THINGS A FARMER SHOULD NOT DO.—A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer—well tilled land is constantly improving

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December is already half wintered.

A farmer should never depend on his neighbour for what he can by care and good management, produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees or borrow tools while he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to remain ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

A farmer should shun the doors of a bank as he would an approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers should have little to do.

A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

A farmer should never use ardent spirits as a drink, if, while undergoing severe fatigue, and the hard labours of the summer, he would enjoy robust health let him be temperate in all things.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for any thing he wishes to sell, we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to despose of refused 8s. because he wanted 8s. 6d, and after keeping his wheat six months was glad to get 6s 6d. for it.

A farmer should never allow his woodhouse to be emptied of wood during the summer months; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife and perhaps be compelled in a series of lectures to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

A farmer should never allow his windows to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats and old hats; if he does he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

There are three things of which the man who aims at the character of a prosperous farmer will never be niggardly—manure, tillage, and seed; and there are three things of which he will never be too liberal—promises, time and credit.—*Genessee Farmer.*

BURIAL OF AN INFANT.—We gaze upon the little innocent, lovely even in death—robed in spotless white; & the sadness of our hearts was soothed with the thought that, though we were taking our last look of its pure body, and about to consign that to the earth, its spirit was in heaven—a happy angel!

We carried it gently to its quiet resting place. All was calm, soft, and serene. We brushed the dew from the grass, as we passed along ere the sun had risen high enough to drink it up. Emblem of human life blessed dew of heaven; glittering in the morning only to be exhaled! filling the air with early fragrance to be remembered at noon!

We slowly placed the little coffin in its narrow cell, cut in the bosom of the earth. Happier bed than the cradle, if fond hearts would only think aright!—We paused for a few moments, and lifted our hearts to God, silently beseeching him to 'comfort those who mourned'—The sure word of promise had said 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven.

As we looked on the yet open earth, we thought of the hopes that were buried there.—But why should they be? Why should they not rather rise from the ground, and follow the bright track of an immortal soul, perfect in innocence, and only at the fountain of bliss, where that same soul is to rest forever and ever without change, without pain, and without sin? What are the highest anticipations connected with this world when compared to an eternity of unalloyed happiness which is to come; happiness which eye hath not seen—nor ear heard nor the immagination of man conceived!'

In silence we closed the grave. The last offices of affection had been paid. The body had been committed to the earth, and the spirit to God who gave it.

Influence of the Moon in Tropical Climates.—The statements of Mr. Montgomery Martin, in his recently published work on the West Indies, are worthy not only of perusal but of examination. We perceive that a certain worthy in Liverpool, who styles himself *Zakiel the Seer* and publishes a little paper called the Horoscope quotes it in support of his doctrines of astrology or planetary influence.

"In considering the climate of tropical countries, the influence of the moon seems to be entirely overlooked; and surely if the tides of the vast ocean are raised from their fathomless bed by lunar power, it is not too much to assert that the tides of the atmosphere are liable to a similar influence; this much is certain, that in the lowlands of tropical countries, no attentive observer of nature will fail to witness the power exercised by the moon over the seasons, and also over animal and vegetable nature. As regards the latter, it may be stated that there are certainly thirteen springs and thirteen autumns in Demerara, in the year; for so many times does the sap of trees ascend to the branches, and descend to the roots.

For example, the *wallaba* (a resinous tree, common in the Demerara woods, somewhat resembling mahogany,) if cut down in the dark, a few days before the *new moon* is one of the most durable woods in the world for house building, posts, &c; in that state, attempt to split it, and with the utmost difficulty, it will be riven in the most jagged, unequal manner that can be imagined; cut down another wallaba (that grew within a few yards of the former,) at *full moon* and the tree can be easily split into the finest smooth shingles of any desired thickness or into staves for making casks; but; in this state, applied to building purposes, it speedily decays. Again—bamboos, as thick as a man's arm, are sometimes used for paling, &c, if cut at the dark moon, they will endure for ten or twelve years; if at full moon they will be rotten in two or three years, thus it is with most, if not all the forest trees.—Of the effects of the moon on animals life, very many instances could be cited.

I have seen in Africa, the newly littered young perish in a few hours, at the mother's side, if exposed to the rays of the full moon; fish become rapidly putrid and meat, if left exposed, incurable or unpreservable by salt;—the mariner heedlessly sleeping on deck, becoming afflicted with nyctolopia or night blindness, at times the face hidiously swollen; if exposed during sleep to the moon's rays, the maniac's paroxysm is renewed with fearful vigor at the full and change, and the cold damp chill of the ague supervening on the ascendancy of this apparently mild yet powerful luminary. Let her influence over this earth be studied, it is more powerful than is generally known."

Mr. Martin also thus decisively refutes the common opinion as to Demerara, said to be the most unhealthy of the West India Islands.

'Demerara has been cited as one of the strongest instances of a deleterious atmosphere; particularly among our West India colonies, but when we come to examine facts, it turns out otherwise; the range of mortality even among the laboring slave population, is about one in thirty-seven to forty, but in London and France it is equal as regards the *whole* population rich and poor and in other countries it is even more; thus, in the Naples one in thirty four; Wirtemburgh one in thirty three; Paris, one in thirty-two; Berlin, one in thirty four; Nice, one in thirty-one; Madrid one in twenty-nine Rome, one in twenty-five; Amsterdam, one in twenty-four: Vienna, one in twenty-two and a half! Thus that which is termed our most unhealthy West India colony has, even as it regards [illegible] ing population, a greater duration of life than the rich and poor of some of the principal parts of Europe."

CONTEST WITH A WHALE.—Whales form a distinct class. Where several vessels are assembled at any of the places of rendezvous, the oldest captain in company is styled the admiral. They have suppers on board one of the ships, every night, to which all present are invited, by hoisting a flag before sunset. I attended on one of those occasions, and was much amused by the peculiar slang of these people. "Come," said the captain, "take a cigar; you'll find em pretty much half Spanish, I guess." I inquired of one who had been relating some exploits with whales, whether he had never felt that he was in danger? "Why, I always think, if I have a good lance, the fish is most in danger!" I asked another whether he had ever met with an accident? "I can't say exactly as how I have, though I came plaguy near it once. You see we was off the coast of Japan, right among a shoal of whales, and all hands was out in the boats, except me and the cook. I was lookin' at the creatures with a glass and saw one on em flirt her tail agin' a boat, and it was a caution to see the scatterment she made of her. All the boys were set a swimmin'; so the cook and me jumped into a boat and picked em all up. Directly, the fish blowed close to us and I took an iron and sunk it into her and I know how to strike a whale as well as any man; but the creatur canted the wrong way, and I know how a sparm ought to cant; and comin' at us full tilt, with her jaws as wide open as a barn door, bit the boat smack in two in the middle,—Then she chawed up one end, of her, and by the time we got hold on the other, she came at us again and making another bite, took me by the back betwixt her teeth, and shook me as a puppy would a ball of yarn; and I guess she would'nt have dropped me, if the mate had'nt come up in another boat and shoved in his lance, till she was sickened! As good luck would have it, we was all picked up without any accident, but I've got five of her tooth-prints in my back to this day"—Three Years in the Pacific.

Visit to the sloop of war Peacock.—Her intended voyage around the world We were highly gratified with a visit a few days since to this pretty little vessel of our navy which was expressly fitted up some years since with a spar deck, as a discovery ship, on the then projected expedition to the South Seas. She retains this construction, and sails in a few days for the East India station, returning home via China and the Sandwich Islands, the South American ports of the Pacific, and Cape Horn. Here commander, is commodore Kennedy, one among the oldest and most experienced seamen of our navy—the flag captain, captain Stribling—the lieutenants, Messrs Hollands, Green, Turner, Mason—fleet-surgeon, Doctor Rushenberger—master, Mr. Goden—constituting, with a select body of midshipmen, as fine a company of officers as we have ever met with. She is in every respect well found, and in that finished order and discipline which distinguishes our navy. Her voyage, which it is expected will occupy near three years, must necessarily be one of great interest and instruction. She will visit the Red Sea, and probably the Persian Gulf and British possessions in India, during her absence. In the Indian Ocean she will be joined by a smaller vessel. We anticipate a rich treat from the journals which will be kept by her officers, who are amply qualified to furnish a scientific, as well as a spirited, account of all that transpires. From Dr. Ruschenberger particularly, already so favorably known by his admirable work entitled 'Three years in the Pacific,' we confidently look for another and still more extended work on this expedition, which will add we are sure, from our knowledge of him, a still more enduring plume to his enviable reputation. God speed them on their course; and may none but favoring gales smile on the star spangled banner, that waves over them and their gallant crew.

Moving machine.—The Western Farmer, a new agricultural paper published at Cincinnati, contains a plate representation of a machine to cut grain in the field by horse power, something like the horse rake. The machine is on wheels which are driven close beside the standing grain, with cutting instruments projecting into it, and moved by a cog wheel. To keep the straw erect while it is cut, two rows of pikes, one above the other, point forward into the grain, and the cutters play between them.

Legal Decisions.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have lately made three decisions, which, perhaps, will be interesting to the profession. The first was in a suit brought for the support of the plaintiff, a female, which was alleged to have been charged by the will of a former owner upon certain land purchased by the defendant. The court decided that when a testator by will directs that a person shall be supported "*out of his estate,*' the support, after the personal property is exhausted remains a charge upon the land of the testator, even in the hands of a subsequent purchaser. The second decision was in an action brought against the proprietor of a stage-coach, for the loss of a box containing engraved steel-plates, intended to be used in the publication of a large and splendid Bible. The coach of the defendant formed part of a line, owned by several proprietors; and the court decided that it was not sufficient for the plaintiff to prove delivery of the box to the general agent for the whole line, but that it must be shown to have come into the hands of the defendant's particular driver, and been lost by him. The third case was an action brought against the [illegible] whom a package of money had been entrusted for delivery at Boston, and by whom it was embezzled.

The greater part of the money was recovered, but in the action for the remainder, the court decided that the damages should be assessed not only for the sum still missing, but also for the amount of rewards offered and paid by the bank for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the offender. We perceive that a late decision of the Conrt of Common Pleas, by which a Mr. Currier recovered a verdict of seven thousand dollars against the town of Lowell, for an injury sustained by him in consequence of the badness of a road which the town was bound to keep in repair, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

N. Y. Com.

Was launched at New Castle, Del. on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, the beautiful schooner Kirkwood. This vessel has been built by Messrs. William Robinson & Son, of New Castle, on a plan entirely new in the art of ship building The Kirkwood is constructed without timbers, and is held together with iron hoops let into her planks.

The editor of the New Orleans Bee, in reply to a paragraph in the Eastern papers, questioning the correctness of a previous statement, re-asserts that the whole capital of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans nine millions in amount has been obtained on loan in Holland.

Ohio and Michigan.—The Delaware (Ohio) Gazette of Saturday last, mentions the arrival at that place, of Colonels Swayne and Andrews, two of the Governor's Staff, on their return from the Northern Frontiers. These officers state, that although Michigan does not acquiesce in the right of Ohio to establish the line in question, the Commissioners of the latter were not to be molested in running the Boundary Line. The understanding is, that neither party will pursue hostilities, or resort to any criminal prosecutions, with the expectation that Congress at their next session, will settle the whole matter in controversy definitvely.

The Boundary Difficulties.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says—"Official information received here corroborates the private accounts, which leads us to apprehend that the misunderstandings between the Governments of Ohio & Michigan will yet lead to bloodshed; a result earnestly to be deprecated, and should it occur, deeply to be deplored"

THE MAUMEE WAR.

The subjoined, from the Urbanna Record, is the latest information we have from the seat of the controversy, and apparently impending conflict, between the authorities of Ohio and Michigan. We are sorry to find matters are proceeding to such extremities between the frontier's men.

NEWS FROM THE BOUNDARY.

Since our last publication, news of an unpleasant character has reached us from the Northern boundary, which has somewhat changed the feature of affairs. A letter dated "Maumee, April 11th," is published in the Columbus Hemisphere, in which the writer states that on the 8th inst. at a late hour, between 12 and 3 o'clock, a posse, attended by the sheriff of Monroe, went to Toledo, broke open the house of Major Stickney, in his absence, and after abusing the family and using the females quite rudely, succeeded in taking and carrying away Mr. Goodsell, and at the same time broke open the office of Mr. McKay, seized him, and made their way to Monroe." The letter also states that an armed force from the territory was "prowling about the streets of Toledo, taking some of the citizens and threatening others"—that "a number of Toledoans had been indicted by the Michigan authorities for accepting office under Ohio"—and that the excitement was indeed high." As the letter was written during this high state of excitement, some allowance must be made for exaggeration.

The Norwalk (Huron co.) Reflector, of the 14th instant, in stating the posture of things at that time, gives the following version of the Toledo affair:

"Some days ago, the court being in session in Monroe county, M. T. process was sent down to Toledo to arrest and take to the jail of that county, some men who had been engaged in a riot. The officers were advised by a justice and other officers of Toledo that Michigan had no jurisdiction over them, & had no right to take them; and they therefore set the officers at defiance. When the facts were stated to the court, process was issued against the officers who gave the advice, for an alleged resistance of legal process; and a sufficient number came down from Monroe and took them by force and committed them to the Monroe jail where they still remain. No other disturbance has been made by Michigan"

The question as to what course the Government of this State will pursue should these persons receive sentence of punishishment agreeably to the late law of Michigan, will undoubtedly elicit much talk; for it is presumable that he will take measures to liberate them If there are no other means for doing this besides the two we have heard stated—which are, either to bring them by a writ of habeas corpus before a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, or to rescue them by force, & thus embroil the State in a civil war—Gov. Lucas will most probably adopt the former.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have received the Teledo Gazette of the 16th inst., which gives a full account of the affair above spoken of. The editorial article on the subject contains, as might be expected, much severe language and [illegible] epithets, and also in the same paper, a communication from Major STICKNEY, which, as it gives the details in a shorter space, we copy entire; though we must express our unwillingness to believe, with the Major, that we are 'advancing to a horrid border war.'

From the Toledo Gazette.

MAUMEE, April 13, 1835.

Mr. BROWNE: To answer at once the numerous inquiries, in relation to the outrages committed under the authority of the Territory of Michigan, against the people of Toledo, Ohio, I make this communication.

On the night of the 8th inst., being absent from my residence in Toledo, a bout 30 miles, feeling the utmost security in the safety of my family—on the morning of the 9th, being on my return home, I was met by a number of gentlemen, at some 14 miles from Toledo, with the intelligence that a band of ruffians, of 30 or more, had, in the dead of the night, come to my house from Monroe, in Michigan, and in a ferocious manner demolished the door leading to the principal avenue of my house, and seized a gentleman (Mr. Goodsell) and bore him off, and treated his lady and my daughter (the only females in the house) with brutish violence, notwithstanding I exhorted all to exercise moderation.

But when arrived at the scene of action, and the females showed me their wounds, and related the tales of their sufferings, and I examined the demolished door of my house, bearing evidence of their inhuman malignity, it became a question whether moderation was longer a virtue, and my feelings could no longer be suppressed. When my daughter gave out the cry of murder, she was seized by the throat, and shaken with monstrous violence, & the prints of a man's hand in purple was strongly marked, with many other contusions. Mrs Goodsell exhibited, marks of violence likewise. This Michigan banditti proceeded likewise to the sleeping apartment of another gentleman, (Mr. McKay,) burst in the door where he was asleep, seizing upon him in bed, and for the first salutation, one of them attempted to gouge out one of his eyes with his thumb. Those gentlemen report, that the invention of the gang was put in requisition, to put their lives in danger, and by their indignities to keep their feelings on the rack. After two days of court mockery at Monroe, those gentlemen were admitted to bail.

On the 10th, it was reported that an armed force was assembling under the command of General Brown to march for Toledo, and take, as prisoners, all persons who had accepted office under Ohio, (about a dozen.) On the 11th, they arrived, in force, as reported, of about two hundred strong, armed with muskets and bayonets. The officers of Ohio, having been lulled into security by the assurances of the Commissioners of the United States, (Messrs. Rush and Howard,) were not prepared for defence and retired, and gave them full space for the display of their gasconade, which was fully exhibited by the brave General in pulling down the flag of Ohio, and dragging it through the streets, at the tail of a horse, and other similar acts.

Thus the little Territory of the United States has challenged the State of Ohio, in the form of unrestrained violence, and we cannot doubt, that the State has virtually accepted the challenge, and we are fast advancing to a horrid *Border War*, that we know has frequently extended to indiscriminate extermination.

There cannot be a doubt that the generous Ohioans will turn out *en masse* to protect their northern border, and restrain the savage barbarity of the hordes of the north. Your ob't serv't.

B. F. STICKNEY.

Outrageous Conduct of the Bank of the United States!—There can be no doubt that the Bank Monster is again in the field, not only unweakened by the conflicts through which he has passed but ready like the Stork-King whom, Jupiter sent in anger amongst the discontented frogs, to gobble up the people by hundreds, and swallow up all our liberties, 'by way of an anchovy." The Globe has discovered that Judge White—the incorruptible; the pure, the high minded, the early, constant, fast unwavering—through-thick-and-thin-friend of 'our venerated President,' is the Bank candidate—aye, gentle reader! *the* Bank candidate! As Judge White has always, and on all occasions, and under all circumstances, been opposed to the Bank it shows not only a renewed, but a wonderfully increased power, on the part of the monster, at this late day, to have corrupted *such* a man. But such is the fact, beyond all doubt, according to the Globe; and think you that Gen Jackson would let his own oracle tell a lie? Not he indeed! But we are not left in the dark, or to conjecture, upon this subject The proof is open—clear—palpable—and plain as the nose on Bardolph's face. It is most conclusive, likewise,—coming directly to the point. We have read it all in the Globe, and will here give it, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, and standing forth in naked and astounding truth. Listen, then, O ye abused and insulted, and monsters-ridden people.—Judge White, a few years since, married a wife—a very fine woman, too, as all presidential wives should be. This lady had been married before, to a gentleman by the name of Peyton, and by whom she had a daughter. In process of time, this daughter got married; than which nothing could be more natural; as her mother had done before her, and as she did afterwards also. Now this Miss Peyton chose for her husband a gentleman by the name of Jaudon. Being a man of education and financial abilities, Mr. Jaudon was some years afterwards appointed cashier of the Bank of the United States, [illegible] evidence that Mr. Jaudon was in Washington, last winter, on a visit to his wife's mother. And it need not be added, that during the same winter that the cashier of the Bank thus visited his near relative, Judge White was nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States by the Legislature of Alabama Here the Globe rests the case, and so do we. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more clear, than the corruption of the Bank in this matter, excepting the collision between Gov. Poindexter and Lawrence in the matter of the attempted assassination.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

FREE LETTERS—5,049!!!

We have heard much talk of the abuse of the franking privilege—but never recollect to have seen an instance in which the fees of a postmaster for the delivery of free letters, to a member of Congress, for one quarter was sufficiently extensive to swallow up nearly *double the amount* of postage received at the office for a whole year! the following extract from the report of the Post Office Committee will explain the matter. The 'Hon. A. G. Hawes,' Van Buren member of Congress, receives 5,049 free letters in three months, which is at the rate of 56 per day, *only!* Pretty well for this 'Hon. A G. Hawes.' The Post Office through which all these free letters passed, is certainly very appropriately christened 'HAWES*vi le.*'

EXAMINER'S OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1834.

The Office of Hawesville, Kentucky reported a balance due the Post Office Department for the quarter commencing 1st of April, 1832, and ending 1st July 1832 of $11 88

From 1st July, to 1st October. 1832 11 39

From 1st October to 31st December, 1832 17 49

From 1st Jan. to 1st of April 1833 16 15

Total for one year $56 89

The return from that office from 1st April to 1st July, 1833, exhibited a balance due the postmaster, by the department, of $37 56. In consequence of his delivering from the office 5,066 free letters at two cents each, amounting to $101 32.

WM. G. ELLIOT. *Chief Examiner.*
Hon. W. T. BARRY, *Postmaster Gen.*

The following is an extract from the transcript account of mails received from Hawesville, Kentucky, quarter ending 1st July 1833.

'Free letters received and delivered to Hon. A. G. Hawes without way bills this quarter. 5,040;

WM. EDINGTON, P. M.

COAL.—In 1820, when antracite coal was first used in New York city, 365 tons were imported. Now the consumption is 1,931,207 tons.—*Noah.*

MR. WEBSTER.—We cannot but feel a deep interest in the fame of this eminent man, nor omit any fair opportunity of presenting it, to the admiration and respect to the public.

Mr. Webster's career as a public man, has been marked by an uninterrupted devotion to the supremacy of the Constitution, whenever, and from whatever, quarter, assailed. He has followed the course, which Gen. Jackson once, in his days of sober patriotism, recommended President Monroe to adopt, that of preferring country to party, or personal views.

Hence we have seen him at one time sustaining with the President, the constitution and the Union against the assaults of the South—and then again, sustaining the laws, the rights of the Senate and the interests of the country, against the usurpations of the same President.

Mr. Webster is now a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and certainly if merit, capacity and services, may decide the contest, he will not fail of being elected.

There are those however, who, having acted heretofore with Mr. Webster, and entertaining the same general views with him, yet express doubts of the expediency of pressing his election at this juncture.

We cannot perceive the motives, or feel the policy, of such doubts. We are fighting for a cause and not for reward. We are therefore bound, as it seems to us, to select for our leader and candidate, one who emphatically represents that cause—one, who, if successful, will honor it, in every station—and with whom, even defeat, could not bring disgrace.

As between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. White of Tennessee there is little room for choice—neither having any thing in common with the high principles on which the Whigs have professed to act; and to neither—without admitting that these professions were empty and worthless—can the Whigs as a party, yield their support.

Let us keep up our own flag and close array—and with DANIEL WEBSTER for our leader; or if there be any other equally meritorious, and more available, candidate—so only that he be a Whig; then with such a one for a leader; let us still fight the good fight, come what may.

N. Y. American.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US

We believe that the elections now in progress, will tend to concentrate opposition to Mr. Van Buren on a single candidate; and as there is no hope of defeating his election, and as the loss of Connecticut and Rhode Island would leave Mr. Webster's friends without an apology for continuing him in the field, much as we would regret such a result, we cannot but see that in this it will be favorable to the Republican cause. We have always said that New England cannot resist power.—She yields to the corupting influence of Federal Patronage. It is in the South and West that the battle is to be fought and won. When all other competitors are out of the way, and the single issue is made between Judge White and Mr. Van Buren, the force of Patronage and the strength of Liberty will be fairly tested.

Thus says the *Washington Telegraph:* the by excellence organ of the incorrupt and incorruptible.—What does the Telegraph include in its sweeping phrase of New England? Does it forget that there is a little state in that same region which gave at the very last election a greater majority against the Federal Government than any other state in the Union? A majority that would have swallowed up the administration majority in the Empire State itself? A majority that has been uniformly, conscientiously, inflexibly opposed to the present Government—and that too at a time when the Telegraph & its supporters were loud and strong in its defence? Where was Massachusetts when the cry of Reform was first sounded through the country? When the distribution of the spoils was tendered to the faithful and complying? Did she yield to the corrupting influence of Federal Patronage? There were a few from her borders, busy in the profligate scramble for office? but where are the converts whom the SPOILS have converted? Where are the men who deserted their old friends and political connections, to come in for a portion of the plunder? If there be any, they are condemned and despised by the community in which they live.

The *Telegraph* may rest assured that there is one state at least in New England, which is not to be seduced by Patronage, nor intimidated by power—It will scorn alike the old allurements of Regency politics, and the newly discovered virtues of Tennessee nominations. How is Judge White's candidacy to try the 'strength of Liberty?' Is it because Judge White has been an uniform and consistent supporter of General Jackson? Because he has sustained him in his infamous and corrupting system of *Proscription?* Because he has sustained him in all the leading measures of his administration?—Because he is a man of narrow views and sectional prejudices? Are these the merits which are to make his election the tests of Liberty?

There is one test which this candidacy will apply to Popular Opinion. It is the test of PRINCIPLE. There is a WHIG CANDIDATE in the field: a friend of popular liberty—the champion of the universal rights of man; the opponent of political proscription; the advocate of union; the unflinching foe of Executive usurpations; and of the corrupt exercise of Executive Patronage. National in his expanded principles; looking to the good of the country and the whole country—not moved by unworthy prejudices; firm, unyielding, inflexible in the manly and honorable discharge of his duties—he is a true disciple of the republican creed, and the fit representative of a party which can never abandon him. And

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