vants not to permit you to come on the premises, and written to the neighbours requesting that you may not be employed to teach their children!'

'Fiddlesticks!' exclaimed Phil, in a lively tone, 'what care I for his enmity, or the frowns of all the world, so you but smile approvingly! Lady, if you have any command to be executed—any thing whatever you wish to be done—tell me—with pleasure, I can even die—'

'Die! you look weak and pale!' said she, and continued, unrolling her handkerchief, 'I have brought you this.'—And the provident Virginia handed him a leg of chicken, and a large biscuit. Tears came into Phil's eyes, as he partook of the repast, & thought of his humiliating condition. When his breakfast was over, he rose abruptly, kissed the lady's hand once more, and turned away in silence—for his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth.

'Will you thus depart, without even saying farewell?' inquired the gentle Virginia, in meek tones, her blushes giving way to livid paleness.

Phil *did* depart without bidding her adieu—*but she accompanied him*—and the next week the papers gave a long account of a romantic runaway match.

Virginia was the Colonel's only daughter, & there was no one to play the piano, in her absence. Therefore, after storming a little, and laughing with his fox-hunting companions, at the odd affair, he became reconciled, and called the lovers home.

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Whateyer may be said or thought of Amos Kendall in other respects, he seeems to be attentive to the scriptural injunction of taking care of his own household. Dr. Robert Mayo, was once well known in this city. A native of Powhatan, and educated for the Profession of medicine, he exhibited a strong turn for politics and political discussion, and some 12 years ago, established in Richmond, the first avowed Jackson paper in the Commonwealth—the Jackson Republican. He is a remarkable man in many respects—of very considerable talents, of a most inquisitive turn, devoutly attached to liberty, as pertinacious as the old man of the sea, and not afraid of the devil himself. Mayo in due time, was transplanted to Washington—he was one of the thousand and one rewarded editors, who got office under that clause of Jackson's preliminary edict, that he meant to "punish his enemies, and reward his friends." In Washington he has been for about ten years, shifted about from office to office, to-day without any office, tomorrow with a better than that he had lost. At last, we know not by what hocus pocus of the "sink or swim" party, Mayo, who could never forget that he was a Virginian and a Republican, and who was always restive in the traces and apt to kick up when he saw in the proceedings of the Government, the first principles of Republicanism slighted, and incipient despotism dawning upon the country—Mayo we say, got thrown out of office altogether. Foul play he had, we make no doubt; but in what form or shape it came, our information is at fault. So is his, he has been scurvily treated and from a friend converted into a foe of this despotic Administration. They will find him an ugly customer, that we can tell them. He has commenced the war, and wages it boldly.—Some of his shot are most scientifically directed.—Take for example the following notice of the Kendall snuggery:

5th. I have also said it would not be uninstructing to the public mind, upon the decept ons of this plausible demagogue, *to exhibit one of his fundamental principles in bold contrast with his official practice.*—One of the principles he has plucked from the bill of rights prefixed to most of the State constitutions to decorate his declarations with is, that "officers in our Government are created for the good of the People, and not to provide places for the personal favorites of the Chief Magistrate, or any other man or men."—Now, without laying any great stress upon the well known fact that the practice of the late and present administrations has given the lie palpable to this impudent demagogue profession of principle, I invite the Public to take a cursory glance at the practice of Amos Kendall himself. When he was installed Fourth Auditor, he promptly laid violent hands on the two McDaniels, clerks in his office, whom he turned out "because they were brothers," and *family monopoly was odious in his sight!*—And upon the suggestions why he did not let one remain, he remarked that "that would have subjected him to a charge of partiality between!" This subterfuge I had known from his own lips. Since that time and since the Hickory Club "declaration of principles" above quoted, his own course in disposing of public offices among his personal favorites has been a pretty commentary upon both his former practice and his professions. In the very face of his denunciations of family monopoly, he has contrived to procure for his own family a pretty snug monopoly of about *fifteen thousand dollars* a year. He has also appointed to office many other personal favorites, as a reward for their services in making out the notorious proscriptive list of officers here, while I incurred his ill-will for exceeding his instructions in the same affair, by including the official delinquences of both parties, and thereby rendered it as offensive to the proscribers as to the proscribed.

His connexions stated in the following list, I know, from accurate information, have been in the enjoyment of the salaries affixed to their names nearly ever since he has been in the Post Office Department. Two or three others, I am informed, have been appointed to office since; but I am not able confidently to state them. Among them, however, are to be reckoned every degree of consanguinity and affinity. After his inflated SELF, he has father-in-law, brothers, brothers in-law, nephews, and of cousins God knows how many.

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|---|---|
| Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, | $6,000 |
| A. Kyle, sen. (his father-in-law,) | 1,200 |
| A. Kyle, jun. (his brother-in-law,) | 1,200 |
| Samuel Kendall, jun. (his nephew,) | 1,400 |
| **** Kendall, (another nephew,) | 1,200 |
| George M. Kendall, (his brother,) | 1,000 |

It is worthy of remark, by the bye, that Mr. Kendall seems to entertain a particular preference that his family shall engross the delicate trust of opening "dead letters," in which office he has placed several of them. I know from his personal acknowledgments that Mr. Kendall has theoretical speculations, if not practical knowledge, of the "pickings" that "dead letters" afford. It is well understood that it was a speculation of this sort that prompted him to turn out the late principal incumbent of that office. I have never known of any returns being made to the accounting in departments of the proceeds of the "dead letter office" which must be of very considerable amount every year; nor have I ever noticed any recommendation of the Postmaster General to Congress to increase or improve the accountability of that office by placing grave and trusty heads over it, &c. It is easy to imagine what a little slight of hand in the openers of "dead letters" might do with their valuable contents!

Yet THIS IS THE MAN who has turned out TWO BROTHERS to put down family monopoly, and would not spare one of them, because he would be liable to a charge of partiality; this is the man who proclaims the declaration that offices in our Government are created for the good of the people, and not to provide places for the personal favorites of the Chief Magistrate, or any other man or men; this is the man who disposes of public offices as his own personal property, giving them to all the members of his family, as well as to other personal and political favorites, regardless of their unfitness on the one hand, while, on the other, he turns out Revolutionary patriots and heroes of the two wars for independence; this is the man who is opposed to monopolies of all sorts, that he includes the fruits of honest industry over $3,000 among the monopolies, indeed! of which he would rob the thrifty citizens to place it in Sub Treasuries, to be distributed among paupers and vagrants for their votes at the polls; this is the man who has made repeated attacks upon the independence of the Judiciary, and particularly of the Supreme Court—who has continued and defied the investigating authority of both Houses of Congress—who has undermined the freedom of elections, and made various attempts to enhance and enlarge the Executive powers; this is the man who, in these and various other ways has arrayed the poor against the rich, and the rich against the poor, by enlisting the worst of human passions in the struggle—the cupidity of pelf in in these, and in those the fear of destruction; this is the man who shrewdly calculates on the great amount of combustible materials which are diffused through the country, and which are receiving daily accessions from the vast and growing importation of paupers, availing themselves, in defiance of their disabilities as aliens, of the inconsiderate and prodigal privilege of universal suffrage, sacrilegiously seized upon to vote down the magnificent institutions of our country, the inestimable results as they are of *the combined wisdom of the most enlightened and patriotic statesman the world ever produced*; and yet this is the man who has the effrontery to say I have charged him falsely! but as he dared not specify what he excepts to as false, I have thought proper to reiterate the principal charges I have made, and *which I am ready to prove are true*.—DR. MAYO'S LETTERS.


# CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

*"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."*

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 8th 1839.


FOR PRESIDENT,

## HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county, will sit on Tuesday the 11th June inst.

All JOB WORK, done at this office, must be PAID for at the time of its delivery.

### VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

By yesterday's steam-boat, we learned the result of the Virginia Elections was more favorable to the Whigs than was anticipated. In the House of Delegates the Whigs number 79—the Conservatives 12,—and the Loco Focos 75, which give the Whigs a majority of 16 on joint ballot.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.—This is the title of a new paper which has recently been commenced in George Town, Del. Its politics are of the Whig stamp, and it will ardently advocate the pretensions of HENRY CLAY to the next presidency Such able adjuvators in a good cause, cause a thrill of joy in the hearts of all true friends of civil liberty. We wish it success.

PENMANSHIP.—The attention of our readers is respectfully referred to the advertisement of MR. GOODWANE, in this morning's paper. The attainment of a good style of hand writing is truely a desideratum, and from some specimens we have seen, we are fully convinced Mr. Goodwane can impart a neat and expeditious style of writing to whoever may feel disposed to give him a trial.

"THE FORCE OF HABIT.—A man in Vermont, who has run for office the last ten years, and been defeated every time, declines being a candidate any longer, and gives as a reason "that the people have got so in the habit of voting against him, that it is all nonsense to try and *break them off*."—Vermont paper.

This applies very well to the case of a gentleman we know, who has been often defeated, and although the people have LONG wanted him not possessing the wisdom of the Vermonter, he cannot forego the pleasure of electioneering. As he could not obtain a seat in the Senate, he seems determined to make an effort for one in the House of Representatives. *Quæ dementia est.*

DORCHESTER COUNTY.—It has been more than once insinuated by the press up town, and we have heard it is boasted in other counties, that a signal defeat awaits the Whig party in this county, at the ensuing fall election. What circumstances have transpired to warrant such an assertion we cannot conjecture. Of very many or important acquisitions to the Loco Foco ranks, we confess we are entirely ignorant. Our friends from the different sections of the county are full of high hopes and bright expectations, and seem disposed to enter the approaching campaign with vigor and energy. If the impression, that the Loco Focos will triumph in this county, has obtained with the people of any of our neighbouring counties, we assure them it is a false delusion. Should no serious defection exist in our ranks we shall achieve a glorious triumph. With the flag of Clay as a nucleus around which to gather our strength, and trusting in the righteousness of our principles, we shall peal the battle cry "Constitution and the Laws;" and as sure as night succeeds the day WE SHALL MARCH TO VICTORY. The people of Dorchester have long since become deaf to the whimings of the Loco Focos. They are satisfied with the conduct of their public agents, and seek no change, and least of all such a change as the Loco Focos would give them.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—We take pleasure in communicating to our numerous readers, the gratifying intelligence of the triumph of Whig principles in the proud and gallant "Old Dominion." The Whigs of that State deserve the lasting gratitude of their compatriots for their noble and persevering zeal. The contest was long, fierce and dubious; and had not the Whigs of Virginia possessed that chivalric and undaunted spirit, for which they are so justly celebrated, they would have been dismayed and panic-struck by the tremendous efforts of the minions of Loco Focoism. Under the tutelage of the "Richmond Regency," the forces of the Loco Focos were reduced to the most perfect state of subordination. The great expounder of their creed, the "Richmond Enquirer" was freely circulated in the most obscure portions of the State, and, fearful that some of its falsities would be detected, by the circulation of the "Richmond Whig," that paper was detained at the different offices by Loco Foco postmasters, and seldom reached its destination until its contents were considered mere nullities. In despite of all such unhallowed efforts, the Loco Focos have received a decisive overthrow. Victory has again perched upon the Whig banner, and it floats triumphantly over the demolished ramparts, and smouldering ruins of the fortress of Loco Focoism.

The result of the Virginia elections has thrown a gloom over the prospects of Mr. Van Buren. "His re-election" is not now "looked upon as a matter of course," as was asserted by a cotemporary a few days ago. His political fortune is sadly on the wane, and nothing is wanting on the part of the Whigs, to ensure the succes of their candidate for the Presidency, but harmony and concert of action. With the name of Henry Clay for their watchword, we doubt not they will triumph. His pure and disinterested patriotism, and devoted attachment to the constitution have successfully eradicated those vulgar and false prejudications once entertained by the great mass of the people towards him; and we venture to prediet, should he be the choice of the National Whig Convention, that, in addition to those who have already enlisted, thousands will enroll themselves under his banner, prepared to battle in defence of liberty and the Constitution. The people are wakening up from their apathetic torpor, and the influence of CLAY, like the rush of the mountain torrent, is sweeping in one resistless current throughout the Union.

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That partizan zeal often impels men to torture their consciences by originating and promulgating falsehood, is evidenced by the doings of the Loco Focos. They do not rely upon the correctness of their principles for success, but resort to falsehood as the last hope of accomplishing their purposes.

The present primary school law does not find favor with some of the Whigs of this county, and their ears are constantly assailed with the false and hypocritical representations of the Loco Focos. Not a week has elapsed since they attempted to excite the prejudices, and bias the minds of several Whigs, by representing to them if they voted the Whig ticket this fall, they would also be obliged to vote for the primary school law.

The falsity and absurdity of such statements are alike contemptible. How can any man's vote have any relation to the school law, or affect it in any manner, under the circumstances? That question is not, nor will it be agitated this fall, and of course can have no connexion with the election. We are more astonished that Whigs should listen to such preposterous representations, than at the fact of the Loco Focos making them. Their former conduct justifies the belief that they act fully up to the principle—"the end justifies the means." We earnestly entreat the Whigs of Dorchester to spurn from them, such creatures as would pour flattery in their ears, which, though apparently innocent, is intended to produce a deleterious effect. They are in heart OPPOSED TO UNIVERSAL EDUCATION. They are fully aware that so long as intelligence is placed within the reach of *every poor man's child*, so long will the people resist the inculcations of their dangerous doctrines.—Their only hope of success is to repress intelligence, and keep the minds of the multitude steeped in ignorance. Such is the object of all who aim at despotism. Wherever the people are uneducated and unintelligent, there tyranny is witnessed with all its horrible appliances; but as intelligence diffuses itself, thrones begin to totter, and tyrants tremble for their safety; and when once lighted up with the spark of intelligence, man's proud and indomitable spirit will not brook control, and over the ashes of monarchy, the temple of liberty is often reared. We believe the safety of our own beloved country is almost wholly dependent upon the intelligence of the people; and as the avenues to learning become closed, our Republic proximates nearer its disolution. But while learning is not confined to a few, the reachings of ambitious aspirants can be curbed, and the oppressor be made to feel

"The might that slumbers in a freeman's arm."

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FIRST AMERICAN NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.—Cooper, in his Naval History, gives the following interesting account of the first naval engagement in the revolutionary war:

'The first nautical enterprise that succeeded the battle of Lexington, was one purely of private adventure. The intelligence of this conflict was brought to Machias, in Maine, on Saturday, the 6th of May, 1775. An armed schooner called the Margaretta, in the service of the crown, was lying in port, with two sloops her convoy, that were loading with lumber, on behalf of the King's Government. Those who brought the news were enjoined to be silent, a plan to capture the Margaretta having been immediately projected among some of the more spirited of the inhabitants. The next day being Sunday, it was hoped that the officers of the latter might be seized while in church, but the scheme failed in consequence of the precipitation of those engaged. Captain Moore, who commanded the Margaretta, saw the assailants, and, with his officers, escaped through the windows of the church to the shore, where they were protected by the guns of the schooner. The alarm was now taken, springs were got on the Margaretta's cables, and a few harmless shot were fired over the town, by way of intimidation. After a little delay, however, the schooner dropped down below the town, to a distance exceeding a league. Here she was followed, summoned to surrender and fired on from a high bank, which her own shot could not reach. The Margaretta again weighed, and running into the bay at the confluence of the two rivers, anchored.

The following morning, which was Monday, the 11th of May, four young men took possession of one of the lumber sloops, and bringing her alongside of a lumber wharf, they gave three cheers as a signal for volunteers. On explaining that their intentions were to make an attack on the Margaretta, a party of about thirty-five atheletic men was soon collected. Arming themselves with fire arms, pitchforks and axes, and throwing a small stock of provisions into the sloop, these spirited freemen made sail on their craft, with a right breeze at North West. When the Margaretta observed the approach of the sloop, she wieghed and crowded sail to avoid a conflict, that was every way undesirable, as her commander was not apprised of all the facts that had occurred near Boston. In jibing, the schooner carried away her main boom, but continuing to stand on, she ran into Holmes's Bay, and took a spar out of a vessel that was then lying there. While these repairs were making, the sloop hove in sight, and the Margagetta stood out to sea, in the hope of avoiding her. The wind now freshened, and the sloop proved to be the better sailer, with the wind on the quarter. So anxious was the Margaretta to avoid a collision, that Capt. Moore now cut away his boats: but finding this ineffectual, and that his assailants were fast closing with him, he opened a fire, the schooner having an armament of four light guns, and thirteen swivels. A man was killed on board the sloop which immediately returned the fire with a wall piece. This discharge killed the man at the Margaretta's helm, and cleared her quarter deck. The schooner broached to, when the sloop gave a general discharge. Almost at the instant the two vessels came foul of each other. A short conflict now took place with musketry—Capt. Moore throwing hand grenades with considerable effect, in person. This officer was immediately afterwards shot down, however, when the people of the sloop boarded and took possession of the Margaretta.

The loss of life in this affair was not very great, though twenty men on both sides are said to have been killed and wounded. The force of the Margaretta, even in men, was much the most considerable, though the crew of no regular can equal in spirit and energy, a body of volunteers assembled on an occasion like this. There was originally no commander in the sloop, but previously to engaging the schooner, Jeremiah O'Brien was selected for that station. This affair was the Lexington of the seas, for, like that celebrated land conflict, it was the rising of a people against a regular force, was characterized by a long chase, a long chase, a bloody struggle, and a triumph. It was also the first blow struck on the water, after the war of the American Revolution had actually commenced.

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### THE FLORIDA WAR ENDED—PEACE PROCLAIMED.

If any one doubts that the administration has filled the measure and is now running over with glory, the annunciation that a humiliating peace has been purchased of the Seminoles will satisfy him. After a war in which millions of the nation's treasure has been expended, and worse still, hundreds of brave and gallant officers and men have been made to bite the dust, far from home and kindred, where scarcely the common rites of burial were extended to them—after all this, we say, the United States has been compelled to go forward as a suppliant and ask for a peace which they could not exact—ask it, too, from a mere remnant of a once powerful tribe, now left without the means and appliances of war. An attractive page in the record of the military achievements of the nation this will make, and to the administration of Martin Van Buren, alone, will the glory belong. We presume, of course, the "true grit" will get up an illumination, in honor of the "victory."

A slip from the office of the Charleston Courier dated the 27th inst., inform us that Major General Macomb had arrived in that city on that morning from Jacksonville. East Florida bearing the treaty signed and agreed to between the high contracting parties, a copy of which we give below. So that the war may for the present be deemed as ended.

### HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fort King, (Florida,) May 18, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Major General commanding-in-chief has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army in Florida, to the Authorities of the Territory, and the Citizens generally, that he has this day terminated the war with the Seminole Indians, by an agreement entered into with Chitto-tustenuggee, Princial Chief of the Seminoles, and successor to Arpika, commonly called Sam Jones, brought to this Post by Lieut. Col. Harney, of the 2d Dragoons, from the Southern part of the Peninsula. The terms of the agreement are, that hostilities immediately cease between the parties—that the troops of the United States, and the Seminole and Mickasukie chiefs, and warriors, now at a distance, be made made acquainted as soon as possible, with the fact that the peace exists, and that all hostilities are forthwith to cease on both sides—the Seminoles and Mickasukies agreeing to retire into a district of country in Florida, below Pease Creek, the boundaries of which are as follows, viz: beginning at the most southern point of land between Charlotte Harbor and the Sangbel, or Coloosahatchee river, opposite to Sangbel Island—thence into Charlotte Harbor by the southern pass between Pine Island, and said point, along the eastern shore of said Harbor to Talk-Chopko, or Pease Creek—thence up that river to Hatchee-Thloho, or Big Creek—thence up said creek to its source—thence easterly to the northern point of Lake Istokpoga—thence along the eastern outlet of said lake, called Isttokpoga Creek to the Kissimme River—thence southwardly down the Kissimme to Lake Okuchrbee—thence south thro' said lake to Eculahatchee, or Shark River—thence down said river westwardly to its mouth—thence along the sea shore northwardly to the place of beginning—that sixty days be allowed the Indians north and east of that boundary to remove their families and effects into said district, where they are to remain, until further arrangements are made, under the protection of the troops of the U. States, who are to see that they are to remain, until further arrangements are made, under the protection of the troops of the U. States, who are to see that they are not molested by intruders, citizens, or foreigners, and that the said Indians do not pass the limits assigned them, except to visit the parts which will be hereafter indicated to them. All persons are therefore forbidden to enter the district assigned to said Indians, without written permission from some command-officer of a military post.

ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. Commanding-in-Chief.

By command of the General.
Edmund Schriver, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

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From the Balt. Chronicle.

VIRGINIA ELECTION—VICTORY AT LAST!—We have been wary of holding out any very extravagant hopes of the triumph of the Whigs in Virginia, because the issue has, for some time, appeared very doubtful. But we are now authorised to dismiss all further caution, sufficient returns having been received to render it perfectly certain, that the Whigs and Conservatives will have a decided majority on the joint Ballot in the Legislature, and that they have increased their strength in the delegation to Congress. These results do not depend upon rumor. They have been ascertained with positive certainty and may be depended upon. We esteem the result in Virginia as a most important victory. It exhibits the fact that the ascendancy obtained by the opponents of the administration last year, was not an affair of chance, but was the effect of the well grounded and deliberate opinion of the people.—The government brought all its forces to bear upon the Whig phalanx and it has been found that they were impregnable. We now look upon the Old Dominion as regenerated and as certainly a Whig State as old Maryland herself. The administration in the recent election has suffered a greater defeat than it did in 1838, when the State first came out from among the spoilers, because then some allowance could be made for "fancied security;" now there can be no such excuse, the fight was open and fair—they were animated with the desire of recovering lost ground, and brought their whole appliances to operate. They have failed—signally failed.

How now do we stand? In the last Congress, there were but nine members from Virginia not in perfect communion with the loco-foco party; these were Mercer, Wise, Taliaferro and Robertson, pure and unadulterated Whigs—Hunter and Mallory, sub-treasury Whigs—Hopkins and Garland, Conservatives, and Mason against the sub-treasury but for Van Buren's re-election. In the next Congress we shall have Mercer, Wise, Hill, Botts, Goggin and Taliaferro, certain, of the true stamp, Garland and Hopkins, Conservatives, and Hunter. We think it exceedingly probable that Camden, (whig) has succeeded in Johnson's district. We have heard from but two counties of the district, and they give Camden 921, Johnson 940, and Shinn 526. The two latter are Loco focos. In the remaining counties of the district at the last election there was a Whig majority, so that we believe the chances are decidedly in favor of Mr. Camden's return. Besides these, in the Winchester district it is believed that Mr. Barton is legally elected, although there appears a majority of one vote against him. He designs contesting and with every prospect of success. The district may for the present be set down as unrepresented. Thus it will be seen, that in Congress our position is decidedly better than it has ever been. In the Senate of the State we have gained two members, good and true, and lost none.

The returns for the House of Delegates are not yet all in, though we think they are full enough to assure us that the administration can in no event have a majority on joint ballot; so that the election of a Loco Foco U. S. Senator is entirely out of the question.—From the various accounts before us, the whigs and conservatives number 72 members and the Loco Focos 55. If to the Whigs already known we add their strength in the Senate, 15, we have a total of 87, which is 5 majority on joint ballot. Seven counties remain to be heard from, which last year elected 4 Whigs and 3 Loco Focos—Should they make a similar return this year the Whig and Conservative majority on joint ballot will be 16, quite enough for all purposes.

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From the Balt. Chronicle.

Nothing has occurred, of late, in any of the states, that is better calculated to shake the confidence of reflecting men in the stability of our institutions, than the refusal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to allow Mr. Stevens to take his seat as a member. We do not admire Mr. Stevens. He is by no means a favorite of ours, as all our readers know. But he has, undoubtedly, been placed, by his unscrupulous political opponents, in a position which gives him strong claims to the attention of the whole nation. The House, of which he was elected a member, has, by a frivalous and untenable pretext, refused to allow him to take his seat, and has sent him forth, either to forego the personal advantages of his representative character and the service it was designed to enable him to render to his constituents, or to take upon himself the expense and toil of another election. Not only his own rights, but the rights of the people of his county have been stricken down in his person, and the *House*, to which he was elected, has assumed the supreme and dangerous and preposterous authority of deciding whether a member duly returned and qualified shall be allowed to take his place, upon the mere pretence that member had (not by any act as much member, nor by any act addressed to the house, or any of its officers or members,) vacated his place and had no power to resume it: The doctrine, if carrred out, vests in the majority of every legislative body the right to exclude all representatives who may not be agreeable in all respects, to that majority, and, of course, reduces the representative body from its high character as a deliberate assembly, to become the mere unresisting executors of the decrees of those who, having a purpose to fulfill, can give what shape they may please to its councils by controlling, as they please, the rights and privileges of those members who may incur their displeasure.

Mr. Stevens we are glad to perceive, is again a candidate for election. We cannot doubt, for a moment, that he will be returned, by an immense majority, not of his own party, only, but of all who feel that in his person, abstract political principles of the highest import to society have been most deeply affected.

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### MEXICAN TREATY.

The New York Courier says:—It may not be recollected that a treaty was negociated in Washington, in September last, between the Government of the United States and Mexico, which the latter did not ratify. A satisfactory explanation why it was not ratified, we learn, has been received by the President. This circumstance evinces the forbearance of our Government, while it strengthens our claims upon that of Mexico—any further attempt, therefore, on their part, to procrastinate or evade a settlement, would justify strong measures by the United States; and such measures, we presume. Congress would feel themselves called upon to adopt, if the contingency should occur. The provisions of the treaty, as we understand them, are of the most liberal character in relation to Mexico. One year will expire before the Commissioners meet, and their sittings are to continue for eighteen months. It is not probable, therefore, that they will be required to make any payment, in less than three years, and then only in small sums, at distant intervals,—Balt. Amer.

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WILLIAM LEGGETT, the recently appointed confidential agent of the Government of the United States to Guatemala, died at his residence at New Rochelle, N. Y. on Wednesday night last. His illness was sudden and of short duration. Mr. Leggett has been known as a vigorous and nervous writer for various periodicals of the day, besides several publications which he established and conducted. He has lately filled quite a large space in the political circles of New York city, and has been distinguished for the ultraism he avowed in support of the levelling doctrines promulgated by the agrarian faction in that city. He wrote with extraordinary zeal and vigor in defence of these doctrines and was certainly a reasoner of great power. In private life he is represented to have been a gentleman of amiable and agreeable manners, whose intercourse with the world had saddened without embittering his disposition.—Balt. Chronicle.