past, the rats began to smell "*as a secetary*," and there will be considerable of a scainper by the time the senate meets again, or I miss my guess; unless some of the pension agents takes the same stand major Barry did among the post office rats, and say that the senate haint got no right to hunt rats in that quarter, that congress aint the people, &c. But the people whose pockets have to pay for all this niblin won't give it up. '*Pincher*,' and '*Snap*,' and '*Sanco*,' and '*Towser*,' and '*Ferrit*,' and all sittin round the pile of old barrels and lumber, they know there are rats among it, and that they must come out pretty soon, and then we shall have a rale chivy. If the people ony stand by and see fair play, and don't throw stones at these faithful watch dogs, there won't be a *rat* left to nibble at the public crib.

I am your friend and an enemy to *rats*,

J DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

From the New York Mirror.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS, OR NOTES BY THE WAY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Bring all the shops of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, together around the City Hall, remove their fronts, pile up all their goods on shelves facing the street, cover the whole with a roof, and metamorphose your trim clerks into bearded, turbaned, and solemn old musselmen, smooth Jews, and calpacked and rosy Armenians, and you will have something like the grand bazaar of Constantinople. You can scarcely get an idea of it, without having been there. It is a city under cover. You walk all day, and day after day, from one street to another, winding and turning, and trudging up hill and down, and never go out of doors. The roof is as high as those of our three story houses, and the dim light so favorable to shopkeepers, comes struggling down through skylights, never cleaned except by the rains of heaven.

Strolling through the bazaar is an endless amusement. It is slow work, for the streets are as crowded as a church-aisle after service; and, pushed aside one moment by a bevy of Turkish ladies, shuffling along in their yellow slippers, muffled to the eyes, the next by a fat slave carrying a child, again by a *kervas* armed to the teeth, and clearing the way for some coming dignitary, you find your only policy is to draw in your elbows, and suffer the motley crowd to shove you about at their pleasure.

Each shop in this world of traffic may be two yards wide. The owner sits cross legged on the broad counter below, the height of a chair from the ground, and hands you all you want without stirring from his seat. One broad bench or counter runs the length of the street, and the different shops are only divided by the slight partition of the shelves. The purchaser, seats himself on the counter, to be out of the way of the crowd, and the shopman spreads out his goods on his knees, never condescending to open his lips except to tell you the price. If he exclaims "*bono*" or "*scab*," (the only word a real Turk ever knows of another language,) he is stared at by his neighbors as a new-comer would in Broadway who should break out with an Italian *bravura*. Ten to one, while you are examining his goods, the bearded trader creeps through the hole leading to his kennel of a dormitory in the rear, washes himself and returns to his counter, where preceding his meals [illegible] and prostrations, perfectly oblivious of your presence, or that of the passing crowd. No vocation interferes with his religious duty.—Five times a day, if he were running from the plague, the musulman would find time for prayers.

The Frank purchaser attracts a great deal of curiosity. As he points to an embroidered handkerchief, or a rich shawl, or a pair of gold worked slippers, Turkish ladies of the first rank, gathering their *yashmacks* securely over their faces, stop close to his side, not minding if they push him a little to get near et the desired article. Feeling not the least timidity except for their faces, these true children of Eve examine the goods in barter, watch the stranger's countenance, and if he takes off his glove, or pulls out his purse take it up and look at it, without ever saying 'by your leave.' Their curiosity often extends to your dress, and they put out their little henna-stained fingers and pass them over the sleeve of your coat, with a gurgling expression of admiration at its fineness, or if you have rings of a watch guard, they lift your hand or pull out your watch with no kind of scruple. I have met with several instances of this in the course of my rambles. But a day or two ago *I* found myself rather more than usual a subject of curiosity. *I* was alone in the street of embroidered handkerchiefs (every minute article has its peculiar bazaar) and wishing to look at some of uncommon beauty, I called one of the many Jews always near a stranger to turn a penny by interpreting for him and was soon up to the elbow in goods that would tempt a female angel out of Paradise. As I was selecting one for a purchase, a woman plumped down upon the seat beside me, and fixed her great, black, unwinking eyes upon my face, while an Abyssinian slave and another white woman, both apparently her dependants, stood respectfully at her back. A small torquoise ring (the favorite color in Turkey) first attracted her attention. She took up my hand, and turned it over in her soft, fat fingers, and dropped it again without saying a word. I looked at my interpreter, but he seemed to think it nothing extraordinary, and I went on with my bargain.

Presently my fine eyed friend pulled me by the sleeve, & as I leaned toward her, rubbed her forefinger very quickly over my cheek looking at me intently all the while. I was a little disturbed with the lady's familiarity, and asked my Jew what she wanted. *I* found that my rubicund complexion was something uncommon among these dark skinned orientals, and she wished to satisfy herself that *I* was not painted! I concluded my purchase, and putting the parcel into my pocket, did my prettiest at an oriental salaam, but to my mortification, the lady only gathered up her *yashmack*, and looked surprised out of her great eyes at my freedom. My Constantinople friends inform me that *I* am to lay no 'unction to my soul' from her notice, such liberties being not at all particular. The husband exacts from his half a dozen wives only the concealment of their faces, and they have no other idea of impropriety in public.

In the centre of the bazaar, occupying about as much space as the body of the City Hall in New York is what is called the *bezestein*. You descend into it from four directions, by massive gates, which are shut, and all persons excluded, except between 7 and 12 of the forenoon. This is the core of Constantinople—the soul and citadel of orientalism. It is devoted to the sale of arms & to costly articles only. The roof is loftier and the light date dim than in the outer bazaars, and the merchants who occupy its stalls, are old and of established credit. Here are the subjects for the pencil! If you can take your eye from those Damascus sabres, with their jewelled hilts and costly scabbards, or from those gemmed daggers and guns inlaid with silver and gold, cast a glance along that dim avenue and see what a range there is, of glorious old grey beards, with their snowy turbans? These are the Turks of the old regime, before Sultan Mahmoud disfigured himself with a coat like a 'dog of a christian,' and broke in upon the customs of the orient. These are your opium eaters, who smoke even in their sleep, and would not touch wine if it were handed them by Houris! These are your fatalists, who would scarce take the trouble to get out of the way of a lion! and who are as certain of the miracle of Mahomet's coffin as of the length of the pipe, or of the quality of the tobacco of Shiraz!

I have spent many an hour in the bezestein steeping my fancy in its rich orientalism, and sometimes trying to make a purchase for myself or others. It is curious to see what perfect indifference these old cross legs attend to the wishes of a Christian. *I* was idling round one day with an English traveller, whom I had known in Italy, when a Persian robe of singular beauty hanging on one of the stalls arrested my companion's attention. He had with him his Turkish dragoman, and as the old merchant was smoking and looking right at us, we pointed to the dress over his head, and the interpreter asked to see it. The mussulman smoked calmly on, taking no more notice of us than of the white clouds curling through his beard. He might have sat for Michael Angelo's Moses. Thin, pale, calm, & of a statue like repose of countenance and posture, with a large old fashioned turban, and a curling beard half mingled with gray, his neck bare, and his fine bust enveloped in the flowing and bright colored drapery of the east, *I* had never seen a more majestic figure. He evidently did not wish to have any thing to do with us. At last *I* took out my snuff box, and addressing him with 'effendi!' the Turkish title of courtesy, laid my hand on my breast and offered him a pinch. Tobacco in this unaccustomed shape is a luxury here, and the amber mouthpiece emerged from his mustache, and putting his three fingers into my box, he said '*pekkhe*!' the turkish ejaculation of approval. He then made room for us on his carpet, and with a cloth measure took the robe from its nail, and spread it before us. My friend bought it unhesitatingly for a dressing gown, & we spent an hour in looking at shawls, of prices perfectly startling, arms, chalices for incense, spotless amber for pipes, pearls, bracelets of the time of Sultan Selim, and an endless variety of "things rich and rare." The closing of the bezestein gates interrupted our agreeable employment, and our old friend gave us the parting salaam very cordially for a turk. I have been there frequently since, and never pass without offering my snuff box, and taking a whiff or two from his pipe, which I cannot refuse, though it is not out of his mouth, except when offered to a friend, from sunrise till midnight.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

JOHN ADAMS.—It will no doubt be interesting to every American patriot, to have the anniversary of a day brought to his recollection on which Providence gave to our country one of its most talented sons: and this must be particularly interesting to the inhabitants of Philadelphia in whose city, according to the language of Jefferson, he became the "chief among the Argonauts," viz: chief among the chiefs, in preparing the minds of the members of Congress, for the bold and arduous enterprise and urging them by his powerful eloquence difficulties and dangers to declare our country free and independent.

On the 30th day of October, 1735, John Adams, the subject of these biographical sketches was born, and he seems to have been destined by the Great Disposer of events, to become an efficient leader for effecting one of the most important political revolutions that ever was produced among the nations of the earth.

His mind, in his early years, was occupied in contemplating the destinies of his country, and it is believed that he was the first native American, that committed the bold idea to paper, that the then colonies must inevitably become a powerful nation: But although he had then hardly arrived at the state of manhood, it is not probable that he had at the time even a faint hope of living to witness the grand event, and it is still more unlikely that he could have then had the faintest idea that he should ever become, what his friend Jefferson justly styled him "chief among the chiefs," in bringing to maturity this stupendous event.

The great talents bestowed on him, improved by a finished education and untiring industry, and a mind glowing with patriotism and love of virtue, with a firmness that bid defiance to danger, fitted him in a peculiar manner, to become an energetic encourager and leader among that patriot band that declared our country free and independent.

He was appointed a member of the first Congress in 1774, and become one of its most conspicuous leading members, and was re-appointed to it in 1775, in the summer of which year he nominated George Washington for the appointment of commander in chief of all the forces then raised, or to be raised in defence of American liberty. In the same year, viz: 1775, Thomas Jefferson, who afterwards acted so conspicuous a part in drafting the Declaration of Independence, was appointed to Congress, and as Mr. Adams said, immediately a warm friendship took place between them, which ended only with their lives.

The British nation having engaged in war against the colonies early in this year, Mr. Adams saw the necessity of preparing the minds of the members of Congress, and the people, for shaking off all dependence upon the British Government: But it was a subject that required the most delicate and cautious management, as the members of Congress, and the people in general showed an aversion even to thinking of such a step, and when it first became known that he was desirous that the colonies should, without delay, assert their right to freedom and independence, he was regarded and spurned by many, as a dangerous man, and it was only by continual perseverance, that he could induce even the boldest of his fellow patriots to listen to the proposal. It was not until the 7th of June, 1776, that Congress could be brought seriously, to consider the subject.

On the 7th of June, 1776, a motion was made on the floor of Congress, by Richard Henry Lee, as follows: Resolved, that these United colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved. This resolution was seconded by John Adams.

Before a committee was appointed to take this resolution into consideration, Mr. Lee received information that his wife was dangerously ill, and obtained leave of absence to visit her, which was the cause of his not being appointed one of the committee. That committee was composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston.

When the balloting for the committee, was about to commence, Mr. Adams went among the members, and obtained all the votes he could for Jefferson, and gave him his own vote, which made him chairman of the committee, and give him the opportunity of drafting the Declaration of Independence, which contributed greatly to his fame.

When the report of the Declaration of Independence, as framed by Mr. Jefferson, was laid before Congress, that body treated it with great severity, and struck out and altered about one fourth part of it, which caused him much vexation: and in addition to this he had to submit to the pain of listening to a long speech of one of the most learned and eloquent members on the floor against adopting the declaration, and such was the powerfully discouraging effect of the long string of objections brought forward by that member, that several members informed the writer of this, that it was their belief, that if a vote upon the subject had been immediately taken upon the closing of that speech, that a large majority would have voted against the Declaration.

This became a painfully embarrassing moment to Mr Jefferson. According to the usual practice in such bodies, a reply to the speech of the objecting member, should have been made by him, in defence of his reported Declaration, but although Mr. Jefferson was a ready writer, he did not possess a talent for speaking in a public body. But his friend John Adams rose, and so firmly rivited the attention of the members, that they took no notice of the passing time, and could give no account of the length of time he occupied in addressing them. His eloquence, however, must have been of the most powerful kind; as according to the account of it by Jefferson and others, in closing his address, he started every member from his seat, and as an indisputable evidence of its merit and powerful effect no other member considered that he had left any thing that it was necessary for him to say upon the subject, and all except two signed the Declaration.

It would require a volume to detail all the great services of this eminent patriot to his country; the writer will therefore close these few sketches of his revolutionary services, by copying one of the votes of thanks to him by the Old Congress, on his retiring from the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain and the United Provinces of Holland.

Journal of Congress, 5th Oct. 1787.

Resolved, That Congress, entertain a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States in execution of the various important trusts which they have from time to time committed to him, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence with which he has ably and faithfully served his country.

After Mr. Adams' return from Europe, he was rewarded by his country with the Vice Presidency of the United States, two successive terms, and then on the retirement of Washington, with the office of President. And although he was appointed to that high office in the most stormy time of Political party conflicts, and had to sustain a hostile contest with the French nation, who had nearly swept our commerce from the ocean, yet in the course of his four years administration, induced that nation to agree to an honorable peace, and in that short space of time, established a respectable navy, and made ample arrangements for extending it, and at the close of his Presidency, our nation had peace with all the world; we had a well organized and overflowing treasury; our commerce whitened every sea, and our streamers ornamented every port, and our nation stood with a dignified front, and in an [illegible] Mr. Adams, in a communication to a friend, in describing the powerful effect of a speech made by James Otis against the noted writs of assistance, says, that "then and there, the child Independence was born," but it may be quite as justly said, that at the close of his own speech in defence of the Declaration of Independence, in this city, that there and then the child Independence was born. W. W.

The Tennessee papers have evinced a commendable willingness to agree to the nomination of Mr. Speaker Bell, as successor to Gen. Jackson, under favor, of course of the Baltimore Convention, and perhaps, with a view of strengthening Mr. Bell's claims or hopes. The editor of a paper has given a speech recently made by the honorable gentleman. *It* is certainly among the curiosities of modern politics.—*U. S. Gazette.*

MR. BELL.

On Monday evening, the first day of the Court, the Hon. John Bell addressed a portion of the citizens of Rutherford, in the Court house in this place. Having no sketch of his speech, we furnish from memory, some of its most prominent outlines. We do not design speaking of its merits, it was declared to be purely defensive.

The speaker set out with the declaration: that, when elected, partly by the citizens of Rutherford, to a seat in Congress, he determined to act always from principle, and that his support of men, had been tributary to that design. *He* spoke of the late use of his name in this and other counties, relative to his silence during the last session of Congress, and denounced those who used it, as hypocrites, who wished to drive him into the Opposition. He said, that they were *men* who are now laboring to reap a reward hereafter. That more conventions than one had been held in Nashville, and that this county had been represented in them, to work his destruction. That various efforts had been unsuccessfully made to extract from the President, an expression of opinion against him, and that an *honest* old *Farmer* of this county, had been dragged up on a pilgrimage to Gen. Jackson's to pick up a crumb against him. That no sooner had that *poor old man*, almost broken down in the service of his country, crossed the Mountain, than his, Mr. B's enemies, had beset him, to obtain some grounds for his condemnation.

Mr. B. did not admit that the President had expressed a preference for any particular candidate for the chair, and declared that those who attributed such a preference to him, were his enemies. He denied as totally false, come from what quarter it may, the assertion, that he had been requested to defend the President, that it was unnecessary to resent the charges made against the President of being a Tyrant, Despot and Usurper, because these epithets had been used until they ceased to have meaning. That none answered them in their arguments.

Mr. Bell insisted, that he had rendered an efficient support to the measures of the administration; for possessing *talents*, and influence in the Congress of the U. States (and he believed that a portion of both had been attributed to him) he could have changed the six or seven majority at his will, and defeated all the measures of the Administration.—But on the contrary, he had supported the measures of the administration, *although they militated against his own principles. He* would not, because he did not agree with the measures of the administration, join with the Opposition, who were as far on the other extreme. He preferred going with the President and his party *notwithstanding their measures crossed his own principles.*

Mr. Bell declared that, although he had been provoked and goaded, even *pricked* to abandon General Jackson, he had, and still would adhere to his own principles. *He* could have been elected to the Speaker's Chair, more easily before the Bank and deposit question was settled, than after. In fact it was his strength that kept off the election until near the close of the session—it was the fear of his elevation that kept the mission to England from being sooner filled, and that Mr. Stephenson was retained in the chair, under the pretext of avoiding a vacancy at such a juncture, as dangerous to the party. The Deposit question must be settled before venturing upon the election, when in fact, it was because Mr. B's enemies knew, that he was too strong for them at that time, and they deferred it, until they could weaken and break him down. *He* did not charge the President with entering into those machinations against him, but he was *deceived.*

Mr. Bell said, that it was asked, why the opposition had voted for him? He would answer it, by asking why should they have voted for his honorable and distinguished colleague. They had voted for himself, (said Mr. B.) because he had treated all with courtesy, he had not wounded the feelings of any, by an arrow uselessly sped.

Mr B. would vote for no bank until it was ascertained that the experiment of the President would not answer the purposes of the government. And if it did not, the people would then go with him in support of a bank. The general government *did* have the constitutional power, and the exclusive power, under the provision for regulating the currency, to establish a bank but that the states possessed the right to veto the establishment of branches within their limits. *He* believed that there could not be successfully established a gold and silver currency: it was the basis only of other currency; the great clamor about such a circulating medium, was a humbug, a trick of politicians. But that the gold bills were beneficial to the country.

Mr. B. said, he had other competitors for the Speaker's chair, besides his honorable and distinguished colleague; that Mr. Wayne and Mr. Sutherland were likewise prominent, but that their friends had brought no charges against him. Mr. Wayne and Mr. Sutherland had treated him like gentlemen. And had he, Mr. B., been defeated, he would have advised and insisted, that his friends should not have complained. Mr. Bell concluded, by saying that these calumnies against him, were intended to prostrate another individual: that he knew well the designs of the slanders against himself. They were intended for the injury of another, whom he would leave to defend himself as he best could."

From the National Gazette.

The dead and the living family of *Rufus King* are again reviled, in a most savage spirit, in the Washington Globe. Contumelious epithets and sinister designs are applied also to the Messrs. Barings of London. What ill have the great London bankers ever done, or do they meditate, to America or an American, that they should be thus abused in the *official* journal of our *government*? In what social or domestic virtue, what personal or professional merit, what duty to the public, to his station and means,—has Mr. James G. King, who is particularly railed at, been ever known to fail or falter? Whoever has any real acquaintance with the men and their history can at once supply an answer to those questions. We copy, to day, from a New York paper, an anecdote of Mr. King, which exemplifies his character, and may naturally provoke fresh effusions of ribaldry from the Globe.

The following letter from Col. H[illegible] the celebrated pedestrian, is as honorable to him as it is illustrative of the character and benevolence of Mr. King. Col. Haskett is too well known to require any endorsement of his veracity by us; and the simple fact, that he is politically a supporter of the present administration, proves that he is actuated by no other feeling in this publication, than a desire to do justice to Mr. King's benevolence, and his own feelings of gratitude.—

COL. WEBB—Sir,—Pardon me for the liberty I take in requesting the use of your columns, and if any apology be necessary, as such, be pleased to accept the purport of this communication. By a generous & enlightened public no other apology will be asked—no other apology need be offered, than an exhibition of the *motives* which have induced me to this public appearance.

I am, Sir, now to offer to James C. King, a debt of gratitude, which for the last ten years, a more appropriate opportunity than the present has not been offered me to render to him.

In the year 1822 I left Charleston, S. C. under the care of a relative for Europe; and after my arrival in *Ireland*, *I* was placed in the care and under the tuition of a Catholic clergyman, with whom I pursued for eight months the Latin classics. In consequence of some misunderstanding, I packed up a few clothes and books and commenced a tour of Ireland. I then went to *England*; after having travelled through it for six weeks on foot, I found myself in *Liverpool*, *moneyless*, *homeless*, and *hungry*. I called upon the *United States' Consul*, but he refused to do any thing for me, observing that *I was not a Seaman*, and therefore not entitled to, and could not receive any assistance from him. *I* was at this time 14 years of age without any money, and had not tasted food for 24 hours. I still urged my claims upon the *Consul* but he refused, me and told me to go to Mr. King, an American merchant, in the rear of the Goree Piazza. I accordingly went and called upon Mr. King, stated my case; and, after giving him every verbal assurance of my being an *American*, he immediately put into my hand a crown, told me to get a respectable boarding house, and that whenever I wanted money always to call, and that I should have it, observing, that he was happy of the opportunity to do any thing for an American and countryman. *He* paid my board, gave me money, procured a passage for me to America, and when I was cast away and landed in Bristol, he sent me an order for money on a mercantile house, amply sufficient to meet my expenses and to return to Liverpool. We parted, and I have not seen him since, to my knowledge. I would now submit the case,—and although I owe Mr. King an apology for thus using his name, I would ask the public if they desire of me an apology, for thus appearing when that name is assailed and associated with every epithet anti American and aristocratic.—I now leave it to my friends to judge how far I am proper in this cause; and to you, sir, if you consent to notice this, *I* offer my thanks for so doing. In conclusion yours, &c.

WILLIAM JAY HASKETT.

New York, Oct. 31, 1834.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE ELECTIONS.

Since the month of May last, elections for Governor and Members of Congress in some, and for members of Congress and of the Legislature in others, have been held in eighteen of the states. With the exception of Virginia, all these states have held their elections since the adjournment of Congress, and consequently have in these elections expressed their approval or disapproval of the leading measure of the administration.—First in the list of regenerated states is

VIRGINIA.

At the Presidential election in 1832, the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket was 22,365

At the election for members of the Legislature in April, the aggregate Jackson Van Buren vote was	16,159
The aggregate whig vote was 19,018	
Whig majority in 1834,	2,850
Making a clear gain since 1832 of	25,224

The whigs have elected 79 members of the legislature.

The Jackson party	55	do
Whig majority	24	

So complete is the whig triumph in this state, that even the Argus, with its brazen front, dares not claim it.

Mr. Rives, the Van Buren Senator from the "Old Dominion," resigned his seat in the Senate, to test the question whether VIRGINIA would approve of the removal of the deposites, the protest, &c. by electing a legislature which would re-elect him to the Senate.—The people did elect a legislature with reference to his election, and the result was, that Virginia was willing to confide her interests in that body to BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, the present incumbent.

LOUISIANA.

In 1832 the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in Louisiana was	1521
The majority for E. D. White, the whig candidate for Governor, at the election in July, 1834, was	1617
Clear whig gain in Louisiana in two years,	3138

*P*erhaps no state suffered more in proportion to its population and business operations, from the illegal seizure of the public monies by the President than did Louisiana, and with an emphasis not to be mistaken, did the people of that state tell Gen. Jackson that the battle of New Orleans was a splendid triumph over a foreign foe, but that it would not authorize the "Hero" to triumph over the constitution and the laws

INDIANA.

The election in Indiana took place on the first Monday of August last. In 1832, the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket, was	6,080
In 1834 NOBLE, the whig candidate for Governor has a majority of	9,631
Nett Whig gain	15,711

This State is settled chiefly by emigrants from New England, who are enlightened and patriotic, and have shown a great discrimination in choosing for their chief Magistrate, a Whig in principle and in practice. The doctrines of the Protest find no disciples in Indiana.

ILLINOIS.

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket, in 1832, was	8,718
In August, 1834, Duncan, Whig candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of	7,340
Nett Whig gain	16,058

Illinois, like Indiana, has thrown off the yoke, and taken her place in the ranks of Whig States with *I*ndiana, Louisiana and Virginia. Van Buren can never get a foot-hold upon her rich prairies, nor cheat her intelligent population.

KENTUCKY.

At the State election, in 1833, the Jackson party elected 61 members of the Legislature, and the Anti Jackson 77. At the State election in August [illegible] Whig elected 25 members and the Jackson party 41, (and 2 doubtful) making a Whig gain of 18 members This secures the re-election of Mr. Bibb, to the *U. S.* Senate, or the choice of some other gentleman, equally devoted to the great interest of the *Union* and the Constitution.

NEW JERSEY.

The Jackson majority for members of the Legislature, at the State election, in October, 1833, was	6,732
The same party have now elected their Congressional ticket by a majority of	1,130
Net Whig gain,	5,602

Last year the Whigs had only *eight* members of the Assembly, now we have elected *twenty eight*; being a gain of *twenty* members, and more than *five thousand votes*. Yet the Argus claims a great victory in New Jersey, and the Jackson men of New York fired 100 guns! *I*t is all in vain.—This State will NEVER give her electoral vote to Mr. Van Buren—NEVER.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in 1832, was	24,267
At the election in October, 1834, for members of Congress, the Jackson majority was reduced to	12,650
Nett Whig gain	11,617

We have this year elected *eleven* members to the next Congress: at the election two years ago we elected only *nine*; thus we have gained two members of Congress and 11,617 votes. It is doubtful whether we have not a majority in the *Le*gislature. A whig Senator in Congress may therefore be elected in the place of Mr. Wilkins. *It* is proper for us here to state, that efficient measures will be taken by the whigs of the 2d and 3d Congressional districts to contest the seats of Sutherland and Ash; as facts have come to light sufficient to put beyond doubt that the illegal votes polled for these candidates, were more numerous than their majorities over Watmough and Gowen, the Whig candidates.

MARYLAND.

In 1832, the Anti-Jackson electoral ticket succeeded in the first and fourth electoral districts, giving seven electors. The Jackson ticket succeeded in the second and third districts, giving three electors, and the aggregate *Anti Jackson* majority was only *four* votes. Last year the Jackson party elected 47 members to the Legislature. At the late State election, they elected only *eighteen* out of the whole number, which is 80—and the Whig gain in the city of Baltimore alone is about *nine hundred.*

The recent election in Maryland is a striking commentary upon the conduct of Mr. Taney, who, in despite of law and equity, became the instrument of General Jackson, in removing from the custody of Congress, the people's money, & placing it in the pockets of irresponsible and unknown depositories. After the Senate had rejected his nomination, as Secretary of the *T*reasury, he went home and appealed to the people. *They have affirmed the decision of the Senate.* "So much for Buckingham."

DELAWARE.

There are *three* counties in this State. One of which, viz: Newcastle, gave a majority for Jackson in 1832. That county has now declared against the usurper, and stands redeemed, beside the whig counties of Kent and Sussex—Delaware like Vermont, Maryland and Virginia, has not a drop of Van Burenism to stain her soil.

RHODE ISLAND.

At the election in April last, Francis (Jackson) was elected Governor by a majority of 150 votes; and the legislature, having a Jackson majority, *nullified* the election of Mr. Robbins by a previous legislature, and sent one *Elisha R. Potter*, a blue light federallist, to Congress, to claim *Mr. Robbins's* seat. The committee of the Senate, however, gave Mr. Potter leave to withdraw his claim. The whigs of Rhode Island, at their election in October, have elected 44 members of the legislature, and the Jackson men 28. So that we have gained this State also.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in North Carolina in 1832; was	20 299
At the eletion for members of the Legislature in August last the Whigs elected	112 members
The Jackson men eleeted	90 do.
Whig majority 22	

This secures the election of a Senator in Congress in the place *Bedford Brown*, a Jackson man whose term expires 4th March next.

MAINE.

The Jackson electoral ticket in 1832 had a majority of	6,087
At election in September the Jackson candidate for governor was elected by	3,728
Whig gain	2 359

We succeeded also in electing an additional Whig member of Congress in the place of Kavanagh, a Jackson member.

VERMONT.

Of this State we say nothing, because at her late election she has completely *used up* Jacksonism.—Not a fragment of it is left on her Green Mountains, or the delightful vallies at their base. In that region Van Burenism is extinct.

The Chestertown *Telescope*, of the 24th ult. contains the following communication:

THE NEXT SENATOR.

"It appears that the Governor and Council of Maryland, at their late session, made no appointment to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, caused by the retirement of the Hon. E. F. Chambers; and although we cannot concur in the reasons which rumor states to have influenced their course in this instance, yet their motives were certainly highly praise worthy and laudable.

They were deterred from making an appointment, *pro tempore*, it is said, from a patriotic desire not to interfere in the ultimate action of the *Legislature* in selecting a successor to our late able Senator; in order that the claims of the gentlemen respectively spoken of for that high station—a station of great responsibility in the present crisis in our national affairs—might go before that body unsupported by any thing like Executive influence or partiality.

Such a delicate regard toward the rights of a co-ordinate branch of our State Government is indeed highly meritorious, and contrasts in bold relief, with the *policy* which has been invariably pursued by the present *national Executive*, in similar cases; but, under existing circumstances, while we cannot but applaud the motive, we must dissent from the policy of the course which they have adopted, and for the following reasons:

1st. Maryland has just given a decisive vote against the Jackson Van Buren party, and in support of Whig principles; and, other considerations apart, it is highly important that she should be fully represented at the very commencement of next Congressional campaign.

2d. The next session of Congress must necessarily be a short one, commencing on the 1st of December and ending on the 3d of March. The Legislature of Maryland will not meet until the last of December, and even if an immediate election of Senator is gone into, the person elected can scarcely take his seat before the 10th of January, by which time nearly one half of the Congressional session will have passed.

3d. The approaching Session of Congress will be one of deep excitement, and rife with subjects of absorbing interest. The investigation ordered to be made by the respective committees on the *Post Office Department* and the Bank, will claim the earliest attention of the Senate, and the late conduct of the Post Master General, toward the committee of that body charged with the investigation of the affairs of his department, will be very far from lessening the importance of the subject.

4th. Other matters of serious moment will also claim the immediate attention of Congress, among others, our foreign relations, more especially those with *France*. After having been humbugged for three years, with the splendid advantages of the *French Treaty*, that *Chef d'œuvre*, of Mr. Rives, it is no longer denied that France neglects, if she does not positively refuse, to carry the provisions of that treaty into effect—in the mean time the French claimants, comprising a numerous class of our citizens, whose interests, too, were largely sacrificed by the treaty of Mr. Rives, are not only kept out of their just and acknowledged dues, but our *national character*, is slighted, our *public credit injured*, our *Government drafts*, drawn on the *faith* of a *solemn compact* between the two nations, *protested*, and our admitted claimants treated with silent indifference, if not with arrogant contempt; for it is a well known fact, that the French ministry had a sufficient majority in the Chambers, to have carried an appropriation to liquidate our claims, had they desired to do so.

Such are some of the reasons which induce us to think that a temporary appointment should have been made; and, although as we before stated, we appreciate most highly, the motives which are said to have induced a different course, we cannot, under all circumstances, but regard it as emanating from a morbid, although most amiable, feeling of delicacy on the part of our State Executive.

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