to make the pleasantry more exquisite by the solemnity of their manner. Suppose that on some raw day at Washington (where there is often a congress of clouds as well as of statesmen) Mr. Tompkins, on seeing Mr. Monroe carefully buttoned to the chin, should exclaim —'My dear sir, that is neither generous nor fair—you know that according to law, if you drop off I take your place—be liberal—leave your great coat and overshoes at home like a good citizen—and run the constitutional risk of pleurisy and catarrh.' Could the presidential gravity itself withstand so pathetic an appeal?

The general objections to a Caucus are declared by the same reasoners to be peculiarly strong, because it is composed of Congressmen, who are liable to be intrigued with by a person that may afterwards hold the first magistracy. This is singular logic from politicians, who desire that the election itself should be made, by those very individuals so much exposed to the influence of intrigue. They think that members of Congress may safely elect a President, but it is monstrous that they should recommend one. They suppose that a candidate will be unduly influenced by a word in his favor, but not by an actual vote; that he will exert himself more to procure a nomination, than the appointment itself! Those who perceive this inconsistency and still urge the argument, must entertain very little respect for the understanding of others; and those who do not perceive it, can claim very little of their own. Another view of this part of the subject renders it still more conspicuous. There are *two hundred and sixty-one* Senators and Representatives; therefore an effectual nomination must receive the sanction of about *one hundred and thirty one*. But when an election is made by the House of Representatives, the case, as we have already seen, is totally different. The decision is there made by a majority of states, and not of members. The House of Representatives consists of *two hundred and thirteen members*. Now there are *thirteen* states (a majority of the whole number) whose Representatives do not exceed *forty five*. So that even if we suppose all these *forty five* to be unanimous, a President might be chosen by less than *one fourth* of the House. But as the vote of each state depends not on the whole, but a simple majority of its representation, it is evident that the election may be decided by a still smaller number. On reference to the proper documents it will appear, that *thirty one* is a majority of the representation of those *thirteen* states taken seperately; and, therefore, this handful, about *one seventh* of the House, might elect the President.—Conceding that they were all persons of immaculate purity, they would assuredly be too few to make a ruler for the nation; and with respect to the danger of intrigue, these calculations are irresistible. Does any man believe that it would be more difficult to corrupt *thirty one*, than *one hundred and thirty one?* If arithmetic is not a fallacy, this part of the objection might be considered at rest. But there is another reflection too important to be omitted. If improper influence should produce a vicious nomination, there will be time to expose and render it ineffectual; but a corrupt election is at once consummated, and the people are left without resource.

The expediency of a general nomination being established, it would be futile to advance even better objections to the performance of the service of members of Congress, or on what other persons can it devolve? To propose an election of delegates for this particular object is entirely chimerical. A thousand difficulties unnecessary to detail are opposed to the measure; and not only is the substitution impossible, but it is probable that we could choose none so well qualified as our Senators and Representatives. They are men who already possess the confidence of the people, and many of them after repeated trials. Their means of learning the general sentiments of the community enable them to adopt the most eligible compromise. Their knowledge of each other inspires freedom in the interchange of opinion; and the length of time that they are associated furnishes opportunities of frequent intercourse, and deliberate consultation. These circumstances give them just influence, and persons who object to the weight of their recommendation, unconsciously bear evidence to the necessity of employing them. Whence do they derive their influence but from the good opinion of their constituents?—And though there are some exceptions, how have they acquired that good opinion unless by their merit? On any other supposition what becomes of the whole theory of Republican Government?—Surely a word of all this will not be contradicted by those, who even wish Congressmen to be Electors of President.—For ourselves, while we disapprove their performance of that function, we shall steadily adhere to these admissions in their favor. We cannot imitate those versatile reasoners, who find them perfectly qualified for all that suits their own purpose, and wholly unfit for any thing else. We object to an election by the House of Representatives not on account of the character of its members, but because it would give the power of choosing a President to a small minority of the nation. Shall we be told that such an event tho' possible in theory, is not to be expected in practice; that an election would probably be made by a majority of members? The reply is obvious and conclusive. If the election will be thus decided, the caucus on which you have expended so much breath must be perfectly innocent; since it is fairly presumable that the same majority which votes for a particular candidate would also have recommended him, and Caucus or no Caucus the affair would be terminated in precisely the same manner. This, however, is only the anticipation of a new inconsistency from persons by whom so many have already been urged. It is too palpable that they both wish and expect a minority to prevail, as otherwise their labor would be fruitless. Nor should it be omitted, that the very slight security of requiring the House of Representatives to select from the three candidates who have the highest number of votes, is reduced to a nullity when the competitors are so numerous as at present. Should the mass of the community permit itself to be distracted by a variety of local partialities, a small faction may readily place its own candidate *third*, or even *second* on the list, and thus accomplish its design.

In the progress of the discussion, several details have already been introduced, to show how little would depend upon numbers, if the President were chosen by the House of Representatives. The subject may be further illustrated by referring to the census. There are three states, each of which contains more than a million of inhabitants; and there are five which have not singly one hundred thousand; yet these eight would be all on a footing. There are ten states whose aggregate population does not equal that of New York alone; yet each of those would have one vote and New York no more. New York contains 1,372,812 inhabitants; Mississippi 55,211: consequently every Mississippian would have *twenty four times* as much weight in the election, as any New Yorker, and so in proportion of the rest. The thirteen smallest states have 2,112,622 inhabitants. This number therefore could choose a President for the population of the whole Union, which amounts to 9,637,999. Without the slightest disrespect to the small states, with a deference for all their just claims, may we not be excused as men and republicans for our aversion to a scheme which produces such inequality? Natural and justifiable pride alone would impel us to devise some mode of avoiding such a result, if all individual feeling were not absorbed in considerations more important.

The spirit of our government requires that it should be harmoniously administered. Opposition between the Executive and Representative departments, or in other words between the nation and its head, is adverse to all our institutions; it may be added to the very nature of things. We are acquainted with only one political system, in which such an opposition was recognised as a constituent principle.—Could it endure even in Great Britain? While the rival powers were balanced, they filled the nation with anarchy; one sovereign died on the block, and another in banishment; but after a tempestuous existence, every thing of opposition but the name, has been extinguished in a deluge of corruption. Our great security against similar evils, is the frequent election of all important public functionaries by the mass of the people. When recently derived from the same great source, their general harmony is certain. Whatever obstructs the operation of this essential principle is at variance with the spirit of the constitution. If the President were elected by a minority of the House of Representatives, it is more than probable that he would be opposed by the same majority which voted against his election. The Executive conduct our foreign relations, and may at any time materially change our position with respect to other powers. Suppose for a moment that this department has brought us to war, or the necessity of war, while Congress is adverse to the policy. Could there be a situation more disastrous and humiliating? All the domestic branches of administration are committed to persons selected by the President. The Secretaries communicate information, report plans, and in many other instances are intimately connected with the very business of legislation. If hostility exist between them and the House of Representatives, what mutual annoyance, what crimination and recrimination, what disgraceful intrigues may be every day expected! We have forborne to suggest that a President thus opposed might openly set the wishes of the people at defiance, by the exercise of his constitutional veto. This he would not probably attempt. But he might employ means equally effectual for himself, and more pernicious for us, by applying the patronage of his office to the conciliation of his opponents. We entertain a proper respect for the virtue of our fellow citizens; but they are men, and human virtue is always more prudent in shunning, than braving temptation. Hitherto we have escaped any considerable suspicion of such practices. But after a liberal allowance for the purity of those concerned, is not this exemption chiefly imputable to the course of our elections, which have made the President and a majority of Congress concordant in political opinion? The first magistrate has been brought into office with Representatives whom there was no inducement to corrupt, because they already coincided with him. If on the contrary, opposition should disturb his repose, or endanger his reputation; there is too much reason to apprehend that he would employ the same resources which elsewhere have always been successful. It is superfluous to expatiate further on the evils which must result from such a state of things; they will be readily perceived by every man of ordinary discernment, and deprecated by every good patriot.

The conclusion to which this analysis conducts us is simple and brief. Our present divisions unless in some manner composed, must inevitably prevent any candidate from receiving the suffrages of a majority of electors—This failure will leave the choice of a President under the control of a minority; and such a choice, placing the executive at variance with the popular branch of the Legislature, threatens us with the most serious evils. A general nomination is the only preventative.—That nomination could not be more advantageously made by any other assemblage of persons, than the members of congress; and it is moreover evident, that no other body possessing public confidence can be substituted for them. It has been shewn that the arguments opposed to this measure are consistent with themselves, with each other, and with all general principles. Some politicians it is true, have recommended a change of the constitution which might remove both the danger of disunion, and the necessity of a caucus. But whatever be the merit of their proposition, it comes too late for the crisis. The difficulty has already occurred, and the question is not concerning future avoidance, but present extrication; the evil is at hand, and their remedy uncertain and remote. Thus situated shall we fold our arms in speculative apathy, while artful intriguers are plotting to impose on us the President of a minority; or shall we confound their machinations by resorting to the only adequate defence—to one which prudence recommends, precedent sanctions, and experience has proven to be safe and effectual. *Their* motto is "divide and conquer:" let *ours be* UNION and SAFETY.

THEMISTOCLES.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, October 23.

By the British Packet Lady Louisa, which arrived last evening from Falmouth, via Halifax, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of various London papers to the 9th of September inclusive, being three days later from London than our former advices, four days later from Paris, and seven days later from the Head Quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

These papers furnish two important articles of intelligence. THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL HAS JOINED FRANCE IN HER WAR AGAINST SPAIN, and sent a naval force to assist in the siege of Cadiz; and the Trocadero, a fortress in the Island of Leon, has been taken possession of by the troops under the Duke of Angouleme. Should the latter part of this intelligence, which comes in an official shape through the Moniteur of the 7th of September, prove correct, as we fear it will, it is a most unfavourable commencement of the attack upon Cadiz. For the last two months, we have been told that Valdez, the Governor of Cadiz, who is regarded in the whole of the French army as a very able man, and who has been completely master of all the operations of defence, has bent the whole of his attention to fortify this point. He has separated it from the neighboring land by a trench of 36 or 40 fathoms in breadth, into which the sea enters, and filled this immense chasm, with a great number of gun-boats, placing a ship of war at the entrance. It was the opinion of the persons who had seen the work, that it would render an attack on the Trocadero, if not impractible, at least productive of an immense loss of lives. Up to the very last hour, the London Times was very sanguine of the moral impossibility of the French taking this fortress. The peninsula Trocadero, comprising the forts Trocadero, St. Joseph and Matagorda, shuts up the entrance of the inner port, leaving between the fort Matagorda and Pontales a channel of only about 500 toises wide.—Pontales is built on a point of land, which also bears the name of Pontales, and this point is at the end of the causeway which unites the Island of Leon.

Admiral Hamelin has relinquished the command of the blockading squadron before Cadiz, and the Rear Admiral Baron du Perre had left Paris to take the command in his place. The Times of the 8th says—'This commander having either had a quarrel with the Duke of Angouleme, or hearing the dissatisfaction expressed at his conduct, has thrown up his command without leave, and is on his way home. He would even be tried for disobedience, if his friends had not got a CERTIFICATE of a physician that for several hours of the day he sometimes suffers under an access of passion which has weakened his judgment or deranged his head.' But these rumors are emphatically contradicted by the latest accounts. On the 22d of August the Duke d'Angouleme breakfasted with the admiral on board the Collossos, and after having inspected it, gave admiral H public testimonies of his satisfaction. And in contradiction of another rumor, which stated that the admiral had been recalled after an unsuccessful attack upon Cadiz, the Journal des Debats of the 7th says—'there has been no attack upon Cadiz.'

A malady produced by excess of fatigue has obliged Rear-Admiral Baron Hamelin to quit the command of the naval force before Cadiz. This general officer has exhibited the greatest zeal and devotion without bounds during the whole time of the difficult command intrusted to him. He enjoys the esteem and affection of all the commanders of the vessels of the squadron, as also of the General of the land service with whom he has acted, and who have uniformly praised his active co operation.

Advices from Madrid are to the 1st of September inclusive. The Restaurador of that date says, "the Regency having established the principle, that all the property belonging to the clergy, regular and secular, shall be fully restored to them, the purchasers of the said property have been authorised, for this year only, to collect the crops of the ecclesiastical lands, but under the express condition of paying the rents, &c. due from the said lands to the legitimate proprietors.

A decree of the Regency of the 15th of Aug. annuls all the dispositions of the act of the *soi-disant* Cortes, which abolished the seignorial rights, known by the name of "*seignorios jurisdictionales.*" Other accounts say, the difficulties between the Regency and the Duke d'Angouleme, begin to disperse, and that the latter has, by a decree, declared the members of the Cortes out-laws. All reports, says a Madrid article of August 31, which were circulated, that a revolutionary corps united in Estremadura, is false, as only 300 men form this division, who are under the command of Lopez Banos, and were to take possession of Madrid. They were at Talavera de la Reyna, which they occupied only a few hours. Yet a Paris article says; "the Constitutionalists who left Estremadura, have advanced to Valmojado, and a strong French column has gone in pursuit of them."—The Regency has given orders to Sampao to march with a corps of Royalists to Andalusia.—This General did not obey before an amitated explanation took place. An altercation of the same nature is said to have taken place between the Duke of Reggio and Quesada, at the end of which the latter was arrested. The Count Onale, a most distinguished revolutionalist, has been arrested by order of the Regency. He was conducted under an escort to the frontiers of France. The French cavalry which were in the Pardo have entered Madrid: they were immediately replaced by a column of the corps of General Castel dos Rios, which furnishes reason for believing, that there exists a convention (secret) between that General and the Duke de Reggio It is even stated, that it will not be long before he enters Madrid himself.

October 26.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The ship Seine, capt. Williams, arrived here on Saturday evening from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 13th September. We have seen several letters dated on the 12th, which all agree in stating that the French had entered Malaga without much resistance, the place being incapable of defence. The brave General Riego with his forces had retreated to the interior, all was quiet at Malaga, and business began to assume some regularity.

The French were still before Cadiz, and the account of their having taken Trocadero received by the way of England, is confirmed.—No mention is made of any further fighting or negotiation having taken place.

In addition to the above intelligence, we have conversed with a gentleman who has received letters from Cadiz, dated the 3d September, which give a gloomy picture of political affairs at that place, and entertain fears that Cadiz will not be able to hold out. They do not write much, fearful their letters may fall into the hands of the French, in which case they would have to suffer for them.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, arrived on Saturday in 13 days from Havana. The U. S. schr. Porpoise had sailed from Havana for Key West, with refreshments, and had taken assistant Dr. Williamson, of the Hornet, to attend the sick. The Hornet touched at Sisal on the 14th of August, which place with the adjacent coast was in possession of the Patriots: and not a pirate to be found near that place.

The following are the officers on board the Hornet:—Comdt. S. Smith, A. Espredz, J. C. Lang, Dr. E. Pryne, D. R. Cunningham, S. M. Andrews; B. Cook, Surgeon; G. Thomas, Purser; Midshipmen B. Taylor, S. Worthwont, Hansford, Hunt, Batson, Morris, and Harris; master's mate Dunn; boatswain's mate Welsh; gunner Whitton; sail-maker Van Voorhies; and captain's clerk Swift—all well. William Taylor, esq American Consul to Mexico and Vera Cruz, came passenger in the H.

Havana was perfectly healthy.

TRADE TO CHINA.

The first vessel that was fitted out by the inhabitants of the United States to China, was 360 tons burthen, commanded by John Green, and equipped with 43 persons. She sailed from New York on the 22d of February 1784, and arrived on the 21st of March at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands She left the Cape de Verd Islands on the 27th of March, and arrived in the Straits of Sunda on the 18th of July, where she met two ships belonging to France, and received a friendly invitation to accompany them, which was accepted, they being bound to Canton. The American vessel received every facility from the French commanders, who furnished her with their signals by day and night, and gave such instructions for the passage through the China Seas as would have been beneficial to the American ship had any circumstance occurred to separate the vessels. The American ship arrived at Canton on the 30th of August, and saluted the shipping in the river with 13 guns, which was answered by the commanders of the several European vessels, each of whom sent an officer to compliment her arrival. The Chinese merchants and chiefs visited the ship for three days; they called the Americans the *New People*, and when by the map an idea of the extent of the United States was given them, they were pleased at the prospect of so large a market for their productions. The ship left Canton on the 27th of December, refreshed at the Cape of Good Hope, where she remained five days, and arrived at New-York on the 11th of May, 1785.

N. Y. D. Adv.

PREDICTION FALSIFIED.

Melish (a shrewd and calculating man) deemed the N. York canal a very wild scheme.—At the rate at which the Forth and Clyde canal was completed. M. calculated the Grand Canal would take 220 years to finish it! But how stands the calculation alongside the fact?

At such a moment, how eminently high would its great promoter rise—if some political blunders had not arrested his elevation.

[Rich. Enq.

HIGH PRIZE.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says—'Ticket No. 13,692, which drew a prize of 20,000 dollars in the 3d class Literature Lottery, was sold by E. Brown, agent for the managers, to Messrs. T. Felton and Loren Lord, laborers on the pier in front of this city.'

BALTIMORE INFIRMARY.

At a meeting of the managers of the Baltimore Infirmary held on the 22d inst. at which his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND presided, the following address was adopted and ordered to be published.

The public are respectfully informed that the Infirmary attached to the University of Maryland, is now prepared for the reception of patients.

Contemplating the liberality of the principles upon which the arrangement of this institution is founded, the Managers consider the existence of such an establishment in this city to be a proper subject for congratulation to every class of the community.

The extraordinary facility which it presents for the cure of diseases requiring either surgical or medical assistance, arising from the number and character of the professional gentlemen connected with the Institution, and from the very moderate charge to be made to patients, must render it an object of interest to every benevolent mind. The managers feel it to be unnecessary to expatiate upon the excellent adaptation of every part of the building to the comfort of the patients, or to enter upon an account of a system which necessarily includes a great variety of interesting and useful details. They feel confident that all these points will in a short time be exhibited through the medium of important practical results.—They conceive it therefore only necessary upon the present occasion to give the following extracts from the rules of the Infirmary, for the immediate information of those persons who may be disposed to send patients to the institution.

"It shall be the duty of the Managers to visit the Infirmary at every quarterly meeting, to inquire into the state of the patients, and to attend to the preservation and acquisition of every thing calculated to insure a tender and humane system of treatment.—The Institution, however may be visited for these purposes at any time by any member of the Managers.

The members of the Medical Faculty of the University of Maryland, shall be the attending Physicians and Surgeons, and the examiners appointed by the Medico Chirurgical Faculty, for the Eastern and Western Shores of Maryland shall be ex officio Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the Infirmary.

It shall be the duty of the Attending Physicians and Surgeons to report to the Managers at every quarterly meeting, and at any other time if required, the number of patients and the general results of the practice of the Institution.

The Infirmary shall be visited daily by at least one Attending Physician and Surgeon.

When the Visiting Surgeon is of opinion that a capital operation is required for the relief of any of the patients, it shall be his duty before proceeding to its performance to summon a consultation of the Visiting and Consulting Physicians and Surgeons; provided the nature of the case should not demand an immediate operation in the opinion of any three of the Attending Physicians and Surgeons.

The expense of patients admitted to this Institution will be three dollars per week, including board, lodging, nursing and washing—and, no charge whatever will be made for medical or surgical means, advice or services.

Whenever any patient is sent to the Institution, except by the trustees, overseers, or managers of the poor of any county in the state—the person who sends such patients will be required to make satisfactory arrangements for the above mentioned charges against the patient.

As the Managers are aware that numerous cases occur in distant parts of the country, where, from the situation and circumstances of the individuals, professional aid cannot be obtained, such patients will be received on the terms above stated.

The Bible shall be read audibly on Sundays in each ward, by one of the patients; and attention shall be paid to every circumstance calculated to excite and to maintain a proper observance of the duties of the Sabbath. If any of the patients should be desirous of religious advice and consolation, it shall be the duty of any of the attendants of the house to send immediately for such clergyman as the patient may select.

Patients will be admitted on application at the Infirmary"

SAMUEL STEVENS,
Governor of Maryland, PRESIDENT.

EDWARD JOHNSON,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore, V. PRESIDENT.

MANAGERS:

CHARLES CARROLL, of C.
ROBERT SMITH,
JAMES KEMP,
ISAAC McKIM,
GEORGE HOFFMAN,
LUKE TIERNAN,
WM. H. WINDER,
PHILIP MOORE,
DAVID HOFFMAN,
JONA. MEREDITH,
BENJ. C. HOWARD,
ROBERT GILMOR,
Archbishop MARECHAL,
RICHARD CATON,
PHILIP THOMAS,
ALEX FRIDGE,
GEORGE WARNER,
REVERDY JOHNSON,

☞The editors of the several newspapers in this city and throughout the state, are particularly requested to copy the above.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.

The following letter to the Editor, from a friend in the general Post Office department, who may be understood to be well acquainted with the views and intentions of the Post Master General, in relation to the subject on which it treats; as it gives some explanation of importance, cannot fail to be interesting, particularly to our editorial brethren, and we therefore lay it before our readers in the form in which we received it, without comment.

Del. Gaz.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1823.

Dear Sir.—Your paper of Tuesday last has just been handed to me by the Post Master General, in which I have observed your remarks, concerning the Post Office arrangement relative to newspapers. I am happy to find that you are, as I expected you to be, moderate and reasonable on the subject; but the measure which you suggest, you will perceive, from a moment's consideration, would not remedy the evil. If account is taken of the newspapers in the distributing Offices only, the greater part will be unaccounted for. There is no distributing Post Office betwixt this place and Petersburgh, Va. of course, all the papers sent betwixt Washington and Richmond, including all the intermediate Offices, both on the main route and the numerous branches, which embrace a considerable proportion of the great state of Virginia, would be entirely omitted. The same remark will apply to every section of the Union.

Some remedy, as you admit, is absolutely necessary; and the only question is, what remedy will be practicable and effectual? The Post Master General can apply an effectual remedy without the aid of Editors, if he can persuade himself to be regardless of THEIR interest. He can require Post Masters to count the papers, and send post bills with them to the several offices of their destination the same as with letters; but this would occupy a length of time far beyond that which is allotted for the preparation of the mail, and of course would always detain newspapers at least one day later, and in many cases one week later than the present arrangement. The same detention would also be inevitable at every distributing office which they might have occasion to pass. To prevent the injuries which would result to Editors from such an arrangement, he has proposed, through their co-operation, to remedy the evil in a more summary way. The labour on the part of Editors, will be found very inconsiderable, when the business shall be once arranged in their offices; and there is no doubt that they will find their account in a compliance; as it will of necessity expose such subscribers as never receive their papers and never intend paying for them.

It is far from the intention of the Post Master General to use any unlawful measures to coerce Editors, or to reject their papers from the offices illegally. It is well known that no Editor complies with the law in drying his papers before he puts them in the Post Office, and very few if any in the manner of folding and endorsing them. His circular will be understood by Post Masters, to whom it is directed; that to "exclude his papers from the mail," is not to receive them as they are now received wet, and often unindorsed. The Post Master General friendly to the dissemination of knowledge has adopted the new arrangement with a view to facilitate the object of such publications, while he feels it his duty to correct the evil which has so long existed; and Editors who refuse to comply, will be under the necessity of thoroughly drying every paper before it is deposited in the mail, of carefully endorsing the exact number on each bundle, and of subjecting his papers to the delay which will necessarily be required for Post Masters to count them and make entries against the several offices to which they are directed. It is presumed that no Editor, who consults his own interest will hesitate in making his election.

I am, &c.

FROM THE NEW YORK NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The election in Maryland finished last week.—No excitement was evident, excepting in one or two counties, where the people appeared to have been bitten by a tarantula, or a mad bull, about what is called the *Jew Bill*; or, in other words, a correct constitutional bill, abolishing all religious tests and which prevails in no other state in the Union. The tickets were headed *Jew Ticket* and *Christian Ticket*, and as yet I know not whether Jew or Gentile prevailed, but think it mighty foolish, if not something worse, to create excitements against any religious sect in the distribution of civil rights. I have a great notion to offer as a candidate for President myself; it is time that there should be a Jew President; it would be an unanswerable proof of the perfect freedom of our political institutions; it would be an admiring spectacle of the lions and the lambs lying down together; it would be in short, the arrival of that very millenium for which we have been many years praying and paying. Is there no person who will volunteer to write 16 or 18 numbers of my biography? I should make a good President. I am younger than Mr. Calhoun, which is rather in my favour; and although I cannot conceive a form of government equally as *splendid* as he can, yet I have more settled and safe notions in the administration of public affairs; and am less in love with the extensive powers of the federal government than he is.—My administration would be the harbinger of peace and good will. I should commence by turning the federalists out of office, and some republicans also, in whom I have no faith. I should go a thorough pace with my party; the only true and safe ground upon which any administration can be sustained. I should dismiss some dozens of major generals, colonels, &c. &c. and put the grand army of the United States, consisting of two thousand five hundred men, under the command of a brigadier. I should stop building seventy fours, and build ten sloops of war and ten gun brigs.—I should, by judicious curtailments, save annually about THREE MILLIONS to the people, and without impairing the character or injuring the strength of the nation. I should look a little into contracts. I should call around me as my cabinet counsellors, men of industry and prudence, of reflection and of judgment. The splendid gilded butterflies I should send to the European courts, as ministers, though on second thoughts, plain men would be better, because they have weight by contrast. I should recommend an annual increase of duties on such articles of importation which we manufacture at home in abundance, so that our encouragement may be permanent without impairing the revenue from commerce. I should be very cautious in preserving state's rights from encroachment by the general government. In short, my administration should be morally and politically as perfect as any jew can make it; and would not essentially differ from the gentile administrations.

I should not appoint Mr. Charles King consul at Liverpool, nor any of the little Kings, because they are so fickle in their politics. I should do something elegant for my friend Col. Puff, of the *Pig and Whistle Patriot*. What it would be I know not. I cannot appoint him to the army, for he wont fight. I cannot make him an editor, for he wont write. He shall have a contract of some kind. With this modest catalogue of requisites, I should be very happy to get honestly into the marble house at Washington, and pledge myself not to pursue the plan of *etiquette*, as established by our worthy friend Mr. John Quincy Adams.

N. B. I cannot consent to serve unless regularly nominated. I encourage no abandonment of old and honest system for personal objects.

THE SUITABLE AGE.

The Editor of the Patriot *Editors*, I beg their pardon, in the warmth of their attachment for Mr. Calhoun, venture to declare that his *youth* is the only objection which is preferred against him in his views towards the presidency. This objection they consider 'fallacious,' and they endeavor to prove it so by the following argument:

'But admitting the *only* allegation against Mr. Calhoun—it is enough to say, that *old* Braddock (for instance) sacrificed an army, the remnant of which was saved by *young* Washington.—*Young* Arnold was one of the idols of the army—*old* Arnold was a traitor. *Young* William Hull distinguished himself in the chivalrous enterprize through the wilderness to Quebec—*old* William Hull was condemned to be shot as a coward, and suspected of treachery. *Young* Mr. Croghan saved the fort at Sandusky, at the risk of disobeying the orders of his *old* general. *Young* Perry destroyed a whole fleet of his elder enemy—*young* McDonough ditto. And YOUNG Calhoun was an efficient and distinguished chairman of the committee of foreign relations.'

Now, the very arguments used by the Patriot operate against Mr. Calhoun. The qualifications required for the field and cabinet are diametrically opposite in their nature and effects. In the field we desire all the ardor, the fire, and the energies of youth, but in the cabinet we want the tempered and matured experience of age. Boldness, impetuosity, and dashing spirit in the field; coolness, moderation, and prudence in the cabinet. It is in the cabinet that the destinies of nations are formed; it is in the field that their character is defended. 'Old men for council and young men for action,' is a sound principle, and this principle has been recognised from the early periods of Greece and Rome. If the question was, will you appoint Mr. Calhoun a General? we should say yes, because he has sufficient genius to conceive, and boldness to execute; but if you ask to make him the President, the people will tell you, and

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