? far from it—he became the partisan of Mr. Adams, and by secret management secured the vote of Mr D. White, of Kentucky, if not that of other members. Now, if Mr. Clay, standing, as he

pretended he did, between two persons equally objectionable, had, like Gen. Van Ranselaer, voted for Mr. Adams, and done no more, he would have been censured, because he voted against the spirit of our institutions, and the de clared wishes especially of Kentucky: but there are many worthy persons who would have defended him, and claimed some latitude for what Mr. Clas in the state, as soon as his own in fluence had given to Mr. Adams the power to confer it; what honest and rational man could doubt the sinister nature of the motives of the parties.

But, gentlemen, let us again suppose

that Mr. Clay really had no alternative between two obnurious persons—that he was compelled to vote for one of them -and that, as the least obnoxious he supported Mr. Adams; we particularly beg you to answer this question was Mr. Adams in such a dilemina? Why did he appoint Mr. Clay? Had he a choice of evils? Had he not nil-lions of men, from whom to choose the person he preferred to all the rest. Had he no old associates or new friends. no persons with claims upon him for former services? Could be find but on nan in the Union fit for secretary Had he not given a pledge to Mr. Webater to confer offices upon the heads of the two parties numerically: Had he not taken for the treasury, ar-Had he not taken for the treasury, army and navy, persons claiming to be republicans? Was there no merit in Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Everett, Mr. Webster, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stockton, Mr. Sergeant, &c. &c. of the other party? Why, then, we ask, did Mr. Adams give the highest office in his gift to the person, who, of all men, had done the most to blast his political prospects? Why, above all his friends prospects? Why, above all his friends prospects? Why, above all his friends did he select Mr. Clay, after having drawn the portrait of him, which is contained in the book on the fisheries? If it is true, as 'Wayne' says it is, and Mr. Adams' conduct to Com. Porce seems to prove, that Mr. Adams is vindictive, how did it happen, that he not only quickly pardoned Mr. Clay's manifold offences, but conferred upor

manifold onences, but conferred upon him the most signal advantages. In short, gentlemen we ask your own frank opinion, whether, if Mr. Adams had been elected, by the elec tors, he would have conferred on Ma Clay the first place in his cabinet? And if he would not have done so, then we ask you, why he did appoint him, wher elected by the House of Representa

In the fifth letter, to which we re uctantly extend this enquiry, we shall close our remarks on this topic. Respectfully, yours, &c.

Joseph Worrell. William Boyd, Henry Toland, John Wurts, William J. Duane; William J. Leiper, Charles S. Coze. Thomas M. Pettit,

Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, appointed by the Repub-lican Convention, assembled at Harris burg, Jan 1th, 1828. Aug. 1st. 1828.

of a vendor of diamonds, weighed the pretensions of Mr. Adams and Gen.

The conduct of Mr Clay, prior to Jackson, and found themso exactly balanced, that he could not say which was lanced, that he could not say which was lack of the election, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lection, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lection, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lection, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lection, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lection, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lection, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lection, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lection, indicated his sense of erlanced, that he could not say which was lack of the lock o the heaviest—Yet, in July, 1827, he said at Noble's Inn, that the scale of Mr. Adams did not contain a feather, in comparison with the enormous weight in Gen. Larkson, he said in Lanuary 28, said, he expected to be of which time he was a prisoner in the said by the said in Lanuary 28, said, he expected to be of which time he was a prisoner in the said in Lanuary 28, said, he expected to be of which time he was a prisoner in the said in Lanuary 28, said, he expected to be of which time he was a prisoner in the said to the said in Lanuary 28, said, he expected to be of which time he was a prisoner in the said to Mr. Adams did not contain a feather, in comparison with the enormous weight in Gen. Jackson! he said in January, 1825, that he was never before so puzzled, as he was then, between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson—yet in July, 1827, he said, that his objections to Gen. Jackson had long prior to the election been deliverately entertained!

You know, gentlemen, that the contradictory stories even of an ignorant and friendless prisoner, are often accepted by juries, as emphatic indications of guilt; we pray you therefore, to reconcile, if you can, the contradicting atatements of an acute lawyer and influential man, Mr. Clay.

Our position, observed, is, that Mr. Clay has never pretended, that he voted

until February 9th.
It is remarkable, that, much as Mr. It was said at the time of the election, was written at Washington on the st Washington, and we think truly, that the vote of New York had been was written, (Jan. 26.) and was pub
JAMES MAGEEGAN.

JAMES MAGEEGAN.

July 1st, 1828.

long doubtful—that Gen. Van Ransa- lished at New-York on the day Mr. Igar's was the casting vote of that state Remer's was published in Philadel—that he half to changes as Mr. Clay phia (Jan. 31,)—it was published in an had, between two obspations persons—administration paper, the Commercial in this capietl, on this floor, that ou liberty is to be sacrificed and that by the hollow, treacherous eloquence of some

ambitious, priud, aspiring demagogue."
Extract of a letter, dated Washington,
January 26, 1825.
'What I wrote you last, as a rumour
has been converted into certainty: Mr.
Clay and all his friends has formally
gone over to the Adjan, stanlarth all the political circles, and given in tensity to the contest The hall of rep epresentatives resembled a beehive when the bees are preparing to swarm the next morning after the Clay moveconversing in an under tone was like the sound of the ocean before a gather ing storm. All the avenues and softs were filled with groups, telling or in quiring the news; and calculating the consequence; some sav all doubt is now thers still predict a long struggrouping of faces; Men who were sel-dom seen together, are now seen arm in arm; or busily whispering over let-ters or newspaper articles. Mr. Clay ters or newspaper articles. Mr. Clay appears cheerful, talks much and has the stir of a man relieved from a bur-den!!

"Ingratitude more strong than Traitor's arms!"-exemplified by the con duct of John Q Adams, towards the patriots of the Revolution.

RICHARD NAGLE, of Susquehanna township, Campria county, Penn. about Lan. 1823, left home, on foot, for Washington city, for the pur pose of riving to obtain a pension for his services as a soldier in the Revolu timary war—laving with him his pa pers and vouchers of his services. He walked to Harrisburg, when the members of the Legislature raised money. by contribution, sufficient to buy him a suit of clothes, and pay his passage fare to Washington—where he arrived the latter part of January. He mide ap-plication to some of the memoers of Congress, to present his papers—and, as there could be nothing decisively done on the subject for some time, and his poverty not enabling him to continue at the city, he was advised by som of the members to call on the President, make his case known, and solicit assistance to enable him to return home to his family. He called at the President's door and knocked—a yellow man came to the door, and asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted to see his Excellency—he had come for a pension, and wanted some relief to take him home. The servant went into the President's room, and in a short time returned, and told him he must go to the Secretary of War. He then told the servant he had been there. The servant went again to the President, and returned, and asked him if he had any papers? He told the servant he had, and gave him three depositions, proving his services as a soldier of the Revolution: who took them in to the President, who shortly returned with the papers and the President, who told him "to begone for an Impostor, and a dirty old rascal! or he would have him horsewhipped!" He then thanked his Excellency for his kindness and great condescension, and immediately left the President's house. The papers sent by the servant to the President, were depositions of respectable persons were depositions of respectable persons of Cambria county, who served with him in the war of the Revolution, provproved before the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county. Finding that he count obtain he relief from the President, he made ap

I, James Mageehan, the above nam-d justice of the peace. do certify, that have been acquainted with the said Richard Nagle for 28 years last past, and that he is a man of good moral character, and has always sustained the

New Hampthire, personally know the Rev. Joseph A. Merrill, and to all such the following statement is just as conclusive as would be a personal know-ledge of the facta it contains.

1edge of the facta it contains.

St. Johnsbury, Vt. July, 1828.

Dear Sir—I write for the purpose of sending to you a very valuable extract of a letter from the Rev. Joseph A. Merrill, of Boston, to N. Rix, jr. Esq. in Littleton. N. II. It will be reconstituted. in Littleton, N. H. It will be reco lected that Joseph A: Merrill was a member of the Pittsburg Conference, which has been so basely libelled by

nan of great intelligence, honour and views. I will give you an extract of a had an acquaintairse with Gen. Jackson

"In compliance with your request respecting General Jackson's private character. I will say, and what I say I think is the opinion of all religious people who are intimately acquainted with him; I have lived near himself. religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and house is, and has long been a comfort- upon himself the vengeance to be an experimental christian, but believes that no man can get to Heaven without being changed by grace.
Signed, JAMES QUINN."

Signed, JAMES QUINN.2

"The Rev. Mr. Quinn informed me that multitudes entitled to the fullest credit, could, and would if called up n, corrobirate his statement."
"Thus we have testimony from Ge-

neral Jackson's neighbours, which will refute the standers of the Coalition. -Piease to let Mr. Savage hear or read the above extract, and do all the good

Yours with respect, &c.
A. K. BURHAM.
Cyrus Barkley, Esq.
Liabon, New Hampshire."

Gen. Jackson's conduct at New Orleans

defended.

Extract from the Address of the Jackson Committee of Dauphin county.

We can, fellow citizens, scarcely consent to insult your understanding by entering into a serious defence o The history of those interesting scene has long been before you, and the more the motives which impelled the gallan hero to the course he adopted are can vassed, the more convinced every re flecting man must become that the en reetic measures adopted by him in the panse of country connected with it. H the vicious and disaffected, who wer communicating information of his move ments to the British, through every avenue lest open to them. The general first proposed to the legislature, then in session, that the city should be placed under martial law, as the only means of saving it—they acceded to the correctness of the General's views, bu were afraid to act! Pressed by danger ammunition-destitute of clothes and tate—a powerful enemy was thunder ing at the gates, flusted with actory ing at the gates, Busque with sectory over the best troops of Europe, shouting the watch word of "beinty and bonty!"

The city was in tumuland consternation! Mothers were seen wringing their hands and weeping over the impending destruction of Units offspring!

Daughters were clinging to the knees of their fathers and brother their supplications to their versions their supplications to their versions, praying that the towering spirits, who alone remained calm and serene, and alone remained calm and serene, and on whom, next to heaven, they all confided, might be enabled to preserve their chastity from violation, by a brutal soldiery; whose officers had promised, should they be victorious, "to give up the city to sack and plunder," and the 'women to the soldiery! In this hour of dreadful suspense, Jackson assumed the responsibility and declared martial law. He knew it was unconstitutional—he always admitted that fact, but in his own language, he did it under the solemn conviction that the country committed to his care, could by country committed to his care, could by judge proceeded to give judgment, and such a measure alone be saved from ut. fined the general one thousand dollars! This sum was immediately raised by

HONOURABLE TESTIMONY.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

Must of the Methodists in the state of the Could be no question, whether it there could be no question, whether it were better to depart for one moment from the enjoyment of our dearest privileges are would be a personal knowning of the facts it contains. forever! This, fellow citizens, was the head and front of General Jackson's offending. To save his country from offending. To save his country from defeat and disgrace he declared martial law, and it had precisely the effect anticipated by him. He had now the au-thority to prevent traitors, either in or out of the legislative hall, from betray ing his army and the city into the hands of the enemy. Yet in defiance of this check upon their conduct, the the administration papers.

"Mer Merrill save. "I will here state legislature, with Louallier at their hear some circumstances which I have learned from sources most creditable, respecting Gen. Jackson's private character. Being in Pittsburg, Pa. at the General Conference, in May last, I made very particular enquiry of the delegates from Tennessee and Ken tucky, who were personally acquainted. delegates from Tennessee and Ken turky, who were personally acquainted with General Jackson, and found that in every instance he was spoken of as a constant of the state of t

ntegrity, and by the Clergy, who are Comment, fellow citizens, on such a meet capable of judging, and incapable project, suggested and almost consumof dissembling. (as I believe,) he is mated at such a time, we believe would beld in high consideration for his abilities and genuine American feelings and mation of such a scheme among an ar views. I will give you an extract of a my of militia would have been fatal in etter from a venerable Clergyman not its consequences—It was, in the lan far from seventy years of age, who has guage of the historian, like a lighted gunge of the historian, 'like a lighted match on the eve of being placed to a for many years, to whom I applied for information respecting Gen. Jackson's private character.

magazine, and must have been the work of some hellish spirit bent on stratagem and spoil, who had participated in the original decree, that the city should be ment, would have unnerved any man not possessing the firmness and cool intrepidity of General Jackson-but, although his heart bled for the intrepi intelligent man, a high minded, honourthus holdly interposing authority between the treason and cowardice of the legitlsture, and his country's destruc-tion, that Gen. Jackson brought down members of that body! And whilst the while the enemy, although beaten and seen hovering along the coast, disaffection and impatience were produced in the American camp, by insidious publi-cations in the public Journal, stating that a flag had arrived bearing the new of peace being again restored. The General saw at once the effect which would be produced by permitting such rumours to obtain currency, and he issued a general order forbidding the publication in any newspaper of that city, any communications relating to relating to

> an anonymous communication appeared in the Louisiana Gazette, treflecting in the Louisiana Gazette, 'reflecting upon the army, exciting the troops to discontent, and affording intelligence to the enemy of their situation!' Jackson sent for the editor of the Gazette. wan gave as the author Mr. Louallier. member of the legislature, who was im-mediately arrested and detained for trial. This patriot, on whose account so much sympathy has been awakened among the administration patriots, immediately applied to Judge Hall to re lease him by a writ of habeas corpus-the writ was issued, but disobeyed, and the Judge who fled from the city dur-ing the siege, and did not return until the enemy were heaten, was sent be yond the limits of the camp, 'there to remain until after the ratification of peace.' Is there a patriot in America. cheek, when he reflects upon the slan own countrymen, for his prompt pun-ishment of traitors, who happened to be in high power. As soon as peace liberty. and as the 'arbiter of his owr liberty, and as the 'arbiter of his own in the evening, there remained on wrong,' he procured an attachment to ground banks of hail stones a foot do ed the war worn soldier had almost approached the bar, when the multitude saw and knew him, and the loud accla mations which broke from them made the judge tremble upon his seat, and he immediately directed the marshal to adjourn the court, alleging that it was dangerous to proceed in a time of so much excitement. What then, fellow much excitement. What then, tellow citizens, was the language of the veterant ran hero? Did he in accordance with the conduct of a 'blood thirsty tyrant,' incite an enraged populace to deeds of yengrance and of blood? No—on the

the army, without first obtaining per mission from head quarters. Yet with this prohibition officially promulgated,

trace we settered, there the movey as beribed, mights be applied to the red of those whose fathers and some and one and brothers fell in the fence of the city! This patriotic quest was joy felly accorded to, and wildow and the ORPHAN receives the amount!!!

Thus, fellow citizene, we have giv you as briefly as possible a history that part of Gen. Jackson's confect his declaration of martial law, and lowing resolutions will be found am-February 1815:

"Resolved, By the Senate and Hor of Representatives of the United Sta of America, in Congress assemble That the thanks of congress be a they are hereby given to MAJUR G NERAL JACKSUN, and through to the officers and soldiers of there lar army, of the militia and of the funteers under his command, the green thanks of militia and volunteers, suddenly of militia and volunteers. of America, in Congress assembl lected together; for their UNIFORMG. spicuously displayed against the emy, FROM THE TIME OF H my. FROM THE TIME OF H LANDING BEFORE NEW O LEANS, UNTIL HIS FINALE PULSION THEREFROM; and p ticularly for their valour, skill and p conduct on the eighth of January h ran troops, when attempting, by ab and daring attack, to carry by an the works hastily thrown up for protection of New Orleans; and the by obtaining a most signal victors the enemy with a disparity of lass, his part, UNEXAMPLEDINMI TARY ANNALS.

"Resolved, That the President "Resolved, That the President the United States be requested for to be struck, a Gold Medal, with vices emblematical of this splendischievement, and passented to Mi General Jackson, and testimony of high sense entertained by Congress is JUDICIOUS and distinguisconduct on that memorable occasion. "Resolved, That the President

the United States be requested to ca the foregoing resolutions to be commicated to MAJOR GENERALJAC SON, in such terms as he may do best calculated to give effect to the iects thereof."

This testimony, fellow citizens. take to be conclusive. Here are members of the senate and house presentatives of the United States. all the transactions at New Orle fresh in their recollections, volunts tendering the thanks of the nation the Hero of that period. Can a evidence of his worth be affected by hired desperadoes who are at pres assailing him in all quarters, becau his elevation now by the people we put down the employers of his sailants, never again to rise into po

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORY
On the Sist July the town Nels
U. C. and the country injected, visited with a hail storm, which h parallel within the memory of the inhabitants. The hail stones w large and solid, and were from han inch to an inch in diameter and though the storm was followed by warm and bright sun, yet at 8 o'c The gardens in Dundas street are were killed in the barn yards, the gi ere killed. The ravages of the extended about three miles in wid but it seemed to spend its fury i vein about half a mile wide.

State of Mary land.

Anne Arundel Courty, to wi

I bereloy certify, Niebolas L Darnall heefora me one red Cowith a white fage, black and white HEIFER and and any white High and red and white ditto, with ne perce able marks, came into his encloses sometime in Jaruary last, trepass Given under iny hand, one of the Jutices of the Peace in and for the secounty, this 20th day of Augusta 1828

Richard G. Hutton.
The owner of the above cattle requested to come forward, prove porty, pay charges, and take t

Nicholas L. Darnell August 28

Maryland Wazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, September 4, 1828. PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

with friendship for General Jackson, and de strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my aking any part in the ensuing presidentia dection.

JAMES MONHOE.

ciection.

4The recollection of the public relations is which I stood to General Jackson, whilst prosident, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by ga, bd.

JAMES MADISON. medical Jackson is a clear headed, strong ginded man, and has more of the Homan in him than any man now living. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an eminem-leree the public favour and of his worth, the sand services, no one entertains a high gamure respectful opinion than myself. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

WAN officer whose services entitle him to the highest rebards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

When Secretary of Shate, and the defender of General Jackson.

"Fouriefs that distinguished Captain, (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much (Indrew Jackson) who has suce so much GLORY on our country, whose benown concerns as great a port of its moral properly, I sever had, Indian CAN HAVE, say other feelings the shoat of the most profound HESPECT, and of the introot ladness.

HENRY CLAY. MARYLAND ELECTORS.

1st District—Joseph Stone. 2d District—John C. Herbert. Sd District-William Fitzhugh, jr William Tyler. 4th District-John S. Sellman,

Benjamin C. Howard
5th District—Elias Brown. 6th District-Thomas M. Forman. 7th District-John T. Rees.

9th District-Thomas K. Carroll Jickson Ticket-for-Anne Arundet. John S. Sellman, of 1st District, Abner Linthicum, of 4 do. Charles S. Mathews, of 5 do.

8th District-James Sangston.

Charles D. Warfield, of 6 do. Appointment by the Executive. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Esq. Executive. Register of Wills for Anne-Arundel county, vice Thomas H. Hall, Esq. deccased.

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated September 1,

The administration men here are sizerably down in the mouth. The sticial intelligence of the Kentucky tlections has operated upon them the an electric shock. Many of them, who were quite vociferous in their joy, at their prospect of success ha large majority, are now com-

Kentucky surpass the expectations We had been bragged almost wtof countenance by our opponents, who boldly asserted, that Metcalfe would be elected by a majority of 8 10,000. It has turned out that he not been elected by as many undred, and that the Jackson party are carried their Lieut. Governor more than a THOUSAND VOTES, ind have obtained a majority in the Legislature. These are glorious rehits for the cause of the people, and M Hickory; and every man friendy to his election should rejoice most eartily at them. They furnish strong hidence that the people of Kentucky te not slaves to the caprice of an enbitious demagogue, and that they Madis re true venerators of the Republican rinciples in which the constitution the U. States is founded. To say be results are not an earnest on he part of Kentucky, that her fourelectoral votes will be given Lackson in November next, would

tray a stubbornness almost incom-"The information we have from he various quarters of our own state, mencouraging in the extreme: we an calculate, with certainty, on the court of the eleven electors she as to choose. Some of our ballet sormed friends are of opinion that Te shall come in for nine of them."

Since Monday evening this city ad neighbourhood have been vi-ad neighbourhood have been vi-aled by a refreshing and cooling the More than three weeks had duted without a shower falling upwhem, during the greater part of VIII.

The complete returns of the votes for to Mi d Lentucky 

we have of the Pitt

of any

without

blished

acted in or will

for the .