BLUE DAWS AND WITCHES IN
OLD ENGLAND.
Our accestor, sturdy, honest John Bull,
as he is pleased to style himself, has a wonderful propensity to be pleased at whatever may appear ridiculous or absurd among his neighbours, and most perversity blind at his own defects. Several learned and erndite travellers, such as Parkinson, Ashe. Weld, &c. who have come to this country to spy out our nakedness, did not think that in the time of James the First law were enacted in England to burn, and in Scotlandto drown, all the witches on which hands could, be laid by the police officers of the country, when they specred at the Witch hinging and Blue Laws of that section of our country denominated the Land of Steady Habits?—and this monarch aimself wrote its great square book? to prove at his own defects. Several learned and self wrote "a great square book" to prove the truth of the stories concerning witches who were said to inhabit his dominions .-These laws were repealed in the ninth year of the reign of George II We would not, however, pretend to delend our fathers of New England for fining a fond or uxorious husband because he kissed his wife on Sun-

. But ridiculous as this and lifty other acts of the New-Englanders were, they can be fully matched by the numberless absurdi-ties in the annals of the mother country. great council held at Berkburnstead, in the county of Hereford, in Great Britain, th following decrees, among others of the same nature were made: "If a servant, by his master's command.

clear any work on Saturday, after sun set, the master shall forfeit eight shillings.

It a 'reeman travels on Sunday, he shall pay six shillings; and a servant for the same offence shall stand in the pillory "

If a husband or a wife offer any thing to the devil they shall felicit their estate "

If a servant does so he shall foricit six shillings or he whinned."

shillings or be whipped."

Does any one, says the magazine from which we copy the following, say that these We delend our brethren, on this side of the water, with the same plea; and can further say, that the follies they exhibited were the follies of the time, more than the place, in which they lived; and were all brought with them from other ast anchored isle." of which they were the leatting, coffspring, as well as Praise-god Barebónes, Kill'sin Pimple, and all that host of horrid names, which are too abundant to be enumerated,

and too uncouth to be pronounced.

"As for the scenes of the witches, they lasted but for a short time here. The diffusion of education among the poorer classes, which is so common in New England, soon put a stop to them. But can the same be sad in Uld England? Among a thousand instances there, which might be quoted, we shall mention but one, which barbarous as it is, occurred within these lass seventy years, at Tring in Herefordshire, and with-in thirty miles of London.

On the 18th of April, 1751, the crierof

Hemel Hempstead received a paper, which he was to read in the public market, which paper contained the following words: 'This is to give notice, that on Monday next a man and woman are to be publicly diexed in Tring, in this county, for their wicked crimes. Mr. Barton, the overseer of the poor at Tring, having heard the paper cried about at different places, he inquired who the persons were, and finding them to be John Osborn and Ruth his wife, both poor aged people, he sent them to the work house, in order to screen them from any danger that might happen. But notwithstanding this prudent conduct of the overseer, a great mob of upwards of five thousand persons assembled at Tring, on the 22d, headed by Osborn and his wife, calling them witch and wizzard, and pulled down a large wall belonging to the workhouse, acter which they broke both the windows and trames, demanding the two poor people in order to duck them. But Mr. Tomkins, the mas ter of the workhouse, in order to preserve them from the fury of the mob, had on the evening before, prudently removed them to the vestry of the church, thinking that should it be known where they were con-cealed, the sanctity of the place would pro-tect them from violence: but he was mista ken; for as soon as the mob entered the ken; for as soon as the most entered the workhouse, although he told them they were not in it, yet they would not believe it, but searched every closet and box in the house, even to the salt box. From these extremities they proceeded to greater, and Colley cried out let us search the ceiling. The celling was accordingly searched, but neither of them being found, Colley swore, that unless Tomkins would deliver up the rould immediately set fire to the nouse, and likewise reduce the whole town of Tring to ashes

Tompkins seeing them ready to execute their diabolical purpose told them where the their diabolical purpose told them where the unhappy persons were, on which the mob marched in a body, led by Colley, to the vestry-room, broke open the door, seized Osborne and his wife, whom they laid across their shoulders like calves, and carried ed them about two miles; but not finding water in that place, they carried them in the same inhuman manner to a place called Mariston Green, where they stripped them both naked, without regard to decency. They next proceeded to tie their thumbs They next proceeded to the their thumbs and great toes together, and in that manner carried them to a deep poind, into which they threw them three different times. The poor woman, who was nearly seventy years of age, died in the water.

Having thus satisted their diabolical manice, they took Osborne to a neighboring house, where they laid him in bed, and he body of his murdered wife beside him, after which they dispersed to their own homes."

We have stated the circumstance in the words in which it was narrated at the time Itra little compensation to outraged hu-

It is little compensation to outraged hu-manity to add, that the ringleader of the infatuated multitude was executed on a gibbet.—What a terrible state must the populace be in, who could assemble to the number of five thousand, to assist in and enjoy such scenes of barbarity and super stition!

No country can boast of more splendid qualifications than Great Britain; and no one can entertain a higher opinion than we do, of the talents of her statesmen, and the prowess of her warriors. Her philosophy has enlightened, and her arts have improved, the state of mankind. But whis eulogium, unfortunately, must be confined to the favoured few. As for her multiude—were we to speak of the countless, oumbers of impostors—of their quacks, priests, and grounteesses—of their hound. prophets, and prophetesses—of heir hound-less credulity, from the bottle conjurary down to the exhibition of the fork, which will no balonged to the knife, with which Margaret | cups.

Nicholson would have killed their king— of the widety with which they swallow accounts of American literature, compoaccounts of American interature, composed by a "Brummagem's ageot, and dissertations on the victories of our gallant tars, drawn up by an English farrier—were we to speak of Old England, with these specimens of her before our eyes, we might be tempted to exclaim, in the language of Trinculo, eithere would this monster make a distance of the control man. When they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out en to see a dead Indian."

MR. CLAY FOR THE VICE-PRESI-

DENCY. The more that we have reflected upon the The more that we have reflected upon the subject, the more have we become convinced that Mr. Clay ought to be voted for by the Electors, friendly to Mr. Crawford, for the Vice Presidency.

Independently of the excellence of Mr. Clay's political character, there are peculiar reasons why a strong man from the West, and one who will act in strict union with the chief manistrate, ought to be

son with the chief magistrate, ough' to b

associated with him in the government.
The western part of the Union, as to territorial extent and glowing population, is becoming a very important section of the United States. As it regards the confederacy, every proper means should be adopted to cement the affections of the People in that quarter to their eastern and south ern brethren. Not that we doubt the patriotism of our fellow-citizens beyond the mountains. They have given too many proofs of di interested devotion to their ountry to leave that matter questionable .-But they are the newest part of our popul lation, and, like all young institutions and persons, are apt to be jealous and think hemselves a little neglected then Mr. Clay in the Presidency of the Senate, with the rational influence, he would a ways have with Mr. Crawford, an entire confedence would be established in their breasts that their interests would not be overlooked With Mr. Cay for Vice President and

Mr. Crawtord for President, it is believed that all the sentiments of the People would be fairly represented in the administrationthe agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, interests; and all hough, the whol of these would be safe with Mr Crawford alone, yet, as a large portion of our cuizen-confide more particularly in Me Clay, as a pledged guardian of manufic uring estalishments, they would be better satisfied with his being placed in a prominent situation, where he might be practically useful to them. Under these impressions, we most strendously recommend to our triends every where to promote Mr Clay's elections with Cay's elections. tion to the Vice Presidency .. - Wash. Gaz.

AMERICAN SILK PLAID

ture coloured and woven in impation of a Scotch Tartan, has been deposited at the store of Mr. Vandervoort, 111 Broanway. The fabric we are told is quite origional, and such as will doubtless meet a ready and extensive sale, provided it can be manu-factured at a fair price. The silk was made and dyed and woven by a family Glassten bury in Connecticut; and certainly does great credit to their ingenuity. The cloak, we understand, is to be sent to Washing ton as a present to Mr. Monroe

PRESENT KING OF FRANCE.

From the Portsmouth Journal Charles Phillip Count D'Artois, who has just ascended the throne of France, is the youngest brother of Louis XVI and was born October 9, 1757 - consequently 67 years old. He was married in 1773, when only 16 years of age to a daughter of the King of Sardinia, who died in England in 1305 leaving him only two chil Iren the Dike of Augouleme, and the late Duke of Berri The Duke of A., who is now the heir apparent to the throne, was horne in 1775, and was married in 1799 to his cousin, Maria Theresa, the only daughter of Louis XVI but has no children. The Duke of Berri was born in 1773, married absorber of the King of Nonles and was a daughter of the King of Naples, and was assassinated in Paris, by Louvel, in February, 1820, and left, at his death, only an infant daughter. The Duke o. Bordeaux, a posthumous son, was born in September, 1820, and, next to his uncle, the Duke o Angouleme, is heir to the throne. After these, we believe the King of Spain is next in succession.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

The Huntsville bank was robbed of notes to the amount of between 2000 and 2000 do lars on the night of the 3th inst A reward of \$2,000 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who committed the theft. The robbery was committed by knocking the Cashier down as he was passing from the banking room to that of the directors, with the bundle of notes. The door of the passage had been tert unlocked and as the cashier was going, as above stated, from one room to the oti er, with a candle in his hand, the passage door was forced open by the robber. who gave the cashier a severe blow, seized the money and escaped -Knoxville Register.

The town council of Providence, R 1 is preparing to send away all of the idle and dissolute coloured people, that are found in hat place.

A REMEDY FOR CORNS .- Roast a clove of Garlie on a live coal, or in hot ashes; apply it to the corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth, the moment before oing to bed. It softens the corn to such a egree, that it loosens and wholly removes the corn in two or three days, however inveterate: afterwards wash the foot in warm water; in a little time the indurated skin, that forms the horny tunic of the corn, will disappear, and leave the part as clean and amouth as if it had never been attacked by any disorder. It is right to renew the apolication two or three times in twenty-four

INFLEXIBLE JUSTICE-Whilst Moore was Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, a person who had a suit in Chancery, sent him two silver flaggons, not doubting of the agreeableness of the present. On receiving them, the inflexible Magistrate call ed one of his servants, and told him to fill the vessels with the hest wine in the cellar; and turning round to the person who had progented them, said, "Tell your master, that if he approves of my wine, I beg he will not spare it," and thus returned they EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Praise, at all times agreeable, is doubly so when justice maduates the scale in which it is weighed; and its offect is naturally heightened when it proceeds from a quarter to which we have been used to look for another and a very opposite species of treat-ment. With these feelings impres-sed on us by the perusal of an article on America in the last Edipburgh Review, we extract a portion thereof that such of our readers as have not had access to the Review itself, may be informed of the liberal manner in which our country and its institutions are now spoken of by those who not long since evinced any thing but sa tisfaction at the rising greatness of our nation The text of the Reviewer is furnished by Duncan. Hodgson and 'an English gentleman,' all of whom have travelled in this country within the las five years. The parallels drawn-between-the-interior-policy of the United States and the British government are very striking N. Y. Patriot.]

The economy of America is a great and important object for our imitalate ambassador, was we believe, rather higher than that of the President of the Urand States. The Vice-Pre sident receives rather less than the se-cond challe of the House of Commons; and all salaries, civil and military, are upon the same scale; and yet no country is better se ved than America! Mr. Hume has at las, persuaded the Eng lish people to look a little into their accounts, and to see how sadly they re plundered But we ought to sus pend our contempt for America, and consider whether we have not a vermomentous lesson to learn from this wise and cautious people on the sub ject o economy. A lesson upon the importance of re-

ligique toleration we are determined it would seem not to learn, either from America, or from any other quarter of the globe The High She riff of New York, last year, was -a lew. It was with the utmost difficul y that a bill was carried this year to allow the first Duke of England to carry a gold stick before the King. because he was a Catholic! and yet we think ourselves entitled to indulge in impertinent sneers at America, as if civilization did not depend more upon making wise laws for the promotion of human happiness, than in having good inns, and post horses, and civil waiters. The circumstances of the dissenters' marriage bill are such as would excite the contempt of a Choc taw or therekee, it he could be bro't to understand them A certain class of Di-senters beg they may not be compelled to say that they marry in the name of the Tr nity, because they do not believe in the Trinity Never mind. say the corruptionists, you must go on saying you marry in the name of the Urinity, whether you believe in it or We know that such a protestanot tion from you will be false; but unless you make it, your wives shall be con cubines, and your children illegiti mate, Is it possible to conceive a greater or more useless tyranny than

In this particular, (religious toleration,) the Americans are at the head of all the nations of the world; and at the same time they are, especially in the Eastern and midland states, so far from being indifferent on subjects of religion, that they may be most justly characterised as a very religious people: but they are devout without be ing unjust (the great problem in reli-gion;) an higher proof of civilization than painted tea cups, water proof leather, or broad cloth at two guineas per yard."

leading from Clarksburg up Elk Creek to Booth's Ferry, & within > 1-2 miles from the latter place, on the premises of David Hall, a company has been for some time engaged at intervals in boring for salt; they commenced in the bed of the Creek upon solid rock; at the distance of about 24 fest, they struck a large vein of beautiful water, exceedingly cold, and a little brack ish to the taste, which discharges itself at the top of a small gun inserted into the rock, about 18 inches high. At the distance of about 118 feet, they passed through. a rich vein, or bed at copper, about 4 feet in thickness; and and depth of about 180 feet, they opened a strong vein of wind, which instanties we sent at the top of the well in a tremendous roaring and spouting of water, throwing up perpendicular columns of that element to the distance of 36 feet!! Although the diameter of the well is not more than 2 1 4 inches, it is supposed there is not less than 160 gallons of water discharged in one minute of time! !
For some distance round this perpendicu lar shoot of water, plays an imperceptible gas of vapour so very inflammable, as instantly to take fire whenever that element comes in contact with it.

The verge of the circumference of this gas is not perceptible, therefore those who are unacquainted with its ignitable qualities, in the act of putting fire to this curious lamp of nature, have found themselves enveloped in flame, and pretty well singed before they had any idea of being within reach of its touch! It has been tried in vain to extin-

goish the flame with water. goinh the flame with water.

The only effectual method is to smother it with a large cloth, which can only be applied when the spouting and flame has somewhat a hated. The intervals between the times of spouting are uncertain/it has been known to spouttwo of three times in a smooth water and the spouting are uncertain/it has been known to spouttwo of three times in a spout water and the spouting and the spoutin week, and may be seen to spout at any time, by putting down the poles after the well has been of orten days undoupled

FEMALE DRESS.

The following remarks, made by a writer in a neighbouring city, would seem to apply with squal force to the fashions of our own:-

The female dress of the present time, has attained the same degree of simplicity, that the ancients gave to their buildings, so many centuries ago-it will undergo in process of time, many changes, but to the eye of of true taste, simplicity in dress, will always be admired.

To the French, we are indebted for these improvements—no nation can furnish better Artists in the various branches of female dress.

The entire adoption of the present fashions, has led the American La dies into one great error-the light stuffs of which French shoes are made. are only suitable for a warm, dry climate, like that of France-but in the northern part of the United States, where the extremes of heat and cold. wet and dry, subject all classes of people to great inconvenience—a deli cate woman should always be guarded against the serious injuries, which but too frequently and fatally result from cold or damp feet. No material of which Shoes are made, combines so much lightness, beauty and strength, and at the same time, security to the wearer as morocco-the manufacture of which has, in this country, arrived at a great degree of perfection-when well made it is soft, pliant; durable, and of a brilliant glossy black. The great increase of consumptive female patients, may safely be attributed, to the extreme thinness of their shoes the prevention is certain and easykeep the feet warm and well guarded by substantial walking Shoes .- The season is now approaching, when such precautions are most requisite.

A negro wa lately shot at Halifax, (N C.) by the proprietor of a dwelling which was attacked by the deceased and a gang of coloured persons, with stones, brick bats, &c. Verdict justifiable homicide.

FARMER'S GALENDAB FOR

NOVEMBER

Barn-yard.—As this yard is the most favourable place on the farm, to make manure, the outerparts of it should be so much higher than the middle, that no manure shall be washed out of it by the greatest rains. As many of the barns and out houses as is practicable, should stand on this yard, that the manure and rubbish which they afford, may be easily con veyed into it. The yard should be considerably large, to afford sufficient room for making manure, and should have several apartments into which sheep, calves &c may be put, as occasion requires. It should be supplied with water for cattle cannot be driven any distince to water, without much inconvenience, a loss of manuze, and often very serious injury to them selves. As soon as the yard is clear ed in the spring, the good farmer will store it with materials for ma king manure.

If the barn stands on land some what descending, let the stable floor be raised so high from the ground that a cart may be driven under it; and trap doors be made in the floor. into which the manure of the stable may be thrown: and vastly more will be made, than if the urine were lost, and the dung thrown out to be exposed to the aun and rain

Secure your cellars from frost. Fas ten loose clapboards, shingles, &c. Better give twenty dollars for a good man, than have a poor one for no thing. Supply your child-for a good and the long suite of anariment. From the Clarksburg (Va) Intelligencer, oct 7.

Within two hundred yards from the road books; and let them know that you respect their teacher, and place a high estimate on the privileges they enjoy under instructions, and that they will fill them steadfast in main taining good government at school, as well as in your own family Be grateful to the God who is crowning the year with his goodness.

> PICKLED BEETS .- The follow. ing method of preparing pickled beets has been so highly recommended to us that we think it our duty to offer it to the ladies:-Parboil some of the finest red bret root in water; then cut them into a sauce pan with some sliced horse radish, onions, shallots leaves, pounded ginger, besten mace, white pepper, cloves, alspice, and salt and boil the whole in sufficient vinegar to cover if for at least a quarter f an hour. Strain the liquor from the ingredients, put the slices in the jar, pour the strained liquor over them, and if higher colour be wanting, add a little powdered cochineal when the pickle is quite cold, and keep it close ly covered with bladder or leather. A little oil may be poured on the top of this pickle, which will assist the bet ter to preserve it without prejudice to the best root, which is commonly served up in oil, its own liquor, and a small quantity of powdered loaf-sugar poured over it. Some also add mustard; but this is by no means no cessary, and certainly does not im-prove the colour of this fine pickle. Lit. Cab,

From a late Loudon pape Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated Sept. Every day fresh messures of seren

"Every day fresh measures of seesing are put in force against all those who had any employment, civil or military, under the Constitutional system." The Commissaries of Police of Madrid have to day see in to the Superintendant Geograph of the department detailed lists of all those wan either as militiamen or civil employs; so companied the King to Sevilla and Case and who are now realding in the capital, in order that they should be compelled to ten Madrid, and remove to a distance of about fifteen leagues. Informations have the been taken relative to numbers of person suspected of not being warmly attached to the present Government, or of carrying as a secret correspondence with the Liberts who have taken realing in England or Girraltar. Some of these persons have been raltar. Some of these persons have be arrested. Such is the state of fermentati arrested. Such is the state of fermentation in which some of the provinces are, that the Government will have no little difficulty in reducing things to order. The people, determined to take yengence for the late revolutionary movements at Tarifa and Atmerizact avery considerationat defion and outrage and assassinate the infortunate persons designated as negros whereverty meet them. Hence not a day passes better meet them. Hence not a day passes and deputies from the provincial monicipalist arrive at M drid to demand from the Co-vernment the aid of a regular armed form to put an end to the excesses which are king place. At Cordova the frenzy of the populace was such that they forced the gua of the prison, where they committed ever species of cruelty and outrage to the cry gion,"
The result has been that twenty defent

less prisoners were murdered, besides great number wounded. Within the la lew days two deputies from Cordova has arrived here, and have proceeded to Sa Hidefonso to beseech his Majesty to despate Indecorso to beseech his Majesty to despatch an armed force to that city, to restore tranquility. At Alcols, Guadalaxara, Cuenq and several other parts of the provinces Pioxa, scenes of the most serious natunhavetaken place, and which, if not prompily put a stop to, will pread, and at lenguend in a general anarchy, unless merey where there happens to be a French garison.—The day before yesterday he garays severas decorstions; and amongstons. ovay several decorptions, and amongstor III. to the Duke de Villahermosa. T rigates, lately fitted out at Corunna, shou take on board a regiment recently raised in that town and called the regiment of Uni da, and set sail for South America. T Infant Don Carlos is making every effort to cause M. Erro to resume the direction of the Finances, and also to bring into the Ministry those who formed a part of it up

der the Regency. Madrid, Sept. 13. By the last mail from An. alusia, we lear By the last mail from An aiusia, weight that symptoms of disaffection had show themselves at Cordova, which led to attenuit, and the loss of nearly a hundredlist of the Liberal party, and the pillage of number of their houses by the Royslist The Constitutionalists have been missing the constitutionalists. support to be derived from their friends the Peninsula. It is evident that dissatista ion is very general, and that this dissat faction is repressed by the presence of th French troops. Submission for the pasentseemed to prevail with every body, co sequently none were prepared to co-oper and the attempts lately made of raising to country partly for this reason and partly the activity of the French, have eve where failed of success. We hear of tresh disturbances. Numerous arrests i made in Madrid, but in so silent and un served a manner, that many days elapses the public than any knowledge of these and then they appear not as a novelty, to matters of coarse.

> PRIVATE CRESPONDENCE. "Paris Sept. .6

"The coffin, containing the body of the late King, is now laid out in state in the Throne room of the Thuileries. After pa tiently waiting some hours, and a supplication of a few irances to one of the dome ties. I got admission to see it yesterday, to being a public day, his present Majesty having to come and sprinkle Holy Water upon the coffin of his royal brother. The walls of the palace, close to and over the grand entrance, are hung to a considerable extent with black cloth, which is ning between it and the Throne room; as hung with black and very dimly light (the window shutters being all closed) with à few melancholy tapers; but on enter the room where the body lies, the eyes madazzled with the splendor and magnicience of the scene—all is gold and brilling. Amidst numberless burning tapers the Royal coffin, covered with a gorgeost pall of cloth of gold, upon which are the crown, sceptre, and sword. In front shad two superbly clad Mace bearers, and it each corner a flerald at Arms, in their aplendid and chivalrous costumes. On the a few melancholy tapers; but on enter olendid and chivalrous costumes. sit of the coffin sat the Grear Officers the crown in their rich uniforms and spath ling orders, and on the left the Royal M moners and Ecclesiastical Attendants, whe from time to time chaunted the service was a spath and a spath a he dead, and whose low and mourn tones formed a strange contrast with the pomp and glare and splender of what met

"Next to the coffin sat Prince Talley rand. He looked extremely downcast, and very much exhausted, being obliged to re-main in the same position for several hours, and amidst the hot and unwholesome in engendered by a great number of person and an immense number of famps in confined space. The royal remains are to be transferred to morrow or the day after the transferred to morrow or the day after the transferred to a morrow or the day after the transferred to a morrow or the day after the transferred to morrow or the day after t St Denis; where they are to be kept afore ground in a chapelle ardente for 30 days, when the interment will take place. The when the interment will take place. The preparations for the fineeral derimonies of the fineeral derimonies of the fineeral derimonies. St Denie, are of the impacasity de magnificant nature. Of those silver ster, and of which are from three to four inches long, 15000 have been ordered. As the long, 15000 have been ordered. As the alone amounts to 32,000 france, or 4240 Unless with the exception of these finest cermonies, and the closing of the theaters. Parls is just as it was before. Everything is parfectly tranquil, and the people seem to feel as if not change had taken place and that all will proceed in the same repand and thatall will proceed in the same to

Maryland Wazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1824,

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rafferty, of this city. John Stevens Sellman, Esq. to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Richard Dorsey, both of the county.

The Election takes place in North-Carolina this day. The friends of Mr. Crawford in that take are truly san-guine, and from the we have learned, there is every raisen to believe that she will choose fifteen electors favour-

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. In the Second Electoral District, in cluding the City of Bultimore, the elly of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, and part of Montgomery

county. Annapolis The whole number of votes taken was about 266, some few of them scattering. This is forty votes short of the number taken at the October election. This is accounted for by the fact, that a number of the friends of Mr. Crawford declined taking any part in the election after the withdrawal of the Crawford candi-

The following are the majorities received by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams in the city of Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county and the city of Baltimore Jackson's majority in Annapolis, 48 Adams's majority in Anne-Arun-

Jackson's majority in the city of
Baltimore, 900
The Montgomery part of the district remains to be heard from; however, there is no doubt of the election.

of Jackson in this district.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. VIRGINIA-This state has elected Crawford electors by a large majority. PENNSYLVANIA, as was expected, has chosen Jackson electors.
Connecticut & Massachusetts-

These states have both chosen Adams Electors.

NEW YORK.

Up to Friday evening inclusive, the Legislature of New York had not taken up the subject of choosing electors of President and Vice President. Local affairs only had engaged their attention.

From Monday's National Intelligencer The mail of Sunday brought us several letters from New York, communicating informatiom or opinions as to the political prospects in that great State, all concurring in the fact that New York will give its vote to Mr. Craw ford.

The following is an extract of one of those letters, from a source that may be implicitly relied on. New York, Nov 5.

Evening. "The Crawford cause in this State is safe! You will see in the evening opposition papers of to-day a great huzza for his defeat. The enclosed letter from Albany discloses the fact, which the adversaries of Mr. Crawford in this city will not learn until to-morrow. Cambreleng has a great triumph here, and the election of Verplanck and Johnson, stout friends of Crawford,

MARYLAND -From the Balt. Chron. The result of the election in Kelly's dis trict, in Baltimore county, gave The returns from Govan's-town are as

Jackson, We learn that the Elkton district has

allaws:

given Jackson a majority of 193.

We understand that some of the friends
of Mr. Adams from Kent, abandon all hopes of gaining their electoral district, in favour of Adams.

Last evening's stage brought us the fol lowing cheering account from the Western District, which enables us to say that Dr. Tyler, and Thomas Post, Esq. the two Jackson Electors, are elected by a large majority. Frederick County, Majorities for Adams,

Buckey's New Market, Jaodsberry, 56 169 Liberty, Westminster, Majorities for Jackson Fredericktown, Middletown,

Present majority for Adams. 180° Pour districts not heard from in this ounty 3

Washington County The Jackson ticket in Washington Coun J. Md. we are informed, has prevailed by a majority of 500 votes. The following is the state of the Polle at Hagerstown and

Clear Springs.

Clear Springs.

Hagerstown.

Jackson, 483 Jackson, 107

Adams, 101 483 Jackson, 238 Adams, 47 Crawford, Adems, Crawford, 38

HOW IS THE MIGHTY FALLEN! The patriot says "From all we can learn, we consider New Jersey as having given the electoral vote for General Jackson"—. Ur, in other words, thrown her votes away! A chance of the pleasure of saying the tame of Ohlo will occur, a day or two. corred a day or two

the Elec however. Ticketcollected ceived. Bergen, Morris, Sussex Hunterd

omerse Middles Monmou Burlingt

Salem. Cape M Cumberl Gloucest Extract o

fellow lat the result Jackson, Adams. Jackson'

Jackso county to 16 electo THE I Althou conceale

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