First among the infamous falsehoods and perversions of the pamphlet we and perversions of the pamphlet we last week aliused to, as having recently issued from the Chronicle Office, is
the assertion that Gen. Jackson sopposed the democratic principles of universal suffrage and equal rights; and
that, in adopting the Constitution of
Tennessee, she [as a delegate] joined
in establishing the rule which allows
the rich man to vote in every county
where he has land, but confines the
poor man to one vote where he resides."
Now, look at the clause of the Constitution upon which this charge is ground tution upon which this charge is ground ed, and by which its falsehood is established. We copy it from the "Constitution of Tennessee," now before us.

Article III. Sec. I. Every freeman

of the age of 21 years, and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an in habitant of this state, and every free man, being an inhabitant of any one county in the state six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, for the county in which he shall reside?

in which he shall reside? We say again, look at this clause. We say to the author and publisher of the phamphlet, look at it! We say to all the revilers of General Jackson, look at it! This is the clause which General Jackson, as one of the Committee, respected to the Conventions which he asserted to the Conventions which he as packson, as one of the Committee, re-ported to the Convention; which he as a delegate supported, which was adop-ted, and which now stands as one of the movisions of the Constitution of Tennessee. Is there any thing here which valles a the rich man to vote in there any thing here, which grants to the rich man a greater privilege than it secures to the poor man? No! By this article, the freeholder inhabitant,? and the six months resident in any one county of the state, are placed upon an exac Each is entitled to "vote country. Each is entitled to the country (and one rote only) for members of the General Assembly for the country, (and in the country of course), in which he shall reside." And in a preceding article, the same privilege extends to vo ters for Governor of the State.

Thus we have fully refuted one more vile calumny. We will, however, add the following article, which strengthens the above testimony, while it contrasts the principles and conduct of the aris. the principles and conduct of the aris tocrat Apass, with those of the republican and partiet JACKSON. The friends of Mr. Adams having provoked this investigation, let them enjoy its full benefit.

LOOK AT THIS. Extract from the Andress of the Nush ville Committee.

wille Committee.

OIt is alleged that General Jackson when a member of the Tennessee Convention voted for a property qualification in a voter: This the Committee positively assert is ONTRUE. It is notwher that he advocated the provision adopted in the constitution of our test which were the single for the formal test. state, which secures the right of suffrag

to every freeman."
John Overton, chr'a. Robert Foster Wm. L. Brown Robert White G. W. Campbell ohn Caston Joseph Philips Wm. B. Lewis Edward Ward os. Claiborne Daniel Graham Jesse Wharton Alfred Balch Felix Robertson Josiah Nicholl John M.Nairy Wm. White Upon the whole the Pennsylvania

Reporter remarks:
Will the jurchased tools, who libelled General Jackson on this subject by publishing garbled extracts from what they called the minutes of the Tennesby pullshing the above refutation of the slander? We trust for the honour of the slander? We trust for the honour of human nature, some will be found ho nest enough to do so. The gentlemen who signed the address are as respectastand as high in society, a any in the state of Tennessee, or in the country! The venerable Judge Over ton heads the list, and Mr. Campbell whose name stands next, was our minister to Russia. Mr. Brown is brothe to our present minister to France. This matter settled

aristocracy of John Quincy Alams.
We have frequently adverted to the vote of Mr. Adams, in the Senate of the vote of Mr. Adains, in the Senate of the United States, to deprive a poor man effect of suffrage! We have repeat edly 'dared' them to then yit, but the book and page were in existence, and they shrunk from the challenge, and basely fabricated the story about General Jackson on the same subject. Away with your shuffling, gentlemen, act like men, by either pleading guilty or not guilty.

17 Does the Journal of the Hutter Strates' Senate like, our dues it. nity. Does the sound does it mited States' Senate lie, or does it mited States' Senate lie, or does it not? If you say it does not, then this one single act, with which it charges John Q. Adams, would be alone suffi cient to rain his prospects in Pennsyl

READ. PAUSE. AND REFLECT In the Senate of the United States.
Friday, February 10th, 1807—On the second reading of the bill to erect

Louisiana into two territories, an a mendment was offered containing the

following provisions.

1st That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the territorial legislature, to a seat in the territorial legislature unless he bwned one hundred acres o land, or a house and lot in the city of New Orleans.

to vote for a representative unless he owned fifty acres of land

Sd. That the governor of the territoshould have power to preregue the legi-lature.
4th. That he should have power to

dissolve it.
5th. That he should have power to negative all the bills passed by

Bislature. For these amendments, John Quincy For these amenuments, our Adams, the now President of the United States VOTED with fue others! Mark ye, but five members of the Senate, besides Mr. Adams, were anti-republican enough to vote for the high handed are ocratic measures proposed by these a mendments! Will any poor man, any upright, honest republican, who does appen to be so fortunate in world ly affairs as to own one hundred acres of land, vote for JOHN Q. ADAMS: No; they all answer couphatically. No Ithica (N. Y.) Journal.

JOHN WOODS.

John Woods, the present hero of the Administration prints, whose virtue-nd sufferings have been the fruitu and suffirings heme of Coalition praise, was a mai which he suffered death the offence for had been consigned to the lowest de

gree of infamy.

The following certificates will show what manner of man" the friends of the administration have been shedding the authinistration that she is sympathetic tears for: State of Tennessee, Bedford county, ?

April 17, 1828 Having been requested to state the character of John Wood, who was executed in the Creek nation for mutin and desertion, I do certify that I was the constable who took old Wood the the constable who took old Wood the father of John, for concealing stolen goods, and upon the trial before the magistrate, William Cross stated, that John and Abe Wood went into the house of Joseph Brown, and felouious took from its lead, which was in the ly took from it a bed, which was in the

absence of his family, &c.
JORDON C. HOLT. The reader will bear in mind the statement of Gross alluded to by Holt, was given under oath; the follow-

Ing certificate is to the same effect:

I have read and examined the certificate of Jordon C. Holt, Esq: and find ficate of Jordon C. Holt, Esq: and find it substantially correct. I was at the trial mentioned in his certificate, and also heard William Cross state, that John and Abe Wood took the bed out of the house of said Brown as above stated. ABRAHAM WINNERY. State of Tennessee, Bedford county, April 17, 1823.

Abraham Wood, Sen. the father of John Wood, was arrested at the in-

Wood, was arrested at the in stance of William Wilbourn for concealing the goods stolen from said Wilbourn by his sons, and was tried before me, who was then an acting justice of the peace. One witness introduced upon the trial was the wife of Abe Wood, jun. who made oath, (as well as now recollected) that John. Abe and Bill Wood, went off a while before night and returned with the stolen goods, of which the old man was well apprised;—she further stated that John stance of William Wilbourn for con apprised;—she further stated that John Wood had stalen Wood had stolen a quantity of leather, and the old man had it concealed in his loft. I further state that when William Cross was arrested for stealing a bed from Joseph Brown, he confessed that John and Abe Wood, jun. went into the house of said Brown, and took the bed as described in the certificates of Col. Whinnery and Jordon C. Holt. Wood had been permitted to have re turned from the army, he would have been arrested with the others in at least two cases for stealing, as above stated, &c. JOSHUA HOLT. State of Tennessee, Bedford county, }

April 17, 1828.

April 17, 1828.

Having been requested to state what I know about the character of John Wood, briefly state, that of my own knowledge I know nothing, all the in-Having been requested to state what I know about the character of John Wood, briefly state, that of my own knowledge I know nothing, all the information I have about his character is from the neighbourhood report. I have creat the certificate of Jordon C. Holt, I have stated them to the public.

When I went the second letter to the certificate of Jordon C. 1995.

Esq. and so far as general report

When I wrote the second letter to
Mr. Clay, I did not know how far his
opinion of the neighbourhood that John
Wood was concerned with his brothers

Bill and Abe in various acts of villainy.
I was along when Bill Wood, brother

The request that the physicians who attended her should examine the cause of her extreme sufficiency. The request was complied with that he was to h of John, was taken for steening horses.

He was committed to the jail of Lincoln country, but before the trial came on, he with the rest of his accomplices, broke jail and left the country.

WILLIAM & BUSK.

Test. A. Yell. mark
It will be recollected that two or
three of Dr. Armstrong's witnesses stated that during the altercation between
Wood and the officers whose orders he dischayed. General Jackson rushed out of his tent and exclaimed. Shoot ten balls through the damned rascal." One balls through the danned rascal. "One of the Doctor's own witnesses, Robert Ferguson, who from his own account was standing near Wood at the time. ays he does not recollect of hearing any such expression from General Jackson. This want of recollection on the part of Ferguson, is the strongest evidence hat General Jackson uttered no such language, because it was of a kind calculated to make a durable impression on the mind of the hearer. Indepen-dent, however of this strong testimony from one of the Doctor's own witnesses, the following certificate gives the lie di-rect to this most important part of the

to glean. x Biate of Tennessee, Bedford county, }

We have been called upon to state what we know of the character of John Wood—we were both in the same company and messmates of Wood—we were wood on duty, who refused, and stated that he was on guard; the officer then that he was on guard; the office ordered a file of men to take who instantly took up his gun, (and as some say.) cocked her, and swore he would shoot the first man that would

touch him. But, until now, we never heard of General Jackson's ordering him to be shot, we are certain that he did not; for if it had been so, we should most cer-tainly have heard something about it. As to Wood's character, we know no-thing personally, but have heard it reported since our return, and at the time his brothers, Bill and Abe, were appre hended, that he also was suspected of being concerned with them; but this only the report of the neighbour-

ISAAC MILLIKIN

Fest. A. Yell, mark.
Snelbyville, Tenn April 17, 1828.
The undersigned having been informed, that certificates have been given by Joshua Holt, Jordan C. Holt, Esq. and Col. Abraham Whitnery, respecting the character of the unfortunate John Wood, do certify, that we have been long acquainted with the abwe gentlemen, and also with their characteristics. fors and standing in society. We he situte not to declare that they stand a für and unimpeachable, as any in the State of Pennessee. We further believe their certificates are entitled to all the credit and force which the solemnity of an earth would, or could give them.

Given under our hands this 17th A-

Gilchrist, James R. White, Wm. Gelchrist,
A. Yell.
Jas. M·Kissick.
Danl. M·Kissick."

Nashville Republican.

From the Western Argus.

MR. CLAY.

As a justification of that complete exposure of Mr. Clay which Mr. Kendall now feels impelled to make in his own defence, he publishes entire Mr. Clay's communication to his Kentucky committee, and calls the attention of

committee, and can't the action of the public to the following points:

The only pretence under which Mr. Clay justifies the use of my private letters, is, that I have violated the confidence of the confidence detailing under oath before the Senate the incidents relative to the clerkship. The last of my letters published by him proves, that the same detail had been given to many persons before it was written, and I shall show that it was with his own knowledge and consent

For the purpose of convicting me of filsehood, he lays down as his premises, that I said Mr. Blair told me there was "a corrupt agreement" between him and Mr. Adams, when I only said Mr. Blair told me that Mr. Adams, if elected President, would make him Se-cretary of State. An understanding to this effect might have been effected without Mr. Clay's agency or know-ledge, and I have expressly declared, that I did not believe there was any corruption in it, until he denied its ex istence, and declared it corrupt, if it did exist. I admit, that my letters pub lisned by him, prove that I did not then suppose he had made "a corrupt agreement," and I thank him for proving the purity of my motives. I might think a thief an honest man, and write to him letters proving my 'faith' in his 'integrity and honour.' When I afterwards discovered him to be a thief, could be use these letters to prove that he was

When I wrote the second letter to had heard that he was to be made Se-cretary of State, and that few did not certainly know it. Let him put upon it what construction he will, it does not disprove the fact admitted by Mr. Blain in the Senate, that he had given me the information that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.

Mr. Dudley stated that the same information was given to him, and that point I shall be able to establish beyond

In my, third letter published by Mr. Clay. I express a trust, that I shall not be the means or the occasion of casting any imputation upon his integ-rity or honour. In my fourth public letter to him, I declared; that when I came out against the administration, i

was not my intention to 'make any at-tack on his integrity or honour.'

In fine, those who have read my public declarations, will find nothing in these private letters but a confirmation of their truth, and instead of proving Mr. Clay's innocence, they only prove my great confidence in him, and the purity of the motives by which I was

It is not true, as Mr. Clay insinuates, ficacy.

Sd. That no person shall be qualified evidence that the Doctor has been able | that his feller to me previous to the prethat his letter to me previous to the pre-sidential election, was in reply to any application from me to him, while he was a member of Congress, to procure some public employment for me; for, to the best of my recollection and be-lief, no such application was evermale. It is not true, so for as I know, that

It is not true, so far as I know, that Mr. Clay's loan to me has been represented as an attempt to bribe me.

It is not true, that I was educated at Harvard University, as Mr. Clay rewith these and I few other excepti

ons, Mr. Clay's letter confirms the de-clarations I have made to the public his letters relative to the clerkship were burnt. Hence the confidence with which he denies the inferences deducible from the two first letters. He perhaps think

I have none of his letters upon other subjects. In this he is mistaken. Feeling now relieved from every restraint, it has become my duty to give a full length portrait of this war, postilence now relieved from every restraint, length portrait of this 'war, postilence and famine' gentlemsn. I shall show fresh his own letters—

That he had a direct agency in the attacks made on \$50.

attacks made on Mr. Adams in Ohio; That he sought secretly to prejudice me against Mr. Adams;
That he advised with and aided me

That he had a personal agency in circulating the pamphlets against Mr. Adams; That, early in 1824, he personally

used exertions to re-animate his friends with the hope of returning him to the House of Representatives, where he expected to succeed in securing his election; That, in the spring of 1824, he had

in view a division of the votes of New York between him and Mr. Adams. with the object of excluding Mr. Craw

I shall also prove from his own let-

ters and other evidence—
That he had a direct agency in pro caring to be written by Mr. White, the letters which decided him to vote for Mr. Adams, under the impression that in securing to Mr. Clay the office of Secretary of State, he was complying with the will of his constituents:

That while holding out to me the idea that he did not in the least in terfere with our local politics, he was attempting to silence some of the prinfor those who knew something of manœuvres, as to prevent future dis

I regret that Mr. Clay should not sooner have known me. He seems to be slow in studying the character of Yankees. It was long, very long, be fore he discovered that Mr. Adams was fore he discovered that I was destitute of veracity and integrity. These discoveries he seems to have made un der peculiar circumstances. While Mr. Adams was in his way, no character was too black for him; but the ment he holds out to him a helping hand, he becomes one of the pures patriots of modern times! So, while patriots of modern times! So, while I was aiding him in attacking Mr. Adams I was a vastly able and clever fellow; but now that he and Mr. Adams have joined hand in hand, and I have thrown joined name in nand, and I have thrown myself across their path, I am 'a profligate editor,' destitute of 'veracity and integrity!' I am not surprised at his violence. He who can invoke 'war nectilence. pestilence and famine' upon his country, isther than the people should not prove ungrateful to their benefactor, may be expected to heap his abuse upon every man, however humble, who lifts a hand benefactor, may be people have read his speech at Baltimore. It only convinces me more fully, that he is a faithless, profligate and violent man, whose continuance in powdangerous to the purity of our elections and the liberties of the coun

ASTONISHING FACT.

There died recently in the town of North Stonington, Conn. a woman aged about 40 years, who had been ill a long was found a living worm, an inch and a quarter long, and of a large size.

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 the discovered it. It is simply to grease the chickens along the neck and under the wings with a mixture of neat's foot oil, or soft grease and snuff. The com-plaint is said to be occasioned by lice, which are thus expelled or destroyed.

TO MAKE FINE POTATOES. Diga 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 puta

TO STOP BLEEDING.

Sir Astlay Cooper says, 'in bleeding from small vessels on wounded surfaces, very, fine wool laid down and confined by bandage on the part, is one of the best styptics. The wool may be dipped in flour to add to its effects."

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship Britannia, captain Marshall, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 9th of June, and brings Liverpool dates to the day of her sailing, & Lon-don and Lloyd's Lists to the 5th and

The Liverpool Albion of the 9th of June Liverpool Albion of the visit June, contains a long account of a visit to the new and splendid packet ship Boston, of Boston.

The Thames Tunnel is considered

to be in a fuvourable way towards its

completion.

The late resignation of Mr. Huskisson and several of his colleagues, says the Evening Post, has given rise to several new appointments, of which the following is a list:

In the Cabinet—The Earl of Aber-

deen, Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs, in the room of Earl Dudley.

Sir George Murray, Secretary of
State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Mr. Huskisson.

Not in the Cabinet—Viscount Low-ther, the First Commissioner of the Woods and Porests and Land Revenue, in the room of the Right Honour-

able Charles Arbuthnot.
The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancasters in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen. Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War, in the room of Lord Palmerston.

Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. Vice President of the Board of in the room of Mr. Frankland Lewis. Mr. Courtenay will be sworn in a Pri

vy Councillor.

Horace Twiss, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Depart ment, in the room of Lord F. L. Gow

George Banks, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Control, in the room of

Mr. Courtenay.

Lord Ellephorough retains the place of Lord Privy Seal. The three vacan-cies occasioned by the resignations of Charles Grant, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lamb, who held the Irish Secretaryships and Lord Howard de Walden, are not yet filled. Mr. de Walden, are not yet filled. Mr. Vesey Firzgerald is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Grant, and the place of Mr. Lamb has been offered to Mr. Frankland Lewis, who declined it.

The following is the letter written by Mr. Huskisson to the Duke of Wellington. It appears from Mr. Huskisson's explanation in the House of Commons, which will be found in our paper of to day, that it was intended by that of to day, that it was intended by gentleman as a conditional offer of re-signation, but that the Duke chose to consider it in another light. The whig papers charge the Premier with a de-sire to get rid of Mr. Huskisson and his friends, and intimate that it is the intention of the Ministry to unite on the subject of the Catholic claims, which are about to be brought up for discussion, and to use the influence of govern ment to prevent them from being al

Dawning-st. Tuesday, 2 A. M.

My Dear Duke-After the vote which, in regard to my own consisten-cy and personal character, I have found myself, from the course of this even ing's debate, compelled to give on the East Retford question, I owe to you, as the head of the Administration, and to Mr. Peel, as the leader of the House of Commons, to lose no time in afford ing you an opportunity of placing my office in other hands, as the only means in my power of preventing the injury to the King's service which may cusus from the appearance of disunion in his Majesty's Councils, however unfound ed in reality, or however unimportant in itself the question which has given

rise to that appearance.

Regretting the necessity of troubling you with this communication, believe

me, my dear Duke, ever truly yours,
W. HUSKISSON.
The German papers give the account of a victory obtained by the Russians over the Turks, and furnish a paper purporting to be the first bulletin of the Russian army. The intelligence, however, is doubted in London, and the bulletin has been by some pronounced bulletin has been by spurious. Paris and Brussels papers of the 3d of June make no mention of it, and accounts from Nuremburg to the 27th, and from Vicana to the 24th, are also silent upon the subject. It is also thought extremely improbable the Turks could have been so well prepar-ed for resistance in that quarter. A counter revolution has taken place

in Portugal. A provisional government has been formed at Oporto in opposition to the usurpation of Don Miguel;—
Don Pedro has been proclaimed, and every exertion is making to raise the country in favour of the constitution. country in favour of the constitution. The enthusiasm in favour of the provisional government is rapidly spreading over the country, and the usurpation of Miguel is probably destined to a very short continuance. The London Courier says, that the military force upon thick because any reliance does which he can place any reliance, does not exceed two regiments. The Marquis Palmella, the Portuguese Miniaquis Palmella, the Portuguese Minia-ter at the Court of St. James, who, in consequence of the late movements of Don Miguel, had declined acting any longer as the representative of the ex-isting Portuguese government, has now, aince the establishment of a council at

Oporto acting in the name of Dordro, resumed his functions.

LONDON, Jan The departure of Adultal Stern ney for the Mediternamen, to sue seds Sir Edward Codrington will to place in about ten days. The Walley, 74 guns at Portumosth, to for out for that station, on board of will Sir Pultney Malcom will heist his and subsequently shift it to the size.

Letters have been received from Blossom frigate; Capt. Beachy, at the arrival, in March, of dust ship Acapulco, for the purpose of refit and proceeding home. Capt. Beech his officers, and craw were in hea notwithstanding the privations and tigue they had undergone, in their is and perilous attempts to meet Cap Franklin and his adventorous party Behring Stratts. Behring Straits.

Late in the afternoon a ramour Late in the afternoon a ramour been whispered about that latisface explanations have been given to Duke of Wellington, on the parthe Russian Government, respecting ultimate designs on Tukey, whave been so long veiled in a sort mystery. These explanations, it said, were withheld from the duel ger than ought to have been the call had Russia really meant to adhere her own professions, and, though it had Russia really meant to athere her own professions, and, though it were not catagorically demanded, omission led to some coldness tora its diplomatic representatives he which has not failed to make which has not failed to the control of the co proper impression, and has led to frankness of communication whi was desired and effected on the par his grace.

IMPORTANT FROM OPORTO -W. ten to communicate the following portant intelligence, which was rec ed this morning at Liverpool, di from Oporto.

The Senate, on the Soth of A The Senate, on the 30th of A had displayed from the window their Camara (House of Assembly) municipal atandard, and with the proclaimed "Don Miguel 1st, Abso King of Portugal!" The great mity of the population, disapproving this act, assembled in the Camped Ovidio, to the number of upward six thousand, consisting chiefly of most respectable citizens, expressions. most respectable citizens, expres to each other their disapprobates such an illegal proclamation, but such an illegal proclamstion, but ducting themselves with the gredecorum and order. On the 8th the 6th regiment of infantry arriand their fidelity to Don Pedro was certained, as well as that of other ments at Braga, Valencia, and Pena On the evening of the 16th, the ensiasm of the soldiery could no lose restrained, and the 6th and 18th giments of infantry and the 4th of a lery marched to the Campo de St. dio, with their commanders and deers, and being formed in line, reat cers, and being formed in line, reat air with loud shouts of "Don Pedro Fourth—Donna Maria the Secon and the constitutional charter!" which they were soon joined by the cadadores and 12th dragoons, where ed to unite with their companion arms, to testify their loyalty to their gitimate sovereign and their adher to the constitution.

The general, being informed of the proceedings, hastened to the spot the calvary police, and sent to smon the brave commander of the regiment, who returned a reply, the should not quit the field or companions without restoring their upon which the general thought it prudent to retire precipitately with police soldiers and fled towards Vi ga, deserting his command, in which was quickly followed by Ayres Progovernor of Justice, S'a, Intended Police, Lebre, Judge of crime,

Letters which have been receive town up to the date of the 22d state that every thing remains tranunder the new provisional government. The new Provisional Government of the state of the 22d state of the 22d

Oporto consists of President Gen Antonia Hippolito da Costa; Vice E sident, Guitheme Duarte Ferr Judges, Moraes Sarmento, and J Gerardo Sampayo; Merchants, F. Vanzeller and Christiano Kopke; C nel Gama Lobor

PARIS, June 3 The Marscilles Journal contains

following news: On the 29th of May a telegrap despatch brought orders to the ves freighted here for the Government reignted here for the Government proceed, in three days, to Toulen The expedition is decidedly going sail, but its destination is unknown. The 8th Regiment of the Line, with forms our garrison, will, it is a commence its march to-morrow me

In a postscript, the Messenger In a postscript, the Messenger Marseilles confirms this statement orders having been given for the parture of the 52 transports comme cated by the correspondent. That per adds—"A report is generally sprintate, camp of 30,000 men is going the formed in the department, all Var."

H. M. ship Le Lancier, command by Capt. Vigoureur, sailed for Ted on the 27th of May: its destination unknown—perhaps it may be to go Marseilles, to convey the 3C transporter at 3 Tenion.

Barntand Wagette

ANNAPOLIS: Aureday, July 24, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

MARYLAND ELECTORS, Marid—JOSEPH STONE,
Merid—JOHN C. HERBERT.
Michael WILLIAM FITZHUGH Jr.
WILLIAM TYPE

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.
BUSIAMIN C. HOWARD.
BUSIAMIN C. HOWARD.
BUSIAMIN THOMAS M. FORMAN.
BUSIAMIN T. REES.
BUSIAMIN T. REES.
BUSIAMIN T. REES. HYMENEAL. Minied, on the 8th inst. at Bromont, is Carles county, by the Rev. Mr. is Carles County, by the Rev. Mr. Man the Hon. Joseph Kent, Govern of the State of Maryland, to Miss Acce Lee Contex, the only daughter Day. B. Contex.

ide late Rev. B. Contee. The Committees of vigilance for the usand 5th election districts of Anne-irandel county, friendly to the elec-irandel county, friendly to the elec-irand of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, usall others who are disposed to at-tal, are respectfully in the 1 to a meet-in to be held at John Laslep's at the Hamile stone, Washington Turnpike of on Saturday the 26th of July 1828.

nd, on Saturday the 26th of July 1828

at 12 o'clock. COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. Thursday, July 17.—The argument Bitgdy & Chase vs. Chase, was con gred by F. S. Key for the Appellants. is solv F. S. Key for the Appellants, at by Brewer jr. for the Appellee.
Fisher, July 18th. The argument is the above case was further continued by Hinchester for the Appellee, and by facy, (Attorney-General,) for the Appellee, in renly. Batarday, July 19th. James L.

Berray, Esquire, of the city of Be er, was admitted an attorney-of the The argument in the above mention-

sesse was concluded by Taney, (Atsey General,) and A. C. Magruder the Appellants, in reply. Mindsy, July 21. The case of The letts. Cassel, (No. 378.) was argu alv Gill, and Taney (Attorney-Ge rel.) for the state. No couusel ap-pared for the defendant in error. Commit Cox, Esquire, of George Tren, in the District of Columbia

Ima, in the District of Contembra maintied an Attorney of the court The case of The State vs. Scharff al. (No. 425) was argued by Gill and Tancy (Attorney-General.) for the and Tany (Attorney-General,) for in site. Hall vs. Allen, (No. 215.) wa greed by Boyle for the Appellant, and fill for the Appellee—It ills Allen's Fliter vs. Neale's Ex'r. (No. 214 ms argued by Meredith and William (Datrict Attorney of U. S.) for the country and by Gill for the Annel Appellant, and by Gill for the Appellant, and by Gill for the Appellant, Reversed and Proceder Awarded. Smith vs. Edward. No. 215,) was argued by Raymond for the Appellant, and by Williams (Direct Attorney of U. S.) for the Appe

h. Tuesday, July 22d. The case landers Fascher, (No. 221.) was a ged by Meredith, and Hilliams (District Attorney of U. S.) For the Application of int and by Taney (Attorney Genera

lat and by Taney (Attorney General for the Appellee.

Mitchell vs. The State, (N. 193.) was argued by Kennedy for Appellant, by Boyle, and Taney (Amery General for the State.) a concluded by Williams (District Amery of U. S.) for the Appellant,

Wednesday, July 23d. Earth. divered the opinion of the court Granes. Yates, argued at the last Ju tem by R. Johnson for the Appelland by C. Darsey for the Appelle BUCHANAN, Ch. J. delivered the ion of the court in Middleton vs.

r. argued at the last June term
Somewirest for the Appellant, and
C. Dorsey for the Appellant mersed, and procedendo awarded Bromanan, Ch. J. also delivered untatives us Riley's Adm'r. argue the list June term by F. S. Key
Z. Magruder, for the Appellants.
banel argued for the Appellants.

tre reversed. BCHANAN, Ch. J. also delivered spains of the court in Causton Durke, argued at Jone term last Mayer for the Appellant, and by A fills for the Appellant, and by A

MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion the court in Maccubbin et al. vs. C. red and Laurenson vs. Cromwell and by R. B. Magruder and I (Atterney-General.) for the Appell and by Mayer and Meredith for the Pelice—Decrees Affirmed

and the court in Lammott vs.
and by Kennedy and Meredit
the Appellant. No counsel app
for the Appellee—Judgment Rev and Procedendo awarded.

Baxre, J. delivered the opini the court o Strike v. McDonald & arried at the last June term by