THE GLOBE AND THE SPECTATOR.—Intending to observe the strictest possible neutrality in the war unhappily now waging between the two great divisions of "the Democracy," we feel bound to transfer to our columns the following rejoinder by the Globe to the articles which we have copied from the Spectator:

FROM THE GLOBE OF SATURDAY NIGHT LAST.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Some weeks ago our partner Mr Rives, replying to a letter of Mr. Rhett in the Spectator, and repelling some contradictions of fact made in the Globe on his (Mr. Rives' authority, declared that the Globe would have nothing more to say to that print, but would cease to exchange if it became troublesome by its provocations. If we have noticed an article in the Spectator from that time to this it has escaped our recollection. Yesterday's Spectator would make the impression on its readers that the Globe has driven it to 'defence against the false and wanton assaults of the Globe.' The Spectator tells the public that it—

'Had in type an elaborate article, continuing our defence against the false and wanton assaults of the Globe when this morning's Richmond Enquirer came to hand. We see the evils to the party the course of the Globe is producing, & we deprecate them as much as the Enquirer. We, too, may be wrong in noticing them.'

And again it says:

"We regret the necessity which has compelled us to speak with harshness of any press or any man of our party, and we will most willingly forego all further disputations; and we now say to the Enquirer (not to the Globe) that if the Globe will desist its mischievous and malignant hostilities, filling the columns of our enemies with its editorials, we will engage not again to notice it until the Presidential campaign is over.'

We feel under obligations to the Richmond Enquirer for whose sake the Spectator declines to continue its hostilities on the Globe. We had, however, obtained relief from the annoyance by never opening the Spectator. After that print had expresely declared the purpose of urging a dissolution of the Union bequeathed to us by the authors of our independence, with a view to annexation with Texas, (if not otherwise to be obtained,) we felt that nothing more was necessary than the promulgation of that fact to destroy the pernicious influence of such a journal. It had brought itself under the ban of Washington's farewell address, not by showing 'the first dawning of a disposition to sacrifice the Union,' but by a broad daylight proposal of it. After this the abuse of such a press was but doing honor to the subject of it. Aaron Burr abused Mr. Jefferson for bringing him to the bar of Justice; but who was the sufferer in reputation? There the individual whose organ it is, can injure any public man. It is by embracing him. It brings with it the taint of dissolution. 'Its embrace is death.'

MR BENTON.—Just as Mr. Benton was concluding his second speech in the Senate on the Texas Treaty, the documents were sent in, and on being announced as a message from the President the Speaker had to suspend his remarks. The documents having been read through & the declaration was made to the Senate and to the country that our Government had yielded to the sine qua non of Texas and that ships of war and troops would be sent to the Texan Frontier and the Mexican Coast, prepared for any emergency, Mr. Benton exclaimed:

Enough! Enough! Sir. I say no more. The devil now pulled from under the blanket, and all I ask is that the people may see him as we do.

The Wilmington and Baltimore Rail road stock sold yesterday afternoon at $25. The rise was attributed to a rumor of an arrangement between the Chesapeake Canal Company and the Railroad, by which passengers are not to be carried through the canal. An important matter this to the interest of both companies.—Philadelphia Inq.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes, from a correspondent, the following statement respecting these companies:

This correspondent, says 'the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal passes through the State of Delaware, excepting half a mile, which is in Maryland. The State of Maryland is supposed to be hostile to the canal for two reasons—one is, that the trade of the Tide Water Canal, which is a Baltimore measure, is interfered with by this canal, which diverts the trade to Philadelphia. The other is, that Maryland wishes to force the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to carry passengers cheaply in order to increase the travel on her other great work, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On the other hand the State of Delaware wishes to prevent any passengers going through the canal because she derives a large revenue from the Wilmington Railrord & none from the Canal. It is asserted that Delaware will lay an injunction upon any passengers going through the canal and that Maryland will lay an injunction to force her to carry, in case she refuses, upon the half mile within the territory of the latter. How this difficulty affects the market for the stock and loans of both these Companies, may be readily imagined by all persons conversant with the mercurial character of the stock market.'

Travelling on the Western rivers in very cheap, whilst the fare and accomodations are excellent. The charge for passage from Wheeling to Louisville, a distance of 550 miles, board and lodging included, is from five to six dollars. The charge for passage down from Louisville to New Orleans, a distance of 1500 miles, is only ten dollars, board and lodging included.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We learn by a passenger in the cars last night, that just before leaving, Mr. Thompson arrived from Mexico with despatches for the Department of State.—It was understood that Mexico agrees to Mr. Tyler's proposition for her to sell out her right and title and interest in Texas for a bonus and thus yield her assent to annexation.

It was thought that upon this pretext Mr. Tyler would call an extra session of Congress early in August, for the further agitation of the subject.

Mr. Chushing's nomination, as Minister to China, was confirmed by the Senate. He got through by the mere skin of his teeth.

Mr. Wallworth having been withdrawn John C. Spencer was again nominated for the Judgeship, and again rejected. It was then offered to Senator Buchanan, of Pa, who declined it. Mr. Wallworth of N. Y. was then renominated, which was again laid upon the table

Pat. June 18.

THE EXTRA SESSION AND THE TEXAS AFFAIR.

The New York Sun says:

'Governor Shannon, the new minister to Mexico, takes out instructions of a positive character, to ascertain the views of Mexico relative to Texas on two distinct points, viz: her willingness to consent to the transfer of Texas to the United States, and the consideration required for this consent. Secondly, in case of the refusal of Mexico to assent to the proposed annexation, whether the independence of Texas is to be recognized An answer in the affirmative will render an early meeting of Congress necessary. Should Mexico refuse her consent to annexation, and also refuse to recognize the independence of Texas, then hostilities will be renewed if not by Mexico certainly by Texas, because that republic cannot consent to remain in a position which cuts her off from peace credit, internal prosperity and the security of her commerce, while Mexico has a force on her borders, ready at a moment's warning to bounce upon Texas, the acknowledgement of her independence by foreign powers is no protection at all.

The moment Texas announces that hostilities have recomenced, the Southern and Western States friendly to annexation will afford immediate and efficient aid in men and money and then Mexico will stand in a more dangerous position than Texas, and it may be necessary to convene Congress for conservative objects.'

All this is interesting and important, if true. We repeat our conviction that there is a deep game in progress connected with this Texas business—a game which aims, on the part of certain desperate politicians, to a dissolution of the Union.—*Phila Enq.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NAT. INTEL.

GEORGETOWN, (Ky.) June 10, 1844.

MESSRS GALES & SEATON:—WM S. WILLIS, Esq., the Locofoco Elector for this District, in a speech delivered to a large number of the citizens of this county on the 1st inst. asserted positively that the author of the 'Junius Tracts' was now lying in jail in New York, unable to pay a fine of some four or five thousand dollars in which he was mulst for keeping a gambling house. Having always understood the Rev. Calvin Colton to be the author of those tracts, I was both surprised and shocked at the assertion. I am aware that it would be an endless task to ferrit out and expose the many falsehoods to which political rancor will lead the base and unprincipled tools of party, but it appears to me that such a columny, coming from a source that ought to be entitled to credit, deserves a prompt refutation and marked denial.

Yours, truly J. W. BRYCE.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

We have no hesitation in giving a direct contradiction, general and particular to this whole shameful piece of obloquy. We personally know the Reverend Calvin Colton to be author of the 'Junius Tracts.' He conducted here, till within about a year past a small political paper called 'The True Whig,' of decided party politics, but, altogether correct in its tone and character. Personally, his reputation here during a residence of two or three years, was entirely respectable. We greatly doubt whether he is versed in any game but chess. As to his being in jail for any crime, we can only say that the conviction or even the indictment of such a man for such an offence could not, by any possibility, have escaped our notice. We have twice, during the late session of Congress, had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Colton on visits to our city—in the last instance, only a few weeks since. We have therefore, rather decisive reasons for disbelieving his confinement. The credulity of Mr. Willis has been grossly imposed upon by some dishonest persons.

It is well remarked by the Frederick Examiner that when the House of Representatives, with fifty to sixty Loco majority, gives a verdict in favor of the Whig Tariff, it is time to stop the discussion of it.—It is indeed settling the question but our opponents cannot afford to lose one of their Antues—therefore, we have no objection to their taking the theory, whilst we have the fact.—Virginia Free Press.

'I shall not attempt to deny the merits of Mr. Clay. He is an accomplished gentleman—a man of talent—an orator of whom not only his own country but the world may be proud—a statesman of consummate ability—and if he should be chosen President, every man of every party might look up to him in his high office, and say, THERE IS A MAN!'

Speech of Wm. Geo. Read, Esq. leading Loco Foco orator at the Baltimore city mass meeting

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTON GAZETTE

Mr. Graham—Will you allow the following letter a place in the columns of your paper? As it relates to a subject, on which much will, no doubt, be said; it is due to myself that it should be made public—And it is certainly due to my friends, that I should give a reason for having adopted the course to which this letter makes allusion.

EASTON, June 25th, 1844.

To Rev'd. L. Storks.

DEAR BROTHER.—Circumstances, of recent occurrence, have determined me to pursue a course on which I have been reflecting with careful solicitude for some length of time. For more than five years I have had doubts of continuing a member and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and these doubts have been induced by the most careful and prayerful investigation of the characteristics of the true Church of Christ, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures in comparison with the distinctive features of that Church.—And though hitherto I have only doubted and faltered on the subject; appearing sometimes to be upon one side and then upon the other: yet more recent developments have gone far to over come and remove from my mind the predelections and prejudices of early education which have hitherto held me in her communion.

One of the indispensable attributes of of the Church of Christ is, manifestly, union. 'There is one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and father of all,' &c. 'For as the body is one, and hath many members; and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body; so also is Christ.' 'Only let your conversation be as becometh the Gospel of Christ; that, whether I come and see you or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel'! Now will it be pretended that this state of things any longer exists in the Methodist Episcopal Church? Where was there ever, in any body a more violent uncompromising spirit of discord,? and where exists the elements of disunion and division more prominently than in the proceedings of the last General Conference—Indeed nothing in relation to the future can be more clearly seen, that that the tendencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church are to dissolution & decay. But you will say the step I now take is premature, and it is the part of wisdom to await the final results of the recent movements of the General Conference. The Church you will say may not be divided, nor any of the sad results you predict be realized. That may be, and yet she has already done sufficicient to determine a consciencious christian to take alarm and to leave her.

The specific, and the only purpose for which the Church was instituted, was,(if I believe the bible,) to propagate religious truth, and to cultivate dispositions of piety and virtue. But the Methodist Episcopal Church has gone far beyond these scriptural limits, and efforts have been, and are being made in her, to take cognizance of subjects of a political and secular character, and to enact laws, regulating the conduct of her members, in relation to these subjects, contrary to, and in immediate conflict with the civil authority; & that too when she does not claim that these subjects of prohibition are positively contrary to the rules of scripture. Now sir, it is clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the Church, if the limits of that jurisdiction be as I have conceived and stated them above, to attempt the regulation of any subject, by her enactments, which belongs to the civil powers; unless the laws in that case are palpably violative of the obligations of the Church to her divine author. In that case she must yield to the higher authority and may not be subject to the powers that be.

But under no other circumstances is she justified in any attempt to contravene the laws of the Government under which she exists. For one of the first lessons taugh ther by her Divine author is, 'render unto Ceasar the things that are Ceasars, & unto God the things that are Gods.' 'And submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be to the King as Supreme; or unto Governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, & for the praise of them that do well,'

I have said nothing here upon the abstract question of Slavery, which produced such violent commotion in the general Conference & in the Church, nor do I design to give any expression of opinion upon that subject. It is not necessary to my present purpose that I should do so. For I only assert that the subject is one of a political nature, and is such is not subject to the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical bodies. The Comdaint therefore is not, that the Church entertains opinions opposed to the existing laws of the country as individuals but that she has, as a body, and in her corporate capacity assumed a position of authority derogatory to the civil institutions; and one which the scriptures neither bind them to, or justify them in. And this being the case there is no guarantee of security against further and more unjustifiable aggressions of the peculiar prerogative of the State. When the Church has so far exceeded her proper and legitimate authority, as to admit into her legislative assemblies subjects palpably not belonging to her controul and subjects too of such exciting character as the one alluded to, she has opened a door to innovation which will very properly excite alarm; and produce the conviction that she only wants the power to controul all the interests of the country in order to induce her to advance to the accomplishment of her disatrous experiment.

I do not believe that it is the present design of the Methodist Episcopal Church to assume such an attitude; but I mean to say,' that the precedent which she has laid in the late movements of the general Conference, opens the way for such action in future as may lead to more dangerous consequences than I have here suggested. And this fear is not a little strengthened by the fact that that body is composed of such elements, as require the utmost restraints of a proper & scriptural organization in order to keep them in check. The institutions of the Church are of a loose & liberal character; and the medium of approach to her Ministry, is not only too easy, but inviting, so that many whose literary preparation would not justify any judicious man in entering upon a work of such vast magnitude; and whose want of early cultivation disqualifies them for guarding against the inroads of error, and the insinuations of novelty, readily gain access to that situation. And the increasing strength & numerical power of the society are circumstances, which, without efficient restraint, have a direct tendency to inspire, and foster clerical ambition.

And as to the method of admitting & continuing this membership, & the extraordinary means by which acquisitions are made to her, being of a popular character; and not calculated to increase the intelligence of her people; there is no guard from that quarter against the evils referred to. The Ministry, with some honorable exceptions use every means to get up and continue, what is called religious excitement, and the people are honest and confiding: and the impression is general among them that no one, either Minister or Member can have vital religion unless he can entirely concur in such spasmodick movements. And though the members are generally pretty well instructed in the general features of their own institutions, yet they seldom give themselves the trouble to inquire into the characteristicks of the true Church, and the legitimate purposes of her institution.

But sir the Church of Christ is one, as the Scriptures above quoted most clearly show and however men may differ as to her indispensable constituents, there is nothing more certain than that infinite wisdom could not have been so far frustrated in the designs of her institutions as to have fixed her upon such a basis, as that she should be torn and divided by every inconsiderable subject of excitement, that ambition or curiosity should see proper to bring into her deliberations. 'And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.'

To say the very least of it; when ever a religious body, claiming to be organized agreeably to the original model of the Church of Christ, is found in a condition of schism and separation; dividing and subdividing as the Meth dist Church has been doing for several years: and that two upon subjects not considered by any of the parties indispensable to the salvation of her members; it is calculated to originate doubts in the minds of such as had not before faltered upon the subject and to confirm the impressions of those who were already doubting; as to the validity of such claims. Nor will it obviate the difficulty in this case to say (as no doubt will be said, that it is not inconsistent with the character of the Church of Christ, that she exist under different forms of government; and that each separate division regulate the rule of their own conduct. For such a state of things is contrary to the plainest text of scripture and must in the very nature of things defeat the specifick and declared object which was intended to be accomplished by the Church's organization. As to the former assertion in this sentence the following text is strictly pertinent. 'Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you: but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment.' And as to the latter portion of the sentence, that the influence of the Church is abated; and her progress retarded by such a condition of her existence & operations; & that the purposes of her constitution are prevented in the same proportion as she is devided, and existes under different forms of government: is equally clear and certain both from reasen and revelation,

It will not be denied that the gospel of Jesus Christ, which is to be propagated through, and by the instumentality of His Church, contemplates the expulsion from the human breast of all dispositions of malevolence and hatred; and the cultivation of a universal love—And this is the main object to which therefore the efforts of the Church should be directed. It is not only required that all Christians 'love God with all their heart, soul, mind and strength,' but that they also 'love their neighbour as themselves.' And believers are required to 'be kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love.' And 'to consider one another to provoke unto love and good works'

But how, or by what means is this desirable effect to be produced by the influence of the Church? by breaking her up into divisions and parties? or even by admitting into her deliberations subjects of exciting interest which do not come properly within the scope of her authority? surely not! This position will not be taken by any one who has ever perused the sacred writings with only cursory care. Because the effect to be produced is impossible, in the nature of things, by the use of any such means.—'For whereas there is among you envying and strife, and divisions, are ye not carnal and walk as men?' Now can the Church of Christ, useing means which God himself has disapproved and condemned, accomplish the object for which she was organized? I think not; and I presume none will doubt the justness of my conclusion.

But besides this, there is another view of this branch of the subject which is by no means uninteresting, or in any wise to be disregarded. And that is that the means employed are in their legitimate tendency destructive of the very principle sought to be orignated by their operation. Until, therefore, the philosophical contradiction can be reconciled, that an effect can be produced by a cause whose direct tendency is to destroy it, the position can never be maintained that the most efficient method to establish universal benevolence and affection among mankind, is to divide the Catholic Church into different sects and parties, under different organizations, & with different interests to be subserved. A christian may love his enemies with a love of pity, and regard all men with feelings of benevolence, but to look upon any one with complacency requires a reciprocity of views and feelings in the individual to whom such attachment is extended.

These are the views I entertain in relation to this matter, and these are partly the reasons which have prompted me to the course which I have adopted. And I leave it to you, or to any unprejudiced man to decide, whether to remain in the Methodist Episcopal Church with these opinions would be doing justice, either to that society or to myself. I must therefore tender you this letter, as my formal resignation as a Member and Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the reasons which have led me to do so; hoping that all difficulties in her may be speedily adjusted and that her friends will hereafter regard her with more respect, than to introduce into her, subjects of such exciting character.

I am aware that I shall be pitied by some of my brethren, while others with unsparering censure will heap odium upon my name, but this cannot deter me when I believe myself to be in the way of duty. To the former however I would say, I appreciate your affectionate solicitude for my welfare, and for your consolation would inform you that I have acted with deliberate and prayerful caution. And to the latter my advice is, that they regard the claims of religious duty, and look with scrutiny to the condition of their own souls. And to all whom I leave in connection with the M E. Church I would offer the affectionate advice, read, investigate, pray, cultivate your mind and your heart, and may the benedictions of heaven be upon you, and His spirit guide you into all truth.

Very respectfully and affectionately yours

Rev. L Storks. M. Hazel

An excellent State of Affairs.—The people will be gratified to learn the excellent condition of the Finances of the Nation, as reported by Mr. Evans in the Senate. The expenditures for the current year are less than $21 000 000, while the receipts, under the operation of the Whig Tariff, and a faithful administration of Government, amount to 27 000 000, leaving an excess of about $6,000 000, to be devoted to liquidating the debt saddled upon the country by Van Buren's profligate administration!—This is one of the many excellent results of Whig management. The average expenditures of Van Buren's, or the Locofoco administrations were $37 000,000—nearly twice as much as expended by the Whigs! The people will mark these facts, and remember them at the polls.—From the $21 000,000, expended for the current year, should be deducted the interest on the Locofoco debt, amounting to not far from $2 000 000. This would leave the actual expenditures about $19,-000,000. If not this a satisfactory state of affairs, so far as the Government is concerned, to say nothing of the increased prosperity of the country and revival of business under Whig policy?

[Hartford Journal.

It is well remarked by the Frederick Examiner that when the House of Representatives with fifty to sixty Loco majority, gives a verdict in favor of the Whig Tariff, it is time to stop the discussion of it.—It is indeed settling the question; but our opponents cannot afford to loose one of their Anties—therefore, we have no objection to their taking the theory, whilst we have the fact.—Virginia Free Press.

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 6.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG MEETING.

At a convention of the different Clay Clubs of Caroline county at their central Club room in Denton it was unanimously Resolved—That the Whigs of Caroline call a County Mass Meeting to be held in Denton on Tuesday the 23d, of the present month, for the purpose of promoting the Election of the nominees of the Whig National Convention and of the election of Thos G Pratt, to the Gubernatorial Chair of Maryland.

Resolved,—That we recommend to the Whigs of Caroline to appoint their Delegates in the several Districts on Saturday preceding the 23d. to meet in Convenion in Denton on Tuesday the 23d for the purpose of nominating their Candidates for the Legislature.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Cor. Sec.

MR CARROLL—The locos, we learn, are reporting it about on the Eastern Shore, that their candidate for Governor is a descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and hope to make some capital out of it—It is untrue—there is not the slightest connexion between the two families; the original family name of Mr. James Carroll was Maccubbin, but was changed by act of legislature to enable them to hold an estate bequeathed to them by taking the present name.

CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN.—In the unanimous and enthusiastic nominations of Clay and Frelinghuysen in the responsive acclamations with which they have been hailed from Maine to Louisiana, there is presented a noble contrast to the unexpected and unlooked for compromise on Polk and Dallas, and to the tardy and reluctant acquiescence with which their nominations have been received by their party generally. While in the former we find men and principles generally known and universally confided in the latter we find names comparatively private and principles obscure, mischievous and in their application destructive to the prosperity of the country.

Fred. Herald.

From the Madisonian.

President Tyler returned with his fair bride to the capital on the evening of last Thursday.

On Saturday the bride received company. Though there was no announcement in the papers, it was generally known that on that day the White House would be open to those who wished to pay their compliments to the Chief Magistrate and his bride and during the hours of reception the rooms were thronged.

The Heads of Departments the Foreign Minister in their court dresses, and the officers of the Army and Navy in uniform in company with the ladies of their acquaintance made a brilliant show, and his honor the Mayor and his lady, and most of the elite of the capital, whether in public or private stations, offered congratulation and bade the lady of the mansion welcome.

MR. CLAY AND THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The following letter from Mr. Clay we copy from the Athenian (Ohio) Messenger, and was called forth by the reports which Loco Focos in Illinois had been circulating, that Mr. Clay was opposed to this great work. The letter of Mr. Clay effectually puts to rest this slander.

ASHLAND, 1st June, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received your favor and thank you for the friendly motives which prompted it.

I must refer you for my opinion on the question of completing the Cumberland Road, through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to a speech I made at Indianopolis in the autumn of 1842—It was published in the papers of that place and other papers; But I regret that I have no copy to send you.

The substance of what I said was, that an estimate ought to be made of the expense of finishing the road in the three States, to be stoned or gravelled where stone or gravel could conveniently be obtained at a reasonable expense; & where they could not be so procured, to be cleared, graded and bridged, and that appropriations from time to time should be made by the General Government as the state of its finances would admit to complete the road; the money to be expended

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