From the Phila. Spirit of the Times.

A NATIONAL BANK THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE WHIGS.

Notwithstanding the last few years' experience has given much additional force to the argument originally urged against the re-establishment of the United States Bank by Congress, we nevertheless perceive that our opponents hold the project near and dear, & when temporary success has deluded them with the hope of ultimate triumph, hesitate not to give expression to their secret wishes. It was but a few days since that we saw in a leading and influential bank press in the city of New York, the sentiment that 'a national bank and the prosperity of the country were inseparably connected,' embodied in a professedly argumentative article. The people, as well as Congress, having so frequently expressed their 'uncompromising hostility' to any such an institution, a newspaper attack would seem a work of superogation. But lest long silence upon a scheme which the great majority consider so prejudical to the interests of the country, might be construed into an abandonment of opposition, we think it well, occasionally, briefly to touch upon some of its more prominent points; the more especially, as we shall have occasion to contrast some facts in connection with it, with the Sub-Treasury recommendation, which the United States Gazette of yesterday says is *agitated*, not defended.

A leading argument of the whigs in favor of a national bank is, that the State banks, of themselves, are incompetent to manage their affairs prudently, or to maintain specie payments and preserve a sound currency; and that a bank of the United States is necessary to check and control them. Do those who use this argument reflect that it is an *argument against popular government*? The people constitute the government power of the United States, and it is by their authority that the State banks are created. This argument assumes that the people are incompetent to check and control a class of institutions which they create, and that a new agent, unknown to the states and irresponsible to them or to the people, must be introduced, to save them from the disastrous consequences of their own acts. Is this a Republican doctrine? On the contrary, is it not the leading argument in favor of monopoly and absolute power throughout the world? Why do kings reign, and princes exercise absolute dominion, but because the people are assumed to be incompetent to act wisely, and protect themselves against the evil consequences of their own ignorance and error?

Assume that the State Banks are incompetent to the ends for which they are created, and will necessarily run into periodical excesses entailing great evils upon the country, to what source would a republican look for a remedy? Would he say that the people cannot be entrusted to amend their own institutions, and that we must have an irresponsible corporation to prevent these evils? Would he not rather justly conclude that the Banking system itself was defective, and undertake to reform it, so as to bring it under the control of the people, through their constitutional organs, rather than to assume that it cannot be regulated otherwise than by the introduction of a power competent to contend for mastery with the government itself? We reject both the premises and the conclusions. We believe that our representative and popular Governments in the States, who created these institutions, fully competent to modify and reform them: to impose all those checks and restraints upon them which the Banking system is capable of receiving. The Legislature of Ohio has recently declared, and exercised their authority, and right to repeal, alter, modify, and amend the charter of any corporation within the State, whenever the interests of the people and the good of the State may require it, no matter when created This is the true Democratic doctrine, and we should rejoice, as we believe we ere long shall, to see the example followed by every Legislature in the Union.

To awaken the people to a due sense of the magnitude of that power which the advocates of the Bank of the United States would create, let us look at the amount in "men and money" which they propose to make dependent upon one institution. The number of State Banks and branches now is about 850. The number of presidents, directors and other officers, is thought to be not over estimated at 8,500. The number of stockholders may be safely estimated at 350,000; and the number of debtors, exclusive of stockholders, at 650,000! The aggregate of these is near a million of persons, whose business relations and pecuniary interests are directly involved.—The capital of all these banks is about $320,000,000 and the amount of their loans about $490.000,000.

Here, then, we have a mass of about *one million of persons*, and money and credit to an amount exceeding *five hundred millions* of dollars, which are, in a great degree, dependent upon the operations of this bank credit system. Well watched, and left to the government of the general laws of trade and credit, these elements of power may be comparatively harmless in their effects upon our political institutions; but what does the opposition propose? The establishment of a National Bank, to increase, concentrate, and combine these elements into one corporation. The project is not merely to establish a new Bank, with an immense capital, in violation of the Constitution, but it is also to give a head and manager to the million of persons and five hundred millions of dollars embraced in the existing State Banks.

The Federal papers now a-days afford us infinite amusement, notwithstanding the glaring misrepresentations with which they are filled, and which are calculated to vex those who know the truth and see it thus perverted There is something in the earnestness and *sang froid* with which they discuss the claims of their great men to the Presidency, that is vastly entertaining, when it is known that they are disputing about whom to distinguish with honors, when they have no honors to confer, except the privilege of being condemned by the people at the ballot box Some of them will tell you, very earnestly, that Henry Clay is the most wary guardian of our liberties against extensive encroachments, etc.,—that he has long stood in the breach and braved the attacks of an ambitious and designing President, followed by a horde of office holders, whom their imaginations convert into an army of blood-thirsty demons panting to devour "the human forms divine" of the delicate and persecuted whigs—and they will declare that the man who has set these terrible myrmidons of an all-devouring Executive at defiance, (for it seems they fancy the President an unnatural monster also,) deserves the highest honor from the hands of whiggery.

We will not stop to remind these papers that the greater number of these office-holding monsters they so much dread, are their warmest friends, from whom they need apprehend no danger—but we will go on with the subject and see what another portion of the Federal journals will say. The champions of Harrison instantly take fire at the praise of his rival, and seek to drown it amid the pæans they raise to the hero of Tippecanoe—the man of many battles, who never was conquered, and who poured out his blood in the service of a country which should now repay him with its best gifts. They contend their hero has met foes more terrible than the most shocking of office holders, and confronted yelling and frightfully painted savages, a single look at whom would make the "farmer of Ashland" take shelter in the darkest vault of the great Bank in Philadelphia. For this matchless hero, "whose eye never blinked" when the cannons fired on his way up the river Delaware, they reserve the highest honor, when they shall have expelled the Goths and Vandals from the Capitol. While the big guns among the Federal papers are thus engaged in bestowing the government of the people either upon one or the other of these availables, the small fry, the seven by nines of the land, set themselves busily to work, and with equal gravity, give the reins now to Gen. Scott—now to Nicholas Biddle—now to Samuel Swartwout—and in short to whatever excellent Whig may be uppermost in their minds. After reading these generous disposals of the Presidency, the reflection that the universal and undivided whig party cannot command the votes of more than some half dozen States in the Union, will not fail to produce a laugh.—St. Louis Argus.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Two Thousand Men Killed.—Buenos Ayres papers to May 11th, received via Boston, bring us the particulars of a bloody battle which took place on the 31st of March, at a place called Pago Largo, between the army of Corrientes (one of the Provinces of the Republic of Rio de la Plata) and the troops of Entre Rios (another of said Provinces,) which the Corrientians, in connection with the Oriental Republic (of which Monte Video is the capital) were attempting to revolutionise. It will be recollected that not many months since, Gen. Fructuoso Rivera, or Frutos, as he is familiarly called, raised an insurrection in the Oriental Republic, and in succeeding in ousting Gen. Oribe from the Presidential chair, which Rivera of course ascended, adopting such forms of procedure as would best save appearances. Oribe, with a number of his friends, escaped to Buenos Ayres and awakened in that capital so much interest in his own behalf and in opposition to Rivera, that the latter determined on revenge, and accordingly issued a declaration of war against the United Provinces. In this he was encouraged by the French authorities at Monte Video, who were in hopes the movement would result in the downfall of Rosas (Governor of Buenos Ayres, and therefore ex offiio conductor of the foreign operations of the Uhited Provinces.) This hope was strengthened when soon after, means were found to gain the co-operation of the province of Corrientes, through the influence of its Governor, Gen. Astrada. So here were the Oriental Republic and the Province of Corrientes, encouraged by the French authorities at Montevideo, about to make war upon the United Provinces. And for convenience sake they directed their first operations against the Province of Entre Rios. The rest is suffily told in the annexed extracts:

Buenos Ayres, May 4.—The official details of the battle of Pago Largo, are published in the *Gaceta Mercantile*, in a despatch from General Pascual Echague to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated head quarters Curusacuatia, 5th ult. It states that the army of Corrientes, in number more than five thousand men, including four hundred and fifty infantry and artillery, with three four pounders, occupied advantageous positions. The right wing of the army of Entre Rios was commanded by General Justo Jose Urquisa, the centre by Gen. Servando Gomez, and the left under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-Chief General Pascual Echague. The Entre Rios cavalry charged that of Corrientes with such impetuosity, that the latter was speedily thrown into disorder, and cut down in all directions, whilst the infantry of Entre Rios, consisting of three hundred and sixty men, with two two-pounders, killed or took prisoners all the infantry of their opponents, and captured the three pieces of cannon above mentioned. The reserve of the Entre Rios army took no part in the action, its assistance not being necessary.—The Correntinos left on the field of battle 1,960 men killed, including 84 officers, as also Genaro Beron de Astrada, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Corrientes and Commander-in-Chief of its army.—450 prisoners, 500 muskets, 1500 lances, 360 carbines, a nearly equal number of swords, six wagons of ammunition, more than 4,000 horses, a standard, the baggage, correspondence, &c fell into the hands of the victors.

The despatch concludes as follows:

"Our loss in this glorious victory over the rebel army consists of five officers killed, eight wounded, fifty soldiers killed and ninety six wounded."

From the Cincinnati Post, (Whig.)

Withdrawal of Mr. Webster.—"We consider it as a mark of great good sense on the part of this gentleman, who never had, has not, nor ever can have, any more chance of being President than of being Pope. But, will Henry Clay withdraw? that is the question. The answer is plain, he will not; he has not been beaten enough yet. He has no better chance than Mr. Webster, which is no chance at all. It is our deliberate opinion that if Mr. Clay could become the nominee of the Convention by a unanimous vote, a majority of the great whig party of the United States would not vote for him. He committed the unpardonable sin—we will leave bargain and intrigue out of the question—he made John Q. Adams President, and then took office under him. The *people* never forgave him; never ought to forgive him, nor ever will. If he is a patriot, he will withdraw."

The Baltimore Chronicle of Thursday last takes umbrage at the above and tells the Post that it had better be in full communion with 'the enemy,' than to give the Whig party such 'deadly stabs' in its Harrisonian paroxysms.

The Cincinnati Whig received this morning quotes from the United States Gazette a remark of its N. York correspondent that, 'Mr. Clay will assuredly receive the entire voice of this entire State' (New York.)

The Whig very sensibly observes that "such exagerated accounts carry there own refutation; and always produce the contrary impression of that intended.

The Game of Brag is pretty well understood every where"

So we go Slam here and Bang there, we think these United federalists are contending for the soubriquet of the Slam Bang party.—In this estranged and disunited mood we leave them to pursue their visionary schemes, trusting, however, that in the wisdom, prudence and statesmanship of the distinguished individual at the head of the nation, and in the councils of an experienced cabinet, we shall always find the true interests of the country identified amid the meretricious lures of a vaulting ambition, and maintained against the inrode and aggression of the mere aspirants for executive dominion.—*Balt. Post.*

From the Baltimore Post.

New Kind of Wheat.—The American mentions a new kind of wheat, of superior quality, referred to by the Charlestown Va. Free Press, as having been raised on the farm of Mr. John Wysong near Sheperdstown.—From three bushels and three pecks sown by Mr. W. on ground, not the most favorable part of his farm for wheat, he will it is thought have a yield of at least 125 bushels—some competent judges say 150 bushels.—The heads are very large, and contain many more grains than the heads of wheat generally grown in Jefferson county.

The following additional particulars are given respecting this kind of wheat.

"It is called the *Rock Wheat*, from the circumstance that some two or three years ago a single head of wheat, of peculiarly large size and product, was seen growing by itself from the crevice of a rock in a wheat field The head was carefully preserved and the grain sown, and from it has been produced the few parcels which were sown last year by different gentlemen. Two of these parcels found their way to Baltimore, and on account of their remarkably fine quality and the accompanying assurance of their productive character, were bought for seed at the rate of three dollars per bushel. They were sown in the vicinity of our city early in Oct last, and we are now enabled to state the result of the experiment as made by one of the gentlemen, Mr. Joel Vickers. Three and a half acres of rich, well prepared ground have been found to produce at the rate of *forty seven bushels to the acre*. The quality of the grain is excellent, and many of the heads were found to contain forty-five grains of wheat. Although it is admitted that, when the character of the land and the favorableness of the season are considered, ordinary grain would have produced a full yield, yet the extraordinary product just stated in the case of Mr. Vickers, as well as in that quoted from the Charleston Press proves that the *Rock Wheat* is a valuable species, and well merits the notice of wheat growers."

A Fact.—A merchant of this city being applied to for credit, by a young man who was a stranger to him, and having seen his advertisements in our paper called on us to ascertain if he had paid his newspaper bills.—We exhibited his account upon which the credits were as punctual *in advance* as the amounts were charged. The merchant went to his store and despatched, without hesitation, the articles desired, to the young man's place of business. No other evidence was considered necessary.—Ib.

From a late English Paper.

The Blessings of Civilization.—In our Australasian news, we have given very full details of a trial at Sydney for a crime, the atrocity of which will render it scarcely credible. A set of white miscreants, eleven in number, more savage than the untutored beings whom they insult with that epithet, appear to have carried off twenty-eight natives, men, women and children, from a station, where these natives were not intruders, having been permitted to remain there, being on friendly terms with the whites, and to have butchered them, young and old, in cold blood, 'without,' as the Attorney General stated, 'any probable cause or provocation to palliate the atrocious crime.' The poor creatures, who were camped ready for the night, were first driven into a hut; there they were (unresistingly) tied, and brought out, crying for help and mercy; 'the mothers and children were crying, and the little ones that could not walk.' They appear to have been fastened in a string, and their murderers on horseback drew them on. "One black was handcuffed, their hands were all tied with the palms to each other; the rope was a very long one. They all complained of being obliged to go, the biggest boys were tied, and those who could not walk were carried by the jins; the women who carried the children were tied." The scene of sacrifice was about half a mile off. A large fire was made, and the bodies were burnt. It would have been supposed that such a crime would have deprived the perpetrators of even common sympathy; but no: they were defended by counsel, the expense being defrayed by an association illegally formed for the purpose of defending all who may be charged with crimes resulting from any collision with the natives. A rumor to that effect was mentioned by the Attorney General, and one of the witnesses for the defence, the master of one of the prisoners, admitted that he was a subscriber to the defence of the men. It is almost needless to say that the prisoners were acquitted!—[*Asiatic Journal.*

Note.—Yet the English newspapers, and several of the English politicians in Parliament, are constantly taunting the U. States for its treatment of the Indians! Would it not be well to pull the beam first out of their own eyes? to look first at home? and to reflect first whether they are not throwing stones from glass houses?—*Globe.*

North Carolina.—The Halifax (N. C.) Democrat, in reply to an article which appeared in the Baltimore Chronicle a few days since, in which it was alleged that the whigs of North Carolina expected to elect at least eight of the members of Congress out of thirteen from that State, says: "This statement may deceive the unthinking few who rely upon the simplest statements of the Whig press, without inquiring into the truth; but such as give the subject one moment's reflection, must acknowledge how utterly destitute it is of the least foundation of fact. The Whigs of this State have no such expectation; they make no such calculations, and their attempts to bolster up their helpless-sinking condition are scarcely worth serious consideration or refutation. So far from the Federal Whigs electing eight members of Congress, the Democrats have the strongest ground for believing that they will elect seven members without much difficulty, and their chance for two or three others is far better than that of the Federalists."

Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone—Died suddenly in Milan, O., on the 4th inst., Mr. Timothy Conklin, a soldier of the revolution—at the age of 98. Mr. Conklin served as a lieutenant in the army under Washington. The regiment is not known. His former residence was in Dutchess Co. N. Y. He came to reside in Milan township in 1834, and although at that time far advanced in life, he manifested and continued to do so until his death, much of the spirit of '76. On the morning of the 4th, he came from his residence, a distance of three miles, to the village of Milan, where he assembled with his fellow citizens on the public square to unite in appropriate measures for the double purpose of celebrating the national anniversary, and the completion of the Milan canal. As the national banner rose to the top of the liberty pole on the public square, and was announced by a discharge of cannon, Mr. Conklin, who was at the time sitting in full view, was suddenly seized with an appopletic fit, and was carried in a state of insensibility to his residence, where in a few moments after his arrival he expired.—Norwalk Reflector.

GENERAL HAMILTON.

The New York Express of yesterday gives the following as a recollection of 1804.

"On the 14th July General Hamilton expired at the country seat of Wm. Bayard, now at the foot of Bank street, on the North River. He fell in the duel the day previous with Colonel Burr. The city was thrown into great consternation. All classes, and both political parties united in paying his memory proper respect. The merchants, the members of the bar, the mechanics, all held meetings and adopted suitable resolutions.—The stores were closed,—all business was at a stand. The ships in port, including the French and British frigates, hoisted their colours half mast. The procession to the grave was comprised of all classes, in regular order. He was buried in Trinity Church Yard.—His monument with his simple name and age may be seen on the side adjoining Rector street. A large and beautiful willow which shaded his ashes was recently blown down by the storm. The correspondence and whole proceedings of the causes and consequences, are given in the Journals of the day, and occupy four columns. Governor Morris delivered the Funeral Oration in Trinity Church. The Grand Jury found a bill of wilful murder against Aaron Burr."

The Whigs of Georgia are aware that they cannot carry the State for Mr. Clay; and hence they are trying the insiduous ruse of running George M Troup as their candidate for the Presidency. The Charleston Mercury denounces the trick; and declares, that "the Georgia press might as well have nominated Ex Governor Tacon or the Duke of Welington—he can by no possibility be elected. The nomination is clearly playing into Mr. Clay's hand, provided that it be conceded that between the two great candidates only, Georgia would give her vote for Mr. Van Buren, which we think manifest from the simple fact that Georgia is almost unanimously opposed to the leading favorite measures of Mr. Clay, and the nomination of another candidate is a strong presumptive reason that they despair of success with the present one." "It will not succeed we are quite confident. The people of Georgia are generally in favor of the principles avowed by the Administration," &c. 'Why should Georgia fall into the poor Whig trick of getting up a rabble of candidates for the purpose of local effect, and pledging particular districts to the Opposition, to be turned over in fetters at last to the great manager of the bank party?"

These remarks indicate the votes of two States, which the Whigs have been attempting to wrest from Mr. Van Buren—But in vain. Both Georgia and S. Carolina will go for him. The C Mercury be it noted, is decidedly attached to Mr. Calhoun's politics.

An Apparition.—The Montreal Transcript relates the following instance of a supernatural visitation, which comes from so respectable a source that it is inclined to credit it, notwithstanding the skepticism with which it formerly regarded such tales. The following is the second visitation which the lady received from the spirit of her deceased husband.

On Tuesday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had enjoyed for several months past, Mrs. ——— dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before ten oclock. Exactly as the clock struck twelve she awaked from her sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen, advancing from the table, (on which stood her night lamp) till it stood opposite to and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A scene of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud. She describes her very blood retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes, once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling, half dissolved being who, with the courage of desperation, thus abjured him—"Charles! dear Charles! why are you come again?" "Jesse," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small roll of written paper, "Jesse, pay *my newspaper account* and let me *rest in peace!*"

Van Amburgh's New Lion.—A new lion has been added to the menagerie of Drury Lane theatre. The noble animal was brought last week from the vessel in which he had been brought over, and as Mr. Van Amburg had never seen the animal, it was imagined that being a stranger he would not venture into the cage. After his first introduction the lion was sulky, withdrew to the corner of his apartment, and glanced ferociously upon the spectator. Van Amburg, however, entered the cage, and although it was the first time he had been with him, he lay down by the side of the lion, who licked his face and hands, and he took the animal by the jaws and made him roar and bark in the same fashion with those that are nightly exhibited, to astonishment and almost consternation of every one present. There can be no doubt but that this extroordinary person has some power over animals which is as inexplicable as it is astonishing.

The Boston Republic says they have a new kind of cradle for sale in Milk street, which is rocked by weights attached to the sides. We noticed lots of old maids examining them, that they might have one against a squally day.

Rhode Island Republican Nomination.—Thomas W. Dorr and Benjamin B. Thurston have been nominated by the Democracy of Rhode Island candidates for Congress.—The National Intelligencer's New York correspondent says: "*The Van Buren men intend to make a spirited fight,*" and we hope we may add a successful one. The present Representatives serve a faction by their bitter hostility to the Administration, not the State.

[Globe.

Treasury Notes and Specie Circulars.—We see it stated in some New York Whig papers that difficulties in the money market exists in consequence of *transactions made by some of the country banks with the Federal Government* as to Treasury notes.

On inquiry, we find that no such notes have been issued to a single country bank in the State of New York, except one, and that only to the amount of a few thousand dollars, instead of many millions, as is represented.

Another statement is, that the banks are exposed to *a drain for entering land under the new order of Government* But we learn that no new order has been issued on that subject since the repeal of the specie circular in 1838, and that any difficulties which now arise in the receipt of bank paper, are such as have always existed if some of it is not at par, or equivalent to specie, where it is deposited or paid out.—Ib.

BRANDY *alias* BITTERS.

An apothecary in Rhode Island, comes Paddy over the license law of that State, by mixing certain innocent roots with the cognac brandy; calling it bitters, and retails it by the small quantity. He holds a heavy run of customers, and though an indictment was found against him, yet the Judge declared that it could not be sustained, as the character of the brandy was changed to medicine called bitters. This beats 'the striped pig,' all hollow. We have no doubt but this son of Galen sells a power of his medicine "bitters."—Phila. Times.

A pamphlet of a very interesting character has lately been published in England, on the subject of the great hurricane which was experienced in Great Britain and Ireland on the 7th of January, 1839; it is by William Thompson. It seems that during the hurricane no bird was able to keep the wing, and immense numbers of various kinds were killed. After the hurricane, a great many sea birds, principally the stormy petrel, were found, living and dead, in many parts of the interior of Ireland. So many of these winged strangers were never found ashore in that country since the memory of man. Fish were also absolutely blown out of the water, and thrown up on the land, high and dry, to the distance of two or three yards; and this happened on the sea shore, and on the borders of the large lakes in the interior.

It was stated by Robert Hall, of Dublin, a gentleman of great respectability, that after the hurricane, the dead bodies of rooks to the number of thirty-three thousand (as a matter of curiosity the number was reckoned by some boys) were picked up on the shores of a lake some miles in extent, and with extensive rookeries on its borders, in the county of Westmeath; and that in the same locality numbers of perch were thrown to some distance into the field. Dean Vignolles, on whose property the circumstance occurred, confirms this extraordinary statement, and submits to the inspection of visiters a more than ordinary strong panel of a new window shutter, which was driven in and broken through by a rook dashing, perhaps rather from being dashed, against it in the night in question. He further mentions that some of the perch were found so far as fifteen yards from the edge of the lake.—*Boston Journal.*

Parallel of the Sexes.—The North American says, there is an admirable partition of qualites between the sexes, which the author of our being has distributed to each, with a wisdom that challenges our unbounded admiration.

Man is strong—Woman is beautiful.

Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming.

Man is great in action—Woman in suffering.

Man shines abroad—Woman at home.

Man talks to convince—Woman to persuade and please

Man has a rugged heart—Woman a soft and tender one.

Man prevents misery—woman relieves it.

Man has science—Woman taste.

Man has judgment—Woman sensibility.

Man is a being of justice—Woman an angel of mercy.

Rule of Three.—The Buffalo Republican says—"If $62,000 and a Wall Street Agency in London, be sufficient to buy off one Presidential candidate, how much will it take to buy off the whole whig ticket."

Promise them a National Bank, with plenty of whig shinplasters, and they will bite at it like a hungry trout at a naked hook.

Wholesale Business.—It is stated in the New York papers that there are at this time four hundred and seventy nine legal practitioners of medicine and surgery in that City—and one hundred and seventy-three undertakers. Ready Made Coffin makers, in that City, must do a very heavy business we should think.