

PRE-IDENTIAL ELECTION.

VIRGINIA.

The farther we come from this state being of the same character as those heretofore received—that is, a large majority for Mr. Crawford—is useless to give them in detail. In the counties of York and Warwick, for example, Mr. Crawford obtained every vote but one. In Southampton, they were nearly unanimous for him.

IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Crawford's interest is triumphant. For the proceedings at Albany, we refer to our correspondence, which is direct, and later than the accounts by the city papers.

For Congress, Messrs. Chamberleng, Verplanck, and Johnson, have been elected in the city of New York, by the people, in opposition to the people's ticket, which was composed of Mr. Sharpe, (the present member,) Mr. Haines, and Mr. Rathbone. Mr. Wheaton was also on one of the people's tickets, but he received but 631 votes out of nearly 10,000.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

There was but one Electoral Ticket voted for, which of course has prevailed. It is an unpledged ticket, and for information in regard to the ticket, and the good prospects in that state, we refer to the letter in our editorial correspondence, which is from a gentleman possessing the best opportunities of forming correct opinions on the subject.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is asserted in some of the New-York papers that the Jackson Ticket has prevailed. This Ticket contained three friends of Crawford. In one of the Philadelphia papers it is stated the Adams Ticket has succeeded.

IN CONNECTICUT.

The Adams Ticket, as was expected, has prevailed by a large majority.

MAINE.

The Electoral election in this state took place on the first instant. The vote in Portland was for Mr. Adams 609, for Mr. Crawford 196. We have no farther returns.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns from this state keep General Jackson far ahead of all competitors. We learn that a large number of the friends of both Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, and perhaps Mr. Adams also, knowing it to be in vain, did not go to the polls to vote for Electors; and what has rather surprised us, we understand that of those whose votes have swelled the numerical force of General Jackson, a great number decidedly preferred Mr. Crawford, but voted for the General because he was "regularly" nominated. The amusing part of the story is, that this ground of "regular nomination" is occupied and maintained, among others, by those who last winter most vehemently protested against a "regular" nomination of a Candidate for the Presidency. Let us not be understood as being particularly disposed to support these regular nominations because they are "regular." On the contrary, whenever a choice is left to us between different candidates, we shall take the liberty of supporting him who is, in our estimation, best fitted for the station he seeks. It might have been expected, however, of those who protested against Caucus nominations, that their acts would conform to their protestations. If, for our part, we had a vote to give in the primary election, and, being friendly to one candidate, found that our vote would not be effective, if given for him, we would, at least, abstain from making it effective against him by giving it for another.

BRIEF REVIEW.

The returns of the election of Electors in the several states, with those also for Representatives to Congress, and officers of the several State Governments, thicken upon us. In one quarter, expectation is confirmed; in another, doubt resolved to certainty.

Taking the result of the election in Boston, as a fair sample of the returns of the whole state of Massachusetts, whilst it gives a large majority for Mr. Adams, the Candidate of N. England, or the "Northern Candidate," as he is called by the Boston Cestach, it shows, at the same time, even in that strong place of his most formidable opponent, that Mr. Crawford has many decided friends and supporters. The great body of the Federal party ap-

pears to have voted for Mr. Adams, in Massachusetts. In Philadelphia, also, the Aurora of that city states, "the vote for Mr. Adams was the pure federal vote." For a time, there appeared, in Massachusetts, at least to be some wavering in the ranks, and it was supposed by some, that their respect for the personal and public character of Mr. Crawford might have induced them to have given their vote to him; but, as the hour of conflict came on, a general rally took place, and the old feeling of New England against the South was successfully appealed to. The vote for the unpledged ticket in the City of Boston is in about the same proportion to the pledged ticket, which the Democratic vote of Boston, in the days of Jefferson and Madison, was wont to bear to the Federal. We have not the means of accurately ascertaining the fact, but we suppose that the votes of the present Republican party in Boston were nearly equally divided between the two tickets. Unless the gentlemen of the Federal party had determined to support the unpledged ticket instead of the other, the most sanguine friend of Mr. Crawford could not have anticipated a result more honorable to him.

The result of this Election, as well as that of Connecticut, whilst it proves that Mr. Adams is very naturally preferred by his Eastern brethren for the Presidency, conclusively establishes the fact, that Mr. Crawford is their second choice, being the only citizen who has been placed in competition with him. If Mr. Crawford be eventually elected, therefore, there is little doubt of his administration receiving a liberal support from the People of New England.

The vote of Virginia, on the other hand, exclusively establishes the fact of her preference of Mr. Crawford; whilst the votes for each of the other Candidates shew the proverbial independence of her citizens; who would even throw away their votes rather than be supposed to be under the influence of a name or of any sectional feeling.

So far as received, the returns of the Electoral Elections prove but one thing; namely, that the Election will devolve on the House of Representatives. Nothing has occurred to induce us to entertain a doubt that the three Candidates who will receive the highest number of votes will be Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, and Gen. Jackson; and that of these Mr. Crawford will be highest on the list.—*Nat. Intell.*

From the Virginia Herald.

In a letter bearing date "Salem, October 9th, 1824," signed by J. Ogden Dapton, and addressed to Stephen Simpson, Esq. it is mentioned that a gentleman by the name of Thompson had asserted that he had seen and read a letter from Mr. Clay, to Judge Brooke, wherein the former communicated to the latter that "he had given up all expectation of getting into the House of Representatives as a candidate for the Presidency, and that consequently Gen. Jackson would obtain the electoral votes of all the Western States, and if he should succeed by the suffrages of the electors, he will receive the support of all those in the House." The name of Thompson is a common one; I may not be the person designated—but as reference to me was possible, from the circumstance of my recent arrival in New York from Frederickburg, I beg leave to declare, through your paper, to the public, that I never had (to the best of my recollection) any conversation whatever upon the subject of the Presidency with Judge Brooke; that I never saw nor read any letter of any sort whatsoever from Mr. Clay, during my life; and that I never uttered to any person the remarks imputed to me, or if not to me, to some person of my name.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Culpeper Court house, Nov. 1, 1824.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot. Judge Dorsey on Thursday night at the Court House, made the following remarks, or this is the substance of them, in illustration of the character of Gen. Jackson, which were new to me and I expect they are to others. Please give them a place in the Patriot.

At the Assembly rooms in Baltimore on the arrival of the news that a committee of the Senate of the United States had made a report censuring the General's public conduct, he, Jackson, in an

angry and violent manner declared, that he would go to Washington, and CUT OFF THE EARS of those SENATORS who reported the resolution; and immediately set off for this errand. On entering the door of the Capitol at Washington, the late lamented Commodore DECATUR, who had been informed of the intention of Jackson, met him, and observing his extreme perturbation, said, "General, what are you going to do? are you a madman?" The General repeated his determination, when Decatur declared that if Jackson carried his threat into execution, if there was no other man or power in the nation to avenge the insult, he would step forward and do it himself. This prevented Jackson from carrying his execrable threat into execution.

And this is the man who is held up to this community, for the Presidency of the U. States; and has "A STANDING ARMY" ready to support him.

A CITIZEN OF BALTIMORE.

*One of the SENATORS whom the General threatened to "CUT OFF HIS EARS," was JOHN W. LEWIS of Virginia, and son-in-law of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

From the Raleigh Register.

But a few days will now elapse, when, in all probability, the long agitated question of "Who shall be our next President," will be decided. It becomes, then, the duty of every citizen to make up his opinion relative to the different candidates for that office. No nation on earth stands on a surer basis than the United States, and her superiority is not only evident, but allowed by European nations. Shall we, then, put to hazard the fair fame of our country, in the selection of a President? Shall we risk her happiness, her prosperity, her respectability, by choosing, to rule over us, one who is deficient in that expansion of mind, that knowledge of public concerns, that experience in legislative and fiscal affairs, that acquaintance with the political bearings of foreign governments on each other, which are essential to form a character befitting this high office?

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued from the clerk's office of the Clark circuit court, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 25th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, on the public square in Charlestown, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Lemuel Ford & Andrew P. Hay, in and to twenty feet of Lot number eleven, and forty feet of Lot number twelve, in the town of Charlestown with the appurtenances—taken as the property of said Ford and Hay, to satisfy an execution in favor of Godley and Throckmorton.

J. S. SIMONSON, s. c. c.

Dec. 3, 1824.

PAT. OF THE PATENT OF FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and customers, that he has just received from Philadelphia, Ward's patent *protractor system*, for cloth cutting; together with the newest London fashions. He deems it unnecessary to say any thing in praise of Ward's system, being founded on Mathematical principles, by which garments can be cut to suit the various proportions of the human frame, with the utmost exactness and agreeable to any fashion. It is now in general use by the best workmen and master tailors throughout the union.

Having made arrangements with the patentee, he will regularly receive the newest European fashions, and hopes to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN W. LONG.

Charlestown, Dec. 3, 1824.

(7th County produce will be received in payment for work.

J. W. L.

SALEM HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE

BEEHIVE.

CHARLES B. NAYLOR, has taken the old stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Kelso—where he intends to keep a house of public entertainment. It will be his constant care to please those who may think proper to call. Travellers are particularly invited as the house will be always ready for their reception.

STATE OF INDIANA, }

CLARK COUNTY, }

In the circuit court of Clark county, Oc-

tober Term, 1824.

SARAH BEEDLES, Complainant,

versus,

ABRAHAM BEEDLES, Defendant.

ON PETITION FOR A DIVORCE.

Upon the 25th day of October, 1824, came the complainant aforesaid, by her counsel, Messrs. Thompson & Naylor, Esquires, and filed her petition, praying for a divorce from her husband, Abraham Beedles, and to enjoin the defendant from selling and disposing of one hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, the same being part of lot number one hundred and eighty-three of the Illinois Grant, in the county of Clark, Indiana, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by affidavit filed, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state of Indiana, on motion of the complainant, by her said attorney, it is ordered that the defendant, Abraham Beedles, be notified of the pendency of this petition, and that unless the said defendant doth appear on the first day of our next term of this court to be holden at the Court-house in Charlestown, on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said complainant, the matters and things will be decreed against him in his absence, and it is further ordered that the defendant, Abraham Beedles, be enjoined from selling, or in any manner disposing of said tract of land before mentioned, and all persons are enjoined from purchasing same until the same be fully heard and determined in our said court; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the newspaper entitled "The Indiana Intelligencer and Farmer's Friend," for four weeks successively, and this cause is continued until the next term.

A Copy—Test,

JOHN CARR, C. C.

STATE OF INDIANA, }

CLARK COUNTY, }

In the circuit court of Clark county, Oc-

tober term, A. D. 1824.

MARY LOVE, Complainant,

versus,

WILLIAM L. W. W. LOVE, Defendant.

ON PETITION FOR A DIVORCE.

On this 25th day of October, 1824, came the complainant, Mary Love, by Messrs. Thompson and Naylor, Esq., her attorneys, and filed her petition for a divorce from her husband, William L. W. W. Love, and it appearing to the court, by affidavit filed, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state of Indiana; it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of this petition be published for four weeks successively in some newspaper of this state, and that unless the defendant William L. W. W. Love, doth appear on the first day of our next term of this court, to be holden at the Court House in Charlestown, on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said complainant, the matters and things will be decreed against him in his absence, and the cause is continued until the next term.

A Copy,

Test,

JOHN CARR, C. C.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }

CLARK COUNTY, }

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF CLARK

COUNTY, OCTOBER TERM, 1824.

Cassandra Wareham, alias Warram,

complainant,

versus,

John Wareham, alias Warram, Defen-

dant.

ON PETITION FOR A DIVORCE.

Upon this 20th day of October, 1824, came the complainant aforesaid, by Messrs. Thornton & Collins, her counsel, and filed her petition for a divorce from her husband, John Wareham, and it appearing, by affidavit filed, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state of Indiana—it is therefore ordered, that notice of the pendency of this petition, be published for four weeks successively in some newspaper of this state, and that unless the said defendant, John Wareham, doth appear on the first day of our next term of this court, to be holden at the Court house in Charlestown on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said complaint, the matters and things will be decreed against him in his absence, and this cause is continued until the next term.

A Copy,

Test,

JOHN CARR, C. C.