FREEMEN—READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

"BANK OR NO BANK."

The Question in a Nut-Shell.

THE DEMOCRATS WANT A NATIONAL TREASURY TO KEEP THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IN.

1. Where it will be in the vaults and iron chests belonging to the people.

2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the President and Senate.

3. Where the officers who keep it will be obliged to give security in double the amount they are ever allowed to have on hand for its safe keeping.

4. Where, if an officer touches a dollar of it illegally, he shall be liable by law to pay a heavy fine, and be sent to the State Prison for two years.

5. Where an end will be put, forever, to individuals speculating with the money of the people—because not a cent of it can be drawn without an appropriation by Congress.

6. Where, as the money cannot be used except for the purpose for which it was raised, there will be no body interested in collecting more revenue than is wanted for government expenses.

7. Where, if a temporary surplus beyond five millions should arise, it will be immediately invested in productive stocks, and kept there until wanted.

8. Where the money of the people will be under the control of the people, and used only for the purposes for which it was raised.

9. Where the money of the government, separated from the business of the banks, can be used when required, without the cry of "war on the banks."

10. So that the business of banks may be kept separated from politics.

11. So that there may be an end to all inducement on the part of banks to buy up political leaders and newspapers—and corrupt the halls of legislation.

12. So that there may be no more complaint of the Government making war upon the banks—or the banks making war upon the Government.

13. So that Bank and State may have no conflicts, but each let the other alone.

14. So that in case of a FOREIGN WAR, the funds for the defence of the country may be at the command of the Government.

15. So that a sudden pressure in the money market need not effect the operations of government, nor drive us to the necessity of contracting usurious loans.

16. So that the National Government may always have the means of support without asking the Banks for it.

17. So that we may have no more stoppage of specie payments.

18. So that we may have no more Shinplaster eras.

19. So that the banks may learn in future to mind their own business.

20. So that the people may henceforth live in peace.

THE WHIGS WANT A NATIONAL BANK TO KEEP THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IN.

1. Where it will be in the vaults and iron chests belonging to the banks.

2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the bank directors.

3. Where the bank gives no security at all for its safe keeping—but leaves the public to depend upon its credit and good faith.

4. Where the bank shall have the privilege of loaning it out, and making interest on it for the profit of the bank stockholders.

5. Where the bank officers, directors and favorites—officers of the Government, members of Congress, and politicians, can get it out, at any time in exchange for their promissory notes.

6. Where it will be the interest of bank Stockholders and borrowers to raise more revenue from the people, than the Government requires, so that they may have the surplus to use themselves.

7. Where, whenever a large surplus can be got, it will be loaned out to inflate credit, occasion speculation, and result in pressure, distress and ruin.

8. Where the money of the people being loaned out to bank customers, can only be had at such times and in such amounts, as will be convenient for the bank.

9. Where, if the Government wants the money faster than the banks are willing to repay it, they can stop payment and shelter themselves behind the cry of "war on the banks."

10. So that the banks may still have a deep pecuniary interest in supporting that party that supports them.

11. So that party men may continue to receive pay for party services—and have good fat salaries as Presidents, or attorneys of banks for their influence.

12. So that there may be trials of strength from year to year, between the banks and the people at the polls, and all the evils which attend them.

13. So that we may have a perpetual scene of contention about who shall use the public money.

14. So that the bank, consisting of a majority of foriegn stockholders, may determine on what occasions the government may be permitted to defend the nation.

15. So that when money is scarce, the bank may refuse to pay up the deposites, and compel the Government to borrow of the rich, at their own prices.

16. So that the bank may determine when the people shall have the means of supporting government, and when not.

17. So that when deemed necessary the public may be convinced "by sufferings" of the utility of a National Bank.

18. So that paper may hereafter be the only circulating medium.

19. So that the banks may hereafter regulate the people's affairs.

20. So that we may hereafter submit to bank dictation—or "take the consequences."

The above embrace all the principal reasons in favor of the two plans. Choose ye, between them. We go for our country.

PRO PATRIX.

From the Lexinton (Ky) Reporter.

THE MAINE ELECTION—THE BOSTON ATLAS—THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The last mails brought us unlocked for intelligence. The Boston Atlas, one of the ablest Whig papers in the Union, and heretofore looked upon as the admitted organ of Mr Webster has formally withdrawn that gentleman from the list of Presidential candidates, and declares its determination to support Gen. William H. Harrison for that office. This annunciation was made in the Atlas of the 15th. In the next paper of the 16th the editor alludes to the article of the day before, and says that it has created a great sensation in that city. The Atlas further states: "It is a great gratification to find, that in its general principles and leading sentiments it is warmly and heartily concurred in by very many shrewd, intelligent and reflecting men, whom that concurrence must cost a dear sacrifice of individual wishes and personal partialities, but whom common sense, and a regard for the common cause compel to make it on the other hand, we do not wish to conceal or deny, that to a few, for whose judgment we entertain a sincere respect and upon whose esteem we set a high value, it has seemed ill-timed, if not ill judged."—From the two facts, 1st. that the Atlas has heretofore been regarded as the authoritative exponent of *Mr.* Webster's views; and next, that in the papers of the 16 nothing is said of *Mr.* Webster's dissent from this political movement—we look upon it, and we believe it is so looked upon by the whig press generally, as either eminating from Mr. Webster himself, or that it meets his sanction and approbation. Thus regarded, it is certainly a high movemement. We do not disguise its importance or its influence upon the future destinies of the whig party.

So far as it relates to the selection of the candidate by the Harrisburg Convention, certainly so far from creating difficulties, it removes them in some degree. Instead of three candidates to choose from it leaves but two.—But Mr. Webster has not simply withdrawn His weight and the authority of his name, are given to Gen. Harrison, upon the ground that Mr. Clay is not strong enough to be run as the Whig candidate.

This course of *Mr.* Webster gives to this movemement its transcendent interest, and has left upon the minds of the Whigs, we fear, an inextinguishable feeling of regret, (to use a very mild term,) that Mr. Webster should, under the influence of his feelings produced by disastrous intelligence from Maine, have taken a course which may be suicidical to the Whig party. We have tried to look upon this matter calmly, unalloyed by feeling or partiality. We believed that in giving it as our deliberate opinion that *Mr.* Webster has paralysed the energies of the Whig party more than twenty defeats in *Maine* could have done, we speak the sentiments of the party with which we stand identifiied. It is not that Mr. Webster has come out for Gen. Harrison. God knows that we are the last in this nation who can be accused of hostility to the gallant hero of Tippacanoe. The columns of this press will attest the zeal and fidelity with which we once vindicated his cause. Our opinion of General Harrison remains unshaken. No if Mr. Webster had thought proper to withdraw and come out for Mr. Clay, if we know ourself, we should have denounced it as unwise and unworthy of one who stood in the relation to the whig party that Mr. Webster does.

If the signs of the times around and about Massachusetts had become alarming to Mr. Webster, if his own New England was star by star, going down in political darkness; if he felt that his own chances for the nomination were forever annihilated by the untoward course of events at the East, why he should have withdrawn from the contest.—But why, in retreating from the fight, which was becoming too hot and fierce for the honorable senator, he should throw behind him a firebrand to kindle a flame in the Whig ranks, we know not. Why Mr. Webster could not do as other people, leave the whole thing to be settled by the Convention, and abide the result, we know not. But enough of this. It is a subject upon which we dwell with no pleasure. Our own course is plain and straight-forward. We have agreed to abide by the decision of the Harrisburg Convention, and we see no cause to alter our resolution.

Murderous Superstition—A free mulatto man, living at Abingdon, Va. was brutally murdered a short time ago by a white man of the name of Marsh, on plea that the king's evil from which he was suffering, was a charm inflicted upon him by the mulatto.—March has been arrested.

From the Charleston Mercury.

SMALL TALK.

Planter.—Tell me Mr. Merchant, will the Sub-Treasury if adopted reduce the price of my crop in Liverpool?

Merchant.—Not to the value of a pin's fee, my Dear sir. The exportation of thirty millions of specie from Liverpool would not be felt in the English Cotton Market—and the specie clause of the Sub Treasury Bill would not draw thence *one* Dollar of specie.

P.—What then becomes of Mr. Legar's solemn warning on that point?

M.—Why it is a solemn humbug and will be laughed at as long as remembered.

Slangwhanger.—But you don't calculate the *fluctuation* caused in the specie of the world by requiring that 10,000,000 of specie should be brought and kept here to pay duties.

M.—No Sir! neither do we calculate the *fluctuation* of the Atlantic caused by the drowning of a fly in a teapot.

Slang.—But it would cause a 'panic.'

M.—Yes, if to ask the Cashier for a cent is a run upon a Bank. Why Sir, commercial men are not like some politicians, to be frightened by shadows. The thing would not make a quarter of an hour's talk on the London Exchange.

Speculator.—But Sir what is to become of my United States Bank Stock, and my heavy debts to that Bank? It has been liberal to me and my friends in Congress.

M.—You and your Congress friends had better keep your heads out of the lion's mouth. Invest your money at home Sir, and not by embarking with a foreign institution, place your interest in conflict with that of Charleston and Carolina.

Slang.—But Sir! as Maj. Perry of Greenville says—if specie is required how *can* they find time to count the money.

M.—Oh! Maj. Perry! Maj. Perry! what a—phew! Why we'll give the Maj. his weight in gold or silver in the time he can step into the scales and be weighed, and pledge ourselves not to lose a dollar in the operation, and if any mistake is made patch it with good negotiable paper, provided he tells beforehand how much he weighs. We would know then exactly how much specie he wanted.

P.—Did not the United States Bank keep up the price of cotton here?

M.—No Sir! it depressed it or raised it according to the speculations of the rulers of the mother Bank. But sir, the Sub Treasury will make your cotton worth more to you; for you can buy more foreign goods with it when by checking bank issues the prices of foreign goods are kept down in this market.

Slang.—But it was necessary to equalize Exchange.

M.—No Sir. Exchanges are perfectly healthy now without a bank of the U. States. It might disturb, but could not better them. Exchange will regulate and equalize itself so long as business is in a sound state. Over issues and speculation impair credit & a Bank that has overwhelming power will create derangement and then speculate on it.

Speculator.—But Sir, if there is not another expansion caused by creating fifty millions more Bank capital, and encouraging all the Banks to liberal issues, what are *we* to do who speculated in Western lands before the suspension? How can we sell out without ruinous loss?

M.—Don't some poor people want to buy lands cheap?

P.—I'll tell you what to do. Sell me your Carolina lands at a fair price, and go among the Choctaws and work out your debt.

M.—Or as other gamblers who have burnt their fingers, curse the fates—sit you down and curse the government for not *making* money *plenty* to reward your patriotism in patronizing the land office. Many people lay all the blame of their loseing speculations on Government, who, had they *won*, would have chuckled at their own acumen.

Slang.—But Sir, is there not to be *one money for the people, and another for the Government?*

M.—You see this bag of Mexicans. I have it, and I am one of the people. I got part of it as the balance in changing a Treasury note with the Post Master—and part was paid me for Flour and Corn by the Quarter Master of a Florida regiment. I am going to give it to the Charleston Bank for bills—and if you call there to morrow with a roll of their bills, they will give you this or other specie for them. Are you one of the people?

Slang.—But if it hadn't been for BIDDLE'S Bank the others could'nt resumed.

M.—If it had depended on BIDDLE, you would not have seen fifty dollars in silver till three or four more crops of Cotton were bought up by the mammoth for irredeemable paper BIDDLE opposed resumption and was forced into it by the other banks resuming in spite of him. He made money by the stoppage.

From the New Jersy Eagle.

MARYLAND.

GREAT AND UNEXPECTED VICTORY!

Behold bright freedom's flag in triumph wave,
In glittering splendor o'er corruption's grave!

This victory is one of the most impressive and important that the righteous cause of Democracy ever achieved. The most impregnable fortress in the whole Union has surrendered, and it must and will henceforth remain in our possession.

From the Charleston Courier.

BRUNSWICK, Ga. Oct. 4.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECKS AND INDIAN MASSACRES.

By the U. S. Revenue Cutter, Madison, Captain Howard, which arrived just as the impression of this day's paper was compled, we hear of a more extensive loss of life and property, than was ever before effected by a single hurrricane upon the Southern coast.—Between thirty and forty vessels are said to have been lost upon the Bahama Banks on the 7th of September, and the hurricane is represented to have been more terrifiic than was ever before known in these latitudes. No particle of canvass could withstand the force of the gale and the survivors represent that the bare masts and spars were blown out of staunch and new vessels. And beside the extraordinary horrors of shipwreck upon a desert shore, many of the numerous survivors of the wrecks upon the Florida coast, after their escape from the horrible battle of the element, reached the land to meet a more frightful death in massacre by the indians of Cape Florida.

We give the following, which are all the few particulars of the wrecks that we have as yet ascertained.

The ship Kentucky, N. York and N. Orleans packet, was lost on Gum Key, Bahamas—a total wreck—but passengers and crew all saved.

The herm brig Victory, Dunham, master, was also lost on Gum Key—a totatal loss of vessel and cargo. Crew and passengers saved.

We have the following from the South Floridian of the 15th ult:

The French Brig Courier de Tampico, Jule Julian from Havanah bound to Bordeaux, was driven ashore on the night of the 7th about twelve miles north of Cape Florida light—only seven out of sixteen souls saved; brig and cargo totally lost—the survivors rescued from the devouring ocean were soon visited by a large party of armed Indians, who spared their lives because they were Frenchmen, saying, that they only killed Americans. The Captain and the six other survivors were taken from the beach after the gale was over, by a smack from the north, bound to this place.

The brig Alna, Thomas, of Portland, Me. from St. Jago, went ashore about the same time and near the same place. *Every man on board, except one, a Dutchman, was massacred by the Indians.* He was spared at the time of the general slaughtor and subsequently hid himself in the hold of the brig. During all one day and night the Indians kept up a horrible *pow wow* aboard the brig; they were about 50 in number. The next day the Indians left the brig for a short time, when the poor man crept out from his hiding place, discovered and hailed the wrecking sloops Amdrica and Mount Vernon, and by them was taken off, the Indians again appearing in sight after they had left the brig. The Indians will wreck the brig.

The brig Export, and a ship, went ashore at the same time, nearly off Cæsar's Creek. The master and crew of the brig have arrived at this place in the wrecking sloop Globe.

The sloop Globe and smack Splendid have saved about thee hundred boxes of sugar from the brig, has kindly favored us with the following letter:

SEPT. 9. 1838—The brig Export, C. *M.* Morrill, of Lennebunk, sailed from Matanzas 4th instant, with a cargo of 1579 boxes of sugar and 1 bag of coffee, bound for Boston.—On the 6th, experienced a severe gale, which increased to a hurricane. On the 7th, while lying too, she struck on Ledberry Reef, the sea running mountains high. The brig bilged in 15 minutes. We got out our long boat, and made for the shore, and narrowly escaped being drowned. The brig is partly broken in two, and she will be a total loss; but a part of the cargo will be saved. About an hour previous to our striking, a ship struck very near us—all hands left the ship, and are probably lost. She went to pieces, and I think it was the ship Thracien, of Plymouth, her cargo was rail road iron, machinery, and dry goods.

From the N. Y. Gazette
Oct. 10—4 o'clock

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL WILLIAM.

The steam ship Royal William, Capt. Swainson, arrived this forenoon in 19 1-2 days from Liverpool, having left that port on the 20th ult. The Cotton Market was about the same date of our advices brought by the Great Western. The accounts of the harvest are favorable, and in many districts of Grain had already been secured in good order.

LONDON, Sept. 19—Letters and papers from Madrid of the 10th inst. have reached us this morning. Their contents suggest gloomy forebodings of the career of the new Cabinet. Balmaseda was before Valadolid at the head of 4,000 Carlists, and, acting in conjunction with the Curate Merino, it was feared that he would succeed in an attack upon that town. This news reached the Capitol on the 9th, and on the heels of it came a deputation from the Corporation of Madrid, with a long address to the Queen, complaining of certain appointments in the Cabinet, and ending with suggestions for the removal of a host of national grievances. The Queen handed over the Address to the Duke De Frias, with a recommendation to deliberate upon it. An Address to the same effect, from a Provincial Deputation, was to be presented to her Majesty on the evening of the 10th. Taken altogether, the affairs of Spain were never in a more critical condition than they appear to be at the present moment.

A letter from Posen of the 31st ult., appears in the Augsburg Gazette, in which it is asserted that vast granaries of corn were establishing all along the frontiers by the government, and that a continual movement of troops was observable throughout the kingdom of Poland, whilst nobody was able to say what the meaning of this unusual stir was.

The Emperor of Austria has, on the occasion as King of Lombardy, issued an amnesty to all individuals belonging to the Lombardo Venetian dominions, condemned for and charged with political offences. It is a most merciful act of oblivion, for it includes not only condemned and incarcerated, but likewise all such as are subjected to political prosecutions, under "precepto politicio;" or the surviellance of the police, lastly such as have withdrawn to foreign parts.

These emigrants may obtain leave to remain abroad, and enjoy the possession of their property, in the fifth paragraph of the imperial decree, at the time that it authorises them to remain in foreign parts, implies that the sequestration of their property is revoked, agreeably to the laws of the kingdom. The promulgation of so merciful a measure is stated to have caused the utmost satisfaction at Milan. Many members of the first houses of Lombardy, such as the Visconti, Arconati, Ciani, Uconi, Arrest, will thereby be restored to the besom of their families, and several will be reinstated in large fortunes.

We learn by private letters from the canton of Argon that the grand council of that state met on the 7th instant, and after a longer discussion, agreed, by a majority of 105 to 55 votes, that the deputy to the diet should be instructed to maintain the citizenship of Louis Bonaparte, and to repulse with energy the demand by France for his expulsion. The grand council slightly modifies this vote by a general expression that Switzerland would always do her duty by her neighbors, in strict accordance with the law of nations.

A letter of the 8th instant, from Tonlon, published in the Courier Francais, states that the English Colonel Considine, was actively organizing a regular army for the Pacha of Tunis, principally, as supposed, with a view to overawe the population, and to enable him to double the taxes as the new force was not likely to be in a condition to resist the neighboring states.

The *Commerce* contains a letter from Warsaw, wherein are found some particulars of a secret association formed by young Poles, of the age of 12 to 18 years, the object of which was to preserve their language, religion, and national costume. One of them announces the plot to de Schypoff, the Governor of Warsaw, who arrested them, confined them in the dungeons of the citadel, and there maltreated them, and ultimately sent the whole of them off to the fortress of Modlin, whence they would most probably be sent to the Caucasus and drafted in the army stationed there. These proceedings are stated by the Commerce to have roused the lively, though impotent indignation of the whole population of Warsaw.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—For some time past the dissolution of the Cabinet was not doubtful; the question is now decided. The Ofalia Cabinet has ceased to exist, and one under the Presidency of the Duke de Frias succeeds.—The Duke's frequent interviews with the Queen sufficiently denoted that she had selected him for Count D'Ofalia's successor, and his official appointment had been delayed solely owing to the difficulty of making an administration that could stand. As yet several of the appointments are but temporary, and have been resorted to only that the country may not be without a government, the old ministers having determined to retire *en masse.*

Of Espartero's operation against Estella not a word more is said by the French telegraph, though its dispatch of the 9th states that he had entered Otilza on the 6th. A letter from Bayonne of the 9th, which we have before us has the following:

"Don Carlos and his staff left Onate on the 5th for Vergara, whence he was to proceed next day to Villafranca. Espartero's last movements seem to denote a positive intention of at length attacking Estella. Several battalions have by his orders crossed the Etro and occupied Leria, Larruga, Oreiza, and other vallages. Some persons think that his main object is to attack the line of Zubiri, and thus favor the entry into the Bastan of Munagorri, supported by O'donnell. It is said that Espartero has detached five battalion to Arragon, in lieu of which he has received reinforcements from Vittoia and Bilboa. Two Carlist battalions have reinforced the Andouin line, and the 9th of Navarre has gone through the valley of Echauti, on its way to Estella."

At Madrid on the 5th, despatches had reached the government with the news that Cabrero had returned to Morella; where he had deposited a booty valued at 8,000,000 reals. Beside 300 mules and 200 vehicles loaded with provisions and other supplies he had brought with him 400 horses and 1200 recruits.

A letter from the head quarters of Don Carlos at Bergara, of the 8th inst.' acquaints us that the active chief, Balmaseda, who has seen prowling around Castile so long, has made another successful movement recently, similar to that which he achieved some months ago when he captured a whole regimont of 600 men and their officers.

From the Globe.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The leading article of the Intelligencer of this morning, on the Maryland Election, is amusing for its clumsy misrepresentations.—With his usual empty pomposity, the Editor endeavors to mystify the result of the canvass in the neighboring State. The Federalists feel it to be a moral defeat of the most signal character, even should we lose the Governor, of which there is now but little probability. "The Jackson party," says this ingenious gentleman, "never splits;" and that he speaks in the same breath about "shooting the deserters," as if they had not split off! What does he think of the defection of the WHITE party, under the lead of that notorious deserter, JOHN BELL, of $58,000 celebrity?—What of the Conservatives, that precious party which rallies against Republicanism under the standard of Messrs TALLMADGE, WHITNEY, SUTHERLATD, &c. &c. A pretty Spartan band this, and particularly addicted to "black broth and iron money!" Why, the history of the JACKSON or Republican party presents a regular series of such defections, and this is the process by which it sloughs off the vicious and corrupt members.

The effrontery with which the Bank paper asserts that "the party is doubtless destined to general abandonment and over throw," at a moment when the tide of popular favor is bearing it proudly onward to victory, is not a little ludicrous. "They die hard," exclaims this sanguine gentleman. The assertion may be well applied to the Federal party, by changing (not to be unmannerly) the first letter of the second word to an *l*. It cannot be said of the Federalists, at least, that *they* die hard. On the contrary, they die very easy, and very often. They have been ever confident of success, and always shouting victory; and yet, when the real battle comes, they are always discomfitted, and that with utter disgrace.—It is too late to play this bragging game upon the Republican party. They are too much accustomed to this vaporing and hectoring, to be affected by it in the slightest degree. The only effect is to induce the ignorant supporters of Federalism, who are not let behind the curtain to loose their money in foolish wagers. We think that the leaders of this unpopular faction should have more consideration for those who fight in their ranks than to seduce them into such ruinous hazards.

HOW STANDS THE CASE!

The battle is over, the smoke has cleared away, and how stands the case? In the conflict what has been lost or won? Why the fact is the Democratic party of Maryland has lost nothing and gained every thing. In the first place, we have elected our Governor by a majority varying from two to three hundred, that's certain. In the second place, we have elected nine thorough-going up-to-the hub V. Buren Democratic Senators, and two republican reform Senators, who will certainly go with us in all measures of State policy at least, thus making a majority of one in our favor in that body, that's certain also. In the third place, we have elected thirty seven delegates out of seventy-nine, of which the House is composed, and tied two others, that is certain too. In the fourth place, we have given the whigs such a thrashing as that they will not recover from its effects for a long time to come, perhaps never, that's more certain. And in the fifth and last place, they will all lose their offices, that's *most* certain. Does not every one then see how stands the case? And is it not most glorious just to think that all this has been accomplished in the short space of a few months? But after all it only proves what men can do when they resolve on any thing. The Democrats of Maryland promised, as soon as an opportunity offered for a fair expression of popular sentiment, that they would beat the whigs, and the elevation of William Grason to the gubernatorial chair, and the other little matters noticed above, bear indubitable testimony that what they promise to do they intend performing.—*Cecil Gazette.*

The New York Gazette says:

Benjamin Rathbun has at last been found guilty of a part of the multidinous forgeries committed or procurred to be committed by that individual, and been sentenced to five years, confinement at hard labor in the state prison. It is melancholy to see such a sentence passed upon a man who recently occupied such a station in society as was occupied by Mr. Rathbun—most melancholy is it to think of it in connection with his wife and family—with whose sorrow we deeply sympathise; but the feeling is very different in another view of the case. The community is to be congratulated in the event. There cannot be a single shadow of a doubt as to Rathbun's guilt—not a shadow, and it is very well for society that at least one precedent has been afforded of the supremacy of the law, and proof given that great crime is not to be permitted with impunity while lesser roguery is promptly punished to the letter of the law; and while we mourn with his family, we rejoice with society. It is a triumh of law, of reason, justice and good order, over the false prejudices and false sympathies of a lax age.