Representatives reported their second *bill*. It made provisions for a bank without the privilege of local discounting. and was adopted, as closely as possible, to that class of mercantile operations which the first Veto Message describes with approbation, and which that paper specifically illustrates by reference to the "dealings in the exchanges" of the Bank of the United States in 1833, which the President affirms "amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars." Yet this plan, when it was submitted to him, was objected to on a new ground --The last Veto has narrowed the question of a bank down to the basis of the sub-Treasury scheme, and it is obvious from the opinions of that message that the country is not to expect any thing better than the exploded sub Treasury, or some measure of the same character, from Mr. Tyler.

In the midst of all these varieties of opinion, an impenetrable mystery seemed to hang over the whole question. There was no such frank interchange of sentiment as ought to characterize the intercourse of a President and his friends, and the last persons in the Government who would seem to have been entrusted with his confidence on those embarrassing topics were the constitutional advisers which the laws had provided for him.

In this review of the position into which the late events have thrown the Whig party, it is with profound sorrow we look to the course pursued by the President. He has wrested from us one of the best fruits of a long and painful struggle and the consummation of a glorious victory; he has even perhaps thrown us once more upon the field of political strife, not weakened in numbers, nor shorn of the support of the country, but stripped of the arms which success had placed in our hands, and left again to rely upon that high patriotism which for twelve years sustained us in a conflict of unequalled asperity, and which finally brought us to the fulfilment of those brilliant hopes which he has done so much to destroy.

In this state of things, the Whigs will naturally look with anxiety to the future and inquire what are the actual relations between the President and those who brought him into power, and what, in the opinion of their friends in Congress, should be their course hereafter. On both of these questions we feel it to be our duty to address you in perfect frankness and without reserve, but, at the same time with due respect to others.

In regard to the first, we are constrained to say, that the President, by the course he has adopted in respect to the application of the veto power to two successive bank charters, each of which there was just reason to believe would meet his approbation; by his withdrawal of confidence from his real friends in Congress and from the members of his Cabinet; by his bestowal of it upon others notwithstanding their notorious opposition to leading measures of his administration, has voluntarily separated himself from those by whose exertions and suffrages he was elevated to that office through which he reached his present exalted station. The existence of this unnatural relation is as extraordinary as the annunciation of it is painful and mortifying. What are the consequences and duties which grow out of it?

The first consequence is, that those who brought the President into power can be no longer, in any manner or degree, justly held responsible or blamed for the administration of the Executive branch of the Government: and that the President and his advisers should be exclusively hereafter deemed accountable. But as by the joint acts of Providence and the People he is constitutionally invested with the powers of a Chief Magistrate, whilst he remains in office he should be treated with perfect respect by all. And it will be the duty of the Whigs, in and out of Congress, to give to his official acts and measures fair and full consideration, approving them and co-operating in their support where they can, and differing from and opposing any of them only from a high sense of public duty.

The more important question remains to be touched. What ought to be the future line of conduct of the Whig party in the extraordinary emergency which now exist.

They came in power to accomplish great and patriotic objects. By the zeal and the preseverance of the majorities in Congress, some of the most important of those objects have been carried at the extra session. Others yet remain to be effected:—The conduct of the President has occasioned bitter mortification and deep regret. Shall the party, therefore, yielding to sentiments of despair, abandon its duty, and submit to defeat and disgrace? Far from suffering such dishonorable consequences, the very disappointment which it has unfortunately experienced should serve only to redouble its exertions and to inspire it with fresh courage,to persevere with a spirit unsubdued and a resolution unshaken until the prosperity of the country is fully re-established, and its liberties firmly secured against all danger from the abuses, encroachments, or usurpations of the of the Executive department of the Government.

At the head of the duties which remain for the Whigs to perform towards their country stands conspicuously and pre-eminently above all others—

First.—A reduction of the Executive power; by a further limitation of the Veto, so as to secure obedience to the public will as that shall be expressed by the immediate Representatives of the People and the States, with no other control than that which is indispensable to avert hasty or unconstitutional legislation.

By the adoption of a single term for the incumbent of the Presidential office.

By a separation of the Purse from the Sword, and with that view to place the appointment of the Head of the Treasury in Congress; and,

By subjecting the power of dismissal from office to just restrictions, so as to render the President amenable for its exercise.

Second.—The establishment by Congress of a fiscal agent, competent to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys, to restore the currency, and to equallize the exchanges of the country; and.

Third The introduction of economy in the administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecures and useless offices.

To the effectuation of these objects ought the exertions of the Whigs hereafter to be directed! Those only should be chosen members of Congress who are willing cordially to co-operate in the accomplishment of them. Instead of sinking our flag, let it be reared still higher, with a firmer hand, bearing upon its folds in conspicuous letters, "*The Will of the Nation uncontrolled by the will of* ONE MAN: *one Presidential term, a frugal Government, and no sub-treasury, open or covert, in substance or in fact: no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the People's treasure and administering to the People's wants.*"

Rallying under that banner, let us appeal to that People whose patriotic exertions led to victory in the late glorious struggle. Let us invoke the action of the Legislative Councils of the sovereign States of this Union. Instructed by their immediate constituents, let them ascertain and express the public will in relation to these great questions; and especially let them within their respective constitutional spheres, exert themselves to give it effect.

Animated by these principles, and guided by Providence, defeat is impossible, and triumphant success inevitable. We may confidently hope that vast numbers of our fellow citizens, who have been hitherto separated from us, will unite with us under such a glorious standard, and that majorities in both Houses of Congress sufficiently large may be secured to carry any measure demanded by the welfare of the nation, in spite of the interposition of the power with which any one man may have been accidentally invested. Disappointed in that, if such should be our lot, there will remain the hope of an amendment of the Constitution curtailing the Executive power. And if that should fail, we have only to recur to the noble example of our ancestors, to recollect the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, and to bear with manly fortitude three years longer the sufferings inflicted during the last twelve years by the mal-administration of the Executive department of the Government.—We shall have the consolation of reflecting that, in the meantime, if the President can prevent the attainment of all the good which Congress is desirous to accomplish, Congress may check or prevent some of the mischiefs which, under a different state of majorities in the body, he might have the power to impose.

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN,
N. P TALLMADGE,
O. H. SMITH,
Committee of the Senate.
J. P KENNEDY,
S. MASON,
HORACE EVERETT,
J. C CLARK,
K. RAYNER.
Committe of the H. of Representatives.

Whereupon the question was taken on the adoption of said Address, and it was unanimously adopted.

Ordered, That twenty thousand copies of said Address be printed, and circulated among the People of the United States.

Ordered, That said Address be signed by the members of the committee appointed to prepare the same, and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Presidents, and countersigned by the Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned sine die.

NATHAN F. DIXON, } Presidents.
JEREMIAH MORROW, }
K. Rayner, } Secretaries.
Christopher Morgan, }
R. W. Thompson, }

The Late Cabinet.—Mr. Badger's Explanatory Card.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I deem it proper to offer a public explanation of some of the reasons which led to my resignation, on the 11th inst., of the office of Secretary of the Navy, and for that purpose, ask a small space in the National Intelligencer.

At the Cabinet meeting held on the 18th of August last, (the Attorney General and the Postmaster General being absent) the subject of an Exchange Bank, or institution, was brought forward by the President himself, and was fully considered. Into the particulars of what passed I do not propose now to enter. It will be sufficient to say that it was then distinctly stated and understood that such an institution met the approbation of the President, and was deemed by him free of constitutional objections; that he desired (if Congress should deem it necessary to act upon the subject during the session) that such an institution should be adopted by that body, and the members of his Cabinet should aid in bringing about that result; and Messrs. Webster and Ewing were specially requested by the President to have a communication upon the subject with certain members of Congress. The institution then spoken of was to be located in the District of Columbia; to be authorized to establish agencies in the States and Territories with power to deal in bills of exchange between the U. States and foreign countries, and in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another State or Territory; and the exercise of this power was not to depend on any assent, expressed or implied, of the States within which such agencies might be established.

In consequence of what passed at this meeting, I saw such friends in Congress as I deemed it proper to approach, and urged upon them the passage of a bill to establish such an institution, assuring them that I did not doubt it would receive the approbation of the President.

The bill was passed, as the Public know, and was met by the Veto. Now, if the President, after the meeting of the 18th August, had changed his mind as to the constitutional power of Congress, and had come to doubt or deny what he had admitted in that meeting, (which is the most favorable interpretation that can be put upon his conduct,) it was, in my own opinion, a plain duty on his part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned this change of sentiment—to have offered them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency—or, at least, to have softened, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended veto of a measure in promoting the success of which they, at his request, had rendered their assistance. But this the President did not do. Never, from the moment of my leaving his house on the 13th, did he open his lips to me on the subject. It was only from the newspapers, from rumor, from hearsay, I learned that he had denied the constitutionality of the proposed institution, and had made the most solemn asservations that he would never approve a measure which I knew was suggested by himself, and which had been at his own instance, introduced into Congress. It was still in the President's power, by a proper statement in the message containing his objections to the bill, to have supplied these omissions, and in some degree at least to have repaired his former neglect, but when that paper came to be read, it was found that so far from saying frankly that he once favored and had been willing to sanction the bill, but had been led (if such was the fact) by subsequent reflection to adopt different views upon the subject, he treated the measure as one evidently inconsistent with his previously expressed opinions, and which it ought not to have been supposed for a moment he could approve.

Whether this conduct of the President is susceptible of just defence or reasonable excuse it is not necessary now to inquire. I have not heard, nor can I imagine any ground for either. Whether an explanation of it has been offered to any one of the gentlemen concerned I know not, but none was at any time offered to me: and while I forbear to make the remarks, obvious and painful as they are, which the transaction suggests, I declare the conviction that this conduct of the President, standing without known defence, excuse or explanation, constituted (if no other reasons had existed) ample ground for a withdrawal from his Cabinet without delay.

It is scarcely necessary to say that I have not supposed, and do not suppose, that a difference merely between the President and his Cabinet, either as to the constitutionality or the expediency of a bank, necessarily interposes any obstacles to a full and cordial co-operation between them in the general conduct of his Administration; and therefore deeply as I regretted the veto of the first bill, I did not feel myself at liberty to retire on that account from my situation. But the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the last bill made a case totally different from that—one it is believed without a parallel in the history of our Cabinets; presenting, to say nothing more, a measure embraced and then repudiated—efforts prompted and then disowned—services rendered and then treated with scorn or neglect. Such case required, in my judgment, upon considerations, private and public, that the official relations subsisting between the President and myself should be immediately dissolved.

GEO. E. BADGER.

Washington, Sept 18, 1841.

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

In the New York American of yesterday afternoon is published the following letter from Mr. Webster:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841.

My Dear Sir,—I thank you for your kind and friendly letter.

You will have learned that Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger and Crittenden have resigned their respective offices. Probably Mr. Granger will feel bound to follow the example. This occurence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned to me: as they are not only my friends, but persons with whom I have had, for some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement.

It is supposed to be justified, I presume by the differences which have arisen betwen the President and Congress, upon the means of establishing a proper fiscal agency, and retoring a sound state of the currency; and collateral matters, growing out of these differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the Cabinet was likely either to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them. On the contrary, my only reliance for a remedy for those evils has been and is on the union, conciliation and preseverance of the whole Whig party, and I by no means despair of seeing yet accomplished, by these means all that we desire. It may render us more patient under disappointment in regard to one measure to recollect as is justly stated by the President in his last message, how great a number of important measures have been already successfully carried through. I hardly know when such a mass of business has been despatched in a single session of Congress.

The annual winter session is now near at hand; the same Congress is again soon to assemble, and feeling as deeply as I ever did, the indispensable necessity of some suitable provision for the keeping of the public money, for aid to the operations of the Treasury, and to the high public interest of currency and exchange, I am not in haste to believe that the party, which has now the predominance, will not, in all these respects, yet fulfil the expectations of the country.—If it shall not, then our condition is forlorn indeed. But for one I will not give up the hope.

My particular connection with the Administration, however, is in another Department. I think very humbly—none can think more humbly—of the value of the services which I am able to render to the public in that post.—But as there is, so far as I know, on all subjects affecting our foreign relations, a concurrence in opinion between the President and myself; and as there is nothing to disturb the harmony of our intercourse, I have not felt it consistent with the duty which I owe to the country, to run the risk by any sudden abrupt proceeding, of embarrassing the Executive, in regard to subjects and questions now immediately pending and which intimately affect the preservation of the peace of the country.

I am, dear sir with constant regard,
Your's, &c. &c.
(Signed) DANL. WEBSTER.
H. Ketchum, Esq. New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee, appointed by the Town Meeting, assembled at Barnum's City Hotel, on Tuesday morning 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, and after addressing the following letter, transmitted it through the hands of a committee to Henry Clay The committee proceeded in the train of cars for Washington forthwith, and returned this morning, bearing from Mr Clay the annexed communication:

Baltimore, Sept. 14, 1841.

Dear Sir: In pursuance of their appointment, under one of the resolutions adopted at a public meeting, whose proceedings are enclosed, the undersigned have the honor to address you. Their instructions, as you will perceive, are to communicate with you, to ascertain at what time you will arrive in this city, and to take such measures for signalising your visit as they may deem proper and worthy of the occasion.

It would be, at any time, sir, a grateful task, for the signers of this letter to tender to you the highest public honors. But recent occurrences render the discharge of the duty now thrown upon them peculiarly gratifying. They feel, one and all, that, if the services you have rendered to the Republic in times past, have given you claims to their confidence and support, your participation in public affairs, during the recent Extra session, has entitled you anew to their admiration and the applause of the whole country. Whilst they deplore with you, the unexpected circumstances which have thwarted the public will, rendered your labors upon the great subject of the currency nugatory, and disappointed the hopes of the country, they think that it is but reasonable, that they should be indulged in the desire they feel to show how sincerely they appreciate your services, and how steadfastly they cherish you the warmest sentiments of gratitude and friendship. Whatever may be the issue of the extraordinary occurrences which have lately transpired at Washington, your friends, who recognise you as one of the leaders and chief instruments of our recent political triumph, enjoy the proud and sincere consolation of knowing that you, at least, have done nothing to render its fruition doubtful or uncertain, or to dim, in the slightest degree, the glorious anticipations which the country had justly formed of the results to which it was calculated to lead. The Whigs of Baltimore unite, without exception, in these sentiments, and it is in their name that we address you. We leave in the hands of the committee who will take charge of this, the making of such arrangements, for the gratification of the feelings of your friends here, as your inclination, upon full conference with them, may dictate, and are, with sincere and constant regard,

Your friends and servants,
ROBERT GILMOR,
And members of the Committee.

Washington 14th September, 1841.

Gentlemen—In the midst of preparations for my departure to my home, I have received, by the hands of the gentlemen who have done me the honor to wait upon me, your obliging communication bearing date this day, transmitting a resolution adopted at a public meeting held in Baltimore yesterday, by which it is proposed to distinguish my expected visit to that City by signal public demonstrations. I pray you, Gentlemen, and those who constituted that meeting, to accept my grateful and respectful acknowledgments for this new and gratifying proof of attachment and confidence. I should embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity of visiting your city, at this time; but jaded as I am, by the arduous labors of the Session of Congress just closed, and sharing, with the companions of my journey, an eager anxiety to terminate it, without delay, I regret that I must postpone a visit to your City to some future day.

If, gentlemen, all has not been accomplished at the late Session of Congress, that the public interests demanded, more, much more, has been effected, than I anticipated at its commencement. If we have been greatly disappointed in the failure of repeated attempts to establish a sound currency, regulate exchanges, and separate the Purse from the Sword, what American Citizen, what Whig will, on that account, surrender himself to the sentiments of an ignoble despair? Who will not say that we will persevere, with redoubled courage, until every remaining object of the glorious revolution of November last shall be completely consummated? Shall we be discouraged because one man presumes to set up his individual will against the will of the nation? On the contrary, let us superadd to the previous duties which we lay under to our country, that of plucking from the Constitution this sign of arbitrary power, this odious but obsolete vestige of Royal prerogative. Let us, by a suitable amendment to that instrument declare, that the Veto—that parent and fruitful source of all our public ills—shall itself be overruled by majorities in the two Houses of Congress. They would persuade us that it is harmless because its office is preventive or conservative! As if a Nation might not be as much injured by the arrest of the enactment of good laws as by the promulgation of bad ones!

I am, gentlemen, greatly deceived, notwithstanding the astounding developements recently made, if the Whig cause is not stronger than ever it was. Resting, as it does, upon truth, sound policy, and enlightened patriotism, its votaries must be false and faithless, if it does not gloriously triumph, notwithstanding any temporary disappointment.

Accept, Gentlemen, assurances of the high regard and esteem of

Your friend and ob't. serv't,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Robert Gilmor, &c. &c.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, September 19.

By way of Boston we are in possession of intelligence from Europe four days later than that received by the Great Western. The news however, is not important. The weather had continued favorable except on the evening of the 2d instant; but the supply of grain, it was believed, would lead to no advance in price beyond existing quotations. The cotten market remained *in statue quo*, with more of a disposition on the part of buyers to recede than to advance in price The state of trade throughout the manufacturing districts was exceedingly dull.

The political intelligence presents no new aspect of affairs. The tone of all the presses in reference to the difficulties between this country and Europe was pacific. No one presumed to contemplate a rupture. The management of the McLeod affair, on the part of the Administration at Washington, all must admit has displayed consumate wisdom.—The position in which the Government of the United States has placed the American question is such that no effort is made to controvert it in England, although in England, as here, the hotheaded partisans all complain. The cool good sense of both Governments will prevail over excitement, which might result in collision.

The new Ministry you will see announced in the London papers of the 3d instant. It will have the fullest confidence of the Queen, partial as she was known to have been to her former advisers. Sir Robert Peel's reception was most friendly, and every effort was made to aid him in the task before him, as the head of a new Administration. The News from the Continent is unimportant.

An overland mail was expected from China on the 4th instant. By way of the Cape of Good Hope. Canton news had been received as late as the 20th of April. The only item of intelligence was two circulars addressed to her Majesty's subjects, and both dated the 16th of April. Captain E. announces that he had that day received from his Excellency, Commissioner Yoog a satisfactory communication as to the faithful intentions of his newly arrived colleagues concerning the arrangement made between the parties on the 20th of March, as to the re-establishment of trade. There was an assurance, therefore on the part of both the Chinese Commissioner and the Officers of the British in command that the trade should be uninterrupted until further notice. Vessels were despatched accordingly.

The death of Samuel Welles, a distinguished banker, is announced in the Paris papers. He was an American, formerly of Boston, and a large owner of real estate in this city.

There is no local news. All is quiet here and all around us.

Arrival of the Caledonia.—Four days later.—The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning from Liverpool, with advices to the 4th instant, inclusive.

We are indebted to the accustomed attention of Messrs. Harnden's Express for the latest London and Liverpool papers, and Boston extras, and also to the Boston Atlas, Daily Advertiser, Courier and Times, the New York Herald and Sun: and the Philadelphia Chronicle—for extras containing the news.

The overland mail from India had arrived on the 3d inst. bringing later, but unimportant intelligence from China.—By it was received a circular of Elliot, dated April 16th, announcing a satisfactory communication from Commissioner Yang, declaratory of his faithful intentions concerning the arrangements between the Chinese and British authorities.

The harvest had proceeded rapidly, and in consequence of fine weather there had been on the 31st a decline in the prices of wheat of 5 to 7 shillings in the preceding fortnight. The prices current of the 3d quote a further decline of 2 to 3 shillings, in consequence of the continued fine weather. The duty on wheat was 6s. 8d; on flour, 4, per bbl. The cotton market was steady, without change of prices.

The China news received here by the Akbar, carried to England by the Great Western, had, as was expected, an important effect on the tea market. Company's Congos receded from 2s 7½ to 2s 3½ per lb. Subsequently, on news being received of the arrival of the Premier at St. Helena from China, and other ships loaded with teas being spoken, a complete panic was produced, and there was a farther decline of 4d per lb.; and the latest price for Company's Congos were 1s. 11d. a 1s. 11 1-2d.

The British Parliament assembled on the 19th, but as the new Ministry was not yet complete, very little business had been transacted.

The French papers state that the disorganization of the military force of France had been agreed to in council. M. Human insists on the army being reduced to 320,000 men, and the navy to 10 ships of the line. Marshal Soult hesitates to accede to the concessions demanded of him.

The weather continued to be splendid in Paris.

The advices from Madrid, Spain, of 25th ult., state that Government had positively announced its determination to pay off the two years' interest due on the Indemnity Bonds.

Mr. Welles, the celebrated "American banker at Paris, died on the 31st of August.

The new steam coach has been again tried upon the common roads near London with complete success, having run at the rate of 20 miles an hour with 16 passengers.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

The wet weather, from which we have been exempt upwards of a week, returned yesterday, with every prospect of a continuance. It affected the corn market here but slightly, but its injurious effects cannot fail to be felt in this and other districts, where a considerable quantity of corn is unhoused, and in many instances, uncut.—*Chronicle.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 25.

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,
Kent County.
Raisin M. Gale, Samuel M. Sutton.
James H. Gale,
Caroline County.
William H. Downs, Tilghman Sullivan.
John Nicols,
Cecil County.
John Rawlins, Thomas Roman.
Nathan Wilkinson,
Queen Anns County.
Mathew George, P. B. Hopper, Jr.
Edward T. Paca,
Dorchester County.
Joseph R. Eccleston, Levin Richardson,
Dect. Joseph Nicols, Wm. K Travers.
Election, Wednesday, 6th October, 1841.

Whig Meetings.

The Whigs of the county, will bear in mind that Public Meetings will be held upon the following days in the several districts of the county.

SATURDAY 25th " Trappe.
MONDAY 27th " Oak.
THURSDAY 30th " Broad Creek.
SATURDAY 2nd " St. Michaels.
MONDAY 4th " Quaker Town.

Addresses may be expected from the Whig Candidates and other members of the party—and the voters of the county generally are invited to attend and inform themselves of the grounds upon which the Whig party claim their suffiages.

It will be perceived by a hand-bill in our columns of to day, that the Mechanics of Talbot County who have been employed by Gen. Tilghman, with a promptitude and magnanimity highly honorable to them, have come forward and put down a calumny which had been extensively circulated against him. For ourselves we for some time thought any steps to contradict this base slander unnecessary—we thought there was enough of principle and honor yet left in electioneering to stamp such base efforts, even among political opponents, with scorn and contempt. But so *industriously, so malignantly, so extensively* had this foul calumny been spread, that many highly meritorious mechanics of the county had been made to believe the rumour; and believing it were justly incensed. Under such circumstances, Gen. Tilghman appealed to those whom he had employed for refutation of the slander—Mechanics of both parties honourably and cheerfully volunteered to defend his character. A majority of the signers to this hand-bill we learn are opposed to him in politics and their conduct shows that there is yet virtue left among the people. This report was never started against General Tilghman by Mechanics.—It was forged by malignant office hunting demagogues of groveling passions and small intellectual calibre, for the purpose of working on the feelings of the worthy Mechanics of the county. But most fearfully has it recoiled on its vile projectors. The report was an insult to mechanics themselves.—

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