nice calculation would make it even less Those calculations however, are predicated on the production of grain in Europe for the last two years, when the crop has been unusually heavy, and *apparently* leaving a large surplus, over and above their home consumption, for which they have to provide a market.—This brings us to the 2nd head of our inquiry.

1st. Has Europe a sufficient quantity of surplus grain to supply the present deficiency in the United States?

2nd. If she has a surplus now, to meet the present demand, can she continue to supply, hereafter, a similar demand on our part, at similar prices?—We shall consider each query in its turn.

If Europe has not a sufficient quantity of surplus grain to supply the deficiency in the United States, it would be the height of impolicy to reduce the duty—as such reduction would not tend to lower the price to the consumer here, but most probably the effect of such a measure would be to increase it. If the duty is repealed, or reduced, the new Tariff cannot go into immediate operation without seriously affecting the holders of grain both of foreign and domestic growth, according to former usage a day must be fixed at which it is to take effect—say ninety days from the passage of the act; the holders of foreign grain, and those who have orders out will immediately despatch instructions to their correspondents abroad to withhold shipments so that the new importations may be kept back for the new Tariff. The present price here will be maintained, and if the supply is inadequate to the demands it must advance, the old stock will be worked off at full prices, and the importations under the new Tariff will come in upon a bare market. There is also another consideration of no less importance. When it is known abroad that the duty has been reduced, or wholly withdrawn the natural inference will be, that an increased demand will be created in the foreign market to meet the increased consumption in this country. This must lead, even if there is a large supply in Europe, to an advance of price as speculation will at once be on the alert, but if the demand from here is greater than the capacity of the grain growing countries of Europe to meet, the inevitable consequence will be such an advance in price there as to make it cost more here, than it probably would do if the present regular course of trade were to remain uninterrupted; thus increasing the cost to the poor of Europe while it affords no relief to us; every person who is at all conversant with the usual operations of commerce, must know that such cannot fail to be the result of speculations consequent upon a reduction of duty We might adduce many facts to bear us out in this position, our limits however prevent us from doing so. We come now to the

2nd Qy. If Europe has a surplus to meet the present demand can she continue to supply, hereafter a similar demand on our part? If she can do so the proposed reduction, if carried into effect, must inflict a fatal stab upon the life and prosperity of the grain growing districts of the United States, unless the population of those districts can find some article for cultivation, whose product will be at least equal to that of wheat and corn at the present day. If they do find such an article the cultivation of grain will in a great measure be abandoned, and we shall have to look, at least to the Atlantic seaboard, and especially the cities, will have to look to a foreign supply for the staff of life. We have seen a calculation by which it is shewn that taking the average of years the European wheat can be placed here duty free, at something between 50 and 60 cts. pr. bushel. Our farmers cannot compete with this price, it is well known, that even in the most favorable and productive years $1 00 $1 15 is not a remunerating price to them; they must therefore either turn their attention to the cultivation of other articles, or their lands will become valueless. But we contend that although Europe may for the present furnish a supply, and perhaps for a few years to come, she cannot, in the very nature of things continue that supply for any length of time—the increase of her own population as also the increase of population in this country will produce a proportionate increase of consumption beyond her capacity to meet. What then will be the consequence, you have given a death blow to your own agricultural interests, your farmers have turned their attention to other articles of product, a very large portion of the Union and especially the cities, will have been made dependant upon a foreign supply, and thus as we have said before, for the chance of a problematical temporary relief, the best interest of a most valuable portion of your community are to be sacrificed, while you become dependant upon foreign nations for that staple of life which you have hitherto *supplied to them*—you seek to avert the evil of to-day by resorting to a partial remedy, and leave to your children the inheritance of its bitter and certain consequences Your citizens of all classes must feel the effects of this measure, both immediately and hereafter, for that which affects the farmer most in a greater or less degree also affect the merchant, the mechanic & the daily labourer—Such are a few of the objections we have to urge against the most impolitic recommendation of the Executive. If the duty is reduced or entirely taken off, the combined strength of the North and the South will oppose its being reimposed; if a temporary reduction is only proposed, the benefits to be derived from it are equally uncertain, while it may be regarded, and will prove, the entering wedge to an attack upon that policy which has always fost red the agricultural interest. We cannot perceive any benefit 'the poor of the cities' can derive from the proposed reduction, but can foresee much evil to all classes of the community; and its only tendency will be to put money into the pockets of the foreign producer, the speculator, and the importer.

THE TRIAL OF RICHARD H. WHITE.

Testimony of William Hicks.

The witness being called upon by Mr. Key, for the prosecution, to state the conversations he had had with the prisoner, White, relating to the burning of the Treasury, said: *In* the year 1832 he was living in New York, where he fell into company with the prisoner, Richard L. White.—White told him that a large sum of money had been offered if he would destroy the Treasury because certain persons had overdrawn upon Government to a large amount, and by burning the Treasury these claims against them would all be destroyed. White said that he would undertake it. *Witness* had several conversations with White afterwards upon the same subject late in the fall of 1832 White said he would go to Washington and take a house, and pass for a gentleman: no suspicions would be entertained, for there were often gentlemen in Washington who went to pass some time there, and no questions were asked; he (White) intended to send on furniture by water, while he himself would go by land. About the 1st of December, in the same year, White, told witness he had already sent on furniture and provisions, such as coffee, sugar, &c, and was about to leave for Washington, with his wife. Afterwards, in January, witness received letters from him, one of them being brought by his brother, *H* nry White. Upon his return to New York in February, his wife came to witness' house in New York, she said they were just from Washington: this was in the spring of 1833. On the 7th or 8th of the same month Richard L White himself arrived from Washington, and talked with witness about the burning of the Treasury; he said he had succeeded in destroying the Treasury, and had cleared his expenses

By the Court.—Did he say how he had done it?

Witness continued. He said that the building had been entered by means of false keys, the fire had been put in some of the desks or bureaus.

Witness explained. He gathered from general conversation, that this was the manner in which it had been done; he had never heard from any other source that it was done in this manner. Witness had a small key belonging to a trunk, which with the trunk, he had lent to the prisoner. This key, on being returned to him, had been filed away, and formed into a skeleton key, and with this he concluded the desks had been opened to put fire into them. White had told witness that he understood chemistry enough to place a fire which should burn when he pleased, he told witness, also, that he knew a man who would commit murder for him for 15 dollars. This man White said he could command. He told witness he had been introduced to a great many gentlemen and members at Washington, who were very friendly, and that, the day before he left, he had seen General Jackson—He said he had not quite accomplished his object, and had only been paid in proportion, but he had made enough to pay all his expenses.

By the Court—How came he to make all these communications to you?

Witness said he did not know what his object was; witness had been acquainted with him before on the lines when he was engaged in the smuggling business; at that time witness was himself a custom-house officer; it was between the State of New York and Lower Canada where the smuggling was carried on; his acquaintance with him at that period was not so very intimate.

Witness was met by White in the street at New York, in 1824, who introduced himself to him, and the old acquaintance was renewed. Witness remained in the city of New York till the year 1 25, when he went to the Western country. Afterwards witness again returned to New York, and got work. One day he met the prisoner in the street; witness had a bucket in his hand; they talked together for some time; they afterwards went over to Brooklyn, and sat down together on the heights. Prisoner related to him his present circumstances, said that fifty cents was all he had in the world; prisoner pulled out of his pocket half a dollar, and showed it to him; witness gave him half an eagle; prisoner said he had just got out of the State prison; another man who had been caught with him was then in the State prison at Charleston. This was in 1827 or 1828. Witness knew that prisoner had a large number of desperate men at command, some of whom would commit murder for fifteen dollars. Witness was aware that he would be destroyed if he betrayed him, and had never told any of these things until he got out of his reach.

This witness now underwent a severe *cross examination* by Mr. Brent, counsel for the prisoner, the object of which was to show that he had been connected with the Drews and Croft in the manufacture and passing of counterfeit money. Witness acknowledged he had bought in Philadelphia, 70 or 80 lbs. weight of German silver, or argentum out said it was to manufacture spoons with.

It further appeared in cross examination, that the witness had been arrested by Constable Finch for forgeries and counterfeiting. Witness admitted that he had escaped from the sheriff of Finch. They slept together in the same apartment, and in the end of the night witness got up and *cleared out*, he thought it all fair to get away if he could; in putting on the different articles of his apparel, witness *made a mistake* and put on Finch's pantaloons instead of his own, and with said pantaloons carried off a sum of money, nearly $200; another *mistake* occurred on the same night, for witness also *cleared out* with Finch's gold watch. Witness made all haste to escape to a distance and went to Buffalo, where he took boat and crossed over to Cleaveland Ohio, where he waited for his family to follow him.

It was here the witness met with his friend Charley Croft, and mentioned to him White's disclosure; whereupon he and Croft agreed to make known to the authorities all they had learnt from White relating to the burning of the Treasury. These circumstances were gathered from the cross-examination; it is but justice to witness to say that he undertook to explain the whole transaction; that Finch acknowledged he had been mistaken in his man, and witness was not the guilty party, and also that prisoner's wife reimbursed to Finch, the amount of his loss through prisoner's nocturnal elopement.

In the course of the cross-examination the Court interposed in behalf of the witness, and said he was not bound to criminate himself. Mr. Brent referred to the authorities upon this point, and maintained that he was justified in putting questions tending to degrade the witness, and to show that, being connected with counterfeiters, he was not worthy of belief. It was evident, from the cross-examination, that the witness was one of a number of rogues & counterfeiters; but no variation in the main points of his testimony was obtained

TESTIMONY OF HARRY WHITE

[On the appearance of this witness at the stand, Mrs. White, the prisoner's wife, who was seated behind Mr Brent, was so much affected as to faint away, and was carried out of Court. We afterwards understood that there had been some expectation there that Harry White would have become United States' evidence, and his appearance at the witness-box was viewed by Mrs. W. in that light, *which* naturally produced her agitation. It happened, however, that the witness had been called by Mr. Brent for the defence.]

Harry White the brother of the prisoner, was then sworn.

This witness gave a description of his own and brother's journey from Washington on the memorable Saturday evening of the burning of the Treasury—He related various trifling and irrelevant minutiæ, the whole interlarded occasionally with *slang language*,' such as is current among those who have combined against the law and against society. The witness stated that himself and brother, after leaving Mrs. Howard's, slept that Saturday night at Kissoung, on the Baltimore road; that they left the tavern at sunrise next morning; that they hurried on to Baltimore to meet a gentleman who was going South, and to get some money due to them.

The witness stated he did not remember the conversation in the stable, to which the witness, Croft, testified in his evidence; witness never remembered being in a stable with Croft, nor going with him to look at a cream-colored horse; witness' brother never did say anything to him, as Croft stated, relating to the burning of the Treasury witness did go with Croft at that time to Musquito Cove they went by the steamboat, not in a gig. The witness related a long story relating to the witness, Croft; he said that, being in Ohio, he heard of Croft; that he knew how to whiten copper so as to make it look like silver.—Witness wanted Croft to show Hicks and himself how to do it; at first Croft *hung off, rather;*' but at last Croft agreed to communicate his secret for $180; this money witness and Hicks paid between them, if not in money, in goods. Witness afterwards found it *was all a hoax;*' and that Croft had swindled them out of their money; he told Croft so, but he (Croft) laughed in his face. After this, Croft wanted them to join him in swindling a jeweller in the same manner. Witness then related another scheme which he said Croft had planned: it was proposed to fill a box with brick-bats, and place half dollars on the top of them, that the box might appear full; they were then to go into the woods to deliver the box to the purchaser, with whom they should agree for the sale of the counterfeit money; as soon as he had paid the money, and it was safe in their hands, another of their associates was to make his appearance, and, pretending to be an officer, was to seize the trunk; in this manner they would get back their half dollars, besides having raised a good sum from their dupe. Witness then went on to relate a scheme practised by his brother to get the $180 which he alleged Croft had swindled out of them.—When he told his brother Dick, the first thing Dick said was '*Has he got any money?*' Dick then went to a broker's and got some notes; then coming into the room where Croft was, he said some counterfeits had come out which were well executed, upon which he showed Croft the genuine notes. Croft, pleased with their appearance, agreed to purchase a large quantity, for which he paid the money into Dick's hands, which they kept, and of course the good notes were never delivered Witness gave this tale to account for Croft's becoming evidence against them; after this witness said Croft swore vengeance Witness related such schemes of villainy in laughing and merry mood, with perfect nonchalance producing the impression that he had learned to look upon crime as a trifling and even a jocose thing. Having given his evidence, the witness was removed from Court, and reconveyed to prison.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Commonwealth Office.
FRANKFORT, Ky Dec. 15, 1836

Sir:—Believing that you feel an interest in knowing the course which the Kentucky Legislature would pursue in filling the vacancy which will be created by the expiration of Mr. Clay's senatorial term on the 3d of March next, we take pleasure in informing you that the two houses went into an election on this day at twelve o'clock; and that Mr. Clay was re-elected by a majority of *twenty two votes*. The friends of the administration put the name of James Guthrie, Esq. of Louisville, in nomination.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

FRIDAY December 23, 1836.

I heard Mr. Webster, in part, on the resolution to rescind the Treasury Order You know that his eloquence and argument are always of high order generally of the highest. He gave what may be called a "back handed lick," when he said the rejection of the resolution upon a second reading, would indicate the cast of the ensuing administration, as carrying out the project, about the currency as well as other matter, of Mr. Benton and his *peculiar* party—This was wormwood to Mr. *Rives*, &c.—for they *abjured*, it is said, their allegiance to Mr B and spurn being regarded as his peculiars. But a prominent Jackson member told me they meant to use their majority; thinks I to myself, take care it is not *used up*. You know, that I was not born yesterday I'm fond of the polite gaieties of Washington. Last night, Mrs G neral W. gave a fashionable fete. The elite of the nation was there, I might almost say of all other nations, Aborigines and exotics. Beauty, wit and all sorts of loveliness among the fair; and among the men, the greatest of all parties. The House is tastefully and elegantly furnished, just approaching near enough to splendour, to keep clear of gaudiness and pretension; there was nothing even gorgeous except what could not (from their peculiarity) help it. I mean the copies in Or Molu of the renowned vases of Warwick Castle. They were truly magnificent specimens of richness and art.—They are not to be matched in the United States, and were filled with choice flowers. *The viands were delicious, abundant and various, and there was an air of great order and refinement, perfecting the conduct of the whole entertainment.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Saturday, December 24 1836.

The Senate sat neither yesterday or to-day. The *House* sat yesterday; but nothing of importance was transacted, it being the day for the presentation of private petitions and bills.

I observe in the Evening Star, a correspondent from Washington contradicts the report which some of the letter writing fraternity asserted some time since, relative to Mr. Rives refusing to be on Van's Cabinet, unless Amos Kendall should be ousted I am not aware of any reason he may have for contradicting this, but certain I am, that the report is quite current here, and I think there are grounds for full credence in it. Mr. Rives has not forgot on that the Benton and Kendall faction blasted his hopes as to the Vice Presidency, by substituting Johnson's name on the Van Buren ticket in lieu of his own. The great expunger and Mr. R are already at political variance, as will be seen by Mr. Rives' opposition to Benton's expressed determination to make the principles of the Treasury Order, the settled policy of the Government. The infamous Kitchen Cabinet cabal find that Mr Rives is too honest to accede to their plan of retaining the revenue at their own disposal; and he has too much of that honorable high mindedness which characterized the sons of the Old Dominion, in days of yore, to submit to the degredation of being a co worker with such as Kendall. Whether the assertion of this correspondent be correct or not, I shall not pretend to say; be that as it may, however, the report is credited, and Mr. Rives, who is looked upon, by both friends and foes, (politically,) as a perfect gentleman, has received full credit, for refusing, although forfeiting his own aggrandizement thereby, to act in concert with one, for whom almost every person entertains feelings very foreign to respect or esteem.

In regard to the amendment to Mr Ewing's resolution, introduced by Mr. Rives, which as I before stated in my letter of that day, does not destroy the price of the resolution, I am disposed to think it will be adopted. I predict, however though introduced by one of his party, that Mr. Benton will vote against it; it is rather too just and equitable for him to accede to, and it comes too from one, (whatever in other respects may be his faults,) who has a mind of his own, and will not suffer himself to be dictated to by this domineering Senator. Aye, there again, 'the shoe pinches' Benton is jealous of power, and the least opposition from 'the party' to his self-important mandates, breeds dire and determined hatred

The trial of White, for the charge alleged against him, is still going on. One of the counsel for the accused, Mr. Brent, St. addressed the Court yesterday six hours. Mr Key, who, with his son, conducts the charge, was to address the Court to-day. Mr. Brent and Mr. Key juniors were engaged all day Thursday in debate; the former for the prisoner the latter against him. The jury had been out about two hours, when I closed this, and a verdict was not expected before morning.

The charge against Mr. Williams the Oculist of being an imposter has not come to trial, but whenever it shall, there is no doubt it will result in his entire acquittal from all suspicion. The charge originated with one or two envious Physicians, it is said; but the confidence of the intelligent part of the community is not withdrawn from his ability as an Oculist

But enough of politics, incendiaries and doctors; my 'muse shall sing'—I mean my pen shall prose, on a more pleasant topic. I am a looker on in Washington, and expected to give the result of my observations to as many of your readers, as have patience to read my letters through, and who are sufficiently charitable to overlook any *errors penna* that may occur. In my remarks I don't restrict myself to the occurrences of public or private life—neither do I confine myself to the Chamber where wrangling politicians meet to discuss the affairs of State.

The life of gaiety has commenced in Washington. The first large party which has been given, and which may be considered the commencement of a routine of those delightful ingredients of a Washington winter, was enjoyed last Thursday evening. I, that is, either myself, or a faithful messenger bird in my employ, was there The entertainment was given by Mrs. W********n. To any one at all acquainted in Washington, this is sufficient to excite regret in the breast of all absentees; for the delightfully pleasant parties of this agreeable hostess are proverbial. Her efforts to please, together with those of her lord, are successful in rendering their visitors perfectly happy while under their roof, and are appreciated by the lovers of pleasure in Washington. A number of distinguished strangers were present, among them, Messrs. Webster, Cuttenden, Granger, and King of Ala. The beauties who were present, must be nameless; for my limits will not permit of so long a catalogue. There is one, however, I cannot forbear mentioning—the daughter of a distinguished Senator from the South. My messenger looked on in silence, and its little heart flattered when she approached. There was something so beautiful, soft and sweet, that looking on her, Byron's beautiful lines would irresistably be called to mind.

'And on that lip, and o'er that brow,
So kind, so soft, so eloquent,
The shades that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,—
A heart whose love is innocent.'

Mrs W. in the duties of entertaining, was assisted by two of her nieces Their bewitching smiles are irresistible; and I fear, that from those brilliantly sparkling eyes of theirs issued darts which sent many a heart home aching. It is rumored that this agreeable hostess contemplates giving a Fancy Ball; I hope this is true, for such entertainments as hers, are few and far between' in fashionable life. G.

Office of the National Enquirer.
Philadelphia, Dec. 21-1, 1836.

ADVANCE OF THE MEXICAN ARMY TO SAN LOUIS POTOSI.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BRAVO.

By the last express mail from the South, the official proclamation of Gen. Bravo to his army, dated at *San Louis Potosi*, has been received in this city.—We have been permitted to make a translation of it; and herewith lay the same before our readers

It will thus be seen that the Mexican army is advancing rapidly upon Texas.

PROCLAMATION.

The General in chief of the army of the north to the forces under his command:

Soldiers!—You are destined to form an important part of the army that returns to Texas. Since the grand work of our independence was achieved, our country never called upon its worthy sons in defence of a more sacred cause, nor to sustain a more just war. In that Texas, where there should only be found people friendly to the Mexicans, and grateful for the generous hospitality granted by them, you but meet with hords of insolent adventurers, who when our usurped lands are claimed from them, answer by raising the savage cry of war. A trifling success, which must be attributed to the contempt with which they were looked upon, and by no means to their own prowess, has filled them with vain glory. They consider the soldiers of our army as cowards, and effeminate, though this same army, during twenty-six years of continual combating, has never once shunned danger, but has, on the contrary, given strong proofs of sufferings and heroism. But the madness of these adventurers knows no bounds: they have threatened to carry the war as far as the walls of Mexico itself—foolish men that they are! We forgive them this extravagant idea, but shall at the same time undeceive them. Let them be made acquainted with the true character of the soldiers of the Republic. Oh, oh! and let them understand that to us has been committed the guardianship of the honor of the nation; to us the vengeance for the outrages she has received; to us, in fine, the charge of making it evident to them that a magnanimous people is not to be insulted with impunity.

Soldiers! Our comrades are waiting our arrival on the northern frontiers, and are impatient to share with us the renown of our first efforts. Let us proceed to join them without delay; & all united let us fulfil the sacred duty entrusted to us. It requires but one small effort to secure the integrity of the national territory, and to restore the nation's character, as well as the inestimable blessing of peace.

Soldiers of the army of the north!—What I expect from you is subordination, discipline, respect for property, firmness in the hour of battle, clemency towards the conquered. The example will be set by your commanders, and victory will follow in your footsteps;—of this I, as your commanding general, assure you. He will be found always near you, the first to encounter danger, and when the campaign shall be terminated, he will recommend your services, that they may be recompensed as they deserve, and will then leave to you, exclusively, the merit of having triumphed.

Camp, in San Louis Potosi, Nov. 9th, 1836.

NICHOLAS BRAVO.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Dec. 15.

FROM FLORIDA.

The army under command of Gen. Jessup left Volusia on Monday the 12th instant, with 10 days provisions. The march is upon Wahoo swamp, where it is supposed the hostile Indians, or a part, at least, of them, are determined to make a last and desperate stand.—If the information obtained from the Indian prisoner, taken by Gen. Jessup can be relied on, the Wahoo swamp is Oseola's fortress—his last strong hold—which he, with his men, 180 in number, are determined to defend or die in the attempt

His fortress is impenatrable, says the Indian prisoner, except in two places—one of which will require rafts the other can be forded—and both of them are very difficult and dangerous passes. These Oseola intends to defend and he has erected fortifications for their defence Gen Jessup proceeds to these two points where there will probably be hard fighting before the passes are forced. But how long can such a handful of men hold out against an army of two thousand? Let their advantage of position be ever so great—the passes ever so difficult—the rude fortifications such as enemy can erect must be swept away, and they, either slain, or forced to seek refuge in the everglades.

The amount of information derived from the Indian prisoner, seems to be this, as near as we can learn—that Oseola and 160 of his warriors are alone in the Wahoo Swamp—that Philip, Jumper and Micanopy and their men, were there at the battle of the 21st ult. but have retired south. That Oseola has two kegs of powder, Philip has one, Micanopy one and a half, and Jumper but half a keg. That it was Jumper's warriors who hung so long upon our settlements in this vicinity and that his men are nearly all killed.—Twenty-five were killed in the battle of San Felasco. In the battle of Wahoo Swamp, he says there was 50 killed and sick (sick meaning wounded)—that Jumper sent to Philip, at his town, for powder and more men, but got neither.

Now, all this may be so, and as it is derived from a captive enemy, it is at least liable to suspicion.

FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.—In compliance with a requisition of the War Department, His Excellency, Gov. Butler, has ordered a draft of 500 men from the 7th and 8th Brigade; South Carolina Militia, and appointed Major Darlee, to command them, who has gallantly accepted the appointment.

Under an order from Gen. Moore, Brig Gen. Toulmin, has issued an order for a detachment of Volunteers, in Mobile from his Brigade for the Seminole service. One full Company is to be furnished from Mobile County,—one from Clarke County, and about half a Company from Baldwin and Washington Counties

VOLUSIA, Dec 12—The following troops compose the command under Gen. Jessup, just marched from Volusia to the interior of the Indian nation, to rendezvous about the Wahoo Swamp, near Dade's battle ground:—

1,000 Tennesseans,
600 Friendly Indians,
300 Alabama mounted men.

together with a regiment of U. S regulars, in command of Major R. M. Kirby, acting as Colonel, Capt S. Rinold, acting as Lt. Colonel, and Capt. Porter, acting as Major, about 300 strong.

It is contemplated that this force will encounter the enemy in the next eight or ten days. A large baggage train has moved with the army, and another is ordered to proceed immediately from Garreys' ferry, Black creek, affording additional supplies.

The Albany Advertiser says:—We have conversed with an intelligent friend, who understands the provision market fully, and he states that Pork is falling rapidly in price, that beef is declining, and that he knows of six hundred tubs of Oneida butter of the best quality, for which the owner could not get any offer in cash, a few days since in New York. If the money market continues tight much longer, the farmers who have thus far escaped the pressure will also feel its 'blessed' effects.

The most respectful attention and even *homage*, we are given to understand, is beginning to be paid to Mr Van Buren, by those *interested*. The miserable time serving sycophants! These are the men who would always 'crook the pliant hinges of the knee, where *thrift* might follow *fawning*.' The same adulation they now offer to the 'successor' would have been yielded with equal sincerity to Gen. Harrison, had he been elected. They reverse the noble sentiment of the poet, and leaving him 'whose course is run' to sink quietly into retirement, hail with affected joy the rising sun! May its beams vainly and *gild* them—may they bask in its rays, and rejoice in its influence. Who envies them their honor or their glory?—*Alexandria Gaz.*

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