

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig.

A few days since the Eastern Gazette fell into my hands, which contained the proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the good people of Talbot county, who have assumed to themselves the title of National Republicans. General Dickinson, the chairman, invited some person to explain the object of the meeting, (of which, I suppose the General and some other of the Nationals, had not a perfect understanding), and we learn that a gentleman who is generally at hand, when a speech is to be made, performed this duty. It is not stated whether the orator, upon his faith in his new league, insisted that "war, pestilence and famine" were to be preferred to the present state of our country; but under his accurate statements, and profound reasonings, the Nationale came to the just and happy conclusion, that the country was in a state of utter ruin and disgrace, and they heartily concurred in his preamble, that "they regarded the administration of General Jackson as a great calamity to the country—as a stigma upon the people—and destructive to the national property." I think the Nationals of Talbot must have been sadly beguiled by the orator; or they would never have come to such desperate conclusions. To reason with a spirit so perilous, and a mind so perverted, would be idle and useless; but I must beg the Nationals of Talbot, (all excepting the orator, or good brooder, for a knot of politicians, though General Dickinson be at their head, to charge two thirds of the American people with bringing disgrace and dishonor on their country; and I warn them that the charges of the orator are the fruits of a reckless and disappointed ambition, the ravings of a man, who from his boyhood has been seeking the gratification of personal vanity, and has become grey and withered under mortification and defeat. In charity, perhaps, he ought to pass without reproach. When a man of light mind, or good brooder, dwells long upon a particular subject, partial abstraction sometimes ensues. The knight of La Mancha went in pursuit of adventures, when the day of chivalry had passed, and no one ever found fault with his extravagance, but honest Sancho, whom he often involved in terrible scrapes. A mind, though disturbed by a ruling passion, often manifests great acuteness when personal interest is involved; and we discover in the resolutions prepared by the orator, marks of deep design and premeditated craft. He recommends to the people of Talbot, to elect to their several districts "young friends" to meet at Easton, and then, and there, to take into consideration "the most fit" to be designated as candidates for electors of Senate; "suitable candidates" for the next House of Delegates; as well as five "judicious and discreet" men of the county, to serve in the capacity of Levy Court. But "friends" will not answer to select a candidate for Congress. No; they must be men "frugal and firm"—"beloved and loyal citizens, devoted to the pretender, and who have been trusted with the secrets of the Court of St. Germans. It is not sufficient that the candidate for Congress be "fit," as in case of the electors of Senate; "suitable," as in case of the Delegates; or "judicious and discreet," as in case of the Levy Court. These qualifications suit very well inferior men, in inferior stations; but the candidate for Congress must be a man of "tried fidelity and distinguished character." The light gauze hose shows he has a "cloven foot" appears under the bag. The National Republicans and the State Republicans know who is intended to be elected, as not of "distinguished character," and who selected for "distinguished character." Some men become distinguished by their merits, others by their follies. Therites has his place among the heroes of the Grecian camp. I once knew a man, who for thirty years had been aspiring to stations he had no qualifications to fill, and in pursuit of his object, by his public writings and private correspondence, he endeavored to pull down men who stood in his way, and at an exhausted age still dreamed of Eloquence, Rooms, Lectures, Ministers of State, and Diplomacy; and never ceased to hope, that his withered limbs would blossom and bloom afresh.

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig.

Queen Ann's county, June 25th 1831. Sir—My communication, which appeared in your paper of the 7th inst, concluded with a refutation of the charges, alleged against our Post Master General by Mr. Chambers, in his late dinner speech. I will continue to comply with my promise to answer that gentleman's discourse in detail, and to disprove his wanton assertions, in relation to the conduct and measures of the present Administration of our General Government. Though considerable time has already been occupied in this engagement, and much more will be required to redeem the pledge, given to my fellow-countrymen, I feel satisfied, that the exposition of facts intended to be made, will receive the approbation of an intelligent and patriotic people. The reception, which my former communications have met from the public, has induced me to entertain this opinion, and has encouraged me to preserve in the tedious work of noticing our Senator's multifarious fabrications. I call this tedious work, because, in the gentleman's harangue of nine columns, there is scarcely a single sentence, which does not contain some unauthorized declaration or insinuation.

Having reminded his hearers of the Presidential election in 1828, Mr. Chambers remarks, that General Jackson, "in his inaugural speech, tells us some things hard to be understood, but he tells us plainly that retrenchment and reform were legibly inscribed on the list of executive duties. We all understood that part of this mysterious paper." Nothing can more fully illustrate the spirit and temper, with which the gentleman's speech was written, than this attempt to detract from the merit of that celebrated address to the people and their representatives. The expression of such an opinion, and the insinuation, may be expected, by a man, who holds the station of United States Senator, deserves and must receive the ridicule, attached to this party invective. Even the Editors of the National Intelligencer, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, who are known to be violent partisans, but who are certainly men of talents and information; possessed candor and impartiality enough to admit the excellencies of Gen. Jackson's inaugural address. In England, where foreign jealousies exercise such unlimited control over the minds of the people, that their literati are unwilling to bestow any praise upon an American competitor, this State paper bore upon its face the evidence of an intrinsic worth, which several of our political writers and debaters were forced to acknowledge. After the admiration, with which the candid and intelligent of all parties have read Gen. Jackson's inaugural address, it is astonishing, that a county Court attorney, who has by good fortune obtained a seat in the Senate of the Nation, should have the presumption publicly to pronounce it a "mysterious paper."

Mr. Chambers notices the reformation in the different Departments of the Government, and observes, "scenes of individual misery have resulted from this reckless indulgence of party vengeance to sicken the heart and moisten the cheek of any man, whose bosom is warmed by the sympathies, or touched with the feelings of humanity. Hinc illa lacrimae!!" I should like to know how much "briny dew" has moistened the gentleman's dimpled cheek, on account of the removal of Dr. Jones' predecessor in the Post Office at Washington, the fourth Auditor Toby Watkins, and a crowd of other unfaithful and inefficient officers. Mr. Chambers professes to have a more tender heart, than the benevolent people of Kent have generally placed to his credit. Like the stoic Zeno, he could no doubt hold, on the point of a hair, all the tears ever shed by him for the misfortunes of others. Did the gentleman cry, when the present executive of Maryland displaced, with few exceptions, those who had been appointed to office the year preceding? Did he ever hear, that the friends of General Jackson in this State turned such babies as to hawl and snivel, because men of their party were cast out of the temple of "baves and fishes," to make room for others, whose sentiments were more congenial to those of Gov. Martin and his council? Upon a change of parties in the Administration of any Government, removals from office are expected. In some cases, it is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of a country, and the preservation of its institutions. The Chief Magistrate of the nation must have confidence in the subordinate officers, appointed by him to carry the measures of his cabinet into effect. This confidence cannot be secured, if those, or a majority of those, who are inimical to his political views, are continued in office. So plain is this principle, that it has influenced and governed every executive from the formation and institution of all Governments. It is therefore too late to wail and shed tears about such a long established precedent—a precedent which will be recognised and sanctioned, during the existence of social compact.

Great stress is laid by the gentleman upon the removal of a son of Mr. Gerry. "His office," he says, "was given to him by Mr. Monroe, and continued by Mr. Adams, expressly to assist him to provide those means, which his patriot father has exhausted in his country's service." I have too high an opinion of Mr. Monroe to believe, that he ever conferred office expressly for any such purpose. If Mr. Gerry expended his fortune in his country's service, he could have obtained remuneration by applying to Congress. Mr. Monroe appointed his son to office, because he believed him competent to discharge its duties. The father's services to his country may have directed Mr. Monroe's attention to the son; but he could never have been appointed expressly with a view to enable him to support his father. Mr. Chambers ought to know, that offices are created for the benefit of the people, not for the maintenance of lazy favorites. It does not follow as a necessary consequence, that every man, who is at one time qualified for office, will continue, through life, to conduct his business with propriety. This son of Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Melville, whose cases are mentioned by our Senator with such affected lamentation, were displaced by the present Administration, because they were deemed unfit for their several stations. No man can value the services of our revolutionary soldiers more than Gen. Jackson. Being one of that brave band who fought for our Independence, he is capable of appreciating the worth of those who composed it. He has, however, too much regard for the safety and prosperity of his country, to bestow offices upon men, who do not possess the qualifications required by the Constitution. Mr. Chambers evinces much feeling and concern about these removals. He petulantly asks his entertainers, "who dares to express what he thinks of men in power, or their acts?" He can scarcely be alive, that he has been restrained by any fear of a gag law, since he has expressed, as I have already proved, and as I will farther prove in the sequel, more than he thinks of men in power, or their acts. He has expressed what the laws of the Government permit.

In accordance with his disposition to reproach General Jackson for every measure of his administration, our Senator pretends to entertain great fears for the safety of the country, because a few editors of newspapers have been appointed to office. Pursuing the extravagant method of speech, for which he has ever been noted, he pompously asks, if editors are not "bought up by the score?" The gentleman's ignorance of the science of computation is exposed, whenever he attempts to deal in numbers, or in terms conveying an idea of numbers. When did he learn, that offices were conferred upon a score of editors by the present administration? His information was probably obtained from the same source, whence his false statements respecting the Post Office Department originated. It is becoming the dignity of a Senator, to charge a President of the United States, whose integrity is proverbial, with buying editors whom he had appointed to office? Can any man of common sense believe such an assertion? If those editors, upon whom offices have been bestowed, had opposed the election of General Jackson, some suspicion of bribery might have been created; provided their papers had afterwards supported the administration, by which they were elevated to office. But has this been the case with the editors, whom General Jackson has favoured with his confidence? Were they not for years firm and decided opponents of the late administration? Can then such a charge, as Mr. Chambers has preferred against them, be credited by an intelligent community? Will he contend, that a man should be excluded from office, because he is an editor of a newspaper? Is this the kind of republicanism to be practised in our country? Shall any class, or profession of our citizens be disfranchised? Will not the gentleman's doctrine lead to this anomaly in free governments? Editors have been appointed to office by every administration in our country; and I hope never to see the day, when a President of the United States shall be influenced by such a principle, as that contended for by our narrow minded Senator? It becomes a free people to encourage the press. It is emphatically the palladium of their liberties. Exclude its conductors from political office and their patriotism will be converted into an enmity to liberal institutions.

"This government," our Senator remarks, "rests on popular opinion—that popular opinion, must be enlightened by knowledge, directed by integrity, and expressed with fearless candor and decision." Like many others, the gentleman professes and preaches a sound doctrine that he practices. Does he suppose, that popular opinion has been enlightened by his dinner speech? Does he not know, that he has endeavored to mislead the people; in relation to the expenditures of the Government, and other measures of the present Administration? Can he deny, that he has made charges, which he knew to be false? Has he any claims to the integrity, by which, he believes, popular opinion should be directed. It is difficult to ascertain, in which the gentleman must excel deception or impudence. Could a more disgraceful effusion of vulgar slander, than that contained in the following sentence, ever proceed from the most common fish-woman in the country? "Deep and deadly, it is to be feared, is the blow which has been aimed at the foundation which sustains the holy fabric of our institutions by the repeated attempts to prostitute public sentiment and silence the free expression of honest opinion by paying high premiums to printers, who could publish the most fulsome adulation, and to demagogues who could wake the loudest huzzas, and by the attempt to beggar and disgrace those who refused to surrender their sober convictions." Mr. Chambers, who is distinguished for his scurrilous attacks upon witnesses in our Courts of justice, and who has, on some occasions, suffered the pains and penalties of fist and club law for his abuse; might have restrained his feelings, when professing to inform his fellow citizens of the measures of our administration. No leader however, is he of delicacy and propriety, that he has turned into the widest extravagance and misrepresentation. The gentleman's language, in one part of his speech, may well be applied to his assertions. "How is the high and lofty tone of American freemen humbled," when they behold a man, who is selected to advance the honor and dignity of the Nation, descending to the low arts practised by demagogues, to inflame the minds of the people against their worthy Chief Magistrate. The Senate of the United States is established upon the wisest principles, and the measures of his cabinet are theories and plans of the popular branch of the Government, and the usurpations of executive power. It is the duty of a Senator to exert his influence, for the purpose of appeasing the angry elements of discord, proceeding from conflicting views and interests. Has Mr. Chambers evinced a disposition of this kind? Can he presume, that he has pursued the course, which a love of country would dictate? Can he kneel at the altar of his God, whom he professes to worship, and say that he believes General Jackson has paid premiums to printers, with a view to prostitute public sentiment? Nothing can be more ridiculous, than this charge against Gen. Jackson, because he never had any inducement to prostitute public sentiment. Look at thirves, received by him for the Presidency in 1824. Did he then pay printers for the vile prose attributed to him? Was public sentiment prostituted? Did not a plurality of the people spontaneously declare, that it was the man of their choice? Look at the result of the election in 1828. Was any prostitution of public sentiment then manifested? Mr. Chambers' charge is a slander upon the people of this country. He deserves their execration for such an unfounded and malicious libel. The gentleman himself is guilty of attempting to prostitute public sentiment, by degrading the people respecting the measures of the administration. For years past, the leeches of his party, who compose the monied avarice of the country, have adopted the most corrupt means, to alienate the affections of his fellow-citizens, from the man, who has abolished slavery as well as military glory. Of these charges, alleged against General Jackson, this of buying printers to extol him, is the most unjust and contemptible. The gentleman contends, that public sentiment has been prostituted "by attempts to beggar and disgrace those, who refused to surrender their sober convictions." From the first removals made by Gen. Jackson, to the present time, every species of electioneering ingenuously has been practised, to induce the belief, that the interests of the country have been neglected, in consequence of the change in our officers of our Government. Dinner speeches, and party editors, throughout the country, have boldly and falsely intimated, if it is expressly declared, that most if not all of the officers under the late administration, had been displaced. This is a mere trick for purpose of exciting public prejudice against the present administration. The truth that comparatively, very few persons, who are in office, while Mr. Adams was President, have been removed, and that General Jackson for any act, it would be for charging so many of his political opponents with office. Besides, the doctrine contended for by Mr. Chambers, and others of his party, not only pernicious in its consequences, but altogether anti-republican. Rotation, frequentation in office is essential to the permanency of free government. If, when a man is expelled to give up an office, to make room for another, he has done nothing for his party, let him go to work, and then he will not be beggared nor disgraced.

Having asserted that the present administration has appropriated the revenue of the Government, "to advance the popularity of the party, and to provide for their voracity," Mr. Chambers observes, that several millions to England, to France, St. Columbia, the Netherlands, and that to Cuba, have caused most extravagant and immensely large expenditures, without having any one instance it is believed substituted more honest or more capable representation. At every step he advances, the gentleman proposes a virulent party spirit, and professes, conclusively, that he is totally destitute of principles, which should characterize a Senator of the United States. Every school boy is sensible, that the interests of our country are necessary to send ministers to foreign nations, and every person ought to be acquainted with the duties of such individuals, for those embassies, as he can trust, and support for a faithful discharge of duty. It is, as I shall have occasion to show, before I conclude my reply to the gentleman's speech, that our interests were most shamefully neglected abroad, during Mr. Adams' administration. General Jackson had no confidence in the sense of those, who had been sent to foreign Courts by Mr. Adams, and he proposed to send others in their stead. For this purpose was the present administration chosen by the people, but, to reform the abuses of the last? General Jackson was elected on the ground that he possessed firmness, integrity and capacity to effect this grand design. If the government has expended considerable sums "in the outfit and extra incidental," the people have reap the benefit of the wisdom of our minister in recovering a trade, which was lost by negligence and imbecility of Mr. Adams' crew. Of which more hereafter.

"As to the navy," says our Senator, "Heaven the day is not yet arrived, when to sustain their falling fortunes." This ordinary remark is explained in a subsequent sentence. "The gentleman tells his countrymen that it is impossible to convert the navy into a scheme of electioneering; was it impossible to correct gross abuses every one who knows any thing about operations of the Government, is satisfied in that Department? The navy of the United States has cost the people an un-

sum of money. It is, however, one of our greatest boasts. Its fame has extended to the most remote parts of the globe. No friend of his country would wish to see it depressed, or in any way attacked by our Chief Magistrate. Our country is interested in its augmentation. The present policy of the government, is calculated to accomplish this desirable purpose, and to sustain this "floating bulwark," of our land. Why did not Mr. Chambers inform the people of Kent, how much the administration had done to foster and preserve the navy, which he says, "has fought its way to the feelings and affections of the American people?" Why does he insinuate, that they would convert its affairs into a scheme of electioneering, if they had the power, and an opportunity for making this nefarious attempt? The gentleman seems to have disregarded every thing like truth and fairness, in every statement made by him, in relation to the conduct of the present administration. Does he not know that the expenses of the navy Department have been astonishingly diminished since General Jackson was elected? It can scarcely be presumed, that a Senator of the United States is ignorant of a fact of this kind—a fact which any person may ascertain by referring to the reports of Mr. Southard and Mr. Branch. It is difficult to account for the charges and statements, made by our Senator. He must have supposed, that every person would receive his declarations for truth. I will venture to say, that of all the speeches, ever made by any gentleman, professing to have any knowledge of the affairs of our country, there cannot be found one, containing so many palpable misrepresentations, as this compound of nonsense, delivered by Mr. Chambers on the 27th of April last. I will show from official documents, that the gentleman did not wish to instruct his audience upon this important subject.

The expenditures for the Naval service for 1829, the last year of Mr. Adams' Administration, were \$3,918,736.44 Same for 1829, the first year of Gen. Jackson's Administration, 3,312,931.87 Difference between Mr. Adams' last year and Gen. Jackson's first year in favour of the latter 605,804.57 The appropriations for the year 1831 amount to 6,849,877.00 Thus in a single Department, the expenditures have been reduced more than one million of dollars in three years without impairing its efficiency. I am satisfied, that these figures will look strange to Mr. Chambers; for he seems to be as much distracted at the exhibition of such marks, as one affected with the hydrophobia is at the sight of water.

Our senator observes, that the present Administration "has not only increased the expenditures, but has wastefully lavished the treasures of the nation. The vouchers for the public accounts show the result of their boasting." The account of expenditures in the executive Department stands thus; according to his statement.

Mr. Adams' four years averaged	\$491,093
The greatest amount for one year was	506,873
In Gen. Jackson's first year the amount expended was	530,172
The average of the last quarter to equal the average of the three first reported) will be	549,776
Making an average of	589,974
And exceeding the average of Mr. Adams by	111,842
And exceeding his first two years by	111,842
The first remark I shall make in regard to this statement, is, that it could not have been worked by any rule in any of the arithmetics now extant. Let us see if the gentleman has added and divided according to the rule at present taught in this country.	
The expenditure in the Executive Department, during Mr. Adams' four years, were as follows:	
For the year 1825	478,380 58
" " 1826	490,582 09
" " 1827	503,329 34
" " 1828	506,873 33
Which, added together, make	\$1,979,115 34
The average of which is	494,778 83
More than amount stated by the arithmetic of our senator by	685 83
And more in the four years by	2,743 34

Does Mr. Chambers think, that he can justify his perversion of truth? Will he excuse himself, by saying, that he has done nothing for his fellow citizens. Does he suppose, that they provided him a feast for the purpose of hearing what they might have seen in dozens of party newspapers from various sections of the country? Must not every man of common honesty reprobate his attempt to gull and deceive the people? I have understood, that ten thousand copies of his speech have been circulated throughout the State. How can the gentleman, if he possesses the ordinary feelings of our nature, bear the idea of having his misrepresentations exposed by his fellow citizens, and monumental inscriptions of 1829 are scarcely more contemptible than this Senator's dinner discourse. I feel mortified as an Eastern shoreman to have such a representative in the senate of my country. What opinion will our fellow citizens abroad form of the intelligence and information of the people in this section of the State? If their Senator evince so much ignorance of political subjects, what will they think of those, who have less opportunity of instruction? But Mr. Chambers cannot be so little acquainted with the measures of the Administration, as is manifested upon the face of his speech. His charges and calculations could have been made for no other purpose than electioneering by deception and misrepresentation.

The gentleman has correctly stated, that the expenditures in the executive Department, during General Jackson's first year, amounted to \$530,172. But does he not know, that the estimates for those expenditures were made the winter of 1829 and 9 by Mr. Adams? Does he not know, that the appropriations for that purpose were made before Gen. Jackson entered upon the duties of his office? Mr. Chambers would certainly dislike to be charged with ignorance upon this subject. He must therefore, acknowledge that he was influenced, in making this statement, by the feelings of a partisan, who is regardless of truth and candor. In General Jackson's second year, Mr. Chambers has stated the expenditures in the same Department to be \$497,776. To arrive at this sum, he has assumed the expenses of the last quarter of the year to equal the average of calculating, he has made the expenditures of that Department in 1830, \$3,450,25 more than they actually were. This can be seen by any one, who will examine the official documents. Can Mr. Chambers believe, that he will be respected as a Senator of the Nation, after such disgraceful attempts to impose upon his countrymen? The Anti-

Jackson party of the last Legislature are well come to such a representative; but they should have shown more regard for their constituents, than to have placed upon them a man, who has proved himself to be destitute of the chief requisite for any station.

A JACKSONIAN.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

The following paragraphs have been copied into the National Intelligencer: Mr. Clay would come into the Presidency with an ardent attachment to the Union, with a determination to preserve it, by sacrifices to the wishes, even by sacrifices to the prejudices, of the South. We know his private sentiments, and such we assert them to be. No more thoroughly persuaded of its constitutionality—more deeply convinced that, in the present position of the world, the Tariff is necessary to protect our vital interests and national independence. But he is a Republican and admits that the first object, the cardinal principle, of Republicanism, is, that the people should be happy and satisfied with their Government. That any portion of the people of the United States are unalterably and irreconcilably opposed to the Tariff, even though that opposition be the merest and sheepest prejudice, is, with every Republican, an argument for its modification. Rich. Whig.

We, with the Whigs, know those to be Mr. Clay's private sentiments. The South will find him open, honest, and candid. His own opinions he will never yield; but, for the happiness and union of his beloved country, he is prepared to do any thing that honor can sanction. The South has more to expect from Henry Clay, than it has from the vacillating policy of Andrew Jackson.—Alexandria Gazette.

If the foregoing Editorial remarks of two papers in the interest of Mr. Clay, are entitled to be received as authority, it would appear that Mr. Clay is willing to give up the American System, for the purpose of advancing himself to power. Now, can this be possible? Is it to be credited, that an individual who aspires to so elevated a post as that of President of the United States—who is "firmly attached to the Tariff"—thoroughly persuaded of its constitutionality—and deeply convinced that, in the present position of the world, the Tariff is necessary to protect the interests, and national independence,—can quietly and calmly give up his own views of State policy, and abandon the vital interests of the country, and the national independence, merely to conciliate the wishes of those whom he considers to be under the influence of prejudice, and raising a clamour against measures sanctioned by sound policy, as well as a constitution? We think not. Mr. Clay is too firmly seated on the saddle of the American System to be induced to take one foot out of the stirrup. He cannot do it if he would. He is the American System personified. Towards him are directed the eyes of the whole body of the protected manufacturers, the New England corporations, and the whole school of political arithmeticians. To abandon them at the very moment when the time to try men's souls has nearly arrived, would be too treacherous for a cavalier of his spirit. No! he must stick to his party for eighteen months longer—the ground of a "judicious Tariff," has long since been preoccupied, and the advocate of that policy have their eyes upon a nother.

Should we, however, be mistaken in these views—should it be true that Mr. C. is prepared to give up the ship—we trust that the friends of Free trade and State Rights will remain firm to their principles. If the stand they have taken has accomplished thus much, a continuance of the same perseverance will accomplish more. Any compromise of the great question at issue, which should leave the duties higher than a revenue scale, would be a compromise fatal to the Constitution, and ultimately to the Union. A great contest for liberty, involving every thing that is dear to freemen, cannot be compromised by an express consent to submit to be half conquered. We would trust no politician with the destinies of this country, who believes that "the Tariff is necessary to protect our vital interest and national independence;" for, although he might promise to abate something of his devotion to principle, before his election, he would scarcely dare to place the veto upon an act of Congress increasing the duties, if enacted by his political supporters.

Tricks and Sophistry to Deceive Producers.—Where the millions rule, the interest of the millions must at last prevail. Nothing is more easy than to govern people according to their interests—nothing more difficult than to rule men contrary to their interests. Men having been always governed contrary to their interests, originated the idea of the great difficulty, mystery, and mystery, in the art of government. What address, finesse, and intrigue is necessary to make the interests many producers, appear the same as the interests of the idle consumers—what locusts and locusts, to magnify the hundreds into the size and consequence of the millions in London, when the war was declared against the French Revolution, many farcical trick, and ingenious contrivances were played off, to make the will of the privileged orders pass the will of the millions. A meeting was called in the excise-office, and all the clerks held holy-day, to fill the hall, which was completely occupied by the friends of war, so that no other could gain admittance. Petitions to the King were to be signed, and the emissaries of Government dragged the "John Bulls" to sign them. Among the rest, they attempted to force a hatter to sign for a French war; but he asked if these Frenchmen they were going to fight with had heads on? Being answered in the affirmative, "Don't think," said he, "I am such a fool as to kill my customers."

Suppose the owners of wagons and horses should get the whip-hand of the rest of the community, as the manufacturers have done, and get a law passed by the Legislature of New York, imposing a toll upon all merchandise and produce transported on the Erie Canal, of one cent a pound per hundred miles? This would be what the wagoners would call a protecting Tariff, and the consequence of it would be, that it would be cheaper to send goods by land than by water. This would no doubt set a great deal of American industry in motion. The roads would be lined with wagons. Taverns would be started up every where. Stores, and blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shops as if by magic. A traveller passing along the road would be delighted at the improvement of the country. What a grand affair, would this new Tariff appear to him to be. Villages would spring up, lands would grow more valuable, and an extensive home market for oats, corn, and hay would be created.

In all this apparent prosperity, however, the man of sense would see that there was a huge bug. He would cast his eye to the dry canal. He would see towns and once thriving villages depopulated, stores and taverns with their doors "To rent;" farms with their fences down, and fields lying waste; and the Sheriff's "vendition exposita" staring him in the face, wherever he went. He would no more hear the voice of the boatmen, nor of the merry and happy groups of emigrants taking advantage of a cheap conveyance to go and make themselves independent as prices in the Western country. All would exhibit the appearance of desolation and the inhabitants whom he would still find lingering behind, from necessity, because they could not dispose of their property for a fourth of the amount it cost them, would say, of the prosperous folks on the new route, "What is sport to them, is death to us." Now if the fact could happen that this Tariff Policy should employ more people in the aggregate than were employed before any one can see that the aggregate products of their industry would not be so great, and that, consequently, the comforts of all would be diminished. To abandon cheap water carriage for land transportation, would have the same effect as abandoning the plough, in order to use the spade in digging fields. The labor might be greater, more people might be employed, but the product would not be so great.

Wharfenow, we should like to know, does this case of a Tariff on cheap transportation differ, from a tariff on cheap goods. Both are calculated to increase the expenses, and, consequently, the quantity of labor necessary to procure a commodity. We are able to perceive none, and yet many a one who will discern at once the folly of the former, will cry out in favour of the latter.—Ban. Con.

Discourse of Colonel TANVEL, Mexican Minister, to the President of the United States, on his taking leave. Sir—The Vice President of Mexico charges me, in taking my leave, to assure you anew of the sentiments of family and benevolence that, on a former occasion, I have had the happiness to express to you, in my reception as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

In the period, although a short one, of my residence in the United States, the re-establishment of that harmony and good understanding has been accomplished which always ought to have existed, between the two first republics of the world.

I acknowledge myself a witness, Sir, of your endeavors, upon all occasions, that justice should be done to the high and magnanimous policy of a people, who have heroically achieved their independence, and have been moderate and circumspect in their ulterior career of an untroubled fame and glory.

I will not forget the marks of kindness with which the Government of the United States have honoured me, and when I return to my country, I will, no less than I do now, express my sincere gratitude, and the just sentiment of admiration for the patriotism of the people, and the pure triumph of liberty over despotism, anarchy and disorder, in this gifted portion of the world.

It only remains for me, Sir, to beg leave to add the protestations of the gratitude and high respect, with which you have inspired me.

Appointment by the President. HERR KNOWS 'EM, Louisiana, to be Surveyor General for Public Lands in the State of Louisiana, in place of JOSHUA BAKER resigned.

A fifth balloting has been held, without success, for Representatives in Congress from the Burlington District in Vermont. The voting between Herman Allen and Mr. Bailly was remarkably close. Witness the following results, as published, being as far as ascertained For ALLEN, (opposition) 5588 Daily, (Jackson) 5476 Scattering 1112 No choice.

A sixth trial is to take place in August next: RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, has published, in an octavo volume of nearly three hundred pages, the Case of the Cherokee Nation against the State of Georgia, as it was introduced, argued, and determined, in that Court, at the last January term. The contents of the volume are—the Bill filed on behalf of the Cherokee Nation; the Supplemental Bill; the arguments of Mr. Wigglesworth and Mr. Wirt; the Opinion of the Court, signed and read by Chief Justice Marshall; the several Opinions of Mr. Justice Johnson and Mr. Justice Baldwin; and the Dissenting Opinion of Mr. Justice Thompson, concurred in by Mr. Justice Story. Mr. Peters has given a very useful Appendix of documents, including the treaties, Acts of Congress, Acts of the Legislature of Georgia, and Judicial Opinions, to which reference has been made in the Cherokee question.—Nat. Intelligencer.

The mail going west between Zanesville and Columbus in Ohio, was lost a few days since. The contractor, Mr. Moore, instituted an immediate and successful search for it, by which it was recovered, with no other injury than the delay of a day. The driver who had charge of it was immediately dismissed from service, as unworthy of future trust.

A few days since, the driver of the mail stage in Pennsylvania, between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, on the Alexandria route, took a liberty of leaving a bag of newspapers at a stage house on the road, for the purpose of accommodating a passenger. Mr. Calder, the contractor on the route, discovering that a bag of newspapers was wanting, immediately passed over the whole road, and detected the error; and as soon as the discovery was made, he forthwith dismissed the driver as unworthy of all future employment.

We understand from unquestionable authority, that it is the determination of the Post Master General, to annul the contract of any mail contractor who shall fail to detect all such abuses on his route, or who shall retain in his employment an agent by whom they are committed.—Washington Globe.

A most shocking rape and murder was lately committed on Miss Nancy Boyet near Jericho, N. C. the perpetrator of which is not yet discovered. The act was committed in non-day, in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood.

The Easton (Pa.) Whig of Friday says—Last Sunday morning was found afloat in the Delaware, opposite Kensington, a box containing two infant children, dead. They were packed among shavings, and the box was nearly full of water. It is not known whether they were alive when put into the box.

We have seen in our papers from different parts of the country, several instances of death by hydrophobia. The terrors of this appalling and fatal disease should cause people to be very careful with their dogs.

The duties paid by the auctioneers of Philadelphia, during the last quarter, amounted to \$1,2607 78.