LONDON POLICE.

A Charley and his Nose.—Lately a humourous quizzical sort of a gentleman, dressed in the fashionable style so well set off by our caricaturists, was brought before the magistrate at Marlborough-street, charged by the watchman with having offered to his person an insult which be said, no man of any honour, spirit, or feeling could tolerate. If watchmen were to be exposed to such gross and wanton indignities, no man of any sense, honour, or propriety, would become a guardian of the night; and the people of this great metropolis would have to intrust the safety of their persons, & of their property, their wives, & cats, their children, their servants and cattle, as well as goods and chattles, to the protection of vulgar watchmen, destitute of all knowledge of breeding and insensible of the feelings of self-respect, which every sensible officer ought to entertain in relation to himself and to the corps in which he served.

The magistrate desired the watchman to state the facts.

Watchman—Please your worship he touched my honour to the quick. Had he abused me—had he called me 'Charley'—had he knocked me down—I could have borne it—but to—

Magistrate—Do come to the point.

Prisoner—Point! Sir, there is no point about it. It is as round and full of lumps as a rock melon.

Watchman—Your Worship as I was going my rounds in Jermyn-street, & crying, 'Past twelve o'clock,' in a voice becoming a watchman that knows his duty, all of a sudden just as I cried the word 'past,' the prisoner passed by me, and just as I got out the first sound or part of the word twelve, he turned back, and coming up to me, began to pull my nose with all his might and main, just as if he was pulling at a knot of a rusty bell, which requires the full strength of his arm to make it ring. My nose, please your worship, is not a very small one, and it has had a pimple on it these three and thirty years come next old Michælmas-day. I was determined he should not prevent my completing my cry, and the more he pulled the more I roared, 'Past *two, two, two*, till I got out the whole word, when the prisoner, giving one pull more retreated into a shop. As soon as I felt my nose all safe on my face, I pursued and took him up.

The defendant admitted that he was much intoxicated, and that it had often struck him, that with all tricks played upon watchmen, he had never heard of a practice of pulling their noses. It is now almost impossible to discover a new pleasure, and all the old night tricks upon the 'Charleys' had become so stale and vulgar that he thought if he set the example of pulling their noses, it might become fashionable. besides it was less dangerous than knocking them down. These were his thoughts, and he reflected much upon the subject. He was walking down Jermyn street at midnight, when he espied this watchman's nose, which brought like a flash of lightning, all his former reflections on the subject into his mind. 'Heavens!' exclaimed I—'what a nose—what a nose—what a capital nose for a watchman!' Full of these ideas, an irresistible propensity seized him to pull the watchman's nose, and so going up to him he tugged at it for about four minutes and a half. He should have pulled it longer, but it was so large, that there was no getting it between his two fingers, and he did not like to apply his thumb to it, as it had a whitlow upon it; and as the nose was full of pimples he was afraid of infecting it, and spoiling its appearance

The magistrate thought the conduct so wanton, that he held the nose-puller to bail, and expressed his compassion for the watchman's olfactory organ.

"*Oil factory!*" cried the gentleman, it was rather a rum-factory or gin-factory nose; for such a Bardolphian projection I never beheld.'

After the party had retired for some minutes they re-entered the room, and the watchman, feeling his nose. declared it was none the worse of being pulled, and the gentleman had paid him eight shillings, he had no complaint to make against him. Any man might tug at his nose at eight shillings a pull.

The magistrate was averse to discharge the prisoner, but eventually allowed him to depart on his paying the fine of five shillings for being intoxicated. As the prisoner went out of the office he seriously asked, 'What could Providence make such noses for, if it did not intend to have them pulled—they were temptations and invitations to pull which he could not resist.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL,

AT NEW-ARK, DEL.

THE undersigned, members of the visiting committee, attended an examination of the Young Ladies in the boarding school at New Ark, under the superintendence of the Rev. SAMUEL BELL, on Tuesday the 15th ultimo; and have no hesitation in saying that they were highly pleased with the manner in which the young ladies acquitted themselves. The promptness with which they answered the several questions which were put to them, evinced an intimate acquaintance with those branches of science in which they had been instructed.

The examination embraced the following viz. English Grammar, Chronology, Rhetoric, Composition, Modern and Ancient Geography, Modern and Ancient History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Mental Philosophy. —From this, as well as from other specimens of literary improvement which we have witnessed, we auger well of this institution—& as we think we have well grounded reason to believe, that it justly deserves to be ranked among the first literary establishments of the kind in our country, we earnestly desire that it may receive extensive and liberal patronage, and above all, that it may enjoy the favor of HIM whose blessing alone can give success to every good design.

A. K. RUSSEL,
ISAAC GIBBS,
HENRY WHITELEY.
Members of the Visiting Committee.

The duties of the Young Ladies Boarding School at New Ark, will be resumed on Monday, the 12th inst. and every attention will be given to render the School worthy of extensive public patronage.

TERMS.—Board and tuition per quarter, $30, Music, including the use of Piano, $10, Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, $5.

May 23—[3t 3t] SAMUEL BELL.

In Talbot county Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

May Term, 1828.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sales of the Lands made to John Arringdale & Edward N. Hambleton, by Thomas Martin, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Doctor Baynard Wilson, deceased, lying and being in Talbot county, in the cause of Joseph Martin and Ensalla Martin, against Charles P. Wilson, John Price and Ann his wife, and Rebecca Wilson, heirs of the said Baynard Wilson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless, cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight; Provided a Copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the Seventh day of July in the year aforesaid.

The report of the trustee states the amount of Sales to be $4885,30

RICH'D. T EARLE,
LEMUEL PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy,
Test,
J. LOOCKERMAN.

May 31—3w

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We have been politely favoured with the following Revolutionary Anecdote, which was introduced in a short address of the President of the Cincinnati, to that body assembled on the 19th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, so honorable to the first efforts of the American cause:

"Accidentally casting my eyes on the obituary notices contained in a morning paper, I perceived that our institution had lost a distinguished member, by the death of Major David Lenox, President of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. As I have it in contemplation very speedily to publish a second series of Revolutionary anecdotes, I do not fear to offend by narrating one of them, not only highly honorable to our departed friend, but at the same time strongly indicative of the firmness of character, that distinguished our excellent Vice President Major Hamilton, throughout our arduous struggle for independence.

"The same spirit of oppression that distinguished the officers of the British army in the South, was indulged and exercised in the middle and eastern States, with unremitted severity. I will give one strong instance of it. The news of the capture of Burgoyne having reached the American prisoners paroled on Long Island, Major Lenox, Major James Hamilton and Dr. Steward, of the Pennsylvania line, with heart felt joy, repaired to Flat Bush, to celebrate an event so propitious to the cause of their country, so congenial to their best hopes and most sanguine wishes. The night was passed at the festive board, but their conduct was in no way calculated to offend—no extravagant symptom of exultation was shown—boisterous mirth would have degraded a feeling of delight, silent but sincere.—In the morning, a fish car filled with shad, passing through the village, Major Lenox asked the proprietor, 'if he would sell a part of his load.' Not to a rebel scoundrel,' he replied, 'though he were starving.' The offensive answer was no sooner given than resented. Major Lenox struck the speaker to the earth.

A fray was the immediate consequence, in which the American officers, as might have been expected were overpowered and severely beaten. But this was not the least of their sufferings. Charged with an assault, and conducted, upon the testimony of their adversary, before General Pigot, Major Lenox in a plain unvarnished representation of facts, stated the provocation, and asked, 'if it were possible to have withheld punishment from a rascal who so wantonly sought, and who so richly deserved it. 'It is our business,' replied the General, 'to protect and cherish such of your countrymen as seek our protection. You must submit, therefore, to ask pardon for the outrage committed or take the consequence that must inevitably follow.'—'Ask pardon of that scoundrel,' said Lenox, 'never!' 'Will you sir!' said the General to Hamilton. 'May I perished if I do,' was the reply. The question was then put to Steward, and answered with indignation. 'You must be introduced then,' said the irritated General, to the Provost Marshall: Mr. Cunningham, they are your prisoners, you know your duty' Six months of close and rigorous confinement was the consequence of an act, that a generous enemy would not only have thought just, but commendable.'

From the Baltimore American.

TRANSPLANTATION OF TREES.—We may be excused for our frequent and earnest recurrence to the subject of Trees, when our more northern neighbours in New York, and still more when the comparatively hyperborean Scotch, are dwelling on their uses, & the means of having them "at the shortest notice." The N. Y. American contains some extracts from a review in Blackwood, of a treatise on transplantation by Sir Henry Stewart, whose experience of thirty years establishes the conclusion, that trees of any size may be transplanted with perfect certainty, and without mutilation. Now though Sir Henry's experiments include, we presume, only Scotch trees, whose "any size" does not comprehend the giants of our forest, the transplantation of one of which would be as great an exploit as the elevation of the great obelisk of Fontana; yet it is a satisfaction to know that one may have about him, at a few days warning a very tolerable grove of trees thirty and forty feet high. Indeed, if adequate machinery for their conveyance could be constructed, it is the largest trees that can be removed with the most certainty of success. Sir H. Stewart has removed those of the girth of four and five feet, by hundreds.

The usual plan of lopping off the top and branches of trees, is demonstrated to be founded in error, and to be productive of death instead of life. Indeed, when we recollect the purpose and uses of leaves in plants, it must seem that to lop them, is like cutting off one lobe of the lungs in man, to make him respire the better. The roots are correlative to the branches, and the expansion of both proves the vigorous life of the tree. The largest and most noble-headed trees are therefore the best for transplanting. By this process the appearance of the tree may even be improved —As every tree almost has a "weather side," as it is called, that is a side the most exposed to cold and stormy winds, its position may be reversed on being removed; and the deficient side will then push forth vigorous branches, and produce symmetry in the tree.

The following passage from the review is playful, and may perhaps impress this new doctrine on the memory of some of our ornamental planters. Though we neither imagine our oaks to be tenanted by Hamadryads, nor believe with Dr. Darwin, in the "voluntarity of plants," we have often been shocked at the relentless fury with which our groves are depopulated, and our trees transported.. We are glad to find that it is so easy to remove them, like animated beings, where they are not wanting, and, at the same time, to save their feelings.

"We believe we are correct when we say, that Sir Henry has repeatedly removed the same tree without the least detriment. The operation of removal is indeed so gentle, that the tree, which is in one sense asleep, not having awoke to spring, knows no more about it, than you yourself, gentle reader, would know about it, were you to be lifted up out of your bed, at midnight, and laid into another, with softer and deeper feathers, and an additional pair of the finest and lightest blankets. The old prejudice about the impossibility of unrooting a great tree, must, however venerable and poetical, give way; nothing is so easy, and it costs but a mere trifle. Formerly you kept pulley hawling him by a hundred ropes and cranes, and laid the axe to his roots without mercy—and no wonder he groaned, shrieked out, and died. Now you handle him as gently as a flower-stalk, and remember that he is a tree belonging to a Christian community. You do not call upon him to perform impossibilities—to keep alive and growing after you have mutilated all its members—to produce leaves without twigs—and to make timber without branches; but you merely expect him to look cheerfully and contented; to eat the pabulum you have gathered around him, within easy reach of his mouths, and to make wood when the sun shines. He never dreams of refusing to comply with a request so kind and reasonable, and accordingly adds several cubits to his stature every year; and in the leafy month of June is so umbrageous that you cannot see the crow's nest."

A Cincinnati paper states that the late terrible disaster to the steam-boat Car of Commerce, on the Mississippi, was owing to the endeavor of the captain to overtake one steamboat, and keep ahead of another.

[From the National Intelligencer]

NATIONAL POLITICS.

To the People of the United States.

One part of the policy of those who strive, by whatever means, to prevent the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, is, to subdue the hopes and discourage the efforts of his friends and supporters, by such representations of the state of public feeling as show his re-election highly improbable, or impossible. They seek to ensure victory, by raising a shout that victory is already won.

The great extent of the country, and the difficulty of accurately knowing, in one part, what sentiments prevail in another and distant part, afford facility to this mode of practising imposition on the public. The People of New Hampshire, for example, are assured, that it is no longer matter of doubt that Ohio and Louisiana will vote for the Opposition Candidate; while the citizens of those States are surprised, at the same time. by hearing it asserted, with a confidence belonging to real conviction, that not only New Hampshire, but others, also, of the New England States, perhaps nearly all of them, give satisfactory proof of having joined the same cause. Whatever of coloring, of exaggeration, or, we regret to add, of unqualified misrepresentation, this course of policy may require, seems, hitherto, not to have been found wanting. Not only are slight and doubtful manifestations of opinion, when favorable, swoln into importance, and magnified beyond all just degree, on the one hand; while, on the other, the most clear and decisive results of full popular elections, if unfavorable, are made to go for nothing; but, formal statements are, also, put forth, sometimes under the authority of names, such as are willing to be appended to them, which are known not only to be partial, but to be absolutely untrue, by those who have information on the subjects to which they relate.

Notwithstanding the general intelligence of the community, there may be danger that attempts of this sort, every where made and long continued, will produce more or less of the effect intended, unless seasonably and properly counteracted.

It has been deemed expedient, therefore, on the eve of the adjournment of Congress, that the friends of the Administration, throughout the whole Union, should be informed, from some source, or through some channel, in which they have confidence, *what is the belief, entertained here, of the present state, and the present tendency of public opinion, and of the probable result of the Election.*

It is the purpose of this paper to state what that belief is; with some reference to the grounds on which it is founded. It proceeds from those who have no motives which should induce them to mislead or deceive, either themselves or others: and as, from obvious causes, this place is the point, at which, at the present moment, the greatest amount of information on the subject is concentrated; it has been attempted to consider and compare the various parts of this information attentively and fairly, to judge of the whole correctly, and to lay the result honestly before the public. That result, we have the pleasure to say, is in a high degree, satisfactory and gratifying. It has produced a full conviction, that, since the first bursting out of Opposition, which was contemporary with the election of 1825, no period has furnished so strong reasons to expect the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate, as the present; and that such re-election may be now anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Of the more general grounds which conduce to this opinion, it is not intended, on this occasion, to speak at any length; because they are equally open to the observation and judgment of all. All can observe, and judge, whether there be not, at least in many parts of the country, a very altered tone of feeling towards the Opposition Candidate; whether there be not the prevalence of a more sober temper, in judging between him and his competitor; an increasing reluctance to transfer the highest public concerns from hands which have, so far, conducted them wisely and safely; and growing doubts, & hesitation, now approaching to alarm, about the propriety of committing the fortunes of this young Republic to one, no otherwise qualified to guide it, no otherwise brought into the number of candidates for the highest office, than as having distinguished himself by a single military achievement. There would appear, we think, to be indications of a solemn pause, of a disposition to reflection, not in partisans and zealots, but in the minds of candid and reasoning men, who have hitherto countenanced the cause of that Candidate. They begin to take counsel of their better judgment; to put it to their own consciences, and to inquire what there is, in his talents, in his civil experience, in his character, and in his temper, so highly fitting him for the situation for which he is proposed, as to justify the experiment of a change?

But, not dwelling on these general indications, it is the immediate purpose of this Address to refer to particulars, and to exhibit, with some detail, that view of the subject which has led to the belief above expressed.

In presenting this view, the object will be, not to hold out general and vague encouragement, not to show that the present President may be re-elected by a very large majority; but to state the grounds on which we believe there will be a majority for him; and that, consequently, he will be re-elected. This is the first object. Some observations may then properly be made, on the more doubtful, though less important question, of the amount of that majority, and the extent to which it may be carried, under favorable occurrences, and by events not improbable.

In favor of the re-election of the present President, may be reckoned, then, in the first place, the entire votes of the following States, viz: all the States of New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Lousiana. Whether we regard the representation of these States in Congress, or their Legislatures at home, or appeal to any other just mode of ascertaining the sentiments of their People, the result equally justifies this opinion.

To the votes of these States is next to be added, a majority of those of Maryland. Here, again, we think, there is little danger of mistake, since that State lies so contiguous, and information from every part of it so full and particular. Thus far, the computation is accompanied with as much certainty, as can well belong to such questions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If we may judge of the manner in which power will be exercised, by the means by which it is sought to be obtained, there is enough, truly, to alarm our fears, & call forth all our exertions. America has ceased to be America—this country is no longer the country which we have been taught from our cradles to love with the warmest attachment—if there be not virtue enough yet left among us to meet with stern rebuke, and punish with just retribution, this unbounded license of falsehood, this ferocity of calumny, which threatens to plunge society into violence, or carry it back to barbarism

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

A late paper printed in the State of Delaware, mentions the astounding fact, that in that whole commonwealth there is not a clergyman, of any denomination, in favor of the election of General Jackson. In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, in Pittsburg, there are 197 members, including six Bishops. In that highly respectable body of men, the last number of the Crawford Messenger informs us there are but *seven* in favor of General Jackson, and the remaining, *one hundred and ninety*, are in favor of Mr. Adams—This, as the Messenger remarks, "*is no ordinary* sign of the Times."—*Dem. Press.*

NEW KIND OF DOCUMENTS.

The Col. R. M. Johnson, mentioned in the following, taken from the New York American, is that famous man who said that the Jacksonians would put down this administration, were they pure as angels.

The Chilicothe, (Ohio) Gazette, in commenting upon the abuse of franking, by members of Congress, says, that 275 packages of the Telegraph, were counted in the Zanesville P. O. all received by *one mail*, and franked by *one man* Mr. Moore, of Kentucky. That is bad enough, the next instance is more ridiculous, though not at all more illegal. "A large packet" says the same paper, "endorsed *public documents*, and franked by Col. R. M. Johnson, a Jackson Senator from Kentucky, was lately discovered by the Post Master at the Lower Blue Licks, to contain a *new Gingham frock pattern*, which the Colonel was sending home."—*Del. Jour.*

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.