yesterday is full 75 cents a bbl; but in the present state of the market is quite unsettled, and it will take a day or two for prices to be established.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday, 2 P. M. says—

"Flour is advanced by the news. The only sale we have found is one of 400 bbls. Georgetown at $7,50. Holders of Gennessee would some of them sell to some extent at $7.50, and at much less, but none has been taken."

The New York Express of Saturday, 2 P. M. says—

The excitement in relation to Flour, which prevailed yesterday, has calmed down, and the price of Flour has found something like an established rate. Sales of Canal have been made at 7,25 a 7,37½ cents which is a rise of 50 cents caused by the news, but is not by 25 cents as high as was generally required yesterday.

McLEOD IN IRONS.

A late London newspaper contained a statement evidently calculated to work upon the sympathies of the public, that McLeod was confined in a dungeon, and laden with heavy irons, weightier than those placed upon murderers in Newgate. In relation to this statement the Utica "Friend of Man" says:

"McLeod is now in jail not a hundred rods from our office, in the quiet village of Whitesboro. And we can assure the London journal that so far from being in heavy irons, he is not even confined in the jail rooms. He spends most of his time, and receives company, in the parlor of the jailor's house. On almost any pleasant morning he may be seen enjoying himself in a promenade upon the garden walk. Indeed he is spending his time among us as one of our first "gentlemen of leisure."

THE CASE OF McLEOD.—The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS made a speech in the House of Representatives on Saturday on the Resolution relative to the affair of McLeod, which is thus spoken of in the National Intelligencer.

On Saturday, Ex-President ADAMS delivered a Speech on the McLeod case which captivated the attention of the House to a degree which might be expected from that distinguished member, and his known familiarity with every thing that concerns the Foreign Relations of the United States Distant from our Reporter's bench as he stood, with the members crowded all around him, obstructing the passage of the sound of his voice, we have no hope of being able to report his speech, unless with his assistance, and at a future day. Not doubting, however, that our readers will desire to know what ground he occupied on this interesting question, we endeavour to give in our own language, (as follows,) an intelligible idea of the general character of his remarks:

Mr. ADAMS first spoke of the apparent party aspects and objects of the resolution before the House, and the debate in favor of it; and of the strong condemnation which that conduct merited which sought to make profit to a party regardless of consequences, out of a question which involved, or might be made to involve, the issue of peace or war with a country perhaps the most powerful on the Globe.

He then proceeded to say that he was opposed to multiplying issues with Great Britain. We had one issue with that country (he was understood to refer to the Boundary Question) where we were clearly in the right, and she was clearly in the wrong, and, if we must fight, we had better light about such a question than about one where we were in the wrong.—For he desired to declare, in the face of the country and the world, his opinion, that, in regard to the affair of the "Caroline," a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that we were in the wrong. The question was, and always would be who struck the first blow? The British, it is true, burnt the boat and killed a man. But the question is, what was the boat about, and what was the man doing in the boat?—The boat was engaged in hostile acts against Great Britain; it was employed in transporting men and arms to Navy Island, in aid of an insurrection against the British authorities in Upper Canada. We might go to war on this matter; and after the blood and treasure of the nation had been expended in support of it, we should have a peace. And what then? The question would still be who struck the first blow? And were we sure we could find among all the Christian Nations an umpire who would not say that we had been all the while in the wrong?

Mr. ADAMS then spoke of another issue which had been attempted to be made, viz. in relation to the particular case of McLeod. He spoke of the opinion delivered by Judge COWEN, of the New York Court, in this case, and declared his dissent from that opinion in strong terms; and he alluded to the sentiments expressed by some of his *forty* friends from New York on that floor, to the same purport and effect as that opinion, with emphatic disapprobation. New York had been called the "Empire" State: but he said Delaware is as much an "Empire" State as New York, and he regarded it as both wrong and dangerous, when persons were heard to declare on that floor and in the other end of the Capitol, that New York *would* try McLeod, and if found guilty, *would* hang him; and all because New York was the "Empire" State!—Nobody had proposed to interfere with New York, or the Courts of New York; but, but, by some process; McLeod ought to be released, and the PRESIDENT had done no more than his duty in sending the Attorney General into New York on this subject. There was not an enlightened nation on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in a case like this. And the management of the whole case belonged to this Government; for it was a national matter, and if a war grew out of it, it was not New York that was to maintain that war, but the blood and treasure of the whole Nation must maintain it.

Mr. ADAMS, before he was cut off by the expiration of the hour, paid a noble tribute to Mr. WEBSTER. He alluded to a remark which had been made by some member from New Hampshire, that "we should have no war with Great Britain while DANIEL WEBSTER *was Secretary of State.*" He said he thanked God heartily for it, and the People of this country ought to raise their hands in devout and united thanksgiving to God for it! He believed the remark to be true. Peace *would* be preserved while that man was Secretary of State: Not by concessions!—*he* was the last man on earth to make concessions to Great Britain—he *had* made none—but by moderation and a conciliatory temper accompained with a just decision and firmness. Mr. A. alluded to Mr. WEBSTER'S letter to Mr. Fox, and pronounced it one of the best diplomatic papers that had ever been written, and said he could adopt every line and word of it. Its value was already manifest in the effect it had evidently produced; and he referred, in this connexion, to the conciliatory tone assumed towards this country by Sir ROBERT PEEL, in his address at Tamworth. He repeated his conviction that, while the rights and the honor of the country would be firmly and fully maintained; yet peace *would* be preserved so long as DANIEL WEBSTER was Secretary of State.

We do not pretend to give even a sketch of all the remarks made by Mr. ADAMS; and, in regard to the topics to which we have referred, as embraced in his speech, we have given only the faintest outline of what was said by him.

From the Balston Spa Gazette.

HENRY CLAY.

It is now thirty years since, this great Statesman, first took his seat in Congress. His arrival was awaited by Madison with intense interest, as that of a man born to control the destinies of his country.

Its horizon was dark and lowering—wrongs long too tamely borne, had weakened the nerve of the nation. Its affections and its hopes instead of being centered in itself, were clinging to and lingering among the warring rivals of Europe. Between striving factions, with mutual taunts, the dignity of the American character was sunk. Cupidity on the one side, fear on the other, were contending for the supremacy. Amid this debasing scene, CLAY ascended the tribune; He appealed to the pride, to the patriotism, to the honor of the nation. His cry was heard—"to arms" and from the vallies and the hills of the far interior, the answering cry of the hardy husbandmen was heard—"To Arms—we are ready!" War was declared, and while over hesitating Senates his triumphant voice resounded, like a trumpet, Madison leaned upon his strong arm, and amid disaster drank courage from his lips. At last terms of peace were to be settled, and CLAY was united in the mission, thus to assure the country that its honor would be safe.

Peace made, he returned from Ghent, to pour oil into the wounds—to heal the dissensions—to rebuild the prosperity of these States. Loaded with debt, disorder in the finances—without credit and without money,—thus he found this nation. Taught by experience, CLAY was the first to surrender past prejudices; openly to avow his error, and to call on others to sacrifice theirs, before the shrine of Justice. Again he was heard—a National Bank was established—a National Currency restored.

From Peace he saw would spring a new war—a war by Europe, upon American INDUSTRY. Again his warm heart yearned—again his voice is heard, exhorting to, claiming, demanding, insisting upon PROTECTION. Oppressed LABOR raised up its hand in prayer and gratitude—Heaven smiled upon that honest prayer, and cheered by that smile CLAY established the AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The people now revelled in abundance amid rich argosies—teeming harvests—whirling spindles, and piled up wealth—their pulse fevered, and not heeding the warnings of CLAY, they gave themselves and all they had—the present and the future—their cares and their hopes, to a Military Idol.

Disappointed ambition sought to stay him in his path Unsuccessful in this attempt, from the brain of a Sophist was spun a web that was to internet all the evil natures of the country. The integrity of the Union was menaced—the web was broken; the idol became a Tyrant, and threatened death to his opponents. Then again CLAY was heard—his voice prevented a Civil War, and saved the thankless Sophist from a gibbet.

Behold him next calling upon all true patriots to aid in saving the Republic—going forth, persuading, entreating, invoking, imploring, warning the people that their liberties were at hazard—that a MONARCHY WAS BEGUN. Again from the hills and vallies the cry came as before—"we are ready"—and again they made battle for themselves. In this battle CLAY was foremost. Where was he when the prize of the victory was bestowed?—insisting on his own high claims? No—but the first to defer those claims to another!! On the arts and the intrigues which shut him out from the highest honors of the state, we will not dwell; nor as friends of his true glory, will we lament. His own reverse of fortune, has been for fortune to his country—glory to himself. His defeat has been victory—victory over himself—victory over his enemies—victory *for* the Constitution.

Behold him where he now stands—a noble—an inspiring spectacle. His adversaries quailing before the composed supremacy of his high energies—now lurid amid the flashings of his genius—now writhing under the lashings of his wit—now stolid and amazed under the beatings of his wrath. Behold him where he stands—the PILLAR of the state. Around that pillar let us gather, for while it stands we shall be safe. And long will it stand, garlanded with trophies—chiselled with inscriptions of gratitude. To Time alone will it yield—and then of its fragments we will make household gods to admonish us of our duty and remind us of what we owe to the true Repbulican—the CIVIL HERO of our country—HARRY OF THE WEST.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—I have had the pleasure of reading in the Star, of August 31st—a series of resolutions passed at the Court House, in August 24th by a "Democratic Meeting"—I say *pleasure*, because I like to see a good thing well done, even if it be a humbug, and I think our Loco-foco friends have had an eye—while doing the ridiculous—to doing it as ridiculously as possible. One would think, after the connexion of Mr. Francis Thomas with the Canal Company, and after his magnificent demonstration of his abilities, in the way of shin-plaster manufacture, under the euphonious denomination of "scrip," that any one who had his welfare at heart, would be as careful of mentioning state debts and direct taxation in his neighborhood, as of reading a treatise on the cultivation of hemp, to the son of one who had departed this life under the polite attention of the Sheriff. Our Talbot friends however seem to think differently from the rest of their party on the subject—and it would really appear from their first resolution, that they think the Whigs of this county as ignorant of facts, as they themselves are bold of front and careless in assertion. They say there is "a crisis in the affairs of Maryland" and that this crisis calls loudly on the people to "arrest a system of measures, which has already produced a public debt of seventeen millions" and "an onerous direct tax on property and industry." Well—agreed. You cannot stop the direct tax—by putting Mr. Thomas in—because Governor Grason recommended it—and was Governor when the law was enacted—no one doubting his democracy all the while—so you gain nothing by that move in the way of 'arresting" the system. Neither can you destroy the State debt in that way, although I am free to admit that by his election you would go far to destroy the State credit and we should contract no more debts, because no one would trust us. By his election you certainly would not pay the State debts—or Mr. Thomas has changed his tactics wonderfully, since he flooded the State with his hundred thousands of promises to pay, which have not yet been redeemed. Would you be likely to stop further appropriations? Certainly not. Read the records of the Legislature. Had not the Loco Foco party, at any time, power to stop appropropriations, by voting with the Whig dissenters, any and every session when the companies were begging, and did they not always vote in large numbers—for large appropriations? Did not more of them in proportion than of Whigs vote for the eight million bill? Did not Mr. Thomas, when President of the Canal Company, go down on his knees for more? Was not his voice heard, crying aloud like the horse-leach, "give, give?" And are his friends in Alleghany not electioneering now, on the ground that the Whig party refused to give, when Mr. Thomas implored them? Away then with all this humbug and declamation, and let the people know, not that you democratic gentlemen, are going to bring about a millenium in this "present crisis" but kindly, softly, coolly, condescend to tell us *how*. Explain how the preacher of sin is the apostle of virtue—the fabricator of "scrip" an enemy to shin plasters—the beseecher for "monish" a foe to appropriations—the voter for expenditures opposed to the debt—and the recommender of a tax, a strong soldier in the army that objects to its being levied.

Next comes the "disgorging" resolution, which the "democratic meeting" think ought to be put in operation, before the tax is levied—agreed again. Commence, Francis Thomas, Esquire! Disgorge two years salary—for your services in stirring up the mud in the "big ditch" as you call it—in adding your mite to the "magnificent folly" as you likewise designate it. And you too gentlemen of the "party," in serving whom, Mr. Thomas, as President of the Canal Company, admits that he thought he was serving his country—disgorge ye also your fees, perquisites, allowances, &c. "scrip" and all. Follow then, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—disgorge the proceeds of the State stocks, sold by your democratic President, so far below par as to be out of sight of it. Let there be a general casting up of spoils as well as accounts. Let the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, with its several democratic Presidents and officers prepare to give up its various hearty meals of State appropriations. Come one, come all, for the day of general disgorging is at hand The "democratic meeting," declare that you devoured the pap for "party advancement" and up it must come for "the public prosperity."

The third resolution condemns direct taxation, when unconstitutional and the late law as "tyrannical and oppressive." This is a little like the Gov. McNutt system—under which paying State debts and preserving State honour are unconstitutional, null and void and ought to be abolished. Paying of debts, always is "tyrannical and oppressive"—at least so say, Swartwout, Boyd, Price and the rest of them, and we are bound to believe it a democratic doctrine. Happily, the State of Maryland has yet been too dull to see it in the fullness of its honesty and beauty.

Resolution number four—assumes that the only sure means of putting all things to rights is to change the public servants and substitute honest democrats, who will regard "the happiness of the people," as paramount to the "cupidity" of corporations and stock jobbers! alas! for Mr. President Thomas! This is *worse* than a veto. It excludes him, as certainly as Mr. Tyler excludes discounts. Was it the happiness of the people or the "cupidity" of a corporation, which induced him to beg so imploringly for more, during the term of his service? Did he sacrifice the state bonds so shockingly—prostrate the credit of Maryland and issue "scrip" enough to thatch his canal—for the "people's happiness" and no "cupidity" at all? Was he or not a "jobber in stock funds" and did he or not play into the hands of such folks, when he sold to the N. American Trust & Banking Company, $111,111,11 of bonds for the sum of $73 333 33—losing only. $37,777 78 by the operation. It is no wonder that our democratic friends shudder at our present "most appalling pecuniary embarrassment." Unless however their candidate plays them foul—they are very wrong in ascribing all this to the "Whig party." They are entitled to the credit of it and as for Mr. Thomas, why like Moliere's apothecary M. Fleurant, he should have no objection to the consequences of his medicine, inasmuch as he had the profits.

Resolution No 5 introduces the novel fact, that Whig measures have nearly blighted the hopes of enterprise and industry—that State bankruptcy is coming and that there is no salvation for us unless we join the democracy and change the State policy. Alas—we are very sorry, but the thing is impossible! go *over to* the democracy! The invitation is surely a modest one, in view of the style in which we went *into* them, at the last election and design doing it again. We honestly think that with the land Bill—the Bankrupt Law—the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, we are no worse than at the time of the last contest—so far as general politics are concerned—and as to State politics—we are not prepared to say that our friends Messrs. Sherwood, Wilkes and Lowe, no, nor our other friend Mr. Arringdale, can, all of a sudden, pay the debts, honestly and prudently incurred for the public benefit by some companies—but wastefully and rashly rushed into by Mr. Thomas, and others of his stamp in the way of democracy. As for Thomas himself, it might be reasonable that he who incurred the debt should be able to show us something about its liquidation—but after we have discharged a thoughtless, unwise and extravagant clerk, we should not display much prudence, in employing him again to post our books and manage our finances. A burnt child, says the new philosophy, dreads the fire.

Resolution No. 6, is an appeal to the ladies on the tea and coffee question, besides the molasses. Mirabeau once heard a fish woman in Paris, cry "down with the veto!" "What is a veto, my good dame? he asked her "I dont exactly know" she replied "I think it's a tax on sugar!" Our democratic friends have had so much veto-jubilee lately—that we fear they have got into confusion about the groceries. Let them ask their wives, if they fear taxation on any luxury, to pay the debts bequeathed by an outcast and discarded administration, and they will reply indignantly. Let the tea party times come again, if need be—the women of this day, have not forgotten the virtues of the olden time." Yes gentlemen, it is excellent taste in you, we confess, to leave us a heavy Treasury note debt—United States "scrip" if you please—and then quarrel with us if we tax your luxuries to pay it. It is modest, to say the least of it. It displays an affectionate regard for "the laboring classes of society" and their "interests," though it would perhaps have been as well, if you had thought some little about them, when you were squandering the money, in electioneering—in founding leg treasuries and all the other atrocious schemes upon which the people have set so signally the seal of their condemnation; However, to meet all tastes, the tax on tea and coffee has been stricken out of the revenue bill, and so our democratic friends have lost that hobby. It is a pity for topics of denunciation are scarce.

No. 6, tenders "the warmest thanks to the democratic party in Congress as well as the State Legislature for voting against imposing taxes on the people for imaginary purposes, as in the general government, and without the privilege of appeal, as in the State tax law." —This is very fine no doubt—but as to understanding it—we are somewhat in the predicament of the lady's maid, who praised the sermon, and being asked if she knew what it meant, replied, "Lord ma'am, would I have the presumption!' "Taxes for imaginary purposes!" Do the democratic meeting pretend to say, that national honour—the payment of contractors made bankrupt by the corrupt and unprincipled conduct of the late Post Master General's department—the establishment of a home squadron to protect our shores—the liquidation of accounts, where democratic defalcations have left 'a beggarly account of empty boxes"—that all these are "imaginary purposes?" What are real proposes then, we ask, in the name of conscience? Now as to appeal under the tax-law—has any body complained of the want of it? Is not the speedy collection of the tax, all important to our state-reputation? And what fair minded man can have wrong done to him by it? No! gentlemen, you would make the payment of our debts, odious. You dare not in the face of the people attack the principle, and sign your names to the assault—so you endeavor to compass the same end covertly, by saying hard things of the details of the bill. Come out boldly—be McNutt men, and button up your pockets—or be candid, and complain not of a burden, which, however grievous it may be—saves your honor and your State's good name—"without appeal!"

No 7—is hosanna to Francis Thomas! confidence in his "talent, patriotism and sincerity!" Certainly—he has "talent" —particularly financial—witness his dealings as aforesaid in state bonds, and with stock jobbers. He displayed quite a genius for it—In time he will be a Neckar. "Patriotism!" of course—could the godfather of the "glorious nineteen" be other than a patriot? Could there be greater patriotism than his, who thinks that when in a corporate station of high trust, he prostitutes his patronage to sustain his party—he is serving his country? Read Mr. Thomas's testimony before the internal improvement committee, if you doubt that these are his sentiments. 'Sincerity!" To be sure! Did ever a man, as President of a Canal Company, beg for appropriations without being sincere in wanting them? Squander appropriations without being sincere in looking after the proceeds for "corporate cupidity," and then after being turned out, abuse every thing that he had done himself—"big ditch" "magnificent folly" and all—(except receiving his salary) without being sincere in desiring to humbug the voters—get into a high office, enjoy its patronage and look, calm as a summer's morning—high above the reach of the storm, which he so directly assisted in brewing? Certainly not—'talent, patriotism and sincerity" are Mr. Thomas's qualities—and the people understand them. The extent of their appreciation will be seen, in the result of the October elections.

On our own side, Mr Graham, we have but a few words to say. The people of our county, know very well what the principles of the Whig party are, and have given the very best evidence of their knowledge, by repeated marks of their approbation, in victory. Every candid man knows that the burden of the State debt belongs to both parties, for both assumed the responsibility of its creation, honestly and patriotically to develope the resources of their State, to give wings to commerce and stimulus to agriculture and industry. Let then both be fair, and not shrink from their respective shares of the odium, if any there be. Above all, let not one party be lifting up as their idol, a Canal Company President—and shouting "down with the Canal Companies." Let it be remembered that in William Cost Johnson—we have the author of that successful measure of relief—the Land Bill. Let it be borne in mind, that if we helped to make the debt, we are helping to pay it. Let our opponents, shew what they have done for the same purpose. Let them give us less preaching and more practice. If they doubt our Candidate's superiority in "talent"—let them hear him and Mr. Thomas discuss matters before the people—in "patriotism" let them look to his public life—free from salaries, "scrip" and patronage—in "sincerity"—let them compare his life with his doctrines, and point out the place, where he said one thing and done another, and then denounced what he said and did, to serve his turn. The Whigs have a decided majority—a good cause and a first rate leader. Shall they not triumph, as they have triumphed before? Triumph? Echo answers—Triumph! O. K.

SUB-MARINE ARMOR.—Captain Taylor, the inventor of the sub marine armor made an interesting and successful experiment of his apparatus recently at the navy yard at Philadelphia, in the presence of a number of officers of the Navy and invited strangers. The gunner consented to descend with the armor, and having invested himself in it, he was let down into the water, and remained beneath the surface six minutes. He came out perfectly dry, and declared that he was perfectly easy under the water, and could remain below a week The experiment is said to have been successful in every respect, and fully established the great utility of the invention. Capt. Taylor superintended the experiment in person.

VOX POPULI.—*Facts to be remembered.*—Nineteen of the twenty six states voted for Harrison and Tyler, giving them a majority of 146,391.—If the States were now fairly represented in the Senate, the Whigs would have 38 of the 52 members If the members of the House of Representatives were all elected by *general ticket*, as in New Jersey and some other States, the whigs would have 196 to 46 against them. They would thus command more than *two thirds* in each house, and get along, if need be, without the President. The white population of the Harrison states is 11,686,886, and of the Van Buren states only 2,492,689.

CONGRESS.—It will be seen by the annexed proceedings that the Revenue Bill occupied the attention of the Senate on Saturday, and that Mr. Mangum's motion to strike out *Tea* and *Coffee* from the articles paying 20 per cent duty, and to place them among the articles admitted duty free—was carried by a vote of 39 to 10.

The President's approval of the Land Bill was officially communicated to the House on Saturday.

U. S. BANK—GENERAL ASSIGNMENT—We learn from the Philadelphia National Gazette that on Saturday morning the Directors of the Bank of the United States made a general assignment of all its effects to James Robertson, President; Mr. Newbold, Director; Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware; Herman Cope, Assistant Cashier, and Mr. Taylor, Acting Cashier. The first three named assignees will receive 1500 dollars per annum, the two latter 4000 dollars.

The Baltimore Counterfeit Detector, and Bank Note List, is the title of a paper just issued, and intend to be published monthly hereafter by H. Whigman North St. opposite the Post Office, Baltimore. It contains in 16 Octavo pages a list of all the Banks in the States, Territories, and neighboring British Possessions with their rates of discounts or premium, and a minute description of all counterfeits which have been issued.—Such a work is useful to all and can be obtained for $1,50 per annum.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday, Morning, Sept. 11.

MARYLAND ELECTION,

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. COST JOHNSON.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Tench Tilghman, John Harrington,
Henry H. Goldsborough,

County Commissioner.
William Corkrall.

Anne Arundel County.
Chs. Sterett Ridgely, Mortimer Dorsey;
Benjamin E Gantt, [one vacancy.]

Calvert County.
Uriah Laveille, Jas. S. Morsell, Jr.
Nathaniel Duke,

Frederick County.
James Simmons, Sebastian Ramsburg,
William Johnson, George Hughes.
Ezra Doub,

Washington County.
David Zellers, Charles A. Eletcher.
Samuel Claggott, Charles H. Ohr.

We the undersigned do hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from using directly or indirectly, either money, spirituous or fermented liquors or any other commodity; or the promises of any valuable consideration, in a way that may have a tendency to influence the sentiments of any voter at the ensuing election in October.

TENCH TILGHMAN,
WM. B. WILLIS,
JNO. HARRINGTON,
WM. W. LOWE,
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
WILLIAM CORKRALL,
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

Easton, September 4th, 1841.

The FISCAL CORPORATION BILL which passed both Houses of Congress and presented to the President on Saturday last for his signature, has been *vetoed.*

The Whigs of Caroline County have nominated the following ticket;

William H. Downs, John Nicols, and Tilghman Sullivan, Esq'rs.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS—MEETING AT EASTON.—According to previous arrangement the two distinguished candidates for the Gubernatorial chair of Maryland—Messrs. JOHNSON and THOMAS—met at this place on Saturday last. The day was exceedingly fine, and the yeomanry of Talbot turned out in large numbers to witness the splintering of lances between the two contending champions. The Hon. P. F. Thomas was appointed President, and Edward N. Hambleton, and Theodore R. Loockerman, Esqrs., Vice Presidents of the meeting. The President opened the meeting with a few prefatory remarks, and concluded by introducing to its attention, the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson. Mr J. arose, and for an hour and a half enchained the attention of the auditory with an eloquent, concise and argumentative speech. He regretted, he said, that some one more capable of advocating the principles of the Whigs had not been selected by that party for the honorable and responsible office of Governor. But the honor had been conferred upon him—an honor which he could not decline—and he was prepared to battle in defence of these principles which he had always sustained, and which under the influence of an enlightened public sentiment, had recently triumphed. Speaking of the causes which produced this triumph, Mr. J. argued that every promise made to the people by the two last administrations had been broken—and after deranging the best currency in the world, and prostrating the business energies of the country, had erected the Sub-Treasury upon the ruins of the U. S. Bank, as the crowning measure—the concentration of all the follies of Loco Focoism. Mr. J. shewd from a printed document that the annual receipts into the Treasury during Jackson's administration averaged about 28 millions of dollars, and the annual expenditures amounted to 15 millions of dollars—being 13 millions less than the receipts under Mr. Van Buren's administration were but 21 millions annually, and the expenses amounted to 28 millions—being 7 millions more than the receipts. This system of extravagance exhausted the surplus revenue which Mr. Van Buren found in the Treasury, and bequeathed to the present administration a national debt of 12 millions of dollars. The payment of this debt was deferred by the issuing of Treasury notes—and now when those notes are due, and a Whig administration, not finding the funds in the Treasury to redeem them, are obliged to borrow money for that purpose, they, forsooth, are charged with entailing a national debt upon the

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