they twitch'd out their *'klicker'* jest about the the same time, and *'wix'd* away jest as we did

I'll tell more about this hereafter—and in my next too I'll try and explain *what I* consider another *mistake* and a pretty important one too—and that is about *'private bankin'* being consider'd *better* than *corporate banks*—it is a long story to show that *bank bills'* is a small part of Banking business—and that the most dangerous part is of a very different natur—and that all our Banks could git along easy enuf—if it was only the r *bank bills* they had to pay in specie—and all this I will try to show, and then see how it comes about that banks suspend paying specie and *yet* may be as sound as ever, and we shall then see, that is ony *one thing* more than any other thing—brought about this state of things it was 'over action' of *private bankers—corporate bank bills*, now in the worst of times may not be worth as much as gold and silver—but the *hardest currency* I guess that folks holds now a-days, is the *currency of private bankers* at *home* and *abroad*. I don't know sartin—but that is my notion—and if so I think the Government is mistakin in crackin up *private bankin*, as the best, and I would advise you, 'Uncle Sam' to *separate* from all that kind of currency.

I have on'y one word to say to Uncle Sam—and that is, not to let the Government talk too much of *'separatin'*; it did wrong when it struck off *'E Pluribus Unum'* from the new coin; I did not like that—but I thought it would stop here, and not try it in other matters. The fact is, 'the Government' aint 'Uncle Sam' *alone*, or 'Uncle Sam' and his party, *alone*—it is the people's property; and no matter how much 'Uncle Sam' may try to separate himself the people wont let him—for without *the people, the hull people and nothing but the people,* they know that 'Uncle Sam' would soon become a poor ragged old man, and have no money to pay his debts, and no one would take his note; therefore I say 'Uncle Sam,' do'nt say any thing more about *separatin*, but stick to the old sign board, *'E Pluribus Unum,'* and if you want any further advice, git sich kind of folks about you, as you or any good citizen would like to appoint your executors, and guardians of your estate and children and to take good care of your widow—if you left one; these kinds of folks are *cal'st*, tho' they may not be as good as *politicians*; and don't discard a man tho' he may own *house lots or new land* and paid his neighbor too much for 'em—this business at home is better (as bad as it is called) than speculatin round Cape Horn, or any where a broad, for the 'profit & loss' is all *at home*—it A paid B too much, t's no matter, 's all *at home*, and these mistakes soon cure themselves—and depend on't a man who owns a hoodle land, be it a *house lot or farm*, in a *new town* or on the skirts of an *old one*, won't give a worse vote for the best interest of his country than if he lived on the pay of an office, or spent his earnings takin politics and drinkin whiskey at an election. This is *sound doctrine*, 'Uncle Sam,' and if you don't find it so in practice—then I aint your friend.

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

SPECIE PAYMENT TO CONGRESS.

The resolution offered on Thursday by Mr Biddle, of Pennsylvania, and lying on the speaker's table, having been again read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House whether a letter purporting to be addressed to him by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, offering payment in specie to members of Congress is authentic; if so to what other claimants on the Treasury a similar offer has been made and what principle of discrimination, if any, has been adopted in the medium of payment to the public creditors"

Mr. Biddle said that the letter referred to in the resolution had struck him on first reading, as exceptionable, and further reflection had tended to confirm that impression. He had, therefore, seized the earliest opportunity of calling it to the attention of the House.

If the offer it conveyed was a matter of grace on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury; if his mere discretion could determine how the limited specie funds of the Government should be disposed of, it followed, of course, that the offer might, at any time, be withdrawn. It might be withdrawn from the whole House, or merely from obnoxious members. The specie could be diverted at pleasure from us and given to other claimants on the Treasury, whom it might suit the interest of the hour to conciliate or reward. The Secretary might take it from us and give it, for example, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, who are now paid in paper, thus increasing or diminishing their compensation by *fiat*. He might have given it to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia whilst the Mandamus case was pending. He may yet allow or disallow it to them. Undeniably, as matters now stand, the people see with astonishment, that the amount of pay receivable by their representatives on this floor depends upon the will of an Executive officer, and may fluctuate with his caprice. Was it consistent with the dignity of the House or the safety of the country, that our position in this matter should be thus precarious?

But he was disposed to look at the subject in another point of view. We had been specially convened to consider the state of the currency. The President desires that our attention shall be confined to this one topic. We are supposed to be here fresh from the people, and to bear with us an active sympathy for the vexation and inconvenience to which every part of the country is subjected by irredeemable promises to pay. At home or on our way here, we had seen and felt the evils under which the people labor. We had shared those evils. We found ourselves detained upon the highways, at every step, in deciphering and interchanging mysterious looking scrolls—a currency not merely uncontrolled by the necessity of redemption in specie, but which had escaped from the restraint of even decent type, paper, and engraving—Why, then, was even member met here by this extraordinary offer? Was it not calculated—he did not say *designed*, for he wished to infuse no bitterness into the discussion—was it not calculated to efface the impression made upon us whilst we were in the midst of the People? Did it not tend to disguise from us the suffering of the country at large? Did it not, at once, erect us into a favored class exempt from all the evils which are now pressing upon our constituents?

Nay, sir, I go farther. I ask, and I ask it with that due respect for the opinions and sensibilities of others, which I shall endeavor to preserve and to cultivate—I ask whether any member of Congress, who closes with the offer does not create for himself a direct pecuniary interest in the *continuance* of a depreciated currency—an interest in *perpetuating* the evils we are called here to remedy? The specie received can be disposed of, at a high premium, for paper which will readily discharge all engagements in this city, or pay debts at home, as we are exempt from postage. This premium will increase with the depreciation of paper. But even now the premium received will, in some cases, suffice to meet all the personal expenses of the member. The entire fifty six dollars per week, therefore, together with about nine-tenths of what is called *mileage*, may be laid up in notes of the banks or Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York Boston, or Pittsburgh. The circulation then of specie would amount to this: the People buy it of the brokers to pay postages and duties, it is then given to us; we sell it to the brokers, from whom the People are again obliged to buy, at an advance; and thus it continues to run the round. The people are the purveyors of specie for us. They have the handling of it on their way from the brokers to the post office or the custom house. This state of things, so comfortable to members of Congress, will cease the moment specie payments are resumed. So far then as mercenary motives go, we are made, by this discrimination in our favor, to feel an interest in catching at any pretext, falling in with any scheme however wild, that may tend to postpone the resumption. Well may we consent to let things take their own course, to regulate themselves, and to await the result of that process with the most exemplary patience. But assuredly we stand in a singular position towards the country we represent, and with whose interests we profess to be identified. We see before us the loss of a profitable traffic the moment we achieve the purpose that brings us here. Such is the penalty of success in our labors! We and the specie brokers on the avenue will be thrown out of business at the same moment. Would any man, in private life, consent to place in such a position an agent, however pure and upright, with any hope of being promptly and faithfully served?

Mr B. went on to say that he believed this to be a matter of deep import. It was not connected with party. It appealed to higher interests and to higher thoughts. Nothing (said he) can be more fatal to the usefulness and influence of this House than a belief that we are actuated by a sordid, grasping spirit. Public indignation is especially vigilant here because that indignation is the only check upon abuse. We all saw how strikingly this was illustrated in the spontaneous movement on the subject of the compensation law. That was treated in this House as a small matter—too small for the notice of the people. But a different lesson was taught. We all remember the storm that burst over the whole country. Mr Jefferson, in one of his letters, refers to the quick sensibility of the people on that occasion as triumphant evidence of their capacity for self government. We must bear in mind that our respective States have been paid their claims upon the Treasury in bank paper, or a bank credit 15 per cent. worse than specie. They could not get one dollar in hard money. The laborer upon the public works, who sweats all day over his mattock for one sixteenth part of our per diem allowance, we pay in paper. I say we pay, because, will any one here pretend to deny that Congress is responsible? The widows and the orphans of those who fell in their country's service, on the deck or the battle field, we pay in paper. In the city and county which I represent there are many revolutionary soldiers. If one of these venerable men has occasion to take a letter out of one of your post offices, from a son absent in the public service, he must sell to a broker, at a great loss, the money with which we pay his scanty pittance. So it is with the Army and the Navy. Only the other day, an officer from Florida found himself here with money so worthless that he could not sell it, at any discount, so as to raise specie enough to take up the letters lying for him at the post office. *How* is it that the Secretary of War can suffer these gallant men to be thus treated—sourced and disgusted with the service—whilst another Secretary, having no more legitimate control over the subject, parades, as if in mockery, an offer of specie, through the newspapers to those who pay no postage, and whose necessities are the least urgent? On what principle can it be of honor, or honesty, or bare decency, that the only public creditors whom the Treasury exempts from the pressure of a common calamity are those whose exclusive duty it is to provide the common remedy?

Suppose (said Mr. B) a joint resolution were offered insisting, openly and manfully that the compensation of members of Congress be paid in a medium denied to our respective States, & to other claimants on the Treasury. How many would be found, in the face of the country, to record their votes for it? And yet, the course we are invited to pursue involves all the offensiveness of such a resolution without the courage of assuming the responsibility.—We would get at the same thing by the bounty of the Secretary of the Treasury. We add to cupidity the crime against our political institutions of giving to the Executive a hold upon the hopes and fears of this *House*.

Mr. B repeated the expression of his hope that this House would look anxiously to its standing with the country. The eyes of that country (said he) are on us. Our situation may well be deemed a trying one. The counsels of this body, on critical occasions, have long been repelled rather than invited. The great object was to give it the go-by. It has ever been denounced as venal and treacherous on questions connected with the currency. And yet, whilst thus forced to rely on the courage and skill of those who had seized the occasion, we are now suddenly called up, at midnight, to receive a hasty surrender of all responsibility into our hands. And this in the midst of darkness, and with breakers around us in every direction!—Let us then, sir, so bear ourselves as to rally the full confidence of those who are embarked with us for life or for death.

Mr Robertson now moved to amend the resolution moved by Mr Biddle, by adding thereto the following, as proposed by him when the subject was up on Thursday expressing his hope that the mover of the original resolution would accept of it as a modification:

'Also, that he report, so far as now ascertained, the amount of specie received by the Government since the 1st day of May last; the sources from whence derived, and the amount from each; the regulations under which the same, or any part thereof, has been disbursed; the persons to whom paid, and the sums paid to each the amount now on hand, and where deposited, also, whether since the date above, the public dues, or any portion thereof, have been received in protested drafts, or any funds other than those prescribed by the joint resolution of April 30 1816.'

Mr Biddle said that, although he could not oppose the amendment laid upon the table of the House on Thursday by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, it had disturbed the simplicity which he desired his proposition to wear. He wanted a plain answer to a plain question. The Secretary ought to be able to question. The Secretary ought to be able to answer, in a few words, his principle of discrimination without the delay which would attend the preparation of tables, &c. On that answer Mr B's. own course with regard to pay would turn. He would not accept anything as a loan which the Secretary might give or withhold at pleasure. He would not dare to carry home to his generous and confiding, but high spirited and intelligent constituents, bags of specie thus acquired. He knew what those constituents had suffered; he knew what was before them and their families during the next dreadful, dreadful winter. How then could he have the heart to enter their workshops and manufactories to tell them exultingly that Congress could not contrive to do any thing for their relief, but that he had, through the kindness of an Executive officer, managed to fill his own pockets, and that he was soon going back to reap *another* golden harvest.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, September 20, 1837.

THE FLORIDA WAR

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning hour, which was the consideration of the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr Wise:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballott to inquire into the causes of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct, and the facts of its history generally; that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers; and that it have power to sit in the recess; and that it make report to the next session of Congress.

Mr. Wise hoped that the gentleman from Massachusetts would not make the motion which he had suggested, to strike out that part in relation to the election of the committee. He preferred the resolution going to the House in its present form, and he hoped the gentleman would permit the question to be taken in this shape. He would merely remark that, by the rules of the House, it was no considered disrespectful to the Speaker to move to have a committee elected; as this mode of election was provided for by the rules. The seventh rule of the House provided that all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be elected by ballot. It was therefore contemplated by your rules that, without disrespect to the Speaker, the House could take this power of appointment into its own hands. He hoped this mode of appointment would be adopted for another reason, and that was, that he did not wish himself to be on this committee; and from the universal custom of the House, if the appointment was made by the Speaker, he would have to be the chairman of the committee. He knew the difficulty and labor attending an investigation of this kind, and therefore he did not wish to be placed upon this committee. But, to be bold and candid, his main reason for wishing this mode of appointment was the fact, that if the disposition of the Speaker of the House be ever so fair and upright, ever prone to truth and the public interest, as was expected and required of him, in these times, to give us a *packed* committee and God knows he (Mr. W.) has had bitter, bitter experience on these stocked committees of investigation. Sir, said Mr. W. let me tell you a fact that this country is not informed of, which will serve as a specimen of what one of these stocked committees will do.

During the last winter a committee was appointed to investigate the Executive Departments. A report was made by the majority of that committee, and will it be believed in Gath, that no one particle of that report was written by a member of that majority of the committee. Some of the majority are here who were on that committee, and let any member of that majority here rise in his place and say who wrote it. I tell you that it was written by a scavenger—an anti masonic editor from Boston, who was brought here and placed on that committee as a clerk by a member from Rhode Island, who, thank God, is now out of this House, and ought to be out of the country. This individual feigned sickness, and remained at home, while he was under pay of eight dollars a day, & whilst the facts upon which he reported, were transpiring in his absence, for the purpose of writing this report, and was furnished with notes by two members of the committee, Dutee J. Pearce and Abijah Mann; and when this report was brought into the committee, and read, so audacious were the falsehoods that it contained, that the majority were compelled to expunge a considerable portion of it, and adopted what remained as their own. Dutee J. Pearce had stated to his friend, Col. Campbell, the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Gov Lincoln) and himself, by way of apology for himself, that the report was written by the individual before referred to, and that Abijah Mann, of N. Y., furnished the offensive notes. This report however, was set up as a standard of truth, and as an offset to the report of the minority; and the best of it was that Hallett (the clerk) had the insolence to complain that the majority had spoiled the report he had drawn up for them, by striking out the only passage of which gave it point.

At this period of the discussion on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

It is doing great injustice to the Whigs, however, to cluster them, as a party, around a question so narrow and circumscribed as the question concerning a National Bank. The Whigs have broader & loftier aims. They seek to restore the Government to its purity; to recover for the Legislature the powers usurped from it by the Executive; to rescue from the Executive grasp and absolute possession the money of the People; to diminish the extent of Executive patronage; to secure the freedom of elections; and, generally, to reform existing abuses.—These are the great objects of the Whigs, and constitute their title to the approbation and confidence of the People.—*Nat. Intel*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, September 23

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Talbot County.

John B. Kerr,	John Boyle,
Francis E. Jump,	Spry Denny.

Caroline County.

John Carter,	John Jump,
John Boon, Jr.	James Turner

Kent County.

John Ussilton,	Jas. H. Gale,
John McDaniel,	Ebenezer Welch.

Queen Anne's County.

Wm. Hemsley,	Thos. C. Brown,
Sam'l. T. Harrison,	Nathan Dunbracco.

Dorchester County.

Reuben Tall,	John F. Eccleston,
William Frazier,	Wm. E. Harrison.

Anne Arundel County

Leonard Iglehart,	McLane Brown,
Cephas Simmons,	Mortimer Dorsey.

Calvert County.

Nathaniel Duke,	Alex. Somerville,
Augustus R Sellers,	William M. Edelin.

Prince Georges County.

Henry L. Coombs,	William H. Tuck,
Robert Ghiselin,	Robert Bowie.

Baltimore County.

Joshua Trimble,	Dr. Gittings,
Wm. G. Howard,	John Pilpot.

Carroll County.

Col. Hy. Snowden,	William Shepherd,
Jarett Garner,	Joshua Smith.

Frederick County.

John Kealauver,	N. H. Owings,
Geo. Beckenbaugh,	G. Schley, of Fd'k A

Cecil County.

William B. Porter,	Charles W. Parker,
Johnson Simpers,	James C. Magraw.

In our last number we made a brief, and as we supposed satisfactory exposition of the financial condition of the State. We stated four distinct propositions, to wit;

1. That the State did *not* owe "near seven millions of dollars," exclusive of the 8,000,000 loan, as had been asserted by the Whig.

2. That her capital, of which the Whig and other Van Buren presses had shamefully neglected to say a word, 'till *forced* out by our statement, exceeded the whole amount of her debts, by *upwards of five hundred and sixty thousand dollars.*

3. That the Commissioners appointed to negotiate the loan of eight millions, were *not* "to receive for their services the moderate sum of twenty *four* thousand dollars" as had been erroneously asserted by the Whig.

4 That it would *not* be necessary to raise the sum of *four hundred and seventy thousand dollars by direct taxation*," as had been asserted by the Frederick Citizen, in an article republished with approbation in the Whig.

We propose now, briefly to examine what the Editor of the Whig has said, in reply to our several positions.

As to the first, he has abandoned his ground, the Treasurer's starting table struck him blind But he quietly remarks, not that the State owed "near seven," but *several* millions—Wonderful! Why, we told him so, and gave him the proof. These "several" millions are the amount given in the Treasurer's table, marked F, which we published, and are neither more nor less than "four millions, seven hundred and forty seven thousand, seven hundred and forty seven dollars and three cents"

As to our second position, that the State's capital exceeds her debts by "*upwards of five hundred and sixty thousand dollars*," he does not pretend to deny it So no more of that.

As to our third, that the Commissioners are *not* to receive twenty *four* thousand dollars for their services, he is, in his Editorial profoundly silent. But he publishes on another page an extract from the Frederick Citizen, re-asserting a statement which he dares not make on his own authority. We must therefore content ourselves with advising him to calculate the amount on eight millions of dollars, at one quarter of one per cent, and to send it to the Frederick Citizen's Editor, to let him know how stupid he is.

Our fourth position, denying the necessity of collecting by "*direct taxation, the sum of four hundred and seventy thousand dollars,*" remains, not only unanswered, but unnoticed.

The controversy is therefore at an end.—Does he suppose, beaten as he is from every position, and struggling to conceal his chagrin by changing the issue, and resorting to garrulity and impertinence, that we will pursue him through his devious track? If so, he deceives himself egregiously. We are willing to contend with a candid disputant; but quibble and evasion are unworthy our notice

There is however in the conclusion of his Editoral, one position so transcendently absurd, that we will condescend to notice it. It amounts in substance, to this:—☞"If you wish to know how much a man owes, you must add nearly two fifths of his property to his debts, and the amount will be the sum required. We will prove what we say, by presenting an extract.

"Statement E of the Treasurer's Report shows

1st State's Productive Capital at	$3,346,196 51
2d Unproductive capital at $1,964,077 51 which cannot be strictly added to the amount of her active capital	
Her Capital debts contracted for loans, &c. amount to	4,747,747
Add to this her unproductive stock	1,964,077 51
Which sums amount to	6,711,824 54
Then comes the loan of	8,000,000 00
And we make her debt	$14,711,824 54"

Here it is seen that nearly two millions worth of her stock is added to her debt of $4,747,747 03, and these two sums, with the eight millions to be borrowed, constitute, he says, the real amount of the State's debt. Verily, this beats Humbug Benton—He even, is not so demented as to tell the Senate, that the Government's *unproductive* funds in the deposite banks, should be considered as a debt due from the Government. But we are tired of dwelling on self-evident absurdities, and will conclude by remarking, that in the extract presented above, there is no credit given for the State's Capital.

The Boston Gazette describes a cucumber which was exhibited in that city, the length of which was *seven feet ten inches!*

The Races over the Millington Course, Eastern Shore, Maryland, will commence on Thursday, 28th inst.

THE FEMALE ÆRONAUT.

Mrs. WARREN, whose successful balloon ascent we mentioned in yesterdays paper, returned to this city yesterday afternoon from Chestertown, in the steamboat Gov. Wolcott. Her flight through the air, it seems, was rapid as well as elevated, having in a space of about two hours after her ascension from Fairmount made the circuit of the city and then winged her way across the Chesapeake Bay to Kent County. The lady informs us that she descended at ten minutes past six o'clock, on the farm of the late Benjamin Rogers, about five miles from Rock Hall, and two from the Chesapeake Bay. As the balloon neared the ground it became entangled in a tree, from which it was soon relieved by several gentlemen who hastened to the spot. Mrs W. states that the balloon at one period reached a height of more than two miles, from which she had a splendid view of the Chesapeake Bay and the surrounding country. When at its greatest elevation the air became quite cold and the difficulty of breathing very great, during which she states that she was so benumbed that she fell asleep for some minutes. When the balloon descended a large number of persons who were watching it hastened towards the spot, and vied with each other in showing attention to the intrepid voyager. She was finally conveyed to Chestertown, where she was visited by the inhabitants for several miles around.—*Balt. Amer Sept.* 16.

The Whigs of Talbot county on Tuesday last nominated JOHN B. KERR, FRANCIS E. JUMP and JOHN BOYLE, candidates for election to the Legislature, leaving a vacancy to be filled in the Bayside District. The Van Buren paper published in Easton intimates that there will be no Van Buren ticket in Talbot! This, no doubt is a *ruse*—therefore, let the Whigs of Talbot and of every other county in the State, act as though their old enemy were actually in the field, and so near as to show *'the whites of their eyes and the tips of their noses'*—*Balt. Patriot, September* 9.

It is said that upwards of four thousand of Amos Kendall's postmasters are delinquents—and yet it is proposed to make a portion of these, if not all Sub treasurers. This would be like paying the grist and giving your wheat into the bargain for grinding.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The administration has an utter abhorrence of all *bank* notes, and will receive nothing but specie and yet proposes to issue *treasury* notes for the accommodation of the people.—*Ib.*

TREASURY REPORT.

The Baltimore Patriot very justly compares this interminable state paper to a sermon divided into twenty-two heads, and which on being thus announced from the pulpit, as subdivided, caused a patient hearer to go home for his night cap! This Treasury expose is divided into eight principal heads, as follows, with a column or so, more or less, devoted to each: 1 Condition of the Treasury—2 On the postponement of the payment of bonds for duties 3 Obstacles in the way of transferring the last instalment of deposits to the States 4 Difficulty of paying the appropriations, and *to the issue of Treasury notes* 5 On the safe keeping of the Public Money hereafter. 6. Settlement with the former Deposit Banks. 7. On the money receivable for Public Dues. 8 Some general causes and remedies for the present embarrassments.—*Phila. Herald.*

A PARTIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the members of Congress that their pay can be had in *gold* and *silver*. Has such a circular been issued to the mechanics at work on the public buildings, or the hands of the Navy Yard? And what right has the Secretary to make distinctions in paying the public creditors? Are not the honest mechanics of the country who work for the government, as much entitled to gold and silver for their wages as the members of Congress, who sit in their carpeted hall on their cushioned seats, and lounge away an hour or two every day? And yet this is a democratic administration? this is the administration of the people's friends! this is the work of the dear lovers of equality! Oh! how we loathe such rank and abominable imposture and hypocrisy.—*Rags* are given to the people—GOLD to the people's rulers. And if a mechanic at work in Washington for the government, were to ask for specie, he would be discharged for his impudence and his wife and little ones deprived of their bread, whilst at the same moment a member of Congress goes to the Treasury and draws his pay in GOLD!—Are not these thing enough to awake and arouse true Democrats.—*Alex. Gazette.*

THE MESSAGE, POLITICAL PARTIES.

There can now be but two political parties in this country. The President has drawn the lines; he has laid down the creed of one—that on which he has chosen to cast himself, and the only opponent it can now have is the Whigs—There is no *middle* ground, there can be none; those who are not Loco-Focos must be Whigs. Politicians must now either join with those who wage an exterminating war upon the institutions of the country its commerce, manufactures, and general business, and upon the rich, or they must unite with those whose object it is to promote the general prosperity of the country by fostering every branch of industry, and thus give ample employment and rich rewards both to capital and labor.

In all governments, especially in a time of peace there are great numbers of restless spirits who are anxious for change. Desperate in fortune as they are in character, they have nothing to lose but every thing to gain by commotion and change. These are the individuals who harbour enmity to the rich and who are ever striving to inflame the minds of the poor with envy and hatred to that class similar to their own. It is these turbulent and restless individuals there one who keep up the warefare of 'the poor against the rich' and who are constantly preaching about exclusive privileges, monopolies &c.—their whole aim being, in the mean time to monopolize the offices of the country themselves, and to grow rich upon 'the spoils.' A more hypocritical, hollow-hearted, faithless, unprincipaled set of harpies cannot be gathered together;—these are the men into whose hands the President has thrown himself, and with these men must all those consort who now adhere to the party. Between these and the whigs, as before remarked, the line is now drawn, and with the one or the other must all politicians rank themselves. The office holders, it is to be expected will go with the President; they know the value of 'the spoils' and love them too well to yield them up for mere *principles*—especially since they are in the receipt, now and then, of premiums upon treasury drafts by way of additional stimulants to fidelity and since they are to be the guardians and holders of Uncle Sam's hard money.

That the President can sustain himself as the head and leader of the Loco Focos, we will not permit ourselves for one moment to believe—it would be doubting the intelligence of the people and questioning their patriotism; above all, it would be blindfolding ourselves to the recent demonstrations in various parts of the country of attempts to throw off the shackles of party and withdraw trust from the corrupt and faithless. That these changes have been occasioned *by* the inclination of the government to carry out Loco Foco doctrines, we have the authority of the New York Times, which says 'The result of the Rhode Island election is eminently important as *an appalling indication* of the effect upon democratic minds *of the asserted spread of Loco Focoism of the loud preaching of Loco Foco Doctrines*'—That these changes are going on *rapidly* especially since the publication of the Message, we know; and that they will extend throughout the country and array every intelligent, honest, and patriotic man against the administration, we have not a doubt. Let the press do its duty and let every Whig rally to the rescue at the ballot boxes, and all will yet be well.

Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel.

WHIG VICTORY IN MAINE!

The result of the recent election in Maine is no longer doubtful—Edward Kent, the Whig candidate has been elected Governor by a very decided majority. Such a victory was hardly within the contemplation of the Whigs, and is so astounding to the opposite party, that they can hardly deem it possible. The Albany Argus, forgetting its usual caution, and believing itself to be on safe ground, ventured to predict the total overthrow and signal rout of the Whigs. The revolution in Maine was so sudden and overwhelming, that there are Van Burenites even now who doubt the story of *their* overthrow! Infatuated with the notion that their party is invincible, they cannot realise its utter prostration in one of its strong holds!

They will find the story well told in the following from the Boston Atlas. What is said in regard to Boston is equally applicable to Baltimore.

From the Boston Atlas of Saturday.

THE RESULT IN MAINE!
A STAR IN THE EAST!

'Now let the kettle to the Trumpets speak, the Trumpets to the cannoneers Without; the cannons to the heavens.'

For years, no election has taken place in the country, in which a deeper interest has been excited, than in the recent contest in Maine. We have rarely witnessed in this city a greater anxiety to learn the issue of a political struggle, or experienced such manifestations of joy and satisfaction at the result. The present critical condition of the country—the position assumed by the dominant party—the agrarian doctrines promulgated in the President's message; and a painful anxiety to known what would be the immediate effect of that promulgation upon the great mass of the people—formed a combination of circumstances, which rendered the recent election in Maine one of the highest importance, and the most absorbing interest. The result has been indeed auspicious. It must inspire with renewed hopes the friends of our republican institutions. Maine has risen as one man to rebuke the administration for their pternicious measures, and still more pernicious threats.—The evil spirit has gone out of our sister State. She is exercised—regenerated—disenthralled!

The administration have managed, for the last 8 years, to keep a disciplined majority in Maine of more than seven thousand! The number has occasionally been more and sometimes less; but the V. Buren party have always possessed in that State the advantage

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