From the Baltimore Post.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT?

It has been the leading policy of the opposition for many years, to seize upon every period of derangement in the business and finances of the country, to create a panic by perverted statements and artful appeals to popular feeling. They have been willing to provoke all the evils consequent upon their own mischievous fabrications, if they could only turn the tide against the administration, and were reckless enough to brave the moral turpitude of such iniquity. These disreputable expedients have redounded so little to their honor, and have so invariably resulted in their discomfiture, that it might have been reasonably inferred, they would not again have resorted to so shallow and worn out an artifice. But they turn heedlessly away from the monitions of the past, and push their desperate fortunes without regard to means or the moral obligations of honorable warfare.

The times are now thought auspicious for another panic, and national bankruptcy, general ruin and all the direful consequences that the imagination can paint, are again heralded and charged upon the administration as evils of its creation, and a change of rulers is to furnish the remedy.

In all this, we join with our adversaries and appeal to facts to sustain our position.—The picture that is drawn of the present condition of the country, is a mere fiction of the brain, and is disproved by the actual condition of things. Annalyze the sweeping charge of general ruin, and how far does it really extend. Its extent is limited chiefly to those who were reckless adventurers with but little to lose, and those who rushed into the vortex of desperate speculation, which in fact is only another name for desperate gambling, and as might have been expected, they met the gambler's fate. The not less unwarrantable assertion of an existing national bankruptcy, is as gratuitous as it is untrue, and is as dishonourable as the tone of exultation can make it base. Where is the proof that any one debt of the government has been dishonored? Although its funds have been unjustly withheld from its control by those who should have recognized them as a sacred trust yet has it met all its obligations. It has millions of surplus revenue in the hands of banks and in the custody of the States. Independently of this, its available resources for the whole year are equal to its engagements.—Where then is the insolvency? If under any contingency its obligations should not be met, it will be in consequence of the desperate measures of the opposition in Congress who are striving to dishonor the government by withholding facilities which are required in the common course of legislation. That fearful responsibility with all its consequences will have to rest upon those who brave public opinion and who invoke such a strain. The rash and unwarrantable charge that the administration is responsible for the present condition of the country, is the last effort of our adversaries to shift responsibility and which we repel with indubitable proof.

With a desire nothing to extenuate, we admit that the monitary affairs of the country are seriously deranged, and that a great revulsion has taken place in the business and pursuits of life. We admit that there is pervading embarrasment, from which recovery must necessarily be slow and through protracted difficulties. This is the inevitable consequence of a state of things which has been brought about against the efforts of the administration to counteract it. But all the elements upon which the nation has prospered and upon which it must rely for its future advancement are still within our reach and require nothing but a triumph over error and the corrective of wise legislation to re-establish them in their beneficial operations.

Who that will look back to the last few years and trace the mania that raged without reason & outstripped the worst eras of folly—the mad speculations, the visionary schemes, the prodigal extravagance and the artful value to which every thing had attained, but will find abundant proof that a powerful and distressing reaction must have followed as an inevitable consequence!

The whole scheme and action was a total departure from the sound calculations of business and prudence and carried the elements of their own overthrow. Eagerness grew as the bubble expanded and victims multiplied as they caught a glimpse of the bauble.—When it had reached its utmost capacity, it burst with devastating effects and not without a serious injury to the country. It had so encompassed the means which enter into legitimate business and so controlled the action of prudent operations, that they felt the shock and shared in a great degree the calamity.

This identical state of things tells the whole story of the causes by which the embarrassments under the country is now laboring were brought about. The following brief narrative will show the modus operandi.

The rapid and uncalled for increase in the amount of banking capital beyond the actual wants of legitimate business, made it necessary that the rival institutions should use extraordinary exertions to get their paper into circulation, and the facility with which discounts could be obtained, held out the most seducing allurements for speculation, which a spirit of cupidity ever more or less active, seized upon with avidity. The banks pampered the appetite for enterprize and gain, and the horde of speculators made more avaricious the cravings of the banks. It was a reciprocal action, mutually fostered and battened upon indulgence. It went from the sea board to the interior and thence to the utmost limits of the Union; after it had encompassed the circuit of our own country, it entered upon the wings of commerce and stretched out to all the nations of the earth, and laid them under contribution to feed the mammon spirit of home born folly. The banks themselves saw that their profits were too small under a system of discounts however large, and resolved that they too would become *speculators* and *brokers:* accordingly, they entered the list for speculations upon cotton, flour, pork, stocks and notes! This monstrous innovation threw every thing out of its natural channel, and the country was inundated with the flood of bank paper and the gambling pursuits of visonary enterprize

The administration as a cause either direct or accessory, had no more to do with these stupendous schemes of folly than the government of Japan. It was not however, and could not be passive during this eventful period, it saw the gathering storm and essayed with much earnestness to avert its violence, but the elements were too active to be controlled, and its every effort was disregarded to the last moment of the catastrophe.

Now, in the bitterness of disappointment and in the midst of the evils that are pressing upon the country; the guilty authors are striving to place their own misdeeds upon the administration; but the work was their own in its inception, progress and conclusion, and never did they disavow it until they realized their own overthrow and heard the thunders of national denunciation. It is now too late to escape under the cry of *panic.*

They wore the gorgeous trappings of the money king while he ruled, and now that he is dethroned, they must be content to wear their faded livery, which will stick like the poisoned shirt of Nessus.

GUARDIANS PLACED OVER GEN. HARRISON.

An extraordinary course has lately been taken with General Harrison by his friends in Ohio. They have raised a committee, to whom they have given him in charge, as an idiot is committed to the care of trustees. The committee receive and read his political letters, and determine upon the answers to be given, leaving the poor old gentleman without any discretion or agency in the matter.—George the Third, of England, in the days of his old age and insanity, deprived of all power in his own government, was a king after much the same fashion that Harrison is now a candidate.

The Oswego Palladium, of Wednesday, contains a correspondence between the Oswego Union Association and the committee who have taken possession of Harrison. We copy the letters, which we have the positive assurance of the Oswego print are genuine.

OSWEGO, Jan. 31, 1840.

To the Hon. William H. Harrison.

Dear Sir—In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you, in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is—

Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

Second—Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that, for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public monies, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States?

And lastly—Would you favor the passage of a General Bankrupt Law, by Congress,—so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union?

I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people.

I am, sir,

Respectfully, your obedient serv't

MILES HOTCHKISS.

Corresponding Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1840.

Oswego Union Association.

Gentlemen—Your letter on the 31st. ult., addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable, in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response; and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than Gen. Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position.

Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly, & that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration, that the national convention deemed it impolitic at the *then* crisis, to publish any general declaration of the views of the great opposition party, and certainty the policy at the present, remains unaltered. In the meantime we cannot help expressing the hope, that our friends, every where, will receive the nomination of General Harrison with something akin to generous confidence.

When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention—how ably all interests were represented in that body; we certainly have a high guaranty, that should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves.

Your friends,

DAVID GWYNNE,
J. C. WRIGHT,
O. M. SPENCER.
H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'ry.

The committee are now publishing in pamphlet form many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facts and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early moment.

"Thus," says the Oswego paper, "General Harrison has passed into the hands of a committee, without the formality of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo.* He is interrogated on three questions of high importance, and by the direction of the committre he stands mute. They acknowledge that numerous letters daily arrive, addressed to the whig candidate for the presidency, and we infer from the language of the committee that these letters contain inquiries in regard to his political opinions. These letters are answered only with a denial of the information which their numerous writers solicit; they are told that the candidate of the whig party, or rather the committee which has him in charge, has adopted the policy of those who nominated him,—that of making no declaration of his opinions, allowing no expression of his views in regard to the great contested measures of the present moment to escape him, but demanding that the people shall put the helm of state into his hands without knowing whither he is to steer the vessel. We have heard much of non-committalism in out time, but this is non-committalism with a vengeance.

After all, the friends of Harrison are, perhaps, right to surround him with a cabinet, while he is yet a candidate. He would make as wild work without a Regency as the poor crazy old grandfather of the present Queen of England. If he were to answer at his own discretion the letters he receives, he would unquestionably, give answers that would embarrass his party, answers sometimes extravagant sometimes aside from the purpose, sometimes merely foolish, and sometimes perhaps right by accident, which we suppose would prove to his friends the greatest embarrassment of all. They are right, doubtless, in standing guard over the unhappy old man, lest the muzzle should slip from his mouth and he should betray himself by uttering nonsense.—N. Y. Post.

From the Cincinnati Adverteser, Feb. 22.

"ABOLITION OR NO ABOLITION—This is the question. It is vain for General Harrison to attempt evading an answer to so plain an issue His friends and supporters showed no delicacy in their endeavors to extract an answer from Mr. Van Buren on that and other questions; nor did *he* hesitate one moment to respond—he came out openly and above board, with his declaration that he was not an Abolitionist; and his course ever since has proved the correctness of his reply. If the enquiry was made in good faith, if it was dictated by an honest motive, and to serve no sinister purpose, why not make the same enquiry of Gen. Harrison? The question of Abolition, or no Abolition, has lost none of its interests since it was propounded to Mr. Van Buren. If it was then necessary that his sentiments should be publicly known, it can be no less necessary at this time to ascertain those of his opponent now.

"We have understood that the Geveral has been written to by the organ of the Abolitionists here, requiring him to come out and answer yea or nay, and that he refused a written answer, but has verbally expressed his determination to make no public declaration on the subject. This may pass over for a short time, but it will not be long before he will be obliged to make known his sentiments on the point. His silence will not be satisfactory to either party; and no doubt both will insist upon a candid reply. His repugnance to giving an answer, is so unlike his openness of mind and candor upon all former occasions that we have no doubt that he is acted upon by some of his wily friends here, who, if not as harmless as doves, are at least as subtle as servants. But with all their cunning and subtility, they must submit and allow him to what we have no doubt he is well inclined to do, explain his position.

"We have extracted the following from the Richmond Enquirer, which he will perceive seems determined to have an answer to what he calls "*the test question;*" and that nothing will satisfy him but a direct and unequivocal reply He *is* or *is not* an Abolitionist. Come, then, gentlemen of the cabinet council, call a meeting of your body, and resolve upon the point, and release your friend the General from the embarrassment in which your advice has placed him. We know his open and generous nature, and his constitutional candor so well, that we are convinced he would rather explain himself than keep longer silence. You may as well submit with a good grace as not. The thing must be done sooner or later, or neither Abolitionists or Anti-Abolitionists will be satisfied"

Under these dark signs can Virginia, can the South go for Gen. Harrison? Upon this vital question, to be suspected is to be deemed unworthy of confidence. Trust no man, who will not only show his hand, but who will not come up to the *test,* and pledge himself to veto any bill which may be presented for his signature.

SIGNS.—The Hon. George W. Hopkins, a member of Congress from Virginia, has recently addressed a letter to Col. James H Piper, of Wythe county, in that State, in which he defines his position It will be recollected that Mr. Hopkins was one of the members of Congress from Virginia, who left the Administration with Mr. Rives, in consequence of their opposition to the Independent Treasury, as recommended by the President, and who have been denominated Conservatives. He now says that "since the prominent men who reared that party, and gave the greatest force and direction to it, have plunged into dangerous extremes, and now openly countenance and support the public men and public measures they lately opposed and reprobated, I feel constrained by my pride—by the love of consistency and public principle—to return to my old political associates of the Democratic party, and to co-operate with them in the public cause." Of the Independent Treasury system, he says, he never did consider it as obnoxious to any constitutional objection whatever; but as it was new and untried, and so violently opposed by the whole dinasty of associated wealth, and by the Banks especially, he was compelled to look upon it with distrust and fear. Candor, however, he says, compels him "to acknowledge that the reasons assigned for a constitutional recommendation of the measure are" in his judgment, more apparent and persuasive since the repeated failure of the Banks to fulfil their fiscal engagements to the Government. Under these circumstances he declares it to be his determination to give it his support.

On the subject of the Presidency he enters into a review of the lives of the two candidates for the station now before the people, with a statement of their principles, and those of the men by whom they are supported, and concludes with the strong desire and a firm belief that Mr. Van Buren will be re-elected.

He adverts to various subjects which have occupied the attention of the public. The course which has been pursued by Mr Rives he reprobates in strong and painted terms, and on the subject of the New Jersey contested elections, he says, that although he was at the commencement of the session of Congress, in favor of the admission of the Whig claimants, on the certificates of the Governor, from a belief "that the Chief Magistrate of a Sovereign State could not so far forget his dignity, his duty and his place as to grant credentials not warranted by the laws, and the evidence before him," he is now satisfied that the Democratic members whom the Governor excluded, had received a majority of the lawful votes of New Jersey, and should have received the credentials which were given to their opponents, and that the Governor stands convicted of what he must be permitted to believe, was a bold, audacious attempt to defeat the elective franchise of his state, and to paralize the public will of the whole nation, by returning to the House of Representatives a fraudulent majority against the measures and policy of the Administration.—*Baltimore Republican.*

AN ADMISSION.—The New York Evening Star, in noticing the report which has been made by the committee which has examined into the affairs of the Manhattan bank in New York, states that more than $500,000 have been loaned to four directors, which he says is amply secured; but remarks that while those heavy loans have been made to those four individuals, "hundreds of merchants, traders and others, with good business paper, have been turned away from that institution with the declaration that they have no money to loan." He says moreover, that this system of loaning Directors large sums of money, is not confined to the Manhattan Bank, but prevails generally, as he apprehends, and he adds, "we have in this practice the source and foundations of most of the troubles under which this city and State are now suffering," and alleges that "it requires forthwith the action of the Legislature of the State." He says also, that "A committee should be appointed to examine all the Banks of this city, and report the sums loaned to each Director." The practice referred to is not confined to the N York Banks, but prevails generally, we suspect, throughout the country, and we have constantly maintained that it was one of the evils in the system under which the country is now suffering; and that it should be corrected. The Democratic press, generally, has maintained the same ground, and for doing so the party with which we are connected have been denounced as "destructives," and for which all the approbrious epithets which the whigs could invent have been applied to us.

The Star proceeds as follows:

"That the Loco focos have been in error on many points connected with banks and the currency admits of no doubt; but it has not been *all error* They are right in some things and particularly the abuses of chartered institutions. Now let us all unite to ferret out these abuses, and apply the remedy. We apprehend that a Committee of Inquiry will ascertain that Presidents, Cashiers, Officers, and Directors of Banks in this city, have obtained loans from the several institutions, properly secured, we may admit, but to amounts which, if loaned to merchants and men of business, would have prevented hundreds of bankruptcies. Should this be so, can there be any doubt that Directors of Banks should be precluded by law, directly or indirectly, from borrowing money from the institutions under their control? Let the office be one of honor, not of profit; and let men be appointed Directors who are heavy stockholders, and require no loans. This is the first step to a bank reform of incalculable benefit to the public. We trust this course will be forthwith adopted, and we shall continue to press the subject on the consideration of the Legislature."

These in the main are the doctrines for which we have been contending in relation to the Banks, and after all the abuses which has been lavished upon us on account of it, one Whig editor at least has been compelled to admit that we have been correct. He tells us "that the Loco focos have been in error on some points connected with banks and the currency, but it has not been *all error.*" What the points referred to are we are not informed; and we strongly suspect that if they were examined, it would be found that we have been as little in error of those points as in relation to "the abuses of chartered institutions." We have, at all events, gained one point, by the fact that we are admitted to have been right in part. It is more than we can say of the Whigs; for we honestly believe they have been wrong on all points; and that time will ultimately prove the fact.—*Balt. Rep.*

CORRECTION.—In our paper of the 19th inst. in the statement of the proceedings of the Legislature, Mr. Spencer was represented to have offered an amendment to the bill then under consideration, to dispense with the office of Attorney General of the State, requiring each county to elect its prosecuting Attorney; to be elected for three years. It seems that it was Mr. Spence, a whig member from Worcester county, who offered the amendment, and not Mr. Spencer who was absent at the time. The same error appeared in the Patriot, with the remark that the Democracy could not swallow it, with the evident design of implying that Mr. Spencer had offered a proposition so exceedingly objectionable that it was rejected by the party to which he is attached. It will be seen that the impropriety which was attempted to be charged to Mr Spencer, a Democratic member, applies to Mr. Spence who is a Whig; and we have the authority of Mr. Spencer for saying, that had he been present on the occasion, he would have voted against the whole bill. It remains for the Patriot to defend Mr. Spence from the imputation which was attempted to be cast upon Mr. Spencer; and it would be well for the writers of that paper to be a little more cautious hereafter, how they condemn before they are aware whom their shafts may hit.—*Ibid*

From the Spirit of Seventy Six.

Tampering with the Indians.—Yesterday information was received in this city, by a member of Legislature from that district, that letters had been intercepted from the British authorities in Upper Canada, to raise the frontier tribes of Indians bordering on the shores of Lake Superior, and offering them inducements to come down "immediately, and enter into arrangements previous to commencing hostilities along the frontiers of the American States."

The manner in which this nefarious transaction came to light is as follows: some time in the month of February, a party of adventurous traders, belonging to St. Marie, were about leaving that place on a voyage of discovery, for the purpose of establishing themselves in business at some of our remote posts on Lake Superior, and on the eve of their departure, they were handed a package of letters, addressed to the principal chiefs of that country, with a request that they should be forwarded to them at as early a day as possible. As most of these chiefs were known to be rather indisposed to the Americans, and fearful that there might be something in them that could be of injury to themselves, they became suspicious, and after some consultation, they delivered them to the Indian agent, who opened them and found that they were from the British authorities—men high in power in the Canadas, inviting the Indians to repair to a certain island in Lake Huron and then rendezvous, for purposes that would then and there be known; but urging them to come, and informing them that they would receive valuable presents, "and find employment congenial with their disposition and inclination, along the frontiers of the American States."

Those letters were forwarded to Washington immediately.

The following Resolutions were reported by Mr. Eastman, of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary, and were unanimously adopted:—*Oxford (Me.) Democrat.*

Resolved—That the promptness and unanimity with which the last Congress, at the call of this State, placed at the disposal of the President, the arms and treasures of the nation for our defence; the firmness of the President in sustaining the action of this State, and repelling the charge of an infraction of the arrangement made with the British Lieutenant Governor, in March last, and charging back upon the British Government the violation of this agreement, and their decision in demanding the removal of the British troops now quartered upon the Disputed Territory, as the only guaranty that England sincerely desires an amicable adjustment of the Boundary question, afford us confident assurance that this State will not be compelled single-handed, to take up arms in defence of our territory and the national honor, and the crisis is near when this question will be settled by the National Government, either by negotiation or by the ultimate resort.

Resolved—That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the Boundary Question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the Disputed Territory; and in the name of a Sovereign State, we call upon the National Government to fulfil its constitutional obligations, to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary; and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our Territory.

Five murders in one family—The Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth of the 17th ult., gives the following revolting particulars in a letter from Greensburg, in that State, dated March 8th. It appears there lived, in July, 1838, about 7 miles from that town, an aged woman named Lucinda White, with her two sons, aged 14 and 13, and a daughter-in-law (whose husband lives in the southern States) with an infant about 20 months old. Intending to move South in the month of July 1838, as above, a man named Carrington Simpson undertook to convey them, and on a certain night he set off with the younger Mrs. White, the infant and the younger boy, all on pack horses. In about a mile, Simpson knocked them on the head till they were dead, and buried them in a hole two feet deep, near an old out house. The next morning the elder boy was sent off from the home of his mother, and the same night the old woman was killed, and buried in the same hole, and in a week after, the older boy returning, was also killed and buried in the same place—making *five human beings murdered!* Suspicions lately led to the arrest of Simpson, and 60 or 70 men turned out and found the bones, and an inquest was held.—Simpson has confessed, and implicates two others, whose names are concealed. They killed them for their property, which consisted of a few beds and old furniture, altogether not worth $100. The two implicated by Simpson, and the family of the latter, have all been arrested. This deed of blood almost out herods all that has blackened the annals of our country.

More Signs.—The Democratic majority in New Hamdshire is nearly 9,000, being a gain of 3,000 since last year. In the House of Representatives the Democrats have increased; in the Senate but two of the opposition remain, and in the council but one—'solitary and alone"—is left to tell their story.—Ibid.

Another Sign.—At a late election in Barnstable county, Massachusettis, for county treasurer, Hinckley, democrat, was elected by 183 majority, which shows a democratic gain of 235 since last fall.

Great Democratic Gain.—An election has recently taken place in Detroit for city officers. Last year the whigs carried the election in that place by a majority of more than five hundred, and the whole power of the city was placed under their control. The whigs have now elected their Mayor by a majority of 10 votes, but the Democrats have elected a majority of the Council, and the power of the city will now be in their hands.—*Del. Gaz.*

The Advertiser gives the results of the charter elections in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, and some other cities, as "*Harrison triumphs.*" The whigs must be thanktul for small favors, indeed, if they rejoice over such victories. The four cities above named, gave together over ONE THOUSAND *whig majority one year ago,* but what have they done now? The following are the majorities at the late election, on the candidates for mayor:

	Dem. maj.	Whig maj.
Chicago,	160	
Detroit,		10
Cleveland,		101
Buffalo,		10
	160	121
	121	
Agg. dem. maj.	39	

Such are the "Harrison triumphs" in the cities of the Lakes. *Are not the "prairies on fire!"*—Detroit Free Press.

Revolving Cannon.—The correspondent of the New York Herald, gives the following account of Cockran's patent revolving cannon, which the inventor has been exhibiting in the City of Washington, in presence of the members of the Cabinet, Speaker of the House, members of the Military Committee, &c.

"The firing was superintended by Mr. Cockran himself, and it gave universal satisfaction. No ramrod or sponge is used with the gun, and it fires with extraordinary rapidity—it sent the balls across the Potomac river, which is nearly two miles wide at this point.

"Many looked on with delighted surprise, and not a few with amazement, during the operation, as ball after ball, with the flashes of fire, came forth from the muzzle in such rapid succession; and being in itself equal to a battery of eight common guns. Mr. C. loaded and fired the gun himself."