From the Baltimore Post.

MORE ABOUT VIRGINIA.

THE MIST DISPERSING.—Whig papers should forswear prophecy; it has proved a bad vocation to them. Their predictions have so generally resulted in bitter disappointment that they are getting to be "without honor." But although they are bad prophets they are excellent dreamers; their sleeping visions present bright and cheering prospects of dominion and power; and if they would obey the injunction recorded by one of the sacred historians, viz:—"He that hath a dream, let him tell his dream," that is, tell it as a dream, but little mischief could result from their fanciful self delusions.

As is usual with their predictions, those made with regard to the Virginia election, time is fast proving to be erroneous. As facts are developed, and the mists are cleared away their calculations are seen to have been mere dreams.

For instance, they put down Mr. Carroll, of Grayson county, as a Conservative, who would certainly vote for Mr. Rives; the following extract of a letter from Mr. Carroll to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer shows how much dependence is to be placed upon the prediction:—

"I supported the administration of James Monroe. I was opposed to John Q. Adams, and voted three times for General Jackson, and have supported Martin Van Buren, and shall as long as he continues to carry on the Government in the pure and Republican form he has.

"*I am no Conservative*—neither shall I vote for any man who takes Wm. C. Rives for his guide. He says his party, who had always supported him, have quit him. I differ much with him on that point.

Has he not made the breach in the Republican party, by taking the summerset he did, to unite the Conservatives and Whig party together, and by that means, hoping to ride into power over the party who always sustained him?—but now they will point at him the finger of scorn. Respectfully,

J. M. CARROLL."

In like manner the expectation of Whig support in little Tennessee turns out to be fallacious. The following is an extract of a letter from Russell county to the Richmond Enquirer:

"I am confident, that the people of this District will, in the fall of 1840, show themselves true to Martin Van Buren, and will put, as heretofore, the seal of condemnation on Henry Clay and his American system—high Tariff and Internal Improvement by the General Government. You will no doubt learn, before this communication reaches you, the result of our elections in this District.—Smith, of Russell, (Conservative,) is reelected. He will vote for Rives, if not otherwise instructed. Goodson of Washington county, who will vote against Rives; Quillen of Scott, do.; Stanger of Wythe, do; Spotts of Tazewell pledges himself to go for the people, and if so, will no doubt vote against Rives, although a Conservative himself; Grievor, of Symth, Conservative and for Rives.

Again, the Whig papers for a few days past have been loud in their rejoicings at the election of a Whig delegate in Lee county. The following extract puts the matter right:

"Dr. John Ewing has been elected to represent this county in the next Legislature, having previously been neutral in politics, and having pledged himself to carry out the will of his constituents, which he is satisfied is in favor of the present Administration.—He will, therefore, go for the re election of Mr. Van Buren, for an Administration U. S. Senator, and Governor, and will support the Administration principles and measures in his legislative action."

"N. B.—Doctor Ewing's majority over Clark was 242 votes."

When it is known that Lee county gave a majority of 113 votes for Col. George, the Republican candidate for Congress, over Mr. Hopkins, Conservative, there can be no doubt about the "will of Dr. Ewing's constituents.

In Brooke county, the Whigs have claimed a delegate; but the following letter from Wheeling, shows how matters stand in that quarter:—

"The battle has been fought and the Whigs keep *one rank roll* for the benefit of the allies, in which they somewhat resemble the British campaigners of the last war.—The number of live men does not *exactly* correspond with their roll. They claim McMillan of Brooke, who was a Democrat when I was dandled in my petticoats. McM. is, as he always has been, firm; he is aware of the use made of his name, and to contradict it, sent word to a friend in our city, that he would vote for the Van Buren Senator. Major Good believes in the right of instruction, and it cannot be doubted that he will act accordingly; he cannot contravene the spirit of his own resolutions of last winter; he cannot insist upon his individual preference for Rives, when that will have a tendency to throw the actual power into the hands of Clay, against whom he has for years carried on an uncompromising opposition.

Major Good, I am confident, will resign or act in obedience to his ancient and sound principles. I am much mistaken in the man if he does not cheerfully and manfully respond to the wishes of those constituents who elected him and gave Steenrod a majority in the Senatorial District."

More intelligence is yet to be received which will place the facts of the Virginia election beyond controversy. Enough is already known to satisfy our whig friends that they have been laughing on the wrong side of the mouth.

FIGURES WON'T LIE.

We have already called the attention of our numerous readers to the fact that the affairs of the present Administration were more economically administered, than that of John Quincy Adams. The Federal Whigs persisting in their unfounded charges of extravagant expenditure, we are induced to copy the following from the Norwalk Aurora.—*Old Dominion.*

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.—We are told by the federal press, that the expenditures of the Administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were much greater than those of the administration of Mr. Adams. Thirteen millions a year is said to be the extent of the public expenditures during Mr. Adams' administration, and thirty-nine millions during that of Mr. Van Buren. In order to present the fairest prospect for both parties, we offer the following comparison and arguments.

1st. In the first place the appropriations for 1839 amount, in round numbers, to the sum of $38,000,000. Of this, the item of $10,000,000 must be deducted, which was appropriated for the contingency of employing 50,000 volunteers for the Maine service. That will not be needed; so they may reduce the sum from 38 to 28 millions.

2d The Post Office, during Mr. Adams administration was a separate department—It collected and paid out its own money; but the law has since been altered, and an appropriation is now annually made for its support, tho' not one dollar of the appropriation is ever paid by the Treasury. The sum appropriated this year for this branch of the public service, is $5,000,000. This sum deducted from $28,000,000, reduces the ordinary expenditure to $23,000,000.

3d. But we have another deduction to make—the sum of $1,850,000 for the Florida war, over and above the expenses of the regular army; a measure for which the administration is not responsible. This deduction reduces the ordinary expenses to $21,150,000. But there is more yet.

4th. The policy of removing the Indians West of the Mississippi was specially approved of by Mr. Adams, but its execution was not attempted until after the close of his term of service. As the expense of the measure is not chargeable to the profligacy or extravagance of the Administration, and is no part of the ordinary expenditures of the Government, the appropriations may with great propriety be deducted. The amount is $1,765,000, which lessons the 38 millions down to $19,385,000.

5th. Then comes an appropriation of $2,500,000 for pensions, which is probably five times as much as was paid during the administration of Mr Adams; and as this is not for the support of the Government, and the Administration is not responsible for it, it must be deducted, as a matter of course, from the 38 millions. The amount of the expenditures for the support of the Government is thus reduced to $16,885,000.

6th. Then comes three extraordinary appropriations for the protection of the Northern and Western frontiers and for a military road, incident to our present relations with the British and Indians, which reduces the 38 millions down to $16,255,000.

7th. The survey of the coast, which is not part of the expense of supporting the Government, requires an appropriation of $90,000 which, deducted from the gross sum, reduces the 38 millions down to $16,195,000.

8th. The public buildings make necessary the following appropriations: for the Treasury building, $100,000; for the post office building, $150,000; the new patent office, $50,000; for a jail in Washington, $30,000; for the Custom House in New York, $150,000; for the Custom House in Boston, $76,000. These are all proper items for deduction and reduce the 38 millions down to $12,610,000. This sum we doubt not, might be reduced still lower; but we are willing to please the Federal press by allowing that it takes $15,610,000 a year to support government under Mr Van Buren's administration Now if *thirteen* millions was nothing but an *economical* expenditure twelve or fourteen years ago, it is most manifest, considering the altered condition of the country, that $15,610,000 is less in proportion to the wants of the people than thirteen millions then was, and consequently that *Mr. Van Buren's administration is* MORE ECONOMICAL *than was that of Mr. Adams.*

PROS AND CONS OF WHIGGERY.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday, feeling the impulse of prosperity in a city which for many years was stationary, says.—

"*Real Estate in Richmond.*—The late sales of real estate in this city, give evidence that prosperity reigns within our borders, and that our cause is onward."

But a few days since we had a similar notice in the Baltimore papers of a sale of property there, showing the steady advance in the value of real estate, and the general prosperity of that city; and yet the late Whig representative of that city thus portrays the ruinous condition of every thing around him.

"In the embarrassments which have been brought upon our fiscal affairs, in the prostration of the agricultural, the mercantile, and the manufacturing prosperity of the country, the Administration has been able to suggest no adequate relief. We struggle along upon expedients."

This poor man is a romancer by profession and should be allowed some latitude, but he must claim the whole privilege of Whiggery when he runs on in the following recital of the mischiefs of the times:

"Felonies, unmatched in enormities, have been detected in the innermost shrine of the temple. The very priests have robbed the altar; the nation has but extricated itself from one debt to create another; the financies are in confusion; the revenue inadequate to the expenditure; our hard-money Government has fallen into a paper manufacturing Government; our rulers are at their wit's end; all around the signs of their doom, the warnings of their downfall.'

We think the downfall of the Government and its functionaries would be a calamity to the country; but we believe there is as little ground for the apprehension, as there is truth in the portentous circumstances which the prophetic orator pretends announces the event.—*Globe.*

ANDREW JACKSON.—The following true character of General Andrew Jackson was drawn by Alexander Everett Esq. of Massachusetts, in an Oration delivered on the Fourth of July last:

'During the last years of his Presidentship, I had frequent opportunities of seeing General Jackson in private, and received a very favorable impression of his individual character. It was impossible to recognise in him the slightest trace of the imaginary being whom the Opposition newspapers were daily holding up to the contempt and detestation of the people. His habits of intercourse exemplified, in a remarkable degree, the union of firmness of purpose and suavity of manner, which has been recommended as the perfection of practical wisdom. He combined the frank and open affability that is natural to the military character, with uncommon gentleness. He was indefatigable in his attention to business, and took a more direct and efficient concern in the affairs that came before the Executive Department of the Government than any one of his predecessors.—Though his habits were entirely practical and quite remote from those of a mere student, I have been assured on the hightest authority, that he daily read and wrote, in examining papers and preparing answers to them, as much as any individual at the seat of Government.—The state papers which issued from his Cabinet, during his administration, and which are remarkable for their ability, were either written by himself or prepared from copious notes in his own hand. The most conspicuous trait in his character, was the energy which he exhibited so frequently and with such signal success in his military career; and his practical errors, such as they were, arose from an occasional excess of this quality—He displayed it in civil not less than in military affairs, and it carried him triumphantly through his contest with South Carolina, the French Government and the Bank. In him, however, this pre-eminent quality was combined with another not less valuable, and which is not very often connected with it in a high degree—that of sagacity. His discernment in selecting the means and the persons to be employed in accomplishing his ends, was almost unerring—This union of sagacity and force is the true secret of practical greatness. Many persons of superior intellect fail in their purposes for want of the decision which would enable them to seize the favorable moment and turn it to account before it passes. Other men of great power and iron will have made shipwreck for want of a sufficient infusion of practical skill.—Such was the fate of Napoleon, whose discernment, perhaps, originally not less conspicuous than his energy, was clouded in his later period by the intoxication of long continued success. General Jackson, by combining these two qualities in a very high degree, and retaining them unimpaired to the last, became, perhaps, the most remarkable character within his sphere of action, and even extended his influence very far beyond it. His immense popularity was the tribute which the public mind instinctively pays to real greatness The general voice long ago proclaimed him the Hero of New Orleans, and his triumphant political career has enrolled his name permanently among those of the great men of the age."

From the Oxford (Me.) Democrat.

There are some men in the ranks of the opposition who once professed to be democrats, and, perhaps, acted upon democratic principles. but who now decry modern democracy as of a spurious nature. They would make the people believe that they are still democrats, though supporters of monopolies and various aristocratical institutions—that instead of changing themselves the party has changed. They are even bold enough to declare that if the principles of the ancient democratic party were those of the new party they would cheerfully join them. But are the principles of the party changed as they pretend? Look at and study the principles and policy as advocated and pursued by Thomas Jefferson, which may be considered as a fair sample of the democratic principles and policy of his own times. Read his public documents, his books, or his private correspondence, indiscriminately, & you find them seasoned throughout with the same love of liberty, the same spirit which characterizes the democracy of the present day. They are the same principles which are advocated by the yeomanry of the land—the bone and sinew of democracy—whose tongues have not been bribed with wealth, and whose common sense has not been perverted by a system of false reasoning Its principles of immutable justice and equal rights as it were engraven upon the human heart. They have been advocated and maintained in spirit and in truth by the unprivileged classes of all ages, when they have examined them and thought for themselves. The farmers and mechanics—whose very interest renders them the lovers of justice—will unfold and explain the principles of democracy in so clear and lucid a manner as to confound the advocates and supporters of monopolies and special privileges—which cannot be otherwise than aristocratic in their tendencies and destructive to our free institutions. Read the public documents of Andrew Jackson and of Martin Van Buren, or listen to the conversation of the intelligent working man, and you will find all advocating the great principles of democracy, which are, have been, and will always be, the same Examine for yourselves and see who has changed, the advocates of equal rights and equal privileges, who *practice* what they *preach*, or the supporters of monopolies and special privileges, who *profess* what they do not *possess*, viz. the principles of democracy, & who claim to possess all the talent, wealth and decency in the land.

From the Del. Gazette.

UNION AND HARMONY.—It seems the whigs of Baltimore and Anne Arundel County had quite a *harmonious* time of it, at their Convention which met at Elicott's Mills, on Saturday last. We learn from the Baltimore Post that, in discussing the pretensions of the different gentlemen whose names were brought before the Convention, a scene of wrangling and violent contention ensued which nearly resulted in breaking up the deliberation of the Convention. A proposition to that effect, it is understood, was actually made by certain of the City delegation who opposed the nomination of Mr. Pitts, and came within a few votes of being carried.—The breach was finally healed over, but not radically cured, the wound is left to fester and rankle. It is already breaking out among the disaffected in bitter denunciations against cliques, private management, and disclaimers of having sanctioned the nominations. The Post adds that, the whig ranks in that district are now disunited and distracted, as every party must be that has no common principle of action, but the love of power—that our friends will profit by their divisions, and with the unanimity which usually characterises the Democratic party will elect their candidates by a strong majority.

Such is not the case in that district alone, but it is so throughout the whole union.—Whilst battling against Mr. Van Buren, our opponents seem to get along tolerably well—but wherever or whenever there is any of the "spoils of office" to be divided amongst them they are such an avaricious set that, whilst they are wrangling for the largest pieces they knock their bread and butter out of each others hands, and others are permitted to run off with the whole loaf,

"Butter, and cheese and all."

And such, we doubt not, will be the case, when their great National Convention assembles. Between the friends of Mr. Clay, General Harrison and Daniel Webster, it is more than probable, there will be a regular settoo at fisticuffs, and those who may chance to have the strongest arms & "hugest paws," will be most likely to prove successful in procuring the nomination of their favorite candidate; but whilst they are settling their differences, the "Little Magician" will walk over the course with scarce a show of opposition—and the sufferings of poor whiggery will be intolerable for another four years.

Federal Affairs.—We look with some impatience to the meeting of the National Convention which is to settle the claims of the rival availables to the nomination for the Presidency; for if we are not mistaken in the signs, it will be one of the most laughable events ever recorded in the annals of party. A glimpse at the *plot* of the farce may be seen in some late movements of the Whigs in Pennsylvania. A State Convention is to be held to appoint delegates to the National Convention; to the former of these, the Clay faction have sent delegates of their own thinking, and the Harrison faction have imitated them in appointing representatives of their persuasion. It is plain, therefore, that there must be two Conventions, and it is equally apparent that there will be two sets of delegates sent to the National Convention—Clayites and Harrisonites. Here is cause of trouble!—here is a bone of contention!—here the groundwork of the farce to be acted before the American people by the stars of whiggery! Will both sets be admitted?—That cannot be, since Pennsylvania would then be doubly represented. Which sets will take their seats? "*There's* the rub," and it will *rub* the convention into such hot excitement, that the farce may perchance end in tragedy. In order to avoid this sad denouement, it would be well for the friends of Clay and the supporters of Harrison in the several States to hold separate meetings, nominate delegates after their own hearts, and start them to Harrisburg, where two conventions would necessarily be formed, unanimity would prevail in each, and each faction of the federal party would be gratified by the nomination of its favorite. Then let the race commence, and "the devil take the hind most." To this it must come at last, and yet the Whigs talk about defeating Martin Van Buren! This is an absurdity that never had its parallel.—*Missouri Argus.*

A Flare Up—The recent Whig Convention at Chambersburg, Pa., resulted in a flare up—an out and out quarrel between the anti-mason Whigs and their loving cousins. The Convention recommended Henry Clay to the National Convention, as their first choice, in spite of the struggles of the anti masonic portion of that body, whereat the latter headed by Messrs. Penrose and Dickey, entered a protest against the proceedings and backed out of the Convention; but not however until there had been a plentiful bandying of epithets, and each had charged the other with treachery, &c. The alliance between these portions of the Whig army is now considered irrevocably dissolved, and each will hereafter conduct the war on his own hook.

MR. STEVENSON.

A gentleman of this city has furnished the annexed account of an occurrence which reflects great lustre on the benignity of the British Queen and the active benevolence of Mr. Stevenson. The circumstances show the high personal estimation in which Mr. Stevenson is held by the young and popular sovereign of England:—*Globe.*

"Some time during the last year, Reynolds, alias David Deal, son of Mr. David Deal of Shippensburg, Penn. a promising youth of 19, visited Buffalo, in the State of New York, where he was persuaded to enlist with a company of volunteers to join the Patriots for the invasion of Canada. Young Deal, with several others was soon captured by a company of British Lancers, was tried and sentenced to death. His situation was made known to his friends by whose entreaty Sir George Arthur was induced to suspend the execution of the sentence for a time, and the young man was sent to England and committed to prison, there to await the approval of the sentence passed upon him in Canada, and its final execution. The Rev. Mr. Cookman Judge McLean and Dr. Sewall, who were informed of the situation of young Deal, and the distress of his family, addressed letters to Mr. Stevenson, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and requesting his influence with the authorities of the British Government, to save, if possible the young man's life. Mr. Stevenson made every effort in his official capacity, but in vain; when he applied to the Queen, and requested his release as a personal favor, upon which she promptly granted a free pardon, and the young man is now on his passage home. And thus an aged father and mother, and a large circle of other family connections are made to rejoice in the restoration of a favorite boy; who, we hope, will learn a salutary lesson from the consequences of his indiscretion, and long live to thank Mr. Stevenson for his disinterested exertions, and bless Queen Victoria for the exercise of her clemency."

☞ *Thaddeus Stevens:*—The committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to whom had been referred Thaddeus Stevens' claim to a seat in that body, made a report on the 24th ulto. declaring that 'Mr. S. had resigned his seat in the House, and that the Speaker should be authorised to issue his warrant for a new election, to fill the vacancy.' The report was adobted by a vote of 54 to 34.

The speaker has accordingly issued a warrant for a new election—to be held on the 14th of June. Mr. Stevens has announced himself as a candidate for the vacancy.

A correspondent of the Danville [Pa] Intelligencer, writing from Harrisburg, says:

'In the Anti-Masonic Convention to day, Mr. Stevens made a speech of great violence On a motion to postpone the selection of an electoral ticket until December next, he said he could see no good effect it could have—that he could not vote for Clay—that out of the 220,000 *legal* votes, and the *thirty* thousand *illegal* Van Buren votes in this State, Clay could not get 40,000! [He forgot the Adams, Huntingdon and Lycoming *illegal* Ritner votes]—that he could hardly believe a mason a *christian!*—that Clay could not get any of the Abolition votes of the North—that no Irishman would vote for him, because he called O'Connell the plunderer of Ireland—that this convention had nothing to do with Clay or in reference to him—that he was more anxious within the last six months to concentrate the opposition force than ever—that he had never seen *plunderers* elevated to office and appointing their associates—that the laborer was ground to the dust—the contractor oppressed because he would not bow the knee to Baal; and that honest men (himself for example!) were proscribed and villians ruled. Here he stopped. From this convention it is evident that the two parts of *the* party are about to separate. I never heard Clay more severely denounced than I heard him to-day If his friends have the spirit of men, they will *quit* in disgust, and throw themselves upon their own resources.

The convention nominated Gen. W. H. Harrison for President, and Daniel Webster for Vice President.

Female Courtship in Rome.—The women of Rome know nothing of those restraints which delicacy, modesty, and virtue, impose upon the sex in northern Europe. A Roman lady, who takes a liking to a young foreigner, does not cast down her eyes when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure; nay, she gazes at him alone whenever she meets him, in company, at church, at the theatre, or in her walks.—She will say, without ceremony, to a friend of the young man's, 'Tell that gentleman I like him.' If the man of her choice feels the like sentiments, and asks, 'Are you fond of me?' she replies, with the utmost frankness—'Yes, dear.'

Some of the old bachelors hereabouts would like the introduction of the Roman style of courting—would they not, Major?

Grace.—The Picayune tells a story of a man who closed his eyes over his dinner, and slowly but firmly ejaculated 'Let us dive in.' This might be or not—but when the pressure season was on, one of the principal merchants in this city is said to have astonished his wife and guests by delivering himself in manner and form the following: "Kind parent of the Universe, we implore thy blessing upon the food now prepared for us, *and shall look unto thee for the payment thereof.*' 'Mr. B. what do you mean?' asked the lady. 'If you had taken ten protests from the post office to-day, you would understand,' replied the husband.—*N. Y. Despatch.*

A MATE FOR LOTT'S WIFE.

A number of the London Times, brought by the Shakspeare, contains a letter from a correspondent which gives the following account of a recent miracle, wrought by a parish priest, which, he says, is entensively circulating in Ireland:

'A report has in general gone abroad among the people that a man called Henry Farland has, in consequence of his dishonesty, been struck into a sound sleep, in the middle of a field near Lurgan, in November last, and still remains resting on the spade with which he was digging when the occurrence took place.

The following is the account of this affair. Some time last harvest, Farland on his way to pay his rent, (he occupied a small farm jointly with a woman named Harriet Guthrie and called to know if she was ready. She had the money, but said that as she could not go, he might take it for her; so he took the widow's rent. He proceeded on his way, and no more was heard of the matter for several days, when Mrs. Guthrie saw the agent approach the door, and ask her for her rent; she said it was already paid, that she had given it to Henry Farland, and mentioned the day on which he paid his own. The agent said he had received no money but Farland's own. 'Well,' said she, 'there is Harry in the field, and you can satisfy yourself regarding it.' 'No,' said the gentleman, 'I cannot leave my horse, but go to him and tell him to give you the receipt. She went and asked him what he had done with her money—he did not deny he had got the money, but said, coolly, where was her witness? She said there was no one present but God and herself. 'Your God then, madam,' said he, 'was asleep at the time, and therefore could not see' 'Then,' said the poor widow, 'I suppose you have not paid the money; you cheated me, but you cannot cheat God.' So she left him. He was seen by a man, standing on his spade, who, observing him to continue in that position without moving, was surprised.

On approaching, inquiry was made, but no answer He attempted to waken him, but could not. The man then gave the alarm, so the neighbors flocked round Farland, but no means could be found to awaken him. At last they sent for the clergy, the church minister, the Presbyterian minister, and the Priest, successively, to make him speak.—The first two had no influence on him.—When he spoke, he said, 'I am to stand here to the day of judgment.' The people then thought to move him by force, but could not stir him. They got a saw to cut the spade on which he was leaning, that he might fall, but the first cut the saw broke into pieces. They then got blankets to cover him from the cold, but they were blown away; so he, it seems, by fate, must bear all weather.

Belfast, 1839.

From the Balt. Sun.

MISSISSIPPI BANKS.—The banks of this State for the last two years, appear to have been trying which could outstrip the other in rascality and villiany. So far as we are competent to judge, situated as we are, at a distance from the scene of action, although quite near enough, we think the Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg has taken the lead. This bank, by a system of mismanagement and palpable fraud upon the planters, reduced its credit so low that the stockholders in Philadelphia, to whom a considerable portion of the stock belongs, held a meeting, in which they resolved to send out an agent to examine into the condition of the bank and report to them as promptly as possible.—They selected the famous Reuben M. Whitney, as their agent. The Vicksburg Sentinel informs us that Mr. W. has arrived at his place of destination, and was preparing to enter upon the discharge of the functions which had been confided to him, but the directors formerly refused to let him take a seat at the board. Whitney, it seems, expected to be appointed president of the bank. The Sentinel above quoted, says, "this move on the part of the northern stockholders struck our citizens with amazement. Many of them at first believed it was all a hoax. We are of opinion that it is of very little importance who is placed at the head of the bank; no one can make much out of their bills receivable, and as they have no capital, the bank can do little either for good or evil The Legislature, if it does its duty, will place the bank in the hands of trustees for the benefit of its creditors, and wind it up so as to prevent any board of directors from pressing one portion of its debtors, and permitting a few favorites to remain in debt for large amounts so long as it suits their convenience."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.—It is said that the President intends shortly to leave Washington on a visit to the North. The Alexandria Gazette, a whig paper, says: "We hope that whereever he goes, he may receive that attention which is due to his office as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and to his character as a gentleman; that no party feelings may be suffered to intrude into any proper demonstrations of respect which may be extended towards him As the President, he is entitled to attention, and as a gentleman, his uniform dignity and propriety of deportment make it due that courtesy and politeness should be promptly exhibited in all intercourse with him." This is a very candid admission for a whig paper, and we give the Gazette credit for admitting Mr. Van Buren to be a gentleman whose "uniform dignity and propriety of deportment, makes it due that courtesy and politeness should be promptly exhibited in all intercourse with him."—It is not every whig paper that would be candid enough to admit a *fact* so very proverbial.

Giving up the Contest.—The New York Times, of Tuesday, expresses a belief that the sub-treasury system will be established. We think so too.