John Catrup Jr

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POETRY.

From the London British Magazine.

STANZAS.

How great are his signs, and how mighty are his wonders! His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation.—Daniel.

I marked the Spring as she passed along
With her eye of light and her lip of song;
While she stole in peace o'er the green earth's breast,
While the streams sprang out from their icy rest:
The buds bent low in the breeze's sigh,
And their breath went forth in the scented sky;
When the fields looked fresh in their sweet repose;
And the young dews slept on the new-born rose.

I looked upon Summer;—the golden sun
Poured joy over all that he looked upon;—
His glance was cast like a gift abroad,
Like the boundless smile of a perfect God!
The stream shone glad in his magic ray—
The fleecy clouds o'er the green hills lay:
Over rich, dark woodlands their shadows went,
As they floated in light through the firmament.

The scene was changed—It was Autumn's hour:
A frost has discolored the summer bower;
The blast wailed sad midst the cankered leaves,
The reaper stood musing by gathered sheaves;
The mellow pomp of the rainbow woods
Was stirred by the sound of the rising floods;
And I knew by the cloud—by the wild wind's strain,
That Winter drew near, with his storms, again!

I stood by the Ocean;—its waters rolled
In their changeful beauty of sapphire and gold;
And day looked down with its radiant smiles,
Where the blue waves danced round a thousand isles;
The ships went forth on the tackless seas,
Their white wings played in the joyous breeze;
Their prows rushed on midst the parted foam,
While the wanderer was wrapt in a dream of Home!

The mountain arose with its lofty brow,
While its shadow lay sleeping in vales below;
The mist, like a garland of glory lay,
Where its proud heights soared in the air away;
The eagle was there on his tireless wing,
And his shriek went up like an offering;
And he seemed, in his sunward flight, to raise
A chaunt of thanksgiving—a hymn of praise!

I looked on the arch of the midnight skies!
With its blue and unsearchable mysteries;
The moon, midst an eloquent multitude
Of unembered stars, her career pursued:
A charm of sleep on the city fell,
All sound lay hushed in that breeding spell—
By babbling brooks were the buds at rest,
And the wild-bird dreamed sweet on his downy nest.

I stood where the deepening tempest past;
The strong trees groaned in the sounding blast;
The murmuring deep with its wrecks rolled on,
The clouds overshadowed the mighty sun;
The low reeds bent by the streamlet's side,
And hills to the thunder peal replied—
The lightning burst forth on its fearful way,
While the heavens were lit in its red array!

And hath man the power, with his pride and skill,
To arouse all Nature with storms at will?
Hath he power to cloth the summer cloud—
To allay the tempest when hills are bowed?
Can he waken the spring with her festal wrath—
Can the sun grow dim by his lightest breath?
Will he come again, when death's vale is trod?
Who then shall dare murmur 'there is no God?'

Philadelphia, U. S. 1830. W. G. C.

From the New York Courier.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

We give the following story as it was related by a gentleman from the country. The appaling discovery, the legal proceedings, and the testimony mentioned in the course of it, we have heard from another source; but feel inclined to believe that their connexion with past occurrences, and the occurrences themselves, have received a strong colouring from the imaginations of our informant and the witnesses who were examined:—

About thirty years ago a small village was built up in one of the newly settled counties in the interior of this state by some enterprizing individuals, among whom was a Scotch merchant by the name of W——. He was an unmarried man, about thirty years of age, of some education, frank and social in his disposition, but somewhat addicted to the bottle. After trading a few years with considerable success, he became unexpectedly the inheritor of a large estate in Scotland; and the letter which announced his good fortune contained also a large sum of money. He immediately commenced arrangements for returning home; sold out his establishment to a villager whom we shall designate by the name of A——; took a farewell carouse with his old customers and cronies, with whom he was literally "fou, for days thegither," and departed for his native land. A year or more had elapsed when some of the villagers got word—how it is not recollected—that W. had never been heard of by his friends in Scotland; and a story obtained and was believed, that his good fortune had made him mad, and that he had "drunk himself to death" on his way home

About the same period a pedlar (having, as was believed, a considerable sum of money with him) who had put up at the village for a few days, suddenly disappeared in a mysterious manner, and has never since been heard of. The circumstance is recollected from his having made a deposit with a citizen of the town, of a sum of money, which has never been called for, and which we believe, is still at interest for his benefit.

Mr. A—— and a younger brother, on the departure of W. set up as merchants in his stead; and it was remarkable, that being men of small means and ordinary abilities, illiterate, and unacquainted with merchandise, they nevertheless managed their concerns with unexampled success. They kept a large stock of goods, purchased up the produce of the farmers in the country to a great distance around, were always "flush of money," and in short, "bought golden opinions of all sorts of people."—The elder brother by dint of wise saws and thread-bare adages uttered with a consequential air, came to be considered a man of parts, was appointed a magistrate, and for a time was the oracle of the village and its vicinity. There was, however, a recklessness in the transactions of these men, which made sober people wonder at their prosperity, and half inclined them to believe it would not last forever. They gradually contracted dissipated habits, and gathered round them a knot of gamblers and loose characters, until the village, which had never been in the best repute formerly, became under their auspices, the seat of all manner of iniquity.

A few years wound up their career by a failure in business, followed by a series of judgments and executions which swept lands and chattels, and reduced them to their former humble condition. The younger brother has managed to lead a bustling life ever since, wandering about the country and gaining a precarious subsistence as a black leg and a horse-jockey. The "Squire," it was observed, did not bear his misfortunes with the utmost magnanimity. He became a moody and unhappy man,—restless, unsocial and absent minded when sober, and addicted, in his maudlin moments, to moralizing on the vicissitudes of life, and the vices of the times. These habits gradually increased upon him, and at length took an aspect, which, for some years past, has caused his neighbours to look upon him as partially deranged.

He became subject, at intervals of different lengths, to paroxisms of intense mental distress, during which he frequently declared himself the most wretched being in existence, but from a cause which no one could ever know. It is said that at such seasons he has been known to rise from his bed at night, fling himself upon his knees, and pray for hours in an agony bordering on despair; and perhaps the next day fly to the bottle for relief, and, under its influence run into the opposite extreme of horrid blasphemy. Two other peculiarities of his character have also been the subject of remark;—the one a passion for tales of murder, the most horrid details of which he would dwell upon with intense interest;—and the other, an inordinate affection for the small inconvenient house which he occupied. This house—the oldest perhaps in the village—he had built himself, for his own residence.

After the ownership had passed from him, he still contrived to retain possession, and never would consent to the slightest repairs or alterations being made. His notions were looked upon as the whims of a half crazed man, which it cost the good natured owner nothing to gratify, and he was suffered to have his will. When compelled to leave the house at last, he did so with lamentations which distressed the sympathies of the neighborhood; and when told a few weeks ago that it was to be torn down, he said it was then time for him to be torn down also, and actually removed to an obscure nook in one of the western counties, professedly from inability to endure the destruction of his beloved domicil.

About a fortnight ago, the house was torn down, and a discovery made which has produced no little excitement in that region, and, in the imagination of many, affords a clue both to the prosperity of A. at the period above spoken of, and to his subsequent eccentricities The house had no cellar; and the floor was laid on large sleepers which rested on the ground. Between two of these a quantity of earth had been filled in, which, in consequence of the settling of the house had caused a rising in the floor directly above it. On removing this a perfect human skeleton was found, laying on one side, with the hip and knee joints slightly bent. A coroner's jury was immediately called, and after examining several witnesses, adjourned for the purpose of sending for A., who was hunted out, arrested, and brought to the place just as our informant was about to leave it. He arrived in a state of boisterous hilarity, and seemed disposed to treat the matter as an excellent joke. As to the bones, he said he placed them there himself; and that they were those of an Indian, which had been dug up hard by, at the time he was building the house. A person to whom he appealed recollected some Indian bones having been dug up about that time, but they were only the larger bones of the frame, and even them much decayed; while the skeleton found under the floor was entire—each bone being not only well preserved, but placed in its proper position; a circumstance hardly to be expected from A's limited knowledge of anatomy.

But setting this aside, enough came to light before the jury, to show beyond a doubt that a human body must have been deposited there since the building of the house. For example, the floor was originally fastened down with long wrought nails, and the part directly over the skeleton has evidently been forced up since.—The nails remaining in the sleepers, the heads were drawn through the boards. These appear to have been bent down and driven into the wood; and the boards when laid down again were fastened with cut nails. Again: a witness remembered a conversation he had formerly had with a clerk in A.'s store concerning the situation of the house; and to have expressed his surprise that a cellar had not been dug under it.—The reason given was, that the earth under the house seemed to be impregnated with something which gave it a strong smell of carrion. A physician of the first respectability, who had attended a sick person in the house about the same period, recollected the offensive scent; and it is now ascertained that the family actually quitted the house for many months on the same account, and resided in a shop in the rear. In short, when our informant left the place, facts were daily coming to light through the excited recollections of the older inhabitants, all contributing to the belief that a foul murder had been committed, and tending to fix the guilt on the elder A., with the privity, if not the participation of his brother. The most probable conjecture in regard to the victim is, that it was either W. or the pedlar above spoken of, both of whose fates are involved in so much uncertainty.

Foreign opinions.—We select the following extract from a Havana paper, as an offset to some of the sarcasms and abusive caricatures upon America, and American manners and institutions, to which we have been subjected by such people as Captain Hall and Mrs Trollope We find it first quoted in the Boston Gazette. We are particularly moved to the publication, as the author, who is the editor of the Havana paper seems to have a very just idea of the rapid improvement and flourishing condition of our own city. He speaks like a man of sense, who knows something of what he is treating of, which is more than can be conscientiously affirmed of some of our trans-atlantic tourists in America.

Balt. Amer.

[*Translated from the Diario de la Habana*]

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

One of the features which distinguishes this nation from all those of the old world in all periods of their history, is the rapid growth of the principal cities, and the incredible increase of the population in almost every district In passing through the Western States, and observing the industry which is every where manifested, the traveller imagines he is treading upon enchanted ground, and that a super human power has suddenly transformed the desert into cultivated fields and flourishing towns, peopled with happy and industrious inhabitants, who feel the authority of their government only in the benefit which they receive from its hand. From Albany to Niagara, every object shows how much intelligence can do for man. Along the banks of the Ohio, the Wabash, the Mississippi, and the Missouri, cities, villages, hamlets, and innumerable cultivated farms are constantly seen, with a population which is continually increasing, a well organized government, and all the social and mercantile relations established upon solid bases, and united with the most perfect harmony in the general progress of civilization Thirty years ago in this vast extent was hardly any trace of society to be seen. Within this period the population of Philadelphia has tripled; New York is four times, and Baltimore five times greater than before. The last mentioned city offers an example of prosperity which has no parallel in history. At the commencement of the revolution, it was a village of 5000 souls; at the close of the war there were 8000, and now it is the third City in the Union. On the ground which Baltimore now occupies, there was in 1729, one farm house; the rest was a wilderness. During the colonial government its growth was slow. It is manifest that its admirable situation makes it the general depot for all the commerce of the west, to which ought to be added the active spirit and enterprise of its inhabitants. It is not strange, then, that in a city favored by so many circumstances, useful and charitable institutions should be multiplied, for the hospitals, schools, and benevolent societies of Baltimore, might serve as models for the most civilized countries in Europe. And finally an Athenæum has been founded, which is intended for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. In the inaugural discourse pronounced by Mr. Harper, are found these words, of which the United States are making so great and happy an illustration.—"*Science and arms constitute the strength and beauty of a country.*"

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER.

We adverted a few days since to the gigantic undertaking conceived by Nicholas, the Emperor of all the Russias, of erecting a massy column of granite in one of the public squares of St. Petersburg, to the memory of his brother the late Emperor Alexander. This is undoubtedly the most stupendous undertaking of the present age—and none but a monarch who possessed an unexhausted treasury, and who wielded despotic power, would for a moment entertain the idea of executing such a magnificent project.

A letter from a friend in St. Petersburgh furnishes us with some details respecting this monument, which may be interesting to our readers.

The dimensions will be as follows:

Platform of Granite, with five steps,	5 English Feet.
Pedestal and Base,	36
The Shaft a single block of Granite,	84
The Capital, surmounted with a colossal statue of Alexander,	35
Total height of the monument,	160

The enormous mass of rock intended for the shaft, in its rough state nearly 90 feet long, and weighing more than a million of pounds, was, after immense labour, riven from the rock of which it formed a part. It was then roughly fashioned, and safely conveyed on rollers to the water side, where a mole had been built, with a basin in the midst, sufficiently large to contain the enormous flat-bottomed vessel which had been purposely constructed to receive it on deck, and transport it from Finland to St. Petersburg. When safely embarked, *three* steamers towed the vessel through the Gulf of Finland to the metropolis—where it arrived safe and was landed on the quay. It was expected to be conveyed on an inclined plane to its place of destination, and placed on the scaffolding 98 feet square and 35 feet high, from whence it was proposed to erect it.

"This last operation," says the Journal du Commerce, "more difficult than any of those which have proceeded it, will be particularly interesting. Nearly *two thousand* men will be employed at the same time, and conformably to the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, none but those veterans, (vieux braves) who have served under the orders of the deceased, will be permitted to assist in erecting the monument, which is designed to perpetuate his name."

The 11th day of September, the *jour de fete* of St. Alexander, was the day appointed for the elevation of this tremendous block of granite, which when beautifully polished, (and the granite of that country is susceptible of as fine a polish as the Parian marble,) is estimated to weigh upwards of 900,000 pounds, or 450 tons!—*Exeter News Letter.*

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday next, the 29th instant, a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God.

Ninety four deaths occurred in New York during the week ending on Saturday last—11 by cholera.

There were sixteen deaths by cholera, at Cincinnatti, on the 16th instant,

Singular occurrence.—On the 18th instant, Mr. Jacob Welshoffer, Sen. of this county, died, and a messenger was despatched to Harrisburg to inform his brother Henry, residing at that place, of his demise, when, singular to relate, about half way between the two residences, he was met by another messenger, coming to inform Jacob of the decease of his brother Henry.

They died on the same day, and about the same period of time.—*York (Penn.) Repub.*

[*From our Paris Papers.*]

On the 16th of May last, an Italian refugee physician, named Lavuguino, went to the Bank of France, and applied for a loan of 12,000fr. upon the Deposit of 14 Bank notes of 1,000fr. each —This excited the surprise of the clerks of the Bank, who had never heard of any similar transaction. As the notes, however, were delivered over to them, they were looked at, and immediately discovered to be all forgeries. On this being intimated to M. Lavuguino, he at once declared that he was only employed to make the application by a person named Collet, who was found a very short time afterwards, and taken into custody, and who was found to be no other than the Marquis de Crony Chanel. On his examination, he avowed that the notes were his and completely exculpated M. Lavuguino, and took upon himself all the responsibility, whatever it might be. He then stated that he had been applied to by an individual, whose appearance showed him to be a man of education and fortune, but with whose name and character he was unacquainted, to negotiate a loan for the Holy See of a million or a million and a half of francs, he having been engaged in the Guebhard loan, by which he gained the sum of 680,000fr. This person was introduced to him by a letter from his brother, who was in England, and attached to the person of Charles X.—The notes in question were left in his hands by this person as a guarantee, and he (the Marquis) being in want of money, sought not to change them, but merely to obtain a loan upon them; in order that he might restore the same notes to the person who left them.

Under these circumstances, M. Lavuguino was discharged, and the Marquis committed to take his trial before the Court of Assizes, which came on yesterday morning. On appearing in Court, the prisoner, who is about 38 years of age, was fashionably dressed, and wore at his button-hole the ribands of the orders of the Legion of Honor and of St. Louis. After the usual interrogatories to the prisoner, and his acknowledging the identity of the notes produced, several witnessess were called, who deposed that the paper on which the false notes were engraved was totally different from that issued by the Bank, and that the forgery was so palpable that any person accustomed to see good notes could not but discover the forgery. A sheet of paper found on searching the prisoner's apartments was produced, which M. Desgranges, a paper maker, said was of the same texture as that of which the forged notes consisted; but M. Firdot and M. Chaulin, both paper makers, declared that it was quite a different sort of paper. The Marquis protested that he brought this piece of paper with him from Italy, having used it as a wrapper for some sketches. Several witnesses called on the part of the Marquis deposed to his having conferred with them on the subject of a loan he was commissioned to raise for the Government of Rome. The prosecution was supported by M. Delapalme, the Procureur General, and the Marquis was ably defended by M. Mermillod, who urged as a proof of the innocence of the client, his offering the notes first to the Bank itself, where it was impossible they could escape detection. This defence prevailed with the Jury, who brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The Tribunal de Premiere Instance was on Saturday occupied with the trial of a cause between Duke Charles of Brunswick and his *ci-devant* Counsellor of Legation and late agent, M. de Klindworth. It appeared from the pleadings that the Duke, since the revolution which deprived him of his Duchy, had come to France, and sent for his former Counsellor, whom he had previously exiled, but to whom he had been reconciled through the good offices of the Duke of Wellington, and engaged him as his agent to procure him muskets and other arms for a descent he contemplated upon some part of the coast of Germany, but it becoming suspicious that considerable sums be had advanced for the purposes to M. de Klindworth were not duly applied, he instituted proceedings against him in the French courts for the recovery of a sum of 10,000fr., and also to enforce the delivery of a statement of his accounts. M. de Klindworth, however, insisted that the balance of accounts was in his favour, to the amount of 79,000fr., and obtained an order from the Count, at a former sitting, attaching not only all the funds of the Duke that were in the hands of his bankers, but also his other effects, including his horses, carriages, and equipages of every description, excepting one single coach and pair of horses, which the Duke was nevertheless bound to replace every evening at his hotel, so that he could not even take an excursion into the country. The object of the application to the Court on Saturday, was to obtain reversal of this attachment or sequestration of the Duke's effects, on the ground that it was impossible for him to comply with the order he had received to quit France by September 15th, without having the use of them restored to him. The Court, which decides only on cases of emergency during the vacation, declined entering into the merits of the case; but ordered that the attachment on the horses, carriages, and other effects should be discharged, on his depositing in the Caisse des Consignations the sum of 15,000fr.

In the year 1822, a M. Bouvier, an inhabitant of the department of the Ain, died, and was buried without any suspicions as to the cause of his death. At the end of six years, however, a female servant came forward, and denounced his daughter, Madame d'Aubarede, with whom she had some differences, as having administered poison to her father, in consequence of which he died. The body was disinterred, and notwithstanding the length of time it had been in the ground, traces of arsenic were found in the region of the stomach.—An inquiry was entered into, and witnesses examined, and the Chamber of Council of Bourg unanimously decided that a prosecution should be instituted against Madame d'Aubarede, who, alarmed by the positive testimony delivered by the servant, fled, and was condemned, by default, to have her right hand cut off, and afterwards to be guillotined as a parricide. Three more years elapsed, when Madame d'Aubarede took courage, returned from her concealment, and presented herself to an open trial. After a long and minute investigation, which occupied the Court of Bourg last week for several days, the Jury brought in a verdict, acquitting her of the crime under the imputation of which she had so long lain. By a singular coincidence, the name of M. d'Aubarede, her husband, was drawn as one of the Jury, but of course he did not sit upon her trial.

From the Banner Constitution.

The Federal Government is not founded upon the principle that a majority of the People govern.—One of the greatest errors under which the American Public labor, is the belief that the Government of the United States, as at present constituted, is a Government of the majority of the People. Those who have never examined the subject, will no doubt be startled at this assertion; but they cannot fail to be convinced of its truth, if they will listen to a few plain illustrations which we propose to offer, explicitly for the benefit of such.

In a Government constituted like that of Pennsylvania, where equal representaiion is allowed to all the taxable inhabitants, the Government is a Government of the majority of the People, because the majority of the Legislature represents a majority of the People. Hence, if a law be passed by 51 of her 100 Representatives, and 17 of her 33 Senators, the will of a majority of the taxable inhabitants will be as completely expressed as it is possible for any legislative body to express the will of constituents.

Nevertheless, even under such a Government, a minority might possible rule *for a time;* as, for instance, in a case where the members might vote in direct opposition to the known views of their constituents; or it might rule permanently, in, case it were so to happen that in some of the counties the people were unanimous, and in others greatly divided. Thus—suppose in one-half the State the people were unanimous, and should elect 49 Representatives with 98,000 votes, and that in the other half of the State, where there were 102,000 voters, the population was so divided that the 51 Representatives should be elected by bare majorities, say by 52,000 out of the 102,000, the State would then present the spectacle of a community of 200,000 taxables governed by the representatives of a little more than one-fourth of the whole number that is, 52,000. For this evil, however, there would be no constitutional remedy. It is one of those imperfections which belong to the Representative System, and is somewhat counteracted by the mode of choosing the Governor, in the election of whom *when there are but two candidates,* a majority of the people do truly govern in the choice.

In a Government constituted like that of Maryland, where each county, large or small, is entitled to the same number of Representatives, the Government is not a Government of the majority of the People: for, it may very well happen that a majority may consist of members elected by the least populous counties; and thus it will be clear that a law may very often represent the will of a minority of the People. Indeed, in such a Government, a very small minority of the people might rule. For instance, suppose there were fifty counties, each sending two Representatives, of which twenty-six were small, containing 50,000 voters, and twenty-four large, containing 150,000. Suppose, also, that the large counties were unanimous, and the small ones nearly equally divided. It might then happen, that 52 Representatives, constituting a majority, might be elected by 26,000, a bare majority of 50,000; and thus near seven-eighths of the people of the State would be governed by a little more than one-eighth of their number. In like manner, a Governor, chosen by the Legislature, might, instead of being the choice of a majority of the people, be the choice of only one-eighth part.

Whatever may the practice of such Governments as those we have referred to, the theory is such as we have described; but the people having the power, at their will, to alter the Constitution, a majority of them (at least in Pennsylvania,) can at any time, without a violent revolution, so amend it as to relieve themselves from gross oppression, should it be attempted by a minority.

From this view of State Governments, it will not be difficult, to perceive, that, in the administration of the Federal Government, a majority of Congress does not necessarily represent a majority of the people. The number of Representatives, at present, is 213, chosen in the ratio of 1 to each 50,000 of the population. Of this number 107 is a majority. Now, suppose *that* number were elected by bare majorities in the districts which they respectively represented, it might happen that 2,700,000 people (a bare majority of 5,350,000, half the whole number of the people,) should elect the majority who were to make laws for the whole nation, consisting of 10,660,000 inhabitants. In regard, too, to the Senate: thirteen of the smallest States, containing one-fourth of the population, might send to that body a majority of the Senators; and, if these Senators were chosen by bare majorities in the Legislature of their respective States, it would follow, that the will of a little more than one-eighth of the people would be represented by that body. Of these positions there can be no denial. They are arithmetically demonstrated; and no man, who listens to them, can fail to perceive that the Federal Government is not necessarily a Government of the majority of the people.

From the Globe

THE OBJECT.

The *object* of all this shameful bargain and sale of men and principles, is to cheat the people out of an election and transfer it to the House of Representatives, where the people will be again sold to satisfy the avarice and ambition of these wholesale bargain makers. It is not pretended that either Clay or Wirt can be elected by the people against General Jackson. All the votes which can be claimed for Clay are,—not half of which he will get—

Massachusetts	14
Connecticut	8
Ohio	21
Kentucky	15
Indiana	9
Maryland	7
New Jersey	8
Louisiana	5
Delaware	3
Total	90

If Mr. Clay should get every one of these votes, which nobody believes, he will yet fall 55 short of enough to elect him.

Nor is Mr. Wirt's chance any better. In Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, there is not even an Anti-masonic Ticket. Give Mr. Wirt, what nobody believes he will get, all the States where there are tickets for him, and what will be the result?

Vermont	7
Massachusetts	14
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	8
New York	42
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	30
	113
If we add South Carolina	11
It makes	124

Leaving Mr. Wirt 21 short of enough to elect him. There is not the least probability that he will get a fourth part of these votes; but if he get them all, he is yet no nearer the Presidency than if he had but the vote of Vermont.

What then is the *object* in withdrawing the Wirt ticket in Ohio and the Clay ticket in Pennsylvania? *It is to prevent an election by the People.* If by deceiving the Anti-Masons in some States and transferring the Clay men in others, the people can be cheated out of their choice of a President. *Mr. Clay will have another chance to bargain for it in the House of Representatives!* He is playing the game of 1824 over again with this advantage, that as there are but three candidates, if he can defeat General Jackson and get but one vote he will be one of the three out of whom the House of Representatives must choose the President. Do the people wish to see the scenes of that election repeated, and our Union shaken to its foundation? If they do they will vote for the Clay ticket or the Wirt ticket. But those who prefer Union, peace and fair dealing will vote for the Jackson ticket.—There is nothing of bargain and sale, fraud or deception in this ticket. It is the ticket of UNION AND LIBERTY.

From the Globe.

VIRGINIA.

☞ *Judge Barbour withdraws from the Ticket nominated for him by the Charlottesville Convention, and declares his "wish that (his) friends throughout the State should vote for the Legislative Ticket!!"*

To the Editors of the Virginia Advocate:

Gentlemen—I have received the following communication from Judge Barbour, which you are requested to publish.

Very respectfully, Yours,

THOMAS W. GILMER.

Oct. 24th 1832.

Sir: I beg leave through you as the Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the Convention which met in Charlottesville in June last, to make known to my friends in Virginia, my feelings and wishes, in relation to the divided electoral ticket, lately presented to the people of Virginia.

I am aware that under the circumstances in which the committee were placed, and the resolution of the Convention under which they acted, they could not have acted otherwise than they did.

Recent events, however, have excited deep solicitude in my bosom, in relation to that subject. Within a very few days, and just upon the eve of the election, I perceive the opposition prints in various quarters congratulating themselves upon this division in our ranks, and exultingly anticipating a triumph from that cause. If, as these prints seem to suppose, their anticipated triumph should be realized; if, in consequence of the divided ticket, it should happen, that the vote of Virginia should be lost to the present Chief Magistrate, it would be to me a source of the deepest regret. For, from the commencemennt, I have been opposed to taking any course which would in any degree, endanger his re-election. In this sentiment I am persuaded that my friends concur. Indeed I know, that some of those, who were most active in the Charlottesville Convention, did concur. I may add, that there, as well as elsewhere, where my name has been presented to the public, the proceedings and resolutions, have all been confirmatory of this idea.

Nor, do I consider this new ticket as indispensably necessary to the attainment of the object, which my friends propose. For, if from the course of other States, there should seem to be a reasonable prospect of my election, I think that the electors nominated by the Legislature would in that event vote for me. If on the contrary, from the developements in other States, the prospect of my election should appear hopeless, then the electoral vote of Virginia, even if the ticket nominated in my favor should succeed, would be unavailing as it respected me.

Under these circumstances, it is my wish, that my friends throughout the State should vote for the Legislative ticket. I do not presume to dictate to them; but I feel assured that they will receive these suggestions, in the spirit in which they are made. I indulge the hope, that in the present posture of political affairs, they will agree with me, as to the propriety of this course. If, however, they, or any portion of them, should entertain a different opinion, I appeal to their candor and sense of justice, for a correct appreciation of the motives, which have induced me to make this communication.

With sentiments of esteem,
I remain yours, respectfully,
P. P. BARBOUR.

Thomas W. Gilmer, Esq Chairman, &c.

Derivation of the term Tory.—Mr. George Borrow, who has devoted his attention specially to the Celtic Dialects, in a very ingenious communication to the *Norfolk Chronicle*, suggests that the long disputed etymology of the word Tory, may be traced to the Irish adherents of Charles the Second, during the Cromwellian era. The Irish words "Tar a Ri," (pronounced Tory,) and meaning "Come, O King," having been so constantly in the mouths of the Royalists as to have become a by word to designate them.

Bost. Morn. Post.

Clay abandoned in Massachusetts!—We understand that a petition was circulated yesterday among the Nationals for the purpose of procuring Faneuil Hall, with the intention of calling a great public meeting, and recommending the adoption of the Anti-Masonic (Wirt) Electoral Ticket, and abandoning the one recently nominated by Mr. Webster's Convention at Worcester. Whether this project will be consummated or not, we will not pretend to say, but that it is in serious contemplation, we fully believe. *Nous verrons.*

How will the original Proprietor of the N. E. Masonic Galaxy stomach this?—*Boston Post.*

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