To the Editors of the Kentucky Argus.

Gentlemen : The followin[illegible] written in reply to a lett[illegible] tleman of this State, re[illegible] al Jackson to visit Kentucky, for the purpose of counteracting the intrigue and management of certain prominent individuals against him. You will please to insert it in the Argus, and oblige

Yours, &c. — —

HERMITAGE, July 31.

My Dear Sir—Your favour of the 21st inst. is received, reassuring me of the wish of many of my friends in Kentucky that I should visit the Harrodsburg Springs. I had spoken early in the spring of this visit, because those waters had been recommended as necessary to the restoration of Mrs. J's health, and there was additional gratification derived from the hope that I would see many of my old friends in Kentucky, whose company at all times would be pleasing to me. But inasmuch as Mrs. J. is lately so far improved as *not* to render this trip necessary, it seems to me very questionable whether, without this necessity, I ought to yield to the other considerations, at this juncture. I know that so far as Kentucky is concerned, the unjust imputations which it is my wish to avoid, would never be raised; or rather, that a great proportion of her citizens would attribute to their proper origin, the objects of my visit; yet, when I reflect upon the management and intrigue which are operating abroad, the magnitude of the principles which they are endeavouring to supplant, and the many means which they can draw to their assistance from the patronage of the government, I feel it no less due to myself and to principle, than to the American people, particularly so far as they have sanctioned my political creed, to steer clear of every conduct out of which the idea might arise that I was manœuvering for my own aggrandizement. If it be true that the administraiton have gone into power contrary to the voice of the nation, and are now expecting, by means of this power, thus acquired, to mould the public will into an acquiescence with their authority, then is the issue fairly made out—shall the government or the people rule? and it becomes the man whom the people shall indicate as their rightful representative in this solemn issue, so to have acquitted himself, that while he displaces these enemies of liberty, there will be nothing in his own example to operate against the strength and durability of the government.

With this candid expression of my feelings on this subject, I hope you will recognize nothing inconsistent with the claims which my friends in Kentucky have upon me. Were I unconnected with the present contest, you may rest assured that wherever my presence or my labour would be useful in arresting the efforts of intrigue and management, I should not hesitate to repair to the post which my friends might indicate as the most exposed. It is a source of much regret to disappoint your wishes, and others our mutual friends in Kentucky, but as things are, unless Mrs. J's health should render it necessary, I think you will coincide with me, that a visit to Kentucky would be improper at this period. I shall be happy to hear from you on the receipt of this.

Hastily, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

[We regret that so distinguished an individual as Gen. Jackson should think it necessary to write such an extraordinary letter as the above.]

Pennsylvania.—The Governor has approved the location of the Western section of the Pennsylvania Canal, which was made by a majority of the commissioners at their last meeting in Pittsburgh; and which brings the Canal across the Alleghany by an aqueduct, to the eastern side of Pine Creek on an elevation sufficiently high to admit of its emptying into either the Alleghany or Monongahela, or both of the rivers. The approbation of the Governor is supposed to have been delayed some time, in consequence of his not having received the report until after the return of Mr. Maury from the north western part of the state.

There were 95 deaths in Philadelphia, from the 9th to the 16th instant, of which 50 were children, and 45 adults.

New York, Oct. 11th.—There is exhibiting, at the Tontine Coffee-House, a newly invented machine for *knapping* woollen cloths to prepare them for *sheering*. It is a work of great ingenuity & promises great utility. We are informed, that in the present method, 75 yds. is considered a large day's work for one man. This machine will execute, and much evener, and without injuring the cloth, 600 yards per day; and one man could tend from six to ten of them with ease, if water or steam should be applied. They are, however, capable of being worked by hand, with a crank. It is an immense labour-saving ma- [illegible] It is to the common way of [illegible] what the card machines are to the old fashioned method of carding by hand, only that this may execute about six times as much with the same manual force applied.—*Coram's Cham.*

Mr. Reynolds is lecturing with great success in Baltimore in favour of the Symmzonian system. Not crediting the Theory, every success is wished him. There are unquestionably regions beyond the Antartic circle which will add to our stock of natural history, and greatly benefit commerce, which have yet been undiscovered. It is worthy of a great and commercial people to assist in exploring those seas. His zeal and abilities call for patronage. He is no visionary fanatic. He thinks he has sufficient grounds for his theory, and lays them before the public as a man of sense should.—*Ib.*

Horrid Murder.—Mr. Saml. Sweet, of Fayette, in the county of Seneca, was murdered in a most shocking manner, by his wife, on the 1st inst. The circumstances as near as we can learn are as follows: Mr. Sweet, who was almost daily in the habit of getting intoxicated, had returned about noon much inebriated and lain down on a bed.—While in this situation, Mrs. Sweet took an axe and inflicted six blows on his head, laying it entirely open. She then attempted to kill herself, but was discovered before she could effect her purpose, and is now confined in jail in Waterloo to wait her trial.

Indiana.—Since the treaty with the Indians of 1818, which secured to the United States most of their territory south of the Wabash, twenty-six new counties have been formed in Indiana, and a small part of the land ceded now contains 50,000 inhabitants. The Indians who made the treaty are a thousand miles distant: far up the Arkansas. Such revolutions are not uncommon in our country in the space of five or six years; and the progress of them is much accelerated, by the cheerful assistance which one backwoodsman renders to another, in building cabins, and performing other services, indispensable to a reasonable share of comfort. A house is often built, fitted up, and inhabited in the course of a day or two.

—oo—

The Woodstock (Vermont,) Observer, has the following play upon the names of the representatives returned to the State Legislature at the late election:

The House of Representatives which is to assemble at Montpelier in October next may be composed of a majority of new members, still a review of the election must convince any one that it will be a very useful and talented body. The mechanic arts will be well represented, as there will be found a *Potter*, a *Mason*, two *Carpenters*, who have proved themselves good workmen on the frame of government, and several *Smiths*, some of whom are experienced and approved. There will also be a *Barber*, and to administer to the comforts of life a *Butler*, and a *Baker*—and a *Fisher* with fascinating *Bates*. A *Chapman*, who is accomplished in clerical matters will be there. In the clerical department we have a *Dean*, and there will be a *Warner* to give notice of danger. In case of another inundation there will be an experienced *Waterman* who has survived the perils of fire and flood. Again we shall admire the gallant bearing of the accomplished *Buck*, the pride of our mountains, and shall listen to the eloquence of one who has been *Swift* in the course, and is fast rising to honors and fortune in the Halls of legislation. There also will be an assemblage of the *Wiley*, the *Young*, the *Noble* and the *Best*—and of many who will do honor to the *Camp*, the *Temple*, and the *Church*. It is conceived that the passage of laws will be well guarded and provided for, as there will be a *Lane*, while *Rhodes* and *Bridges*, and *Walks* will attend to keep all steady. The afflicted will find a solace, and *Ransoms* are provided for the relief of any who are in bondage. The enemies of freedom will be met with *Steele* and *Ball*. It is hoped all may acquit themselves with the innocence of a *Lamb*, and the frankness of a *Child*, and that the sound and honor thereof may go forth to the world as clear as a *Bell*.

Newly invented Rat trap.—Take a barrel and stretch a skin of parchment over it with string, cut it across and athwart nearly to the outside; take some dropping and mix it with meal; smear it on the middle of the parchment. The rats will smell it, and treading on the parchment, it will give way, and they will fall into the water in the barrel. Put a plank for them to creep up to the barrel's brink outside, and strew some oatmeal on it. You must not let the water be too deep, but set a brick endways in it, and the first rat that is caught will make a noise, which will entice more: so that they will fight for possession of the brick, and the noise will draw others. Mice, and other vermin, may be caught in a similar way.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

The arrival, last evening, of the packet ships Cortes, from London, Edward Bonaffe, from Havre and ship Talma, also from Havre, furnishes the New York Editors with London papers of the 8th, Paris of the 9th, and Havre of the 11th of September.

The most important articles which they contain is an order in council for the admission of foreign grain into the ports of the British kingdom. The admission extends to 24th of December, subject to the pleasure of parliament, which is to meet on the 14th of November for the despatch of business. It is supposed that a principal object in convoking the legislature so early is to indemnify ministers for the exercise of their discretion in opening the ports. This order has had the effect of causing an advance in the price of grain on the continent. At Amsterdam wheat rose 5s. per quarter. Four million is the amount, it is calculated, to which the kingdom, will become a customer to foreign countries.

One of the papers states that a body of Agriculturists in East Kent had met, and resolved that the opening of the ports "deserves the reprobation of every land owner and farmer, and that every step be taken to unite more firmly the friends to their interest, in protecting the agriculturists, whose very existence depends upon the existing Corn Laws, against the wild, and visionary schemes of a Ministry devoid of all trust and confidence."

An account is furnished of an examination at Bowstreet, of a man "charged with having intermarried, in the last twelve months, with not fewer than six females, two of whom he married within the last six weeks, and was about to be married to another in a few days, had not his apprehension fortunately put an end, for the present, to his amatory career."

State of the country—Manchester.—We are even now unable to announce any such improvement of trade as will effect any improvement in the circumstances of the working classes. A gentleman on Wednesday last went into some of the streets between London road and Ancoats, wishing to behold with his own eyes the condition of the people, whose misery he was willing to believe was exaggerated. On return from his melancholy search, he told us with expressions of horror, that he regretted the indulgence of his curiosity. 'I wish I had not gone' said he; 'the wretchedness was too great, even to be seen.'

He had seen houses with no other furniture than a truck covered with straw, on which the heart broken father sat, with a glazed eye, and a death like expressson on his countenance, seemingly unconscious of the wailing of the half naked children who lay around him. He had seen emaciated mothers; in whom even the extreme of wretchedness had not extinguished hope nor slackened exertion, striving to soothe those starving, wailing children. For his own sake, he wished he had not seen it. How dreadful the experience of that misery the very sight of which is intolerable! There's little probability of their receiving employment before next spring; the fund raised by subscription for their relief is exhausted; they have no claims on the parish funds; and winter with all its accumulating horrors is approaching. Our conviction is, that *if prompt measures are not adopted, thousands must die of absolute starvation.* Is this then a time to talk about the danger of introducing the precedent of a government grant: And do not those incur a fearful responsibility who delay for a single day to repeal the laws which raise the necessaries of life to a starvation price, and who support a system of waste and expenditure, while the people are in want of the means to purchase bread? We understand that about fourteen hundred persons have already applied for work, in consequence of the announcement that employment would be found for them on the public roads.

Cape of Good Hope, June 2.—The news we have just received of the state of affairs in Great Britain is very lamentable, but it is not near so bad as the state of this colony. We have almost a famine in the land. Bread can scarcely be obtained at any price. The Burgher Senate have purchased immense quantities of corn, on account of the public but what cost them from 80 to 90, they are selling at 280 rix dollars per load The rain has happily just commenced, and if the farmer can obtain seed to put into the ground, perhaps we may have yet a harvest; but it is feared that the seed of last harvest will prove very bad.—We have had no rain before these seven months. Cattle and sheep have been starving for want of grass.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 1st 1826.—There seems to be but little hope of an accommodation of the existing differences between this country and the River Plate, as the Emperor seems determined to listen to no terms whatever excluding his sovereignty to the Banda Oriental. It is thought the Patriots will soon make an attack on Rio Grande, and apprehensions are entertained that they will be successful, though the imperial forces are numerous.

Another engagement has recently taken place in the River Plate between the two squadrons, in which they both suffered severely. The captain of one of the Brazilian vessels was dangerously wounded, and the Lieut. of the frigate Netherhoy is said to be killed The contest was, however, undecisive.

We are fearful this war will yet be productive of much mischief and know that the general wish throughout the country is to terminate it by negotiation without further delay.

It is said to be the intention of the British Ministry to propose to Parliament as a modification of the Corn laws, to impose a duty on foreign grain of from 1s to 20s—beginning at 1s per quarter on wheat when the average price in England is 69s and increasing to 20s, when it is as low as 50s—when the price is as high as 70s, the importation is to be free.

The Coronation of the Emperor of Russia was to take place on the 5th Sept. It is said the Emperor has instituted a censorship of the press.

The Paris Etoile intimates that the conference between the Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries at Akermaun are likely to terminate without any satisfactory result

The same paper reports that an English squadron appeared off Majorca, for the purpose of supporting the negociations which Mr. Lamb is carrying on at Madrid—and in the event of his not succeeding, to take possession of the Baleric Islands.

Corfu, Aug. 23.—Our last letters from the Morea state that Ibrahim Pacha was suffering under a severe attack of fever. The Greeks are more than ever a prey to intestine divisions. In the mean time the Turks, 4000 strong, are making daily attacks on Athens, which is defended by only a small number of Greeks, and it is feared will fall. Col. Fabvier, with only 500 men, destined to relieve Athens, is in an intrenched camp, watching the movements of the Turks.

Letters from Napoli, give the details of a battle fought near Maina. Ibrahim had advanced on the place with 4000 men, but was defeated with the loss of a large number of men, and all his baggage and artillery, which fell in the hands of the Greeks. Ibrahim was obliged to escape hastily to Calamata. All his troops in Greece amount to only 7 or 800 men, so that the Greeks have determined to act on the offensive. The loss of the Greeks in the battle was also severe, and General Nikitas is among the slain. A division of the Greek troops was commanded by the English Colonel Gordon.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The capital, while it is suffering by the plague and dreadful heat, continues to be a scene of apprehension and terror.—The executions and banishment of the rich, and the confiscation of their property, continue, and are rather increasing than diminishing. Despondency is painted in every countenance. Many of the Ulemas are said already to repent of the destruction of the Janissaries, because it seems that their turn will come next. They are in possession of the immense rich property of the Mosques, and will probably have to fill up with it the great falling off in the Turkish finances. The Sultan continues to attend to the exercising of the new troops; the people avoid his sight and remain tranquil.

Margaret Carruthers, now nearly ninety years of age, has been employed annually, by Richard Breeks, Esq. and his successors, at Warcop, in Westmoreland, as a reaper, from 1745 to 1826, without the intermission of a year. She exceeds any male labourer in the country, she travels constantly to market, a distance of 10 miles, to sell her wicker baskets. A gentleman lately saw her in the river Eden fishing for trout, up to her waist in water—[We know a smart Dutch girl, a farmer's daughter in the town of Princeton, Schenectady co. who can beat any young man in that town, at mowing, or any other field work. She is a full match for the English female reaper.

Ed. Albany Nat. Observer.

CENTREVILLE TIMES AND Eastern Shore Adv'rtiser

[Published by John B. Spencer.]

CENTREVILLE, (E. S.) MD.

OCTOBER 21, 1826.

☞ We hate apologies—but our readers will please to look on this day's paper with a favourable eye—other than editorial business has occupied the better portion of our time this week.

☞ Our readers, particularly the Ladies, are referred to the prospectus of the Album, published in another column. We have only time to say, that if our opinion be worth any thing, we recommend it as highly deserving of patronage.

Rattlesnakes. A large and rare collection of *one hundred living rattlesnakes* are now exhibiting in Baltimore.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society have given notice that on account of the insufficiency of subscriptions to the Association proposed for the support of Cattle Shows, and the difficulty of collecting them from some of those who favoured the society with their signatures, the exhibition will be postponed until the next autumn.

In the mean time, the Society has determined to give a premium of $50 to the land renter, on the Eastern Shore who shall carry out the greatest quantity of Manure between the 1st day of December 1826, and the last day of September 1827, according to his means and resources—of $30 for the second greatest quantity and—of $20 for the third greatest quantity.

The whole body of land renters will therefore find it to their advantage to despatch their wheat seeding and finish hauling and housing their crops of corn as speedily as possible, that they may have their hands & teams ready to start for these handsome premiums. Each man's force of hands, teams and carts will be considered, his means and his resources of manure, whether natural, or only what he can make, or both, will be taken into consideration. This is a contest in which it is hoped every land renter will engage actively and zealously, for it is a contest in which every one will be certain to come out a winner. Due notice will be given of the Committee who will receive the names.

Robbery. On Saturday last a very daring robbery was committed on Dr Parker of Elkton. The Doctor was on his return from visiting some of his patients at North East, and when about 3 miles from Elkton, a man stepped into the road, levelled a pistol at his breast and threatened his life, if he did not immediately deliver his watch and purse—the Doctor being entirely unarmed, was necessitated to comply with the request. The purse contained but little money; but the watch was valuable.

On the Sunday following he was arrested at Port Deposit, where he had taken passage in the Steamboat for Baltimore. On being apprehended, he confessed the crime and gave up the property—he says his name is Wordsworth, but refuses to tell the place of his residence and expresses a wish that his relatives may not know of his situation—he was dressed in a suit of false black hair and coarse clothes when he committed the deed, but when he was apprehended he had his artificial hair, pistols, dirk, &c. in his bundle and was dressed genteely.

Pennsylvania. The general Election throughout this State was held on the 3d inst. No opposition was made to Governor Shultz. In the city of Philadelphia Thomas Kittera was elected to the 19th Congress, vice Joseph Hemphill, resigned. There was no choice made for the 20th Congress in the 2d District, Mr Sergeant and Mr Horn each having 1597 vote—consequently a special election for a member for this district will have to be held. Joel B Sutherland was elected in the first congressional district and Daniel H Miller in the second. Jacob Strembeck was elected Sheriff of Philadelphia county, and John Dennis was re-elected coronor of the same. Mr. Sergeant is for, and Mr Horn against the Administration.

Messrs Vanhorn, McKean and Kremer have been elected to Congress, from the district of which Northumberland county forms a part. John B Sterigere has been elected in opposition to Philip S Markley. William Adams and Joseph Frey, jr. have been elected in Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh counties. In Northampton, Messrs Wolf and Ingham have been re-elected. In Dauphin and Lebanon counties, Innes Green has been elected.

Mississippi. It is understood that Wm. Haile, esq. is elected to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of mr. Rankin. There were 4 candidates—two for, & one against the administration, and one neuter. There were 4213 votes taken, of which Haile, (the opposition member) got 1265

The other three, got 2947

So that the fair result was as follows:

For the administration	2036
Against	1275
Neuter	911
Majority for the Administration ——	771

New Jersey. The election in this State for members of Congress has resulted in favour of the Administration Ticket by a large majority. We learn, says a Trenton paper, that the majority in Cape May is computed at 150; in Cumberland 350; & Salem at 200: in Gloucester about 200; in Burlington from 7 out of 12 townships the majority is 420; and will be increased to 6 or 700; in Somerset there is a small majority; in Middlesex a majority of 900; in 6 out of 12 townships of Essex there is a majority of 1117, which will be increased by subsequent returns From the returns received, it appears that there are majorities for the Administration Ticket in 9 of the 14 counties of the state.

At the South, President Adams is accused of entertaining views unfavourable to the perpetuation of slaves in our country, and the accusation is repeated by the opposition presses in the north; while in Ohio a Jacksonite complains that Mr Adams has made no declaration of his sentiments on slavery. These gentlemen had better compare notes.

The Weevil. A new and effectual remedy for destroying the Weevil has lately been invented. After the wheat is threshed and cleaned up, a small quantity of salt is mixed with it. This discovery was made

by some wheat being put a[illegible]
rels. The efficacy has bee[illegible]
veral farmers in this neigh[illegible]
have published several meth[illegible]
ing the Weevil after it is ha[illegible]
out of the wheat, but we are [illegible]
Farmers that what damage [illegible]
accomplished, and that the [illegible]
destroyed in the egg befor[illegible]
the destruction can be of no[illegible]
lime mixed with the whe[illegible]
effect as salt.—*Salem Ind.*

SLANDER. Major M'[illegible]
burgh, in an Editorial artic[illegible]
Noah, by all odds—for [illegible]
friend, the New York Maj[illegible]
feelings run so far before [illegible]
this:—

'Away then, Mr Adams, [illegible]
tanical doctrines, so long a[illegible]
give the right hand of fel[illegible]
Secretary of State who is [illegible]

This is *generous*, major [illegible]
even *magnanimous*, and d[illegible]
to the *head* and the *heart* [illegible]
few more such opponents, [illegible]
ascend from the crucible [illegible]
sustained by every honour[illegible]
Union, and triumphant ov[illegible]
is impossible that a disc[illegible]
read such charges against [illegible]
with horror and indignatio[illegible]

Hamilton, O[illegible]

Horrid Murder.—A[illegible]
the house of another, livi[illegible]
Tavern in Cincinnati, [illegible]
of night, on Wednesda[illegible]
a butcher's cleaver cut [illegible]
ces while in bed, cutti[illegible]
arm which was next h[illegible]
screams alarmed the ne[illegible]
brought assistance, [illegible]
to pr[illegible] commiss[illegible]
deed, or to secure the [illegible]
was soon after caught a[illegible]
committed to jail. He[illegible]
fessed. This informati[illegible]
verbally, but from an[illegible]
source.—*Adv.*

Governor Cass and [illegible]
have returned to Detro[illegible]
effected their objects [illegible]
the Indians at the Fond[illegible]
were 100 Indians pres[illegible]
ed in an orderly manne[illegible]
been made to the U.[illegible]
for and take away an[illegible]
may be found in that co[illegible]
per abounds in these re[illegible]

There is the appear[illegible]
dant crop of cotton in [illegible]

The summit Bridg[illegible]
the Chesapeake and [illegible]
consisting of a single [illegible]
24[illegible] feet, was complete[illegible]
keys which supporte[illegible]
works were removed [illegible]
last, when this immens[illegible]
in weight little less tha[illegible]
its bearing on abutment[illegible]

Jefferson Subscriptio[illegible]
mond Compiler says, [illegible]
mate made of the am[illegible]
scriptions raised for M[illegible]
in a fortnight, the total [illegible]
000, to wit: in New-[illegible]
000; in Philadelphia, [illegible]
Baltimore, a little mor[illegible]
and all the rest at abo[illegible]

At the meeting of R[illegible]
gates from the several [illegible]
York, which convened [illegible]
Wednesday last, Willi[illegible]
was unanimously nom[illegible]
didate for Governor [illegible]
Nathaniel Pitcher was [illegible]
candidate for the offi[illegible]
Governor.

Disgraceful Transac[illegible]
been requested to state [illegible]
tion of the public, and [illegible]
currence of a simila[illegible]
Benj. J. Caldwell, of [illegible]
morning of the 10th i[illegible]
to a respectable young [illegible]
since which it has bee[illegible]
he has a wife and tw[illegible]
living in Whitesboro' [illegible]
Y from whom he has [illegible]
than a year. He is [illegible]
nine inches high, has [illegible]
eyes, and a natural flo[illegible]

The learned Dr. P[illegible]
rate Treatise on D[illegible]
"the gratification wh[illegible]
vorite meal, is, in itse[illegible]
ulus to the organs of [illegible]
ally in weak and d[illegible]
The London epicures [illegible]
knowledgement of t[illegible]
them calls it "a gr[illegible]
ous doctrine."

Mr. Loiseau, a ph[illegible]
thropically employed [illegible]
in curing drunkards. [illegible]
cured twenty-four, a[illegible]
ber one or two perso[illegible]
has made mad. So[illegible]
in ten days; others [illegible]
weeks to cure. Mr. [illegible]
it to his advantage to [illegible]
the north.

"*The wonder of the*[illegible]
giving himself this [illegible]
in Philadelphia. H[illegible]
and is 3½ feet high. [illegible]
fect arm, another wi[illegible]
has chopped 12,000 [illegible]
his time.

An elderly man, w[illegible]
to be worth 15,000 [illegible]
victed of stealing a b[illegible]

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