[*From the Louisville Focus.*]

COMING OUT.—We are gratified to learn, that the REAL '*bargain, intrigue, and management*' of the last Presidential election will shortly be laid before the Public. It is well known, that the office of Secretary of State was distinctly held out as a bait, or plainer terms *was offered*, to Henry Clay by James Buchanan on the part of Andrew Jackson in the presence of Robert P. Letcher. The prompt reply of Henry Clay, told Mr. Buchanan that he had mistaken his man—that Henry Clay *would not* understand him—and consequently would consider it an insult, if obliged to understand him as manifestly intended—and there the matter ended.

But it appears from the following statement, with a responsible name to it, that there were other members from Kentucky who were not quite so slow at taking a hint, nor so unwilling to be parties to an intrigue and a bargain.—This business was all arranged. Elect Jackson, and Col. R. M. Johnson will be made Secretary of War, and your Mr. ——(a gentleman who had a vote to give) may get the vacated seat in the Senate! Truly, Kentucky would have been well provided for, if her representatives would have consented to go for the hero—Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, Col. Johnson Secretary of War, &c. &c.

To the publick.—The publick have witnessed the progress of a controversy which has been going on between Major Moore and myself for several weeks past. They have seen him attempt to turn a political difference into a violent personal quarrel, and to direct their attention from a calm and sober investigation of his conduct, as a public man, to the tissues of ribaldry and abuse which he has thrown out against me. The *character* of the controversy is certainly very unpleasant, and some of my friends are of opinion I ought to take no farther notice of his writings, but treat them as the productions of a self-degraded man It must, however, be recollected that although, as simple Thomas P. Moore, he is the veriest Jackdaw that ever strutted in borrowed feathers, yet, as the representative of a respectable district in the Congress of the United States, and more especially as the Frankmaster General of the Jackson party, he is a man of some consequence.

His libel, number second, against me, appeared on the eve of the Lincoln Court, which I am now attending—as the first did on the Saturday before the last election. I cannot neglect my professional duties to give that reply which it merits, but will certainly devote to it the first leisure moment. In the mean time I request my friends to be assured that I can prove all I have heretofore stated in relation to Major Moore—and that neither denials nor equivocations will avail him.

The public are further informed that I have come to the knowledge of an additional fact which, while it goes to explain the cause, manner and instrument of Major Moore's sudden conversion to Jacksonism, also gives the clue to the *why* and *wherefore* that "this administration must be put down although pure as the Angels of Heaven

Shortly after Major Moore arrived at Washington City in the winter of 1824, he was informed, and so stated the fact to be, *that in the event of Gen. Jackson being elected President, Col. Richard M Johnson of the Senate* (Major Moore's particular friend) *would be appointed Secretary at War.* This communication was made by Major Moore to a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, and the alluring prospect of filling the seat in the Senate was held up to the gentlemen as a possible event, should it be thus vacated!!

I received a detail of those facts last winter from a gentleman not a member of Congress. Since that time I am authorized to say they are true. This card is published for the express purpose of calling the attention of Major Moore and the public in general to the facts here stated—and I cannot but hope that Major Moore will, for once, curb his natural propensities so far as to give a decent answer to a grave charge.

JOHN GREEN,

Lincoln, Sept. 1, 1828.

[From the National Journal.]

We have waited for some time, in the hope of obtaining a corroboration of the statements made by Mr. Green in the letter we insert in our columns of to-day, before we gave it publicity; not that either the character of Mr. Green or of Mr. Moore was such as to cast any reasonable doubt on the accuracy of the details, but that we were desirous that the facts should go forth to our readers so strongly fortified as to be invulnerable to scepticism or misrepresentation. The allegation of Mr. Green is, in substance, that Major T. P. Moore, a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and a very active partizan of Gen. Jackson, communicated to another representative from the same State, that if Gen. Jackson was elected, Colonel Richard M. Johnson would be Secretary of War, and intimated that his colleague, to whom he made the statement, might, by voting for Jackson, obtain the vacant seat in the United States' Senate. This was previous to the last election; and the fact is quoted to show how PURE is the source from which has come the charge of bargain and corruption against the present Administration.

While the letter of Mr. Green lay on our desk, we received a copy of an address recently published by David Trimble, lately a Representative from Kentucky, which throws a strong light on the charge of Mr. Green. Our readers will, on a perusal of the subjoined extract, from a reply, made by Mr. Metcalfe, the present Governor of Kentucky, under date October 6 1826, to a letter from Mr. David Trimble, perceive that it succinctly corroborates the whole statement of Mr. Green:—

"It was not long after the meeting of Congress, and I think about the time, or a little after, the news reached us at the city, of General Jackson's journey through this State, and of the dinners given him, &c. that T. P. Moore made to me, in substance, the following communication:

"He stated that he had just received a letter from Col. M'Afee, informing him—and I think he said requesting him to inform me—that in the event of Jackson's election to the Presidency, I might be elected to the Senate, and that I would in that case receive the votes of my *friends*. I was at a loss to perceive how the election of Jackson could bring me so near the Senate! and I asked him how such an event could happen, as no vacancy could occur for several years in Kentucky? His answer was—"If Jackson is elected, Col. Johnson will receive the appointment of Secretary of War." I then asked him how it could be so understood? He replied, with a significant nod, that in passing through Kentucky, the friends of the General, or the General himself—I am not certain which—had given the intimation to the friends of Col. Johnson.

"These are the facts in the case—facts which I made known to some of my friends immediately after the communication was made to me, and to others with but little reserve, since that time. And if circumstances should hereafter make it necessary, the foregoing statements, & *something more on the same subject*, shall go forth to the world—for in the face of all the world, and of Him that made it, am I willing to depose to these truths: and I am not willing to believe that Moore is depraved enough to deny them. If he does, however painful the issue, the world must judge between us; and if the decision is against me, I will take an appeal, with the most perfect certainty of success, to that unerring tribunal which is beyond the verge of this fleeting existence. * * * * * *

THOMAS METCALFE."

It thus appears that the charge of Mr. Green is borne out in every particular, and that Mr. Metcalfe was himself the Representative to whom the communication of Mr. Moore was made. With his hands unwashed of this charge, we think Major Moore will be discreet enough to say no more respecting bargain and corruption.

GEN. JACKSON'S NEGRO TRADING.—In our paper of yesterday we gave an extract from the Port Gibson (Mississippi) Correspondent, containing some facts regarding the Negro speculations of General Jackson. By yesterday's mail, we received the Post Gibson Correspondent, Extra—of the 13th ult. which throws additional light on this subject. In order to put our readers in possession of the fullest information, we subjoin the contents of this "Extra," a perusal of which must convince the most sceptical, that the General was concerned in a traffic which is very justly regarded as odious and degrading to its participators.—[Nat. Jour.

[From the Port Gibson Correspondent.—Extra.]

We have, with astonishment, observed the attempt in Nashville to *brow beat* and *bully* the most respectable gentlemen from asserting publickly what is the absolute truth: that General Andrew Jackson was, in the year 1811, a dealer in Negroes: and, believing it to be our duty to expose falsehoods and to aid the truth, we do now assure all men, whether the friends or the opponents of Gen. Jackson, far and near:—That in the fall of the year 1811, Gen. Jackson and John Hutchings did descend the river Mississippi and land at Bruinsburg at the mouth of the Bayou Pierre in this county, with from twenty to thirty negroes: that a number of those negroes were brought to this immediate neighborhood, and afterwards encamped for weeks at Mr. Moore's in the McCaleb settlement, ten miles from this town; that on the 27th of Dec. 1811, Gen. Jackson sold three negroes, "a woman named *Kissiah*, with her two children, *Reuben*, about three years old, and a female child at the breast, called Elsay, in and for the consideration of the sum of $650:"—that on the 28th of Dec. 1811, the very day after the former sale, and while at the same encampment, he sold to Mr. James McCaleb, of this county, two other negroes, named Candis and Lucinda, for the sum of $1000:—that he sold other negroes in this county during that trip—that he sold some at or in the neighborhood of Bayou Sarah;—that after the belief became general in this country that war would be declared against Great Britain, the planters were indisposed to buy negroes, as the market for their cotton would be closed, Gen. Jackson resolved to return to Tennessee, with the remnant of his drove; that while he had his negroes encamped near Mr. James McCaleb's, and was making his preparations to pass through the Indian nation, he was informed by one of the most respectable citizens of this county, now living in it, of the law requiring passports for slaves; of the resolute character of Mr. Dinsmore, and of his punctilious execution of the duties of his office as Indian Agent: These things we do most unequivocally and unhesitatingly charge and assert. We do so on the best of authority—the notoriety of the facts; the declarations of gentlemen of whose truth no doubt can or will be entertained; from written documents, of various kinds, in the hand writing of Gen. Jackson himself; as also from the affidavit of Mr. William Miller of this county, who came down on board the boat with Gen. Jackson and his negroes; all of which we have heard and read. These things Gen. Jackson cannot, dare not, and will not, himself deny, whatever he may suffer others to do.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

The period of Mr. ADAMS' occupancy of the Presidential Chair has exhibited a scene unparalleled in our history. An opposition has been displayed, directed, not against *measures*, but *men*—not tempered with moderation or candor, but violent, undistinguishing, and headstrong, to such a degree, as to have disgusted the country far more than any thing of the kind which has ever been witnessed. Those who head this opposition do not profess to lead it against particular measures. They say, in plain language, they aim at men, and nothing can satisfy them, but a change of men. And we see engaged, shoulder to shoulder, in this *laudable effort*, political men who, a few short months before, were not believed, by any body, to be capable of acting together on hardly any occasion, in public life. Such an opposition as this was the less to be expected, as Mr. Adams, in selecting his principal advisers in the Cabinet, and in the other appointments to high office, manifested a degree of liberality and magnanimity which seemed to promise and insure for him the approbation of all good men. No proscription marked his course—no denunciation against those who had preferred another candidate—no attempt to carry on the Government by party and cabal. On the contrary, he bestowed distinguished trusts on gentlemen who he knew were in favor of the election of other candidates. Mr. Poinsette, for instance, was complimented with a Foreign Mission, though he had voted, a few days previous, in the House of Representatives, for one of Mr. Adams' competitors. Mr. Adams did not think Mr. Poinsette had ceased to be a man of honor, or had become unfit for Public service, because he had voted for Gen. Jackson. Nor did he forbear to call to the head of a Department Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, although it was known that he had supported the election of Mr. Crawford, and had presided in the Congressional Caucus which recommended him to the People. This was true liberality; but how has it been returned? The answer, all must admit, is not entirely favorable to the country, or gratifying to the feelings of those who admire and honor our Free Institutions.

[From the Galaxy.]

"MISSISSIPPI GUARDS."—The traveller & historian as far as I am informed, have passed by unnoticed, one of the most useful of all the various tribes of insects—the Mississippi Guards in Mississippi, and the States in the same parallel, there are large tracts of country which abound with such numerous swarms of flies, commonly known by the name of horse flies, that the herds of cattle would be compelled entirely to desert their pasture grounds were it not for the kind protection they receive from the Mississippi Guards. The Guards inhabit the driest and hottest sand knowls. They live on the various species of flies which infest the stock.—They resemble very much the yellow jacket, both in size and appearance; there are however larger and smaller guards adapted to the different kind of flies on which they prey. The earth for some distance around the sand hill that constitutes their barracks is trodden firmly by the cattle of the neighboring country, forming what the herdsmen call a stomp. Hither the cattle repair with wild and headlong fury whenever they are beset beyond further endurance with the large horse flies and other tribes of insects that infest their pasture grounds.

At the sound of their approach, the guards turn out of their subteraneous barracks and parade over their sand hill, moving to and fro, resembling swarms of bees. So soon as the infuriated herd of cattle arrive, they arrange themselves around the sand hill, and become almost as still as statues, though literally covered with flies, which are drawing blood from almost every pore: not a cow is seen even to switch her tail At this moment the guards sally forth on the flies which cover the cattle. Each guard seizes a fly, clips off his wings in the first place, jerks out the probocis, though buried in the skin of the beasts, and bears off the fly, a struggling wingless prisoner, to the sand hills, and there scratches a hole in the sand, drags in the criminal, and by means of a peculiar shuffle of the hind feet, covers up the hole as he descends, and in an instant, the guard mounts up through the sand in a different place, leaving the poor fly buried alive. He again proceeds to the cattle in quest of another. In a short time, not a fly of any description can be seen. The cattle, under the vigilant protection of their guards, at length lie down and chew the cud in peace. A gentleman who has a large stock of horses and cattle, has been so fortunate as to have his pound selected by a company of guards for their place of abode. He is never under the necessity of having his cattle or horses, driven up to the pound, they always come of their own accord, to rid themselves of the large horse flies with which that whole vicinity abounds. The guards are always found at their post, ready to seize the blood-thirsty tormentors of the Cattle, and to inflict on them a punishment, the same with that which Numa Pompillius first instituted for the vestal Virgins who should break their vow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Birmingham, at New York from Liverpool, brings advices from London to the 7th and from Liverpool to the 8th September inclusive. The following extracts, copied from the New York American and Commercial Advertiser, will be found to contain all the intelligence of interest furnished by this arrival.

The harvest had been generally well got in in England, and the alarm of short crops had subsided.

The state of the war is unaltered. No battle had taken place before either *Choumla or Varna*—and the Emperor was still at Odessa. His remaining there, and being surrounded by the diplomatic agents of the European governments had given rise to rumors that negotiations were to be opened under the mediation, or upon the requisition of the other powers, between Russia and Turkey. Of the accuracy of such a report, the London Courier of the 6th thus distinctly expresses its doubt:

Negotiation was to be invited, not by Russia, but by the Porte. And as no invitation has, as we believe, been made by the Porte, we may safely say that these rumors are wholly unworthy of credit. Indeed they seem to have been fabricated in consequence of the journey of the Emperor to Odessa, followed by the arrival of the European Ambassadors at the same place. His Majesty's journey may be thus explained—reinforcements for the great attack upon Choumla and Varna were found to be necessary—till they arrived, Choumla was to be blockaded, and the Emperor availed himself of this pause to go and visit the Empress, who is in a delicate state of health. He would naturally be followed by the Foreign Ministers, whose instructions are to be near the person of the Emperor, either at the head quarters of his army, or in any other place where he may fix his residence.

Undoubtedly where all the great Powers of Europe are in such immediate contact, through their respective Representatives, the position of Europe, present and future, the new state of affairs, the events that are likely to grow out of it, the changes in the relative situation of the various Powers, the alteration in the balance of power, the influence of the new Power that is to take place among the European nations, all these points must naturally form the subject of grave and frequent discussions—and therefore we agree with the intelligent Editor of the *Journal des Debats*, that "at head quarters where there are as many Ambassadors as there are great Powers in Europe, there is, without doubt something more done than drawing up Bulletins." But, we repeat, that we do not believe any steps have been taken towards negotiation, because we have no intelligence of any overture having yet been made by the Porte

The Grand Vizier was on the point of leaving Constantinople with reinforcements, to proceed to Andrianople.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Russian Bulletins.—At a late hour to day, we received three Bulletins of the Russian army.—The first dated Choumla, Aug. 7, contains an account of the operations against that fortress. Nothing had taken place since the departure of the Emperor, with the exception of a cannonading between the advanced posts and the Turkish tirailleurs. The Russian position had been completely fortified. The Turkish position had been reconnoitred, and it was found that they had, upon a chain of heights which touched their left flank, vast entrenchments, franked by bastions.—It was rumoured that Choumla was in want of provisions, especially of forage for the cavalry The second bulletin is dated at Varna, August 11 On the 7th, the Turks made a vigorous sally from that place to drive the Russians from their position; but after a murderous conflict, which lasted 'till sunset, they were repulsed, and retired into the place, after suffering a severe loss. During the night of the 7th, to the morning of the 8th the Russian flotilla made an attack on that of the Turks, and not withstanding a desperate resistance, succeeded in capturing and towing to the fleet 14 vessels, besides cannon and ammunition.—The Russians lost in this affair 4 men killed, and 27 wounded. On the 9th the Turks made a fresh attempt to dislodge the Russians from their positions, but they were repulsed and pursued to the foot of the ramparts. In these sorties, the Russians lost 25 killed and 37 wounded It is added that the Turks had been two days employed in burying their dead.

The Courier announces despatches from Lord Heytesbury, at Odessa to the 10th of August.—The Russian Guards having crossed the Danube, on their route to the main army before Choumla, the Grand Duke Michael was expected to leave Odessa on the the 20th in order to put himself at their head; and the return of the emperor to the army was expected to take place before the end of the month, by which time the reinforcements to the amount of forty thousand men, would have reached their destination. The fatigues and hardships to which the corps diplomatic had been subject in following the head quarters in Bulgaria, had been so severe, that it was expected that they would remain, for the present at Odessa, until circumstances should call for their presence in advance. The fortress of Poty, on the eastern shore of the Euxine, had surrendered: and the Russian Admiral Greig was pressing Varna by sea. By neutral vessels, arrived at Odessa, from Constantinople, it was stated that a scarcity of corn began to be felt in that capital; in consequence of which, an embargo was to be imposed at Odessa, on all vessels bound with corn to the Mediterranean.

The Augsburgh Gazette gives a rumour that Varna had fallen before the Russians: but it is not corroborated.

The Duke of Clarence still exercised, and it was supposed would retain, the function of Lord High Admiral.

The King of France was making a tour through his kingdom, and was every where received with acclamations.

Accounts from Lisbon are of no later date than those brought by the last arrival from Havre. Advices from Madeira of the 9th of August, had been received at London. The island was tranquil and the people in favor of Don Pedro. The military force stationed there consists of 3000 men.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg has expressed its decided disapprobation of the usurpation of Don Miguel, and its determination to support the claims of Don Pedro.

British claims on Spain.—It is reported that an arrangement has been effected between Count Ofalia and Lord Aberdeen for the settlement of British claims on Spain, and that the Spanish Government, under this arrangement, is to pay the sum of 900,000*l* as a composition of acquittance for the whole of the claims, leaving the portion to which each claimant is to be entitled to be settled by a Commission for that purpose. The moneys, it is farther said, is to be paid by instalments, of which the first will become due on the 1st of October, and the remainder within about six months from that date.

Mr. Barbour, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, reached London on the 3d ult. accompanied by his lady and family. Mr. B. was afterwards introduced to the Earl of Aberdeen, by Mr. Lawrence the American Charge d'Affaires.

Frontiers of Poland aug. 19—It is said that the Grand Duke Constantine has received directions from the Emperor his brother to put in motion as soon as possible a corps of 30,000 men of the Polish arms.

Odessa Aug. 13 —Last Sunday the Emperor came to the residence of her Majesty the Empress in this town, in order to attend divine service. His Majesty afterwards gave a private audience to Lord Heytesbury the British Ambassador Extraordinary, who arrived here on the 9th, after which his excellency had the honor to be presented to her Majesty the Empress and to the Grand Duke Micheal.

Young Napoleon Bonaparte.—Vienna, Aug 22. By an autograph letter of the Emperor to the President of the Aulic Council of War. His Majesty has appointed his grand son the Duke of Reichstadt to the inexpressible joy of his august mother and the young Prince himself to the rank of Captain in the Yager Battalion bearing His Majesty's name. Thus the military career of this Prince will commence this year. It is said that in the approaching reviews, he will be placed under the Archduke Charles. [This is planting a thorn, indeed in the side of the Bourbons.]

[From the Annapolis Republican.]

MARYLAND ELECTION.

FIFTY-ONE Administration men, and *twenty-eight* Jackson men have been, according to the official returns, elected to the next House of Delegates of this State.—One Administration man in Cecil county was not returned, because of a syllable being torn off of the word *Assembly*, of one of the tickets, that was voted for him—which rejection left him tied by a Jackson man. His seat will no doubt be confirmed by the House when they meet. The rejection of one Electoral District of Queen Anns' county, will also, no doubt be corrected by the House—which will leave the real expression of the Public voice—49 for the Administration, and 31 opposed; majority 18—majority in joint ballot of both houses 13.—

Parties in the House of Delegates last session, stood 45 for the Administration, and 35 for Jackson,—Administration gain 8 votes this election.

RECAPITULATION.

	ADAMS.	JACKSON.
St. Mary's county,	4	0
Charles,	4	0
Calvert,	4	0
Prince Georges'	3	1
Anne Arundel,	4	0
Montgomery,	4	0
Frederick	4	0
Washington,	0	4
Allegany,	0	4
Baltimore,	0	4
Baltimore City,	0	2
Harford county,	0	4
Cecil,	1	3
Kent,	4	0
Queen Anne's*	1	3
Talbot,	4	0
Caroline,	4	0
Dorchester,	3	1
Somerset,	4	0
Worcester,	0	4
Annapolis,	1	1
	48	31

Administration majority 17.

Majority in joint ballot of both houses 12.

*Queen Anns county official returns are four for the Administration, but we dont claim them.

We have taken pains to give above a full statement of the returns so far as we have in our power, in order to form a better view of the probable result of the ensuing election for President, which takes place on the 10th November. The estimate which we gave our readers ten days ago, of the probable result of the elections of this State have been nearly realised; nay we have more than we claimed, in several of the districts. No impartial man, considering the posture of affairs as left by the returns presented this day, and the circumstances which will bear on the ensuing election, can doubt but that ten out of the eleven electoral votes of Maryland will be given for the Administration—The following recapitulation of the votes given in the electoral districts, will enable our readers to judge for themselves.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

The first district is composed of Saint Mary's Charles and Calvert counties—Not one Jackson man is returned from the entire district—the majority is so decisive that there can be no hopes left for an opposition.

2d—P. Georges; Administration majority 50
Montgomery do 250
—No dispute 300

3d—(2 electors) Frederick; average majority for Adams 332
Washington do for Jackson 122
Allegany, do 141
—263
Adams majority of the district, 69

4th—(2 electors) Baltimore city—majority for Jackson 366
Annapolis 4
370
Anne Arundel for Adams 122
Jackson Majority in the district 248

In this district about eleven thousand votes were taken—a change of 125, or of a fraction over one out of every hundred, would turn the tables—We could name three times that portion already avowedly with us in this vicinity—Our friends in Baltimore, we have no doubt could exhibit as favourable an account—The election of such a majority to the Legislature; the consequent cast of the executive of the state with whom rests the appointing power, will have some weight. Shutting the door of hope on the hungry Jackson office hunters, from the highest down through all the ramification of State appointments, not one of which they can now pretend, as they have so liberally done, to parcel out as the price of adherance, will be a powerful 'damper." The dazzling prospect of having hundreds of state offices, to distribute, has vanished and left them "poor indeed."

5th district Baltimore county—the only district that is certain for the hero.

6th Harford county; average majority for Jackson, 180
Cecil county do do 90
Average majority in the district 270

Next to Baltimore county, this is the district most likely to be for the Gen. we should concede the districts, if we were not fully persuaded, notwithstanding the majority given for the Jackson candidates, that Harford county is decidedly for the Administration, and will prove to be so next month.

Hartford county has had a series of political distractions, not unlike those of Annapolis.—The inveteracy of the dispute between the Federal and Republican parties, for some years after it had subsided considerably elsewhere, was continued in Harford by the expedient adopted by the Federalist, in conjunction with some aspiring and disappointed members from the Republican ranks who seceded under the name of ANTI-CAUCUS, and attempted by the aid of former opponents to gain what their own party thought them not deserving of. The contest thus renewed under the new appellation of CAUCUS and ANTI-CAUCUS, still continues with great warmth in Harford, and had more influence in the late election than the presidential question itself. We have heard of several very influential administration men who exerted every nerve for the success of the Jackson ticket, because it so happened that the Jackson ticket was composed of Anti-Caucus men, and the Administration ticket of Caucus men. Col. Sewell himself, of the state Senate, with his extensive influence was in their ranks. We are authorised by a knowledge of those facts to calculate upon a very material difference in the result of the election in this county in November.

We have heretofore claimed a majority of 200 in Harford, and we are strengthened in that opinion, by the result of the past election.

Cecil county, associated with Harford, gave on Monday an average Jackson majority of 90 votes. Last year the Jackson ticket was elected in that county by a majority of 500 votes.—This rate of change continued to November, insures us a majority in that county. We also confidentially calculate upon gaining this district.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Kent county—average administration majority 38
Queen Anns' do. Jackson 11
Adams majority of the district 27

In Queen Anns' it is well known the embarrassment which occured in regard to the ticket for delegates—the declination of all old members; and the selection of the new ticket, all contributed to show a much worse state of affairs than really exists there on the Presidential question.—There is little doubt of this district giving a considerable majority for Mr. Adams.

8th District; Talbot, Administration maj'ty. 283
Caroline do. 100
Part of Dorchester do. (say 1-3) 30
Adams majority of the district 373

9th District—Remainder of Dorchester—say 60
Somerset, Administration majority 331
391
Worcester, Jackson majority 121
Adams majority of the district 270

RECAPITULATION.

Districts 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9, have given decided majorities for the Administration. They elect 7 electors.

District 4, electing 2 electors, exhibits so small a majority, and such visible changes for the Administration that we confidently claim it.

District 6, is now for the Administration.

District 5, will be alone for Jackson.

☞TEN TO ONE ! ! !

When Maryland is to decide the contest, this is the way she performs her duty.-!-!-!

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. GRAHAM—

SIR: Please to permit one of your readers to explain an extract which you sometime ago published from a French paper.

The extract to which I allude, related to the marriage of the Catholic Clergy in France. As I perceive that some persons, have misunderstood the article, and that they suppose it is now lawful in the Catholic Church for its Ministers to marry, I think it at least generous, if not a duty, to disabuse them of their error.

I have not the paragraph before me, some days have passed since I read it, and I am unable to say whether it was in an old paper I got hold of, or in a recent one. If you Sir, can conveniently come at it, I would thank you to re-publish it with this. I write on it from memory, and may perhaps be deceived in the idea which still rests on my mind respecting it. If, however, it be re-published it will speak for itself.

The case, then, that was decided in the courts of France was not an Ecclesiastical question, but a question relating to the civil law. The question was not whether a Catholic Priest could marry, and still remain a legitimate officiating Minister of the Catholic Church: But it was a question, whether a Catholic Priest who should apostatize from his Church for the sake of a wife could be considered as validly married, according to the Civil Law of France; and whether his off-spring should be accounted legitimate or bastards. On this question, the courts of France—I mean the civil courts—decided that the marriage of such a priest would not infract the civil law, and of course, his children should be regarded as legitimate, and enjoy the right of inheritance. Such, Sir, if I remember rightly, was the sense of the paragraph which some have exultingly construed as a decision of the Catholic Church, allowing her Clergy to marry.

If it be not contrary to the rules of the Gazette, to insert such things, I will make a very few remarks on the subject of the Celibacy of the Clergy in the Catholic Church, before I lay down my pen.

The celibacy of the Clergy is only an ordinance of Discipline, the Church can dispense with it when she pleases.—Which, however, she is not likely to do.—I look upon it as one of her wisest regulations; and I believe every sober, reflecting and unprejudiced mind will view it as I do. St. Paul says "the unmarried think of the things that are of God, how they may please God." Who, more than the Clergyman, should keep himself in that state, in which he is most apt to think of the things that are of God? The same Apostle says in the same place—"those that are married think of the things that are of the world, how they may please their wives." Who, more than the Clergyman should keep himself out of that state in which his mind would be taken up with the things of the world?

Besides, the people—who must support their Clergymen, find it tough work, these hard times, to maintain their pastor, who lives in single blessedness; What must it be, when he comes to them with a wife and half a dozen children followed by half as many servants, wet and dry nurses and all!—I wonder that the Laity of *any* denomination, should advocate the marriage of the Clergy ! !

I know that some say the Catholic Church is *tyrannical* in not permitting her Clergy to marry; but this is a calumny: She tells them before she receives them that such is her law—if they are not willing to abide by it, she does not receive them. If they are willing, it then becomes their own voluntary choice.

I know too that Luther and some others have preached that a life of Continency is impossible for human nature, even assisted by Divine Grace. But they did not reflect, that under pretence of contradicting St. Paul, they were pronouncing a libel upon all your virtuous daughters and sisters, whose fortune it has not been, to worship at the altar of Hymen.

Respectfully Sir, your ob't. humble Serv't.

CANDIDUS.

Talbot county, Oct. 3rd, 1828.

The following is the extract above alluded to.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CLERGY LEGALIZED IN FRANCE.

The tribunal of Cambrai, on the 7th of May, gave judgment in the case of Sieur Druon, a

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