

ger of mistake, since that State lies so contiguous, and information from every part of it so full and particular. Thus far, the computation is accompanied with as much certainty, as can well belong to such questions.

The next object of inquiry is Kentucky. It is well known that Opposition has made Kentucky one great theatre of its active and vigorous operations, or, in other words, the Head of the party, of her natural partiality for a Southern candidate, of her warm and generous character of her citizens inclining them to some degree of enthusiasm towards military distinction; and it has artfully connected itself, with pre-existing State parties, and internal controversies and rivalships. These means, however, have not been deemed alone sufficient to promise success. The drawing off of Kentucky from an Administration, whose measures have given her citizens so much general satisfaction, and the arraying her with those whose opinions, on points which she deems of high interest, are known to be essentially different from her own, has justly been thought an object of no easy attainment. She had herself participated in the election of the President, in the last resort and one of her own citizens, the candidate who had received all her own votes, had been called to fill the first place in the Administration. His popularity and weight of character were, of course, among the obstacles to be overcome, by those who wished to overturn the Administration; and, to accomplish that end, efforts were to be made, proportioned, at once, to the importance, and the difficulty of the undertaking. A storm of abuse has accordingly raged against him, the violence of which has no precedent. A charge of public corruption, having its origin where decorum and delicacy, as well as truth and honor, should have altogether forbidden it; a charge, unsupported by the lightest proof, encountered by every contrary presumption, confuted, in short, by the most conclusive evidence, has been spread abroad, nevertheless, and repeated, and re-echoed, with a vehemence, which, for a while, seemed but to increase the more, as the accusation was shown, more and more, to be groundless.

The purpose, however, has, we think, essentially failed. The good sense of the People has met the shock, without being overthrown, and a sense that great injustice has been done to the character of our right and honorable men, is fast pervading the public mind, and producing the just and unusual retribution—re-actio. The best reason exists for believing, that the whole array of means thus brought to bear on the cause of the Administration in that State, will prove completely ineffectual. In the beginning of August, an election of State officers is there to take place. Candidates are already named, distinguished by the side they respectively espouse of the great national controversy. The contest, doubtless, will be a most animated and severe one; but of the result, unshaken confidence is entertained. The People are roused, fully and thoroughly roused. The vote will be, not the vote of a few, not the result of partial attendance at the polls, but the aggregate voice of the whole People of Kentucky. This, of itself, is a substantial ground of hope and security. This election it need not be concealed, is a point of peculiar interest. If it shall terminate favorably, the whole electoral vote of the State, in favor of the re-election of the present President, is by no means the only important consequence to be expected from it. It will, obviously be attended with other & broader effects. We now look forward to it with a confidence, which, for several months, has gained new strength, in every successive week; and, if indications do not greatly deceive us, the hopes of the opposition, at this moment, in regard to Kentucky, are effectually shaken.

We believe, then, that the votes of Kentucky are to be enumerated among those favorable to the Administration.

Adding the votes of Kentucky to those before mentioned, the sum total amounts to nearly one half of all the electoral votes; and in order to ensure success, it is only farther necessary, that the President should receive a considerable majority, now, or, that he should be re-elected in the former election, of the votes of New York. That he will receive the requisite number of these votes, we entertain no doubt whatever. Information from every part of the State, and the opinions of persons among the most competent to judge, conspire to produce satisfaction on this point. We hazard the prediction, and we are persuaded the intelligent People of that State will, in due time, most fully and triumphantly verify it, that the cause of the Opposition is destined to receive, in New York, signal overthrow and defeat.

Such is the view which has convinced us, that, with just and proper efforts, on the part of the friends of the Administration, there is nothing which can be reasonably expected to prevent the re-election of the present President.

And, for the sake of distinctness, we repeat our belief, that New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Louisiana, Kentucky and New York, will make that event sure.

This calculation, we know, will be attacked and disputed. Every part of it will be contradicted and denied. Assurances of a contrary result will be given, in the most positive manner and under every form which may impose upon credulity. All this of course, it is not to be expected that our adversaries will admit the probability of our success. This address is not intended for them. It is designed for the friends of the Administration, and its purpose will be fully answered, when it shall have solemnly assured those friends that the opinions here expressed are honestly and conscientiously entertained. We warn them against giving credit, either to positive assurances of success and triumph on the one side, in this quarter, and in that, or to the numerous reports, charges, accusations and calumnies, which are to be looked for, to be forthcoming through the Summer and Autumn. Steady confidence and steady efforts are necessary in the present state of things; and steady confidence and steady efforts be assured, will conduct us safely and happily through the crisis. In July, the election of members of Congress will take place in Louisiana. Her sentiments will be then again expressed; and we are willing to hear her sentiments. In August, the great contest in Kentucky will be brought to an issue, and we are willing, also, to hear the voice of Kentucky. In the mean time, let every man guard himself, and assist to guard the public, against delusion and imposition.

It will be seen, that, in the foregoing estimate nothing has been said of Illinois,

where the question will be earnestly contested, and which at this moment, may be pronounced to be a doubtful State; but nothing has been said of Virginia, in which State there is a large and rapidly increasing party, thoroughly opposed to the elevation of the Opposition Candidate, embodying great worth, intelligence, and respectability, and conducting the controversy with spirit and activity. Nor has any thing been made, that this patriotic State has separated herself from her own settled policy, and resolved on committing her interests to an association of political men radically hostile to what she deems the vital principles of the Government. A State so intelligent, could be urged into such a course only by some sudden impulse, over-coming, for the time, the influence of deliberate consideration. She will naturally return to her known principles, and her accustomed habits of thinking and acting. In a moment of unsuspecting enthusiasm, she embraced the cause of a military leader. She recedes from her first choice with reluctance, but she does recede. Sooner or later, she will resume her proper position. Great changes, we know, have taken place, and are still going on, and if a vigorous and persevering effort be made to extend information, and remove prejudice, well informed men are at this moment of opinion, that the vote of Pennsylvania will be given for the Administration.

Nor have we said any thing of North Carolina, one of the most unobtrusive and respectable States of the whole Union. She is naturally among the very last to go with those who now claim her association, and demand her aid. The cause which she seems expected to sustain is opposed to her whole character and her whole history. There is nothing in it to gain her permanent respect or attachment. And there is much reason to hope that she will, herself, take the same view of what is due to her own steady and uniform character. That the cause of the Administration is gaining ground daily, in that State, is beyond doubt or question, and although the character of this address requires, that no ground of hope should be too strongly stated, nor any expectation raised which is likely to be disappointed, we cannot refrain from saying that recent information places North Carolina near to, or at the head of those States, which, though highly promising, are still reckoned as doubtful.

Justice to the cause, and to those who have espoused it, requires, that, on this occasion it should be mentioned with respect and gratification, that Electoral tickets, favorable to the Administration, have been formed in Mississippi, Alabama, and some of the Districts of Tennessee, and that, in all these States—men, among the most distinguished for respectability, intelligence, and patriotism, give to such tickets their zealous support.

There is one other point of view in which the general subject may be usefully examined. We have stated what States are considered as reasonably certain for the Administration, what probable, and what more doubtful. If we now take the same survey of the prospects of the Opposition Candidate, what are they? Allow him the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, altogether not exceeding forty, and he is in possession of every thing which he can hope to enjoy without a contest. Not one vote north of South Carolina on the East, and of Tennessee, on the West, will be certain of, till it shall be actually given. The whole is controverted ground. If he gain Virginia, it will be only by a struggle, if he gain North Carolina and Pennsylvania, it must be by a struggle, still more violent and doubtful; and if he gain all three, he is, yet, not President. Kentucky and New York still oppose obstacles to his access, not hitherto overcome, and which, we firmly believe, cannot be overcome.

In thus surveying the different States, one striking truth is fully established, which it is material to notice. It is this: that were the Electors to be chosen, throughout the whole Union, in one uniform mode, whatever that mode might be, the President would be re-elected, not only by such a majority as we think he will now obtain, but by a vastly larger. This, we think can be made evident and unquestionable. If such uniform mode were to be by General Ticket in every State, he would not, in that case, lose one vote which is now expected for him, while the entire suffrage of New York and Maryland, added to what is already secure, would put him far ahead of all competition. On the other hand, if that uniform mode were to be by Districts, in all the States, he would be certain of receiving many more votes in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, than he could possibly lose by the change in all other States; and thus his majority be greatly increased. This affords the cheering inference, that a majority of the Electors of the United States are favorable to the present Administration, and desires the President's re-election. We believe this is so; and that if the whole country could be polled to-morrow, he would have a decided and vast majority.

It remains only to remind the friends of the CAUSE that this is the moment for spirited and vigorous action, as well as for constancy and firmness. The great engine played against the Administration is calumny, not the ebullition of individuals, not the occasional extravagance of an irresponsible Press, but an organized system of detraction and falsehood. In the language of the party, "the public Press is to be brought to bear on every man who is its enemy, and whose talents and character are obstacles to its success. What they mean is, that the Public Press, from Maine to Louisiana, is to denounce and defame every such man, and proclaim him an object of public hatred, or public scorn, in utter disregard of all truth, and with no fault to lay to his charge, except resistance to their will. We feel the deepest humiliation, not as friends of the Administration, but as American citizens at the countenance given by those from whom better things were expected, to this atrocious practice of personal abuse. We see, with mortification and grief, as well as with something of irrepressible indignation, instances, not solitary, in which outrageous slander, the lowest and most disgusting scandal and defamation on public and private character, is not only encouraged, but its authors the liberal streams of patronage.

If we may judge of the manner in which power will be exercised, by the means by which it is sought to be obtained, there is enough, truly to alarm our fears, and call forth all our exertions. America has ceased to be America—this country is no longer the country which we have been taught from our cradle to love with the warmest attachment—if there be not virtue enough yet left among us to meet with stern re-

buke, and punish with just retribution, this unbounded license of falsehood, this ferocity of calumny, which threatens to plunge society into violence or carry it back to barbarism.

Relying on a good cause, let the friends of the Administration breast this storm. Let them appeal to the good sense and the good feeling of the People. Let them labor to dispel prejudice, confute error, and correct misrepresentation, and meet plain falsehoods with plain denials. Let them exert the powers of truth and of reason, to convince those around them of the importance of the present crisis. Events are on the wing, which will leave consequences of long duration and strong bearing, for evil or for good, on these U. States. If our own opportunities of observation, upon men and things, has enabled us to form any true judgement, the success of the Opposition candidate would be fraught with disastrous consequences to the government and to the country. Convinced, for ourselves, deeply, that the great question nearly concerns the public safety, prosperity, and happiness, and resolved, for ourselves, one and all, to do our whole duty, in exerting our utmost endeavours to carry on the cause to a triumphant result, we now commend it earnestly to the faithful guardianship of the real friends of civil liberty; we commend it to all who value good order and social happiness; we commend it to whomsoever feels an interest, for himself or his children, in the civil institutions of his country; we commend it, above all, to the gracious protection of that Being whose favor has hitherto not deserted this nation, amidst all the difficulties which have beset her path.—*Nat. Jour.*

Published By request.

LATEST FALSEHOOD.—The following paragraph from that mint of forgeries and falsehoods, the Democratic Press, is going the rounds of the Administration papers. It appeared in the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in Pittsburg, there are 197 members, including six Bishops. In that highly respectable body of men, the last number of the Crawford Messenger informs us, there are but seven in favor of General Jackson, and the remaining one hundred and ninety, are in favor of Mr. Adams. This, as the Messenger remarks, "is no ordinary sign of the times."

Now, a gentleman of the highest respectability, well known to the people of Baltimore, a friend of the present Administration, and a member of the General Conference alluded to in the above paragraph, on hearing that such a statement had found its way into the newspapers, expressed great regret, said that the subject of the Presidential election was not (as every body ought to have known) agitated by the conference, and that so far from its being true, that from what he could learn from the expression of opinion by the individuals composing the conference—we mean the private expression of their individual opinions—there was a majority of them in favour of General JACKSON; for that almost every member from the West preferred him.—*Balt. Repub.*

Spots on the Sun.—There are more than twenty spots of various shapes and sizes to be seen with a common sea telescope on the sun's disc, one very large one near his upper limb, which, on comparison with his diameter, must be vastly larger than the earth. The cold weather, is no doubt, occasioned by the green diminution of the solar rays. In 1826, we had just such a season. The spots on the sun were numerous and many of them visible to the naked eye.

Storebreaking.—It appears from the N. York papers, that city is infested with an organized set of burglars as well as incendiaries. On Thursday night last several burglaries were committed, viz, the store No. 4 South st. occupied by Taylor & Voorhees, A & J. Lowry's store, corner of South and Moore streets. Wm. Wells's store, opposite the last mentioned, &c.

The late Trial for slander.—A case of slander involving great nicety, was tried at the Circuit Court for the County of Washington the present week and damages awarded to the amount of two thousand dollars.

A short time since an infant child was found dead, and by some mysterious means (and without the least shadow of proof) a respectable young lady residing on the Capitol hill, named Miss H—, was wantonly charged with being the mother: the charge of which she positively and unequivocally denied; but we blush to say, that nothing less would satisfy the loose, low, and debased dispositions of those concerned in the slander, but an examination of her person,—a circumstance unprecedented in atrocity, and a fact seldom or e-

ver recommended, and as brutal as any thing that can be conceived of.

Such a scene—such a course of procedure would, had this helpless female a protector roused his feelings to fiery indignation—and with his mighty arm have wreak'd vengeance upon their heads and caused—midnight friends to summon them away, away.

If the deed would admit of the least palliation, we might be induced, (though it would be with great difficulty) to suppress our indignation; but such is the high-handed insult and total disregard of female rights, exhibited in this case, that we would do violence to our feelings, did we not hold up to scorn & contempt, the perpetrators of so daring an outrage.—*Georgetown Columbian.*

An operation was performed by Dr. Robert Thomson, assisted by Dr. H. L. Atken, on a child, aged five months, of Joseph Rhuport, for Hair Lip. The fissure was uncommonly large and unequal, extending to the posterior part of the nose. The silver needles were used, with the twisted suture. The union of the lip was affected in four days. The cure is complete. There is scarcely any deformity perceptible—Parents who have children with Hair Lip, let me advise you to have the operation performed early. The advantages of appearance, and speech, are far beyond the conception of those who have not witnessed them.

A VOICE FROM TENNESSEE.

John P. Nelson, Attorney General of the Knoxville District, is announced, in the Knoxville papers, as a candidate for the office of Presidential Elector in the district of Tennessee, pledging himself, if elected, to vote for Mr. Adams and Mr. Rush. The Knoxville Enquirer, speaking of the candidates, observes, that "he is extensively known as a man of talents and undoubted integrity. He was in the Creek campaign, under Jackson's immediate eye. And no man, at the battle of the Horse-Shoe, behaved with more integrity. He was, in 1823, elected to the Legislature from this County, and at the Session of 1824, was elected Attorney General for the Knoxville District. This appointment he has ever since held with honor to himself, with advantage to the State, and we believe, has given entire satisfaction to the public. He practices law in four of the Counties, out of five in this district. He has been accustomed to political canvass, and knows how to make his calculation. He has reputation and standing not to be hazarded on the cast of a die. We know he is sanguine of success. We are neither prophets, nor the sons of prophets, but we say to our friends, every where, do your part, & we will do ours."

JOHN WOODS.

The following is an extract of a letter to the editor, from Col. John Williams, dated.

KNOXVILLE, APRIL 17, 1828.

"I was neither President, Judge Advocate, nor member of the Court Martial that condemned Woods to die; nor did I ever refuse to recommend him to mercy. No application has been made to me on the subject. I neither saw nor heard the evidence upon which he was found guilty. After the execution of Woods, much was said in camp, in relation to the offence which he had committed. It was said by some, that he had been shot for an affront to a certain Thomas Camp, who had neither rank nor commission in the army. I never knew whether Mr. Camp was a commissioned officer or not. If he was there must be a record of his commission. If he was not, it was illegal to shoot Woods for insulting him. The true state of this affair will appear by publishing the proceedings of the Court Martial, and Mr. Camp's commission, if he had one. It is not true that Woods, went on the ground of execution, with oaths and defiance, or refused to promise obedience." ON THE CONTRARY, HE WEPT LOUD AND BITTERLY."

We are informed by our correspondent at Hagerstown that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the Patowmac Company, have obtained an injunction from Judge T. Buchanan restraining the purchase or condemnation of lands for the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and enjoining all Magistrates & Sheriff's from aiding or assisting in those objects.

It is said that fifteen thousand dollars extra, (more than has been expended at any previous session of Congress,) was necessary to defray the expenses of printing for the Senate, at the last session, by the Telegraph establishment!

Extraordinary Damages.—John Cramer, Esq. has recovered a verdict of \$5950 for a case of libel, against the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser. It originated in a publication, by which Mr. Cramer, lost his election, as senator of the fourth district.

The Legislature of Alabama, by a joint resolution have proposed an amendment to their constitution, by which their judges, instead of continuing in office during good behaviour, will be elected every seven years.

The Pittsburg Statesman says the unfortunate young mechanic, Wm. Alexander, who lost both his arms accidentally, in making a noise for the Hero at Orleans, has arrived at his father's in the neighborhood of Pittsburg; that the magnificent present of ten dollars made to him by the Hero, has been returned to the donor!—not because the Alexander family were not poor enough to need the money; but because they despised the littleness of soul in a wealthy man, who could offer ten dollars in return for the loss of both arms in his service, where tens of thousands were spent in celebrating his praise.

Long Memories.—A party of gentlemen were conversing upon the tenacity of memory as to circumstances which occurred in childhood; some went back as early as to four, others three years, and some to twelve months of age. One grave caustic gentleman observed, that he could remember the day that he was born: Some were surprised at the circumstance, and rather doubted it; but he convinced them at once, Gentlemen, quoth he, I remember it by this fact, for I was very anxious and laid awake all night crying for fear I was born a girl.

Horrible.—While the Medway, Capt. Wight, was in Behia, refreshing on her voyage to New South Wales, a small schr. came in from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves. It appeared that she had originally taken on board 600 in all, male and female, but being chased by a ship of war to prevent capture and to lighten the vessel, the captain had thrown 200 of them overboard.

Odd reasons for preferring the Military Chieftain.—Among the singular reasons adduced why General Jackson should be made President, we find his admirers offer the following.

Mr. Eaton asserts that he can live on acorns and chestnuts, or parched corn; but cannot a squirrel do the same?

Another is, that he was a revolutionary soldier, though it has been proved he was not more than eight or nine years old at that time.

These reasons are rather unfortunate: in the first instance, he is reduced by the scheming Senator to the level of a nutcracker, and in the second, the revolutionary soldier into a mere child. Verily, these are strange recommendations.—

Cure for the gaps in chickens.—A friend has informed us of a cure for the gaps in chickens, which he finds remarkably efficacious—not having lost a single chicken by that disorder since he discovered it. It is simply to grease the chicken along the neck and under the wings with a mixture of neat's foot oil, or soft grease and snuff. The complaint is said to be occasioned by lice, which are thus expelled or destroyed.—

Singular Association.—A cat in Nantucket has adopted two rats into her family, which were thrown into an oven for her consumption. They play with her kittens; and she seems to take more care of them than of her own offspring. This is no new instance of natural antipathies being overcome, though it appears to have excited the special wonder of the good people of Nantucket, who construe it to be a sign of the amalgamation of parties. There have been stranger instances of stranger reconciliations, during the present presidential controversy.

To make fine potatoes.—Dig a trench and place your potatoes in it, then cover them with oak leaves, promiscuously gathered, instead of earth—as soon as the vines get through the leaves, cover them again in the same manner, and you will have fine potatoes.

Comforts of an Editor.—1st. If he does not fill his paper with news of importance, whether there be any or not, it is condemned for not being what it purports to be—a newspaper.

2nd. If he does not write in the style of a rigid moralist he is charged with laxity of principles.

3d. If he does not fill at least one column every week with something laughable, his folio is pronounced uninteresting.

4th. If a public nuisance should exist, public notice of it would offend and not to notice it would be censured.

5th. If he does not publish all the marriages and deaths which occur in all the world for ten miles round, whether he hears of them or not, he is unfit for an editor.

6th. If every paper does not contain a goodly portion of Suicide, Horrid