Apostle's injunctions. If they are not 'harmless as doves,' they are, at least, 'wise as serpents.' They know just how much to put forward, and how much, for the present, to keep back. And the Federal doctrines which they do put forward, they dress out so Democratically, or else cover up with such careful skill, that Alexander Hamilton, if he rose from the dead, might well fail to recognise the legitimate offspring of his own powerful and ambitious brain! Sometimes they say not a word about their own principles, and fill up the blank—who does not recollect a recent example?—with abuse of their opponents. In a word, whatever we may say of the uninitiated, the leaders well deserve the character which some rhymster has attributed to the Egyptian sages of former days, in the stanza:

The wise men of Egypt were secret as dummies;
And, even when they most condescended to teach,
They packed up their meaning as they did their mummies,
In so many wrappers, 'twas out of one's reach.

But if it be the interest of the anti-Democratic party thus to hush up the history of its first rise and its early doings, and of the Democratic opposition to the same, it is not our interest so to do. If it be good policy in them to forget our mutual origin, it is not good policy in us. We, at least, are not ashamed of our political birth-place—no, nor of our political foster-fathers. It was not by their vote, but by that of their Federal opponents, that the doors of the convention of '87 were closed, its debates carried on in secret, and only given to the world at last through the pages of Elliott's Reports. And it shall not be with our consent, if, once published, they are ever again consigned to oblivion.

Yet, be it here remarked, it is from no wish to stir up slumbering party animosities that we desire to perpetuate these historical recollections. We desire their perpetuation solely because of the great lessons they loudly teach. We desire their perpetuation because it aids us to identify, in spirit, if not in detail, the Federalists of 1787 and the whigs of 1837, as one and the same party, with such modifications only as the spirit of the times naturally forces upon them.

Is this an offensive remark? It is not intended to offend. In support of its truth, there will be a few facts submitted to the people of Indiana.

Our political opponents have succeeded twice, and twice only, in electing as President a candidate of their own selection.—Who were those candidates, and what were their opinions? John Adams was the first; and if uprightness in public conduct, and integrity of private character, qualify a man as President the Federal candidate was well qualified for the station. But if Democracy in political views be an additional and essential qualification, what shall we say, then, when we read John Adam's work on the Principles of Government, written in England just after the close of the Revolutionary war? That work is so well known that it seems hardly necessary to remind our fellow citizens that he there boldly advocated the doctrine "that it is necessary for a good Government that the Executive chair should be hereditary, or at least held for life; that the rich, the wise, and the well born, should be formed into one hereditary legislative chamber, and the commons into one elective one; that all Governments are, and eternally will be defective, precisely as far as they differ from the British; and that though, from our peculiar situation, we may go on for a few years, electing our President and Senate, yet the time will come when we shall find it necessary to make them hereditary, or at least elect them for life." Again, it was the expressed opinion of this same statesman, that "the people in all nations are naturally divided into two sorts, the *gentleman* and the *simpleman*, a word which is here (in England he then was) used to signify the common people, or laborers, husbandmen, mechanics, and merchants in general; and the gentlemen will ordinarily be richer, and born of more noted families." He says again:—'The mass of the people was, and ever must be, foolish and corrupt;" and he talks of "the absurdity of every project for intrusting the poor ignorant and vicious husbandman, mechanic, and laborer, with the care of making their own laws by their own representatives!'

These are the recorded opinions of the first Federal President; expressed after the "thing of a Republic" had been tried, and had so far succeeded. It may be an old story—it is an oft-repeated one—but reminiscences so important can hardly be too frequently recalled.

The second and only other anti-Democratic candidate, who succeeded in reaching the Presidential chair, was the younger Adams. Pending his election for President, Thomas Jefferson wrote, under date November 4th, 1823, to Gen. Lafayette, as follows: "The question will be ultimately reduced to Messrs. Adams and Crawford. The former (Adams) will get every Federal vote in the Union; the latter (Crawford) will get all those Democrats denominated of *the old school*, for you are not to believe that these two parties are amalgamated—that the lion and the lamb are lying down together. The Hartford Convention, the victory of Orleans, the peace of Ghent, prostrated the name of Federalism.—Its votaries abandoned it through shame and mortification, and now call themselves Republicans But the name alone is changed, the principles are the same. For, in truth, the parties of Aristocrats and Democrats are those of nature They exist in all countries, whether called by these names or by those of Tories and Whigs, Ultras, and Radicals, Serviles, and Liberals. The line of division is now the preservation of State Rights, as reserved in the Constitution, or by strained constructions of that instrument, to merge all into a consolidated Government. The Federalists are for strengthening the powers of the General Government. The Democrats cherish the representative branch and the rights reserved to the States as the bulwark against consolidation, which must immediately generate anarchy."

If further proof were necessary that the younger Adams held to all the aristocratical principles of his father, it may be found in his entire political career, both before and after he reached the Presidential chair. During the canvass of 1824, he wrote to a citizen of Ohio a letter, afterwards published in the "Ohio National Crisis," on the subject of National Internal Improvement, in which he claims for the General Government the unlimited right to engage in such works on the principle (to employ his own words) that "this is, in fact, the question whether the people of the Union, in forming their common social compact, as avowedly for the purpose of promoting their general welfare, have performed their work in a manner so ineffably stupid *as to deny themselves the means of bettering their condition.*

It is impossible to misconstrue this. John Q. Adams here declares that whatever shall appear to Congress "a means of bettering the condition of the people," is, *therefore*, unconstitutional. A National Bank, alien and sedition laws, (originally recommended by the elder Adams.) every aristocratical encroachment which the most ultra Federalism has ever sought to inflict upon us, may be justified by the same sophistry. This doctrine, *that Congress has a right to pass any law which it may deem conducive to the general welfare*, is, in fact, the broad and ancient line of demarcation between the Federal and Democratic parties, the very essence and moot point of their difference, the test question which has always divided—which, at this city divides them. The Federalist claims for Congress implied or constructive powers, of an undefining and undefinable nature; the Democrat denies to Congress any powers *except those expressly and specially granted to it in the Constitution.*

From the Balt. Post.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

We publish in our columns to-day the message of PRESIDENT VAN BUREN to Congress, at the special session of 1837. We do so to give our readers every opportunity to understand fully the measure recommended to the adoption of that body for conducting the fiscal affairs of the Government. We ask for it an attentive perusal, as developing clearly the evils inevitably resulting from a connection of the Government with Banks, and establishing by plain and uncontrovertible argument the superiority of the system over any yet devised, called THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

It will be seen that the leading objection urged against the plan of an Independent Treasury, viz: that it will increase the patronage of the Executive and unite in that Department the potent influences of the purse and the sword, is unsubstantial and without even the semblance of plausibility. The views of the PRESIDENT on the subject of withdrawing from the Executive, to the greatest practical extent all concern in the disbursements of the public revenue, are unequivocally expressed; and no one who does not wish to be unconvinced, can resist the conviction that the power which it is possible for the Executive to wield through a league of deposite Banks, or through a National Bank with branches penetrating every section of country, is greatly diminished when limited to the constitutional agency of the President in the appointment and control of the few offices necessary, under the plan proposed, to collect and disburse the revenue.

The shallow objection that the revenue of the Government is not as secure in vaults under the control of its own officers, as in vaults under the control of the officers of a Bank, meets with a suitable refutation in the message. If the former are less worthy of confidence than the latter;—if officers selected from the people and responsible to the people and to the Government—officers bound by ample pecuniary security and acting under the additional obligations of penal laws, are less worthy of trust than the irresponsible officers of a Bank, then do all human safeguards afford no guarantee for the rectitude of human conduct, and no individual elected from among the people and by the people is to be trusted with power. Are we prepared to admit that Banks and Banks alone are worthy of confidence—that they and not the people are to be regarded as the source of political authority?

The reader will see in the message an ample refutation of the opinion urged by some, that the operation of the Independent Treasury would withdraw from circulation a large portion of the specie capital of the country. The money annually collected and disbursed as revenue is received into and paid out of the treasury as many as five times in the course of every year, the total amount of which payments both ways is estimated at thirty millions of dollars. The President rates the amount of funds necessary to carry on this operation at five millions, of which sum not more than one million would remain on hand unproductive. Others have estimated the amount of specie requisite to supply the treasury at two millions, of which not more than four hundred thousand dollars would remain in the vaults unemployed. A slight comparison of the operation of the system in this respect with the similar operation of Banks, will satisfy those willing to be convinced by facts, that what has been said about the immense amount of specie that would be withdrawn from use is a mere bugbear. The aggregate banking capital of the country, according to the last returns, is $300,000,000, and the average amount of loans is estimated at twice that sum, $600,000,000. This money is usually loaned on notes at 60 and 90 days, and is therefore paid out an in, on an average five times a year, making the entire operations of the Banks both ways about 3,000,000,000, and employing only the comparatively small sum of $150,000,000 in these tremendous operations This is the calculation of a writer in the Boston Quarterly Review On the same principle he estimates the wants of the Treasury in specie at 5,000,000, and the amount unemployed at only 400,000.

But we ask attention to the document itself. We ask every person into whose hands it may fall to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the lucid and conclusive arguments on all the material features of the measure: Such an examination, we are persuaded, will result in the conviction that the plan possesses advantages over every system for conducting the fiscal operation of the Government, that has been yet devised. It will relieve the Government from its dependence on Banks, and remove from those Institutions one of their chief inducements to excessive issues. It will diminish the dangerous power and influence which a corrupt Executive might exert through a chain of Banks constantly importuning its favors. It will relieve the people from the perpetual agitations and fluctuations produced by the connection between the Banks and the politics of the country, and free our institutions from the overshadowing influence of the moneyed power, and leave each to depend on their own proper sources for strength, efficiency and usefulness:

From the New York Sun.

THE L'AMSTEAD.

On the 30th of June, 1839, this vessel sailed from the Havana for Guanaja, the port of entry for Principe. Among the slaves purchased by Ruiz was one called in spanish, Joseph Cinquez, who is the son of an African chief. This Cinquez is one of those spirits which appear but seldom Possessing far more sagacity and courage than his race generally do, he had been accustomed to command. His phisical proportions are those best calculated to endure privation. In height he is is just 5 feet 7 3-4 inches, has a full chest, large joints and muscles, and built for strength and agility.

For four days after leaving the Havana, all went well except that the winds were a head.

On the fifth night, the captain being asleep on a mattrass on deck, with his mulatto slave by his side, was attacked by the chief, with a sugar knife. The first blow did not inflict great injury, for after receiving it, he called to Antonio, also his own slave and a cabin boy, to get some bread and throw it among the negroes, hoping thereby to pacify them. The Captain defended himself bravely, but he was overpowered by Joseph, who split head open. While Joseph was engaged with the Captain, three others were attacking the mulatto slave and the white men.—In the meantime the other negroes were making the most dreadful noises imaginable.—While killing the captain and the mulatto, the man at the wheel and another Spanish sailor, let down the stern boat and escaped.—After the bloody business was finished, Joseph attacked Senor Montez, and would have killed him but for the interference of others. As it was, Senor Montez received a very dangerous wound on the head, and another on the arm.

When the attack ceased, Montez went below. Ruiz had been on deck but no attempt was made to hurt him. Joseph followed Montez, and leading him on deck, tied his hands. Ruiz was tied immediately afterward, and then both were lashed together. Joseph and his three companions then went below and ransacked the cabin, after which he armed them with sugar knives, similar to that he used. This weapon is about 28 inches long, and 3 broad at the end. From that width it tapers off to the handle, where it is simply a piece of bar steel, about an inch square.—There was but four muskets on board, and the use of these was unknown to the slaves. When the ransacking was ended, Montez and Ruiz were allowed to go below. Next morning Montez was taken out of the cabin, and although dangerously wounded, compelled to to steer to the Eastward. Having been master of a ship in early life, he understood boxing about without making head way. All this time the negroes pointed to the sun and then to their knives, and if for a moment the vessel veered perceptibly, they brandished their knives over the head of Montez in a most terrible manner. The poor wretches knew that they had come from where the sun appeared to rise, but they understood nothing of navigation and were easily deluded.

About two days after the rising they had a heavy gale, which drifted them into the Bahama Channel. Here they boxed about again, but saw no vessels; at last, being out of water, the negroes ordered Montez to make the nearest land, which proved to be the Island of St. Andrews. Here the negroes met no one. After this Montez steered for New Providence, but the negroes were not disposed to land. By this time Joseph had learned to steer, and he took the helm in the day leaving one of the white men to steer at night. Every night Joseph slept near the helm, and had two of the most trusty negroes by his side watching, and ready to wake him on the least alarm.

About the fifteenth of this month, as the Spaniards suppose, for they had lost knowledge of dates and days, they came in sight of Long Island. In the interval, they had been boarded by several vessels, one of which supplied them with a demijohn of water. They had seen many vessels and signalized them, but were unable to call their attention.—When any vessel came alongside Joseph would stand by Ruiz, the only man who speaks English, and watch him with fearful intensity.

On the 20th of this month they were hailed by Pilot boat No. 3, which gave them some aples. Joseph having some fear of betrayal, would not allow Ruiz to speak with these. Pilot boat No. 4 came alongside also, but they were not permitted to board. On the 24th they made Montauk light, and stood for it, hoping to run the vessel ashore, but the tide drifted them up the bay. They then came to anchor off Cullodon Point, where the negroes went ashore to lay in water. Between the 15th and 24th they had anchored about thirty times, at different places on the coast.

Either before or immediately after Captain Green and his friend had retired, the boat of the cutter Washington came in sight and boarded the vessel. Immediately on seeing a gentleman in uniform, Senor Ruiz went up to him and said;

"These negroes are my slaves; they have risen and taken the vessel; that is the leader, (pointing to Joseph) and I claim your protection."

Lieuts. Porter and Meade then immediately took possession, disarmed the negroes, and took the schooner in tow. Joseph on seeing this went below, and tieing some gold about his person, leaped out of the main hatch, and at one bound was over the side. While under the water he disengaged the doubloons, and came up about 100 yards from the vessel, having been under water at least five minutes. The boat was instantly manned and sent in chase of him. When the boat neared him he would stop, but just as it came within reach he would dive down and come up again some yards behind her stern.

On Wednesday night, Captain Gedney dispatched an express to the U. S. Marshal at New Haven, who gave information to his Honor A. T. Judson, U. S. District Judge On Thursday morning both these gentlemen arrived, and after careful deliberation, concluded to hold their court on board the Washington, then laying off the Fort, within musket shot of the schooner. Lieut. Wolcot kindly offered the services of the U. S. Cutter Experiment to take all interested on board the Washington.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

At anchor, on board the U. S. Cutter Washington, commanded by Lieut. Gedney.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 29, 1839

His Honour Andrew T. Judson, U. S. District Judge, on the bench. C. A. Ingersoll, Esq. appearing for the U. S. District Attorney. The court was opened by the U. S. Marshal. The clerk then swore Don Pedro Montez, owner of part of the cargo, and three of the slaves, and Don Jose Ruiz, also owner of part of the cargo, and forty-nine of the slaves. These gentlemen then lodged a complaint against Joseph Cinquez, (the leader in the alleged offence,) and 38 others, and on the complaint an indictment was framed charging them with murder and piracy on board the Spanish schooner L'Amistead.

The investigation which is given at length is merely a formal corroboration of the preceding detail.

From the Baltimore Post.

U. S. BRANCH BANK IN NEW YORK.—The deputation of merchants from New York, who, something more than a year ago, solicited Nicholas Biddle to consider their distresses and establish a branch of the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank in that city, are now uttering bitter complaints against the management of this same branch. It appears, according to the N. Y. Post, that the United States bank in New York has on hand, by its returns, $1,524,537 in deposites, and 532,706 in specie, while its circulation is but $124.000; its loans and discounts amount to only $1,408,999, which, the merchants complain are less in proportion to its resources than those of any other Bank in the State, and these instead of being properly distributed, are made in large single loans, after the example of its parent. How much more experience will satisfy the merchants of the advantages of Bank *protection?* The protection of the cotton interests was a signal instance of the benefits of such interference. The favor granted to New York in the establishment of a branch there is greater, as appears above. A few more must be quite satisfactory.

On the same subject the New York Gazette, a Whig paper, comes out with strictures of great severity, directed more particularly at the parent Bank, and threatens that if there be not soon a change in the financial policy of Philadelphia and New York, it will speak out boldly and make disclosures that shall produce a trembling amongst the Banks of both cities. The New York Express of Monday also says that the shipment of specie by the U. S. Bank which it has drawn from the other Banks has subjected the institution to much censure. The entire management of the Banking system of the country has been such as to draw to it, since the bold ground taken on the subject by President Jackson and the Republican party, the attention of the whole nation and the change which public opinion is undergoing, confirms the foresight and practical wisdom of that great statesman.

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from the Florida Herald of the 29th ult. that it was reported, but not officially, that Fort McClure, about half way between Fort King and Tampa, garrisoned by militia, had been attacked by Indians, and that one man, of the garrison, and 8 horses had been killed. The post at Picolata had been re-inforced, on the 28th, by a company of the 7th infantry, under Lieut. R. F. Barker A party that had been sent to Carloosahatchie to bury the dead of Harney's unfortunate company, found Corporal Haywood and one dragoon still living. They had been severely wounded, but though not far apart, each was, for 17 days, unconscious of the proximity of the other. They had concealed themselves through the day, and at night they would crawl to the river, to obtain a species of crab for subsistence. They had suffered exceedingly, and one was nearly dead of exhaustion when found. The bodies of Mr. Dallam, his clerk, Morgan and Perryman, an interpreter, were found; but Sampson, another interpreter, and one dragoon, could not be discovered. One of Mr. Dallam's laborers, who had been made a prisoner by the Indians at Carloosahatchie, escaped after being tied to a tree, the fire kindled, and the torture about to commence. A shower of rain had deadened the fire, the savages left him for a moment—he broke loose, and ran for it. The citizens of Alachua county, at a special public meeting, voted "*a full suit of dress uniform*" to Lieut. Hanson, for his prompt action in the capture of 46 Indians at Fort Mellon; and appointed a committee to convey it to him, together with their sentiments of high esteem und approbation. A statement of the votes for and against the Constitution shows a majority of 65 in favor of it; but nine towns had not sent in their returns, so that no final proclamation of the result could yet have been made. The Herald is in mourning for the death of Col Abram Bellamy, of Jefferson county, a man who appears to have stood high in popular favor.—*Balt. Sun.*

A BALTIMOREAN FOUND.

[Extract of a letter from a young friend to the Editor of the Boston Transcript, attached to the Exploring Squadron.]

RIO NEGRO, PATAGONIA,
Monday, Jan. 28th, 1839

Capt. H. sent us up to the Pilot's House, with orders to bring off some of the scientific corps that were understood to be there. The tide running out at the rate of four or five miles an hour, would not permit of our pulling up in a four-oared boat, so that we ran upon the starboard shore, which is quite bold, and tracked her up. My feet were on the shores of the Patagonia! The land whose misty and unknown deserts have been long peopled by Giants—whose southern extremity was for so many years surrounded by the early navigator with so many horrors. Upon landing, we were greeted by one of the fiercest hot winds from the sand hillocks around us.

Little did I expect to be scorched in this way in Patagonia. Upon one of the sand hillocks was a flag staff; further up was that near the Pilot's house. On gaining one of these bluffs, we saw nothing but descent of sand hills. When near the house, which was respectable, with tiled roof, a *Gaucher* came up at full gallop, with his red cap and his picturesque costume of shawl and white trowsers, and bearded to the eyes. Ah, thought I, not exactly a Patagonian, two feet between the eyes, but probably a perfect Arab in the way of robbing. 'Buono dias, Senor,' said I, very civily, as he came to a halt.—'Good morning, sir,' replied he, to my utter astonishment. 'I am your countryman, Dr. Ducatel of Baltimore.' 'The devil you are!' was a natural exclamation, and we soon entered into conversation.

An Ohio paper advertises for a good practical printer, who would take charge of the mechanical department of a newspaper office, read proof, make selections, scribble a paragraph when necessary, rock the cradle, dig potatoes, cut wood, and go with the GALS to singingschool, and neighboring quiltings.

State vs. H S. Sanderson, Esq.—In the City Court, yesterday, the arguments on the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Mr. Sanderson, convicted at the last term of the court of a libel upon Abraham Hyam, were commenced before Judges Brice and Worthington, by S. Teakle Wallis, Esq. counsel for the traverser. The motion had been made on the ground that the indictment was informal, as there was no averment of the individual being Abraham Hyam, for as there was nothing in the libel itself to show the person mentioned was Mr. Hyam, it was necessary to have an averment to that effect.—A number of authorities were cited, and much ingenuity of argument displayed by Mr. Wallis. He was answered by Z. C. Lee and G. R. Richardson, Esqrs. for the state, who contended that it was sufficient to state by innendo that it was Hyam who meant; it being acknowledged that the letter was upon the face of it libellous, as proven by the verdict of the jury. Mr. Wallis replied in enforcement of his argument, which he maintained were supported by the authorities he had quoted. The court *overruled the motion* for an arrest of judgment, and further remarked that the verdict might be considered as a retrieval of Hyam's character, hoping he would not do any thing again to render him liable to the attacks of those officious personages, the letter writers, who were always ready to interfere with the proceedings of courts of justice, some others of whom should in justice have been convicted as well as Mr. Sanderson.—Balt. Sun.

Hunting Deer by Steam.—We have heard of boots being blacked, clothes washed, love letters written, and butter churned, by the application of steam, but we never before heard of deer being caught by the same omniscient agent. The Naomi, on her late passage down the Mississippi, encountered a fine large buck swimming in the middle of the river, and immediately gave chase. Having soon come up with the enemy, she rounded to, and threw out grappling irons; but the deer letting out a reef in his topsails, scudded away from his reach. Now commenced a regular and interesting trial of skill. The deer doubled and tacked with the skill of an old privateer, but the steamboat was "there" at every turn. At length, the deer, wearied at his exertions, and dismayed at his persevering adversary, surrendered himself an unconditional prisoner of war, and was treated with great honor and attention at a public dinner given on board the boat the next day.

[*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Variety.—A gallant wag was lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of any thing else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor.

'I don't know,' said she, with a pouting lip, 'unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose.'

A fashionable lady being asked how she liked the dinner given at a distinguished poet's house, her reply was, 'the dinner was *explendid*, but my seat was so *promote* from the nicknacks that I could not *ratify* my appetite, and the pickled cherries had such a *defect* on my head that I had a *motion* to leave the table, but Mr —— gave me some hartshorn *resolved* in water, which *bereaved* me.'

Scandal.—An exchange paper says 'you'll as soon see a white blackbird, as a young lady who does not love babies—it's contrary to their natur.'

A parson preaching from his text, 'Love one another,' told his congregation, 'that in kind of respect to our fellow creatures we were inferior to the brute creation.' As an illustration of the force of this remark he quoted an instance of two goats in his own parish, that once met upon a bridge so very narrow that they could not pass without one thrusting the other into the river. 'And,' continued he 'how do you think they acted? Why I will tell you. One goat laid down, and let the other leap over him. Ah! beloved let us live like goats.'

Modesty.—A girl down east said she did not like to swing in the garden, 'cause the taters had eyes.'

The Gale at Norfolk.—We have had further accounts from Norfolk, which go to show great additional damage since our last. The schooner Dover has gone to pieces 15 miles south of Cape Henry. The schooner Counsellor stranded on False Cape, and ten vessels to the southward of the Capes. The brig Alvara of Alexandria, bilged. The schooner James W. Caldwell, and the Philip Depyster of New York, ashore in Lynhaven Bay. And at Sewel's Point, the brig Northener of Portland, and 13 schooners, among which is the Jasper, Capt. Reed, from Baltimore to Martinique.—Balt. Sun.

Slavery.—The Alexandria Gazette of this morning says a runaway slave returned to the Arlington Estate in that vicinity, a few days ago, of his own accord. He declares that he has had enough of it, and that the North is not the place it has been cracked up to be, for colored people This is the second instance, in that neighborhood, within a few years.

A Mirage—On Tuesday afternoon, a distinctly marked mirage was observed in the harbor of Boston. Vessels, says the Advertiser, of which only the sails could be seen in the distance, were represented by a distant image inverted above the horizon, exhibiting not only the sails but the hull. In some instances images were seen, apparently of vessels beyond the reach of direct vision.