From the Boston Atlas.

AMERICAN ECONOMY MORE COSTLY THAN ENGLISH EXTRAVAGANCE.

If there were ever a willing fraud and cheat practised upon a people, it is that of President Jackson and his leading partisans in reference to the Expenditures of our Government. It is within the recollection of all our readers, that Messrs. Barton, Cambreleng and their associates denounced the administration of Mr. Adams for its *extravagance*, and on this cry succeeded in its overthrow.—The first promise of President Jackson in his Inaugural was *Retrenchment!*—This he has been promising in every succeeding speech and message. He has told the people fifty times that his object was to give them a *cheap, simple, republican* Government

What is the fact? It was stated by Mr. Clay in the Senate on Tuesday that the expenditures of our Economical Government, during the present year, will exceed those which have been appropriated in the same space of time by the British Parliament *since its Reform*—This starting fact will be new to those Democratic gentlemen, who have been deluding the People and themselves into the idea that they have been living under a *Democratically cheap* administration.

The revenue of Great Britain is about 42,000,000 sterling. Of this sum 28,000,000 are applied to the public debt; 6,000,000 to the payment of pensions and annuities; and only about *eight millions* to the current annual expenses of the whole of their vast establishment, military and naval, and the civil government at home and abroad.

Mr Clay stated that the appropriations carried by the administration party for the year 1836 would probably exceed *forty millions* of dollars—a *larger* sum than is applied to similar purposes by the royal government of Great Britain Well may Mr. Clay ask—and difficult will it be for Mr. Benton and his associate conspirators to answer—"Who would have supposed that an Administration which came in upon *pledges* and *promises of retrenchment, reform and economy*, should, in the eighth year of its rule, have swelled the expenses of this *Government to an amount exceeding that of Great Britain?*" The surprise will be increased by the reflection that the British Parliament stands to the People of Great Britain in the double relation of the Federal and State Governments to the People of the United States.

When Mr. Adams left the Administration, the current annual expenses of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to about TWELVE MILLIONS!

Under the tuition of the Albany Regency, President Jackson has been taught a strange kind of Arithmetic; and we have no doubt that the old gentleman is fully impressed with the conviction that his own Government at *forty millions*, is cheaper than that of Mr. Adams at *twelve*. Truly is black—white, and white—black, with these men Are the People unable to see the difference? Mr. Van Buren promises to walk generally in the footsteps of the Hero. Are the People, anxious for any further *Retrenchment* of this description? If they are, Martin Van Buren is the President for them.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE FATE OF THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

What has become of the famous expunging resolution, which the collar men told us would pass the Senate before the close of the session?—which Benton pledged himself to carry;—for which State Legislatures were instructed by Van Buren, and Senators were instructed by State Legislatures—for which Virginia ejected Tyler and re-instated Rives—and for which nearly the whole of the subservient majority in the Senate would have given their votes?—Why was not the measure persisted in? Why was not the humbug attempted?—The journal mutilated? The Constitution violated? The humiliation completed? All the requisite instruments were at hand. The administration had a decided majority in both houses. The President, actuated by personal and vindictive feelings, was urging on the measure. What fear was there of consequences?

The managers of the party, on mature consideration, *were* afraid of consequences, backed though they were by the popular influence of General Jackson and the heartless chicanery of his nominated successor. Like boys, who after many manœuvres have become possessed of a gun, and are then afraid to pull the trigger, they were too pusillanimous or tyo politic to use the power, which intrigue and corruption had placed in their hands. They knew that the expunging measure was one at which the good sense of the people would revolt—that it was a deliberate stab at the Constitution; and that it was at the best a very dangerous experiment. Prudence prevailed over every other consideration. The vapid and insolent ravings of the bully Benton were met in too victorious a manner by the keen and intolerable ridicule of Porter. The sophistries of Rives dwindled into their real insignificance and deformity before the luminous arguments and the searching interrogatories of Leigh and Clayton. It was evident that the more the matter was discussed, the worse it would be for the friends of prerogative and the President's "divine right." Porter had already turned the laugh triumphantly against them. Webster, Clay, and Crittenden had yet their fire in reserve—and, what was the most discouraging of all, Messrs. Shepley and Niles had threatened to speak in favour of the measure. It was time to back out. The business was gently given the go-by.—The expunging resolution was laid upon the table. Benton was directed to keep quiet, and make no more prophecies about its passage. And Congress has finally adjourned without any action upon the subject.

If there is any one undertaking in which the administration party have signally displayed their moral weakness and their political profligacy, it is in their abortive assault upon the Constitution, by the attempted passage of this expunging resolution. The Virginia Legislature had gone so far as to prescribe the mode in which the obnoxious lines on the journal of the Senate should be expunged; they had dictated the form of the cross, which the clerk should draw over them, on the occasion, and had manifested a degree of scurrility, which was unequalled by the Legislatures of any of her sister States. No means were left untried by which public opinion could be prepared for the proposed iniquitious measure. But all these efforts have proved unavailing. The Whigs have triumphed without a struggle, and with the odds immensely against them, the triumph is one of principle over corruption—of simple and unarmed truth over falsehood and its auxiliaries—of constitutional right over strengthened injustice, intrigue and usurpation. The Tories may threaten to resume their efforts in behalf of the expunging resolution at the next session, but it is plain that the time for action is passed—they can do nothing but threaten—they dare not use the power, which they possess. The expunging farce has terminated by exposing its managers to the irrepressible contempt of every honest and intelligent citizen in the republic.

Correspondence of the Atlas.

New York, July 12th, 1836.

Since the adjournment of Congress, I have seen and conversed with many members, on their way home. There are yet remaining in this city, ten or fifteen. My intercourse with them, has been rather social than political; and without regard to party. They have, however related numerous anecdotes, which occurred at Washington, during the winter. Some of them are amusing, but cannot be repeated.—Others, have an important bearing upon the partizan operations of the Van Burenites, but are uninteresting in the abstract. The views which they have afforded me of party feelings, and party tactics, are, in my opinion, worthy a brief notice.

I am exceedingly embarrassed, as to the relative position which Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson are now placed. On all sides it seems to be admitted, that the Vice President was not only opposed to the distribution bill, in its various forms and changes, but especially so, in the form by which the surplus will now be divided among the States. His confidential friends and advisers disbelieved the passage of the bill, until the day before the final action upon it by the House; and then they contended that the president would not sign it.—While such men as *Jarvis* of Maine, and others of the same stamp were ignorant of the intentions of the president, Hubbard of New Hampshire, Smith of Maine, and Lane of Indiana, with several more of that caste, were in the secret, and confidentially communicating it to their associates and friends. For some reason, unexplained, and incomprehensible, Gen. Jackson seems to have selected, on this occasion, an entire new set as the depositories of his confidence. Van Buren and the Albany Regency faction were excluded from the deliberations of the divan. It is thought that the 'old chief' begins to regret the extent to which he has gone, in his efforts to promote Mr. Van Buren; but there is now no retreat; that is cut off by the sacrifice which he has made of his early and disinterested friends, at the shrine of a heartless mercenary, whose sole object is the gratification of an unhallowed ambition, and the possession of *'the spoils of victory.'*

With the strong and governing characteristics of Mr. Van Buren's mind I am intimately acquainted. Possessing great self command, and pliability of conduct, it is exceedingly difficult for a stranger to discover, when he is satisfied and when dissatisfied. There is but one safe rule, in reference to him; and that is, to recollect, that on all occasions, he expects from his followers—*'passive obedience and non resistance'* the man who violates this rule, I venture to assert, will never be forgiven. Policy, expediency, interest, or some such consideration, may for a time restrain his conduct; but the outpouring of his bad and ungovernable passions will come, sooner or later, and then, if he possesses power, punishment will be inflicted.

The satellites of Mr. Van Buren know this remark to be true. They know him to be cold, imperious, overbearing and selfish, when he dares to act. They know him to be fawning, Jesuitical, and intriguing when he has an end to accomplish; but that end once accomplished, ingratitude predominates, and the ties of friendship are sundered, with as much facility as the serpent in the spring of the year casts off his skin. There lives not a being, male or *female*, who knows Mr. Vam Buren, that does not know this to be a true representation of the man.

If it should be his lot to succeed to the presidency, woe! woe! to Hubbard, Smith & Co. They may fawn and flatter,—they nay cringe and simper; or they may strut and swagger, their doom is irrevocably fixed. Under the new dynasty, they will neither possess office, power, or influence, so far forth as it may depend on Mr. Van Buren. These gentlemen will consider this prophecy as but of little value. Let them treasure it up, however, until the elevation of their chieftain, (if ever that day shall arrive,) and if these predictions are not literally fulfilled, I will acknowledge my error, and will assert, (Solomon to the contrary, notwithstanding.) that there is yet something new under the sun.

From the state of New York, as you have been informed, the Regency line was kept unbroken in Congress. *Nineteen* of our members voted against the distribution bill. Among those who voted for it there is not a man of any consequence; not a man, that Mr. Van Buren regards as of any weight in the political world Whether Mr. Wright manages the Vice President, or the Vice President manages Mr. Wright, I am unable to determine; but they are one and indivisible. Mr. Wright utters no opinions;—offers no propositions; sustains no measures, but such as comport with the views and wishes of Mr. Van Buren. He is the echo of that distinguished personage.—Mr. Wright is a man of talents; but they are, at times, apparently beclouded.

Mr. Wright is a 'gold currency man.' He professes to believe, that the paper system may be abandoned, in a great degree, without injury to the Country. These professions are hollow-hearted and insincere. He is not so great a fool as he wishes the community to think. At Washington, I am informed, an impression was made on General Jackson, that his 'gold currency' would succeed;—that Messrs. Van Buren, Wright & Co. had the control of this State, and that the views of the president would be sustained, by the Van Burenites refusing to grant any new bank charters in New York, during the late session of the legislature. If Mr. Wright honestly supposed that the Regency could be restrained, from steeping themselves in corruption, while bank charters could be obtained by bribery, he is not the man I take him to be. But, what ever may have been his opinion, neither *Sancho* nor his master could redeem the pledge, made to the 'greatest and the best.' New charters were not only granted, but Kimball and Bishop, members of the State Senate, and among the most important and distinguished friends and associates of Mr. Van Buren, were convicted of bribery, and a motion made to expel them from their seats. This motion failed by the votes of Mr. Van Buren's personal & political associates. Let us not inquire into the whys or wherefores.

An honorable member, and a member too of the Jackson party, informed me, that he heard Mr. Wright while at Washington denouncing, in the most unmeasured terms, as profligate and unprincipled, all those men who had voted in the New York Legislature, to grant bank charters. Now be it remembered, that this denunciation included more than *three fourths* of all the Van Buren members. General Jackson I am told, pronounces them even *worse* than the Pennsylvania legislature; and the Vice President and Senator Wright, and Representative Mann, join in the cry of bribary and corruption; On this occasion, these high dignitaries have spoken of their legislative partizans, in the language they merit.—They have delineated their true character, and for once have done ample justice to their associates—a band of free booters, who for years past have revelled, and rioted, and battened, upon the 'spoils of victory,' plundered from a confiding people. But the day of retribution is at hand. More of this anon.

The following extract from the spirit of a late "Paul Pry" is worthy of attention.

It is evident, from the late session, that members were too much engaged in electioneering for their party; and when one party descends to this dangerous habit, it must, of course, be met in the same way by the other, and the public business stand still The 24th Congress, however, has done itself much credit in two important instances, viz. in taking the public money of the office holders, and instituting an investigation of the land frauds. Some reckon the Post Office organization amongst the great achievements of the session. This is well enough, so far as it goes—but it does not reach the evil. So far as government is concerned, it may; but so far as the people are interested, it does not. For so long as the same men are kept in office, the people will suffer—for it is still in the hands of the office-holders; and though the President, and the Postmaster General, and the Cabinet in to-to, were angels of light, or ministers of God himself, the d—l, who governs the office-holders, would out wit them, as he has always done; and though *the party* may not, for want of funds, have it in their power to bribe the subordinates so high as heretofore, they will make the most of the power they have, and from common robbers, they will privateer it, while the people will still continue to suffer as before.

But the surplus bill, and land or Indian fraud bill, strikes at the root of the evil they were intended to cure, which has sprung up under this administration, and has come within a hairs breadth of putting a period to this Republic—the land frauds particularly, as it has been the cause of all the rest A thousand, nay millions of petty frauds have resulted from this shocking business, which were indispensible to sustain the great fundamental fraud; as a man who once tells a falsehood, is compelled to tell twenty or more falsehoods to make the first one good. So it has happened with these land companies, or Indian reserve speculators.

As in all frauds, it was necessary for these men to take a popular name—of course they put on the disguise of Jacksonism: but not willing to trust to this, they resolved to make sure work, and allured the friends of Gen Jackson into the plan by holding out the temptation to them of making princely fortunes, which they have actually done. For though the business commanded was the sole contrivance of mercenary men, who pursue speculation as a trade; yet, when the friends of Gen. Jackson got fairly initiated into the mystery of money making they took care to appropriate the greatest share to themselves.

Gen. Jackson was ignorant of all this, so far as we know—though it is said he has a large share in these lands under another name and whatever knowledge he may have attained of it since, through unforseen disclosures, the probability is, that he is unapprized of the extent of it.

*H*aving got the main chance amongst them, the next step was to secure the possession, and no means were so likely to ensure the quiet and peaceable possession, than a successor to the Presidency who would give them no trouble on that score—one whom they could overawe and cajole, frighten, run off, or Lynch, as they took the notion. Many of them belongs to the Lynch corps To purchase peace, therefore, he would promise any thing, or do any thing; and of course he would find it to his interest to say as little as possible of their Lynchship's speculation Mr. Van Buren is that man—Mr. Van Buren then it shall be! Weak, pusillanimous—yet, ambitious to distraction—having struggled his whole life to be something, the very thoughts of being the first man in the nation throws him into exstacies; and then there is democratic New York, she would swallow the bait.

The next step was to bring over President Jackson. If they failed, they must prepare for the worst; and the sword and bayonet was to be the last resort.* Accordingly the attempt was entrusted to sure hands, and enough of the slips and errors, which endangered some of his best friends, were disclosed to Gen. Jackson—to abandon whom, would be an abandonment of himself—a plausible case was made out of Jackson Van Buren democracy, such as overruled all his scruples.

Some of those friends were so near to him that to screen them, he would have sacrificed his life, if not his country. Hence Gen. Jackson was drawn into the snare by those case hardened monsters, who plotted the downfall of our country for the sake of money.

These matters being settled, the rest was easy. Every man in office who could not command a vote was turned out, and the place *tet* to the man that could. The Post Office was organized, from Maine to Texas, upon a plan which, for secrecy and depth of villainny surpasses all the banditti and pickpocket associations of which we have any record.

But public contractors, of all sorts, were the principle players in the drama. Instead of the lowest they were given to the highest bidder. But the mail contractors was by far the most serviceable corps of the whole; they were men of wealth and of weight. One of those rode night and day, for about three months, in Pennsylvania, before the last Presidential election—Extras were paid both in advance and after the work was done. In addition to the proceeds of the Post Office, money was borrowed to make up the extras, and set up presses. Hundreds of agents were also dispersed over the country to see that Postmasters did their duty, which was to stop all newspapers which were inimical to the plot. A convention was held in Ohio to nominate their candidate—the Mississippi convention and called Legislature, then followed—then came the famous Benton letter, which disclosed the whole affair—and next, the *humbug* convention of Baltimore. The President himself aiding the whole time, by *franking papers* and writing letters! The stile of *the party* took the name of 'Jackson-Van Buren Democracy.'

Meantime, we believe that Gen. Jackson was not aware of the extent of the impositions practised upon him—nor were the Northern States apprized of the nature of the plot at all, and most of them, to this hour, think they are aiding and sustaining one of the most stupendous and superlatively happy Republics in the world, until the shower bath bestowed upon Col. B., and the surplus bill came upon them like a thunder-clap—and that was enough to shake their faith.

Finally, Congress was by no means that pliant machine when it adjourned, that it was when it met. A reformation has commenced may heaven speed it.

Some do say the surplus bill is an electioneering scheme. Be it so, we like to see electioneering done in this way. Let every man be judged by his acts. It is wrong to impugn men's motives We have no right to do so, & yet it may be possible that some of *the party* was actuated by such motives, (were we to judge from the hypocritical cry of *'reform'* raised by the Van Buren editors,) but we do not believe it.

While upon this subject, it is some consolation to reflect we went with the people and advocated those rights which the people have wrenched from the office holders. The most important is the check upon the extravagance of the Post Office—the investigation of the land frauds, and taking the money from the office-holders; and we trust we shall live to see the people victorious. Let them sustain our paper, and we shall give Mr. Van Buren a tight race—more particularly since he has gone over to the church and state party. We shall give them no quarters.

From the Watchman.

VAN BUREN—A PICTURE.

All mankind are pleased with drawings that are well executed. We think that the subjoined are such. Hence we give them to our readers. We do this however not merely for the gratification of their tastes, but for the information of their judgments. The view that the American People take of these matters, is important only so far as that view becomes an incentive to correct action. In that regard it is of incalculable importance.—The first of the following is taken from a Letter written by the Hon. Samuel McKean one of the Senators in Congress from Pennsylvania, in Sept. 1832. Mr. Kean was then, is now, uniformly has been, a supporter of President Jackson:

"My personal respect for the President, and connection (unfortunate I must call it, both for the country and General Jackson) which recently existed between him and Mr. Van Buren, has hitherto deterred me in some measure, from speaking of the latter as I think he deserves.—The unsparing bitterness of his former opposition to General Jackson—continued until every hope of success is blasted by the firmness of Pennsylvania—argues but little in favor of the sincerity and patriotism of his late fawning professions—to say nothing of their grossness and servility. "Situated as I am, being on the confines to the State of New York, and having been personally intimate with many of Mr. Van Buren's partizans—few individuals have had better opportunities, than myself, of marking his political manœuvres for the last twenty years—during which time he has exhibited all the powers and qualities with regard to politics, of the chameleon, assuming every hue and color which his ambitious purposes, in view of the moment seemed to require. To speak plainly—I know him to be void of political integrity,—and most of those high qualities of the mind, which, wherever they may be found, I humbly trust no minor difference in matters of human opinion will ever prevent me from duly acknowledging or yielding a just respect—Cunning, and a certain species of popular talent, he indeed possesses—but these only render him the more dangerous in times of public excitement and illusion. When he first entered General Jackson's Cabinet, I expressed my serious misgivings of the result to Judge McLean (then Post Master General) and others; and the mischiefs which I then apprehended have been more than verified.—His whole course has been that of a political disorganizer, whenever it could promote his selfish scheme. Party arrangements and even the sacred ties of personal friendship, have both by turns been coldly sacrificed, upon the altar of his ambition."

Below is from the New York Star. The Editor of that print has known Van Buren "like a book" many long years. He tells only what he knows:

"At an early period in the canvass we gave up the New England states in our calculation of votes against Van Buren. We perceived an evident leaning towards him among the rich manufacturers, very naturally conceiving it their interest to prefer a President who was not from the anti-tariff states, or hostile to the protective policy. It was also apparent to us that the same influence which supported De witt Clinton against James Madison in 1812 would, from the same considerations be finally exerted, in favor of Mr. Van Buren; & we saw by the most positive indications, that as the abolition excitement increased in New England, his prospects in that section of this country brightened. Nothing but these considerations could have induced New England to abandon her greatest son, deeming it rather to secure Van Buren's election as a northern man, and from an anti slavery and anti-tariff state, than to go through a campaign faithfully but unsuccessfully with one of their own tried and able men, indeed a whig of some eminence said to us in reference to the then pending Rhode Island election, 'Webster is my choice, but Van Buren my alternative—You know what we all think of Van Buren—he has no claims to the office, and is full of petty intrigues and disreputable experiments, but we are tired of Southern domination, Southern slavery, and Southern policy—it is time that we in the North should be permanently strengthened; by having the President and keeping the Presidency in this section.'

'Mr. Van Buren's original plan was to combine his force with the aid of New England votes. This plan was early abandoned. His cards in commencing the presidential campaign, were, to our knowledge, few & select. His intentions were to unite New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firmly in his favor, and with this heavy vote, overawe the smaller states. As Pennsylvania and Ohio receded from his grasp, he turned his attention towards the East, and his agents in that section, secretly encouraged the abolition question, while in the south they as seduously separated from him that interest. To suppose that Mr. Van Buren would reject abolition votes; nay, to imagine on the contrary, that he would not go out of the way to secure them would be forming an erroneous conception of his character and policy. Mr. Van Buren has always advanced himself by clinging to the policy and mutabilities of the times.—Thus, for a period he rode forward on the shoulders of Clinton, when Clinton failed, he sprang on the shoulders of Tompkins; then, he attached himself to Southern Interests by supporting Crawford; was re-elected a Senator in Congress, by pleading himself to be for Adams, finding the star of Jackson in the ascendant, he sprang on his shoulders, and has almost rode the old man to death, in riding in to the Executive Chair. As with men, so has been his game with principles and measure. For the war, and against the war, now in favor of the canal, then against it; now for high tariff, then free trade; petitioning in favor of the United States Bank, then declaring implacable hostility to that institution; coaxing the Anti-masons in one state, assailing them in another, in favor of slavery in the South, and of Abolition in the North; acting with the federal party in 1815, against them in 1816 and forming a compact with the leaders in 1822, to-day a democrat to-morrow a loco-foco; against all monopolies, and at the very head of monopolists; in favor of distributing the surplus revenue among the people, and now against that measure. The Argus and possibly the Globe, know all this to be true, therefore, they at least, should not venture to deny that the abolitionists of the North do sustain him. Mr Van Buren, looking only to his own personal advancement, and the gratification of his own ambitious views, allows no party to spring up—no change to be made—no policy to go into effect without his cutting in, some shape or other, to take the benefit of it."

One card Mr. Van Buren holds, which he always has deemed his strongest in the game, viz: creating a belief that opposition is useless, that his election is certain, and thus inducing his opponents to give up in despair and leave him in possession of the field.

"Now we say to all parts of the Union, if those opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren, will only vote,) and this is not asking too much of freemen,) he cannot possibly be elected—nay, we go further, and beg the Southern States to mark our prediction. He cannot obtain the vote of the State of New York, if those who do not wish to see him elected will deposite their votes against him in the ballot boxes. We speak understandingly on the subject He has not by 30,000 votes, the strength possessed in this State by General Jackson. He will not receive the vote of the Jackson party by many thousand, and can be defeated if the whigs will unite in a spirited campaign against him."

A respectable farmer related the following to us a few days since. It is in perfect keeping with the governing principles of the party, and places in bold relief the anti democratic, anti-republican, proscriptive system of bestowing the offices in the gift of the government upon none save the most faithful and servile, without regard to qualification and fitness.

A party of seven or eight of the delegates on their way to attend a Van Buren Convention held in this place on the 8th of last January, called at a public house on the Michigan Road north of this place, late in the afternoon and inquired it they could have lodgings for the night. On being told that they could, they dismounted and took off their saddles. The landlord, not being able to wait on all, directed his attention to a respectable looking old gentleman with a cadaverous countenance, and who appeared to be the leader. While taking off his saddle the following dialogue ensued:

Delegate—Well, my friend, we are going to Indianapolis where we will meet with friends of Gen. Jackson from every part of the state, to confer together that we may strengthen the cause of the old Hero in this state. Has he many friends in this neighborhood?

Landlord.—Why, yes, he has a good many.

Delegate.—God bless the old General. I am glad to hear it. I suppose you are one of them?

Landlord.—Yes; I have always supported him and still number myself among his friends.

Delegate.—I am rejoiced to hear that you are still true, for between you and me we shall have our hands full to secure this state for Mr. Van Buren against Harrison. I learn that many of the original supporters of Gen Jackson are supporting Gen. Harrison.

Landlord.—Yes sir, and I am one of them

Delegate.—What not support Mr. Van Buren? he is the choice of Gen. Jackson.

Landlord—But he is not my choice; and I believe that Gen. Jackson has too much patriotism—too much love of that liberty which he has so nobly fought to perpetuate—to deprive his friends of the right of suffrage by dictating to them, in the plenitude of his power and popularity, the person for whom they shall vote No, no, my friend, I, in common with my neighbors, shall vote for Gen. Harrison—the poor man's friend—the man I might say, to whom we are indebted for our—

Delegate.—[Interrupting him, and speaking to his company.] Saddle your horses again We will not stay with this man. It is not night yet. We will find a Van Buren man with whom we can lodge.

At this word of command each man sprang to his horse and was soon ready to take up the line of march. The old gentleman placed himself at their head, and they put spurs to their horses—House after house they passed without falling upon one that was occupied by a Simon pure. At last, despairing of finding a Van Buren man to put up with, they concluded, rather than camp out during the night at that inclement season of the year, they would, for once, give their custom to a friend of Gen. Harrison.—*Indiana Jour.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, July 23.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

ATTENTION WHIGS.

The Whig voters of Talbot County are requested to meet in their respective election districts on Saturday, the 23d day of July next, to elect five delegates to a Convention to be held in Easton on Tuesday, the 26th of July for the purpose of nominating Candidates for electors of the Senate; Candidates for Delegates to the General Assembly, a Sheriff, two Commissioners, & adopting measures to defeat the election of Martin Van Buren.

It will be recollected that among the incidents in the House of Representatives of Congress in the past session, a very offensive and derogatory remark fell from the Hon John Q. Adams in relation to Mr. Webster, which called forth a most disorderly plaudit from the Jackson administration party by a clapping of hands. Mr. Webster had said, that he would not have voted for the three millions (under the circumstances asked for) not if the enemy had been battering down the Capitol with their guns—the remark of Mr. Adams was, *he had but one step further to take, and that was to join the enemy.*

The malevolence and impertinence of this remark was signally indicated a week or too afterwards in a debate in the Senate, when Mr. King of Georgia, a sincere and honorable administration man in all his course, speaking on a constitutional matter and the paramount duties which every man owes to the Constitution of his country, took occasion to refer to this incident and to speak somewhat as follows—"A very pointed remark has been made in the other House of Congress, if I may be permitted to allude to it, in relation to an observation made sometime before in this by an honorable Senator from Massachusetts, the value and meaning of which, I think, has been greatly misconceived and grossly interpreted. The observation I refer to was one, which fell from the honorable Senator in his defence of his vote at the previous session, upon the amendment inserted in the other house into the fortification bill, on the last night of the session, of an appropriation of three millions of dollars. The manner in which this was done, as well as the language used, goes very far to elucidate the true intent and meaning of the Senator. He objected to the appropriation upon constitutional grounds, and there are few men, if any, who think lightly of the constitutional positions of that Senator. Holding the constitution in his hand at the time, he remarked, that an honorable Senator near him had said, that if the enemy had been in sight of the Capitol at the time, he would not have voted the three millions—No Sir, added the Senator from Massachusetts, holding up the constitution to view, nor would I have voted for it and violated this sacred instrument, if the enemy had been battering down the walls of this Capitol. Now Sir, I ask, if this was not a sentiment becoming an American Senator, or an American Patriot? Who can doubt it? What is this magnificent pile of building in comparison with the great Charter of American Rights and Liberties? If this splendid Capitol is reduced to ruins, we have wealth, materials, taste, ardor and science to rebuild it, or even a more beautiful one. But if you violate and destroy this fabric, (pointing to the constitution which he raised in his hand) where shall we find the architects to reconstruct it in its purity and strength!

Sir, I applaud the sentiment and acknowledge the preference."

Such is the testimony of a magnanimous political opponent.

THE CONTEST IS COMING.

"Be up and a doing"—Let every man stand to his hand and give the Old Republic his best exertions.—Remember the Old Republic is our mother—we are in her parental keeping—it is our duty to protect and defend her against Jackson men, who are frittering away popular rights and centering all power in the Executive—and against Van Buren and his friends, who have no other pretensions than to carry out all Jackson's high handed and unconstitutional measures.

This day the people meet—this day the people are to act, to maintain their rights and the Constitution against Office *H*oldere and monarchical tendencies—success to them! —If they bring out the old tried patriots, the people's favorites, General Solomon Dickinson and George Dudley, or General Solomon Dickinson and Joseph Bruff, the people and the Constitution will be safe and all will be joy and success.

THE ALBANY ARGUS—Van Buren's main stay in New York, shews what the Van Buren wish was as to the deposits and the surplus revenue, when it says—

It is high praise, to say of New Hampshire, that her entire delegation in Con-

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