FOURTH OF MARCH CELEBRATION.

The following are the letters of Mr. VAN BUREN and Col. R. M. JOHNSON, in reply to invitations for their attendance at the "fourth of March celebration" at Cincinnati:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1836.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me in behalf of the friends of free principles in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, to attend their proposed celebration of the deliverance of our country from the thraldom of the Bank of the United States, and asking from me, in case it should not be convenient for me to attend, a sentiment appropriate to the occasion.

There have been, in my opinion, few incidents in our political history more worthy of notice, by means of a public celebration, than the one you are about thus to distinguish. The successful resistance to the Herculean efforts brought to bear upon the bank question, was a result most honorable to those by whose immediate agency it was effected, and certainly not less so to a virtuous and patriotic people by whom their faithful representatives were cheered and sustained.

However plausible the speculations, or successful the concealments of the day, the design of the bank to extort a renewal of its charter from the apprehensions and distresses of the country, has been rendered too clear by time to be any longer contested. To speak of the mighty means which this aristocratic institution called to its aid in the great struggle through which we have passed, would be to suppose, what is scarcely possible, that the dark traces of that gloomy period can ever be obliterated from the public remembrance. But the bank mistook the character of that people whose stubborn necks it proposed to bend to its selfish interests and sinister designs. It was rebuked and discomfitted—but by no means discouraged. The people triumphed in that open contest, but before time had been allowed for seasonable celebrations of that triumph, even since your festival has been appointed and before the day has arrived for the expression of your joy—the same power, fighting under the same panoply, but changing altogether the character of its approach, has again entered the field and gained a victory over the popular will, which it doubtless considers brilliant and resistless. But how changed the mode of warfare in this last effort. Instead of commercial distress, public and private embarrassment, and all the concomitants of an uncontrolled panic in the public mind, plenty and even profusion pervaded the city of the bank, while its noiseless approach to the legislative power was characterized by a despatch altogether unprecedented, in so important a matter, in the history of legislation. Before even the movement is known in the remote quarters of the Union, the public mind is astounded by the acquisition of a charter from the government of a single State, the apprehended grant of which by Congress had filled the minds of a vast majority of the American people with dismay; and for the attainment of which from that body all the powers of earth had been invoked in vain.

You will do right not to suffer this event, untoward as it is, to deter you from rejoicing at the victory which the whole people have won. Leaving the partial success of the bank and its consequences to the consideration and disposition of a virtuous and justly offended public, it is a matter of the highest congratulation that the advances of this presumptuous institution upon the Federal Government, at least, have been [illegible] whether it is to be permanent or not, must depend in a great degree upon the States. Nothing short of the madness of State legislation can prevent its being so. It was in the inexcusable improvidence of State legislation that the present Bank found its origin, and it is to the same source doubtless that it looks for a resuscitation. Time will soon determine whether the well disposed men of the present day are wiser than were their predecessors; or whether the lights of a most severe experience have been shed upon this subject to no good purpose.

As far as your growing and patriotic State is concerned, the prospect is cheering indeed. From the bottom of my heart do I congratulate you upon the noble stand which Ohio appears to have taken, at this critical moment, upon the subject of banks. Her course is deserving of all commendation, and may well be looked to by her older sisters in the confederacy, not only with admiration but with profit. Who can have forgotten the intense anxiety and warmly cherished hope with which Mr. Jefferson looked to his favorite West, to the hardy yeomanry of the new States, for the preservation of the simplicity and purity of our republican institutions against the seductive influences, and artificial distinctions in society, to which the atlantic States were peculiarly exposed? Who can forget the deep tone of regret with which he contemplated a disappointment? May we not safely look upon the noble example which the largest, and certainly not the least patriotic of the new States is now offering to her confederates, as the sure promise of a new and brighter day than that foreboded by this great and good man? May we not further hope that those who by their position, by their pursuits, and by their every interest, have the greatest stake in the greatest cause of equal rights, will also make it the object of their highest ambition to be among the foremost to uphold the constitution in the letter and spirit of that sacred instrument; and to preserve in its entire purity the simple but happy system of government, under which we have hitherto so securely lived and so greatly flourished.

To have been first selected by your State as a candidate for the Presidency, I shall ever regard as one of the most gratifying incidents of my public life; yet I cannot adequately express to you how much this distinction, so well calculated in itself to command my unceasing gratitude, is enhanced in my estimation by the conviction that Ohio will maintain this high stand upon this all important subject.

Nothing would give me more unfeigned pleasure than to assist in person in your commendable effort to rivet upon the public mind the vast importance of the great event you commemorate, were it in my power to do so; but I regret that it is not in my power.

In complying with your request to furnish a sentiment for the occasion, my mind is necessarily turned to him, who, during the stormy period to which your attention is directed, was emphatically the helmsman of the ship, without whose quick eye and strong arm, she must have yielded to the tempest. I know well that where so many did their duty firmly and fearlessly, this is saying a great deal for the services of any one man, and yet I am fully convinced I do no more than simple justice. Such was the opinion formed from my own observation, with the best possible means of coming to a correct conclusion. Such I believe to be the undisputed opinion of his contemporaries; such must be the judgment of posterity. I therefore give you, gentlemen:

Andrew Jackson—No one has done more than he, to advance the great principle of self-government, expounded by Jefferson, and established on the battle field by Washington.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

To MOSES DAWSON, *Chairman*.
Messrs. E. S. HAINES,
W. S. HATCH,
L. DAY,
J. B. WARREN,
C. R. RAMSEY,
PULASKI SMITH,
WM. PARRY,
} *Committee.*

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Your friendly invitation to unite with the friends of free principles in the first Congressional district, of Ohio, in celebrating with joy the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, has been received.

For the honor which you do me, please to accept my thanks. The distinguished services rendered to our Country by General Jackson, will be deeply felt and highly appreciated till liberty shall lose its charms and independence its votaries. In him patriotism is personified; as a hero, as a statesman, I admire him; as a citizen and a friend, I esteem him; and the humble support which I have given to the leading measures of his administration, has been no less consonant to my individual feelings, than to a sense of public duty.

When I came into public life, a United States Bank was in existence. In 1811 the proposition came before Congress to revive its charter. It then became my duty to investigate the subject in all its bearings, and the conclusion to which I then arrived has never undergone any change. Great moneyed monopolies, controlled by persons irresponsible to the people are liable to exercise a dangerous influence; and corporate bodies generally, especially when they have power to effect the circulating medium of the country, do not well comport with the genius of a republic. Their bearing is always likely to be favorable to aristocracy, and prejudicial to liberty and equality; they constitute an influence in which the voice of the people is not heard; a power in which the weight of a majority of those who achieved, and who still sustain our independence, is never felt. Nor would I regard that bank by Congress nor any other bank which has ever been proposed as the exercise of a constitutional act. The powers of the General Government are delegated, and constructive powers are dangerous. With these views I gave my vote against the re-charter of the old bank, and I rejoiced for my country when it expired. Before the conclusion of the late war, when another national bank was recommended as a necessary alternative of that critical period, I was still unable to change my opinion, and with all my devotion to the administration at that time, I was compelled, by a sense of paramount duty, to vote against the measure.

Under the influence of the same sentiments I voted against the establishment of the present bank, & against the renewal of its charter, and though I apprehended it would become permanent, my fears appear to have been groundless.

The charter is expiring, and I believe there is neither hope nor fear that it will be resuscitated. The event which you celebrate will be equally propitious to many thousands of our fellow-citizens who cannot be present to participate in your festivities.

Public duties forbid my compliance with your invitation. Please permit me to offer the following [illegible]:

[illegible] of speech—freedom of the press—the rights of conscience—a strict construction of the federal constitution—universal suffrage—responsibility to the people—no imprisonment for debt—and a general diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the people.

With great respect,
RH. M. JOHNSON.
M. DAWSON, and others, Committee.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

The celebration of the expiration of the Bank of the United States transpired in this city on Friday last, agreeably to announcement. E. S. Haines, Esq. as President, assisted by Dr. A. Duncan. Col. George W. Holmes, Hon. Othniel Looker, Messrs. Samuel Martin, Benjamin Bonnel and John Patton, Vice Presidents. Lewis Day and C. R. Ramsay, Secretaries. The Company, consisting of upwards of a hundred individuals, sat down to the table, which was arranged in the large Hall of the Exchange, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The following regular toasts were drunk, and enthusiastically responded to by the company. Several gentlemen spoke upon the occasion. The best feeling seemed to pervade those present, and the company adjourned at a seasonable hour, in a spirit of harmony, and with manifestations of renewed zeal in the cause of Democracy. A number of letters were read from distinguished individuals, who had been invited to attend. Some of which we will lay before our readers, the earliest opportunity.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *Our country*: Regenerated and free on this her second birth day. On the 4th July, 1776, she tore off the chains of British tyranny: the 4th March, 1836, extricates her from more dangerous trammels of a National Bank.

2. *The 4th July, 1832*: Immortal honor to the hero whose ever to be remembered veto crushed the many headed monster—that worse than Lernian Hydra—none but a second Hercules could have effected the mighty achievement.

3. *The 1st October, 1833*, and the removal of the deposites—the head that conceived and the hand that executed the glorious deed. To that act the nation owes its tranquillity, and the people their prosperity. A "bail to the chief" who took the responsibility, and to the honest officer who performed the arduous duty in proud defiance of the denunciations of an avaricious, corrupt and factious aristocracy.

4. *The democracy of the Union*: That powerful and rapidly-increasing band of patriots, that has so nobly sustained an honest administration in crushing an invidious and untiring enemy to popular rights—a moneyed as well as a political aristocracy.

5. *Jackson politics*: "Demand nothing but what is right—submit to nothing that is wrong." "The Union, it must and shall be preserved" "The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth in the performance of duty." For these sentiments, we "take the responsibility."

6. *Gold and Silver*: The only currency that becomes the hands of freemen: the paper stuff of chartered monoplies is only fit for the monopolists themselves: may they be filled with it to overflowing, and the honest democracy be only troubled with the carrying of hard cash.

7. *The constitutions of the States, and of the United States*: They must not be superseded or infringed by charters surreptitiously obtained from corrupt legislators by mercenary monopolists or designing politicians.

8. *The admission of a Whig*—hear him: The honorable Edward Everett, Governor of Massachusetts, remarked in the last Congress, that "if we worked through the controversy with France without a war, Andrew Jackson would call down upon his own head more glory and admiration than he received when he came fresh from the blazing lines of New Orleans." What say you to that, American French Whigs?

9. *The Legislature of Pennsylvania*: As Judas Iscariot sold his master, so have they sold their country; but they will find to their cost, that old democratic Pennsylvania will never ratify the bargain

10. *Martin Van Buren*: The union of talent, industry, and virtue, is more potent than a "magician's wand," and in his election to the Presidency, as he is not a "military chieftain," we need not apprehend "war, pestilence and famine" under his administration.

11. *Richard M. Johnson*: The hero, the patriot, and the faithful representative—his fidelity to his country, and his urbanity of manners have secured for him the confidence of his democratic fellow citizens; and his splendid talents render him more than adequate to the office which they have designed for him.

12 *Col. Thos. H. Benton*: Hated by aristocrats, slandered by corruptionists, sneered at by those who envy his superior talents—and dreaded by them all—these are no trifling recommendations to the honest democracy of the republic by which his merits are duly appreciated—and will one day give him substantial proofs of approbation.

13. *William C. Rives, of Virginia*: An able diplomatist, and eloquent Senator, a disinterested patriot—his native state owes him much for carrying into effect her favorite doctrine—the right of instruction. She has said to Leigh and Tyler, "Go ye and do likewise."

TOASTS BY THE COMPANY.

1. *The House of Representatives of the 23d Congress*: that so gloriously sustained our President in his wise and energetic measures—faithful servants—honest men, and true patriots—an example to their successors, and an honor to the Republic.

2. *The minority of the Senate of the same period*: who so resolutely breasted the storm of panic, excited by a factious mercenary majority; and who so nobly defended the constitution, by advocating the measures of an honest, able, and constitutional Executive.

3. *The Legislature of Ohio*: Entrusted with power to do good and not to do evil—let her members beware of bartering away the inherent rights of the people either to open enemies or pretended friends.

4. *The Common School System*: The best protection of popular rights against the encroachments of power or the intrigues of faction: An enlightened people will never long submit to usurpation or misrule.

THE ABOLITION QUESTION

in the Senate of the U. S.—The Senate has determined to receive the petitions and the question is now on rejecting their prayer. This is Mr. Buchanan's motion—and Mr. Clay has moved to amend it—but we are sorry to see that his amendments are not near strong enough. They neither speak of its being contrary to the Constitution, nor calculated to disturb the constitutional charter. In fact, they are too milk and water—many a league short of Mr. Pinckney's resolution, which have called down on his head such a storm of vials of illiberal wrath.—And even now, we are surprised at Mr. Clay's course, when Candidate to emancipate the slaves of the [illegible]. Though he denied the expediency of exercising their right.

For ourselves, we say frankly, that we should have been glad to have rejected the petition, at once—and slammed the door in the face of the Fanaties. Paulding, in his fine work on Slavery, has placed this matter upon such strong grounds, without touching the parliamentary question however at all, as to satisfy all our scruples upon that head. There is but one question with us—Whether it be expedient to carry the whole figure out at this time—whether to reject the petition at once or the prayer only, be best calculated to weaken the fanatics. Our Northern friends (friends to our rights, and enemies to the Abolitionists) think, that to reject the petitions, would strengthen the Fanatics in the North, by giving them a new handle to work with.—For the present, then, we are willing, in the spirit of compromise and conciliation, to consent to the experiment. And most happy shall we be, if our friend, Governor Kent should be right in his prediction "that it will prevent them from sending any further memorials to Congress." But if unfortunately it should fail to have this effect it then becomes our duty to go the whole, and insist upon the peremptory rejection of all their petitions. We will wait, then, till the next session of Congress, in order to test its effect. But, in the mean time, we call on Mr. Pinckney and his Committee in the H. of R, and on Benton, Rives, &c., in the Senate, to make the strongest possible Report against the prayer of the Petitions, and certainly speak in a much stronger language than Mr. Clay.—*Rich. Enq.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Reported for the AMERICAN.

ANNAPOLIS, March 11th, 1836.

In Senate to-day, Mr. Mayer presented a memorial of the Directors of the Penitentiary, praying that the Executive Committee of that Institution may not be abolished.

The bill in relation to limited partnerships was passed.

On motion of Mr. Page, the Committee on the Judiciary had leave to report a supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last Wills and Testaments, the duties of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, and the rights of Orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

Mr. Mayer made a favorable report on the bill from the House for the incorporation of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Page, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the establishment of Magistrates' Courts in the several Counties of this State—several amendements were proposed and some time was consumed in their discussion; they were negatived.

In the House of Delegates, resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, relative to the indemnity prayed for, by the sufferers by the late riots were presented by Mr. Richardson.

A memorial of the Broad of Trade praying a subscription on the part of the State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to the amount of $3,000,000 was presented by Mr. McLean and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. McLean also presented resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in relation to High street.

A bill supplemental to the Charter of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore was reported by Mr. Spence and passed.

Mr. Wharton reported a bill to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike from Hagerstown to the Pennsylvania line—also, a bill to authorize the Franklin Rail Road Company, incorporated by Pennsylvania, to extend their work into this State.

A further supplement to the act of 1823 ch, 188, for the better organization of the Militia of Baltimore, was reported by Mr. Ridgely.

On motion of Mr. Merrick the report and bill submitted by the joint Committee on the Indemnity question were recommitted.

The bill reported by Mr. Richardson in relation to Lotteries, and the bill reported by Mr. Boyd to authorize the proprietors of Real Estate on Navigable Waters in this State to erect Wharves thereon, were passed.

The bill to incorporate the Western Bank of Baltimore was amended and passed.

The bill to establish the Real Estate Bank of Maryland presented by Mr. Pratt as a substitute for the report of the committee of the whole recommending the rejection of Mr. Teackle's Bill, was rejected by a vote of 35 to 32.

The Report of the Committee was also rejected, and he question is open for further consideration.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS, March 12, 1836.

In the House to-day, a memorial from Baltimore city praying the passage of a law to prevent illegal voting in said city, was presented by Mr. Richardson.

Mr. McLean obtained leave and reported a bill to authorize the proprietors, of the present bridge at Harper's Ferry, to be allowed to charge tolls on the viaduct across the Potomac, according to the agreement with the Balt. & Ohio R. R. Company.

The Real Estate Bank Bill was under consideration the principal part of the day. Mr. Heard offered a substitute, proposing to take the sense of the people at the next election in reference to the establishment of such a Bank. On motion of Mr. Bruff, the bill and substitute were referred to the next General Assembly.—Ayes 39, nnes 30.

In the Senate, the supplement to the charter of the Delaware & Maryland Rail-road Company, was made the order of the day for Monday.

The bill to continue in force the act authorizing the extension of Light street, in Baltimore, was amended and passed.

A memorial from George H. Newnam and others, praying an act to incorporate a company to establish a line of packets between Baltimore and New Orleans, was presented by Mr. Morris

The bill to incorporate the Town Hill Mining Manufacturing and Timber Company, was passed.

A report in relation to the colored population was made by Mr. Emory—500 copies were ordered to be printed.

THE INDIAN WAR—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The Washington Globe says—

"The following official statement, received at the Adjutant General's Office, gives an interesting account of the reconnoissance of the battle ground, where the gallant DADE, with his little command, met its melancholy fate, in the action with the Indians on the 28th of December last. We understand that Major General commanding the more extensive circuit, at Fort King from Tampa, on the twenty-second of [illegible]. Its establishment was considered [illegible].

WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Fort King, Florida, Feb. 22, 1836.

General:—Agreeable to your directions, I observed the battle ground six or seven miles north of the Outhlacoochee river, where Maj. DADE and his command were destroyed by the Seminole Indians on the 28th of December last, and have the honor to submit the following report.

The force under your command which arrived at this post to day from Tampa Bay, encamped on the night of the 19th inst. on the ground occupied by Major Dade on the night of th 27th of December. He and his party were destroyed on the morning of the 28th of December, about four miles in advance of that position. He was advancing towards this post, and was attacked from the north, so that on the 20th inst. we came upon the rear of his battle ground about 9 o'clock in the morning. Our advanced guard had passed the ground without halting, when the General and his staff came upon one of the most appalling scenes that can be imagined. We first saw some broken and scattering boxes then a cart, the two oxen of which were lying dead, as if they had fallen asleep, their yokes still on them: a little to the right, one or two horses were seen. We then came to a small enclosure, made by felling trees in such a manner as to form a triangular breast-work for defence. Within the triangle, along the north and west faces of it were about thirty bodies, mostly mere skeletons, although much of the clothing was left upon them.

These were lying, almost every one of them in precisely the position they must have occupied during the fight—their heads next to the logs over which they had delivered their fire, and their bodies stretched with striking regularity parallel to each other. They had evidently been shot dead at their posts, and the Indians had not disturbed them, except by taking the scalps of most of them. Passing this little breast-work we found other bodies along the road, and by the side of the road; generally behind trees which had been resorted to for covers from the enemy's fire. Advancing about two hundred yards further we found a cluster of bodies in the middle of the road. These were evidently the advanced guard, in the rear of which was the body of Major Dade, and to to the right, that of Captain Fraser.

These were all doubtless shot down on the first fire of the Indians, except, perhaps, Captain Fraser, who must however, have fallen very early in the fight. Those in the road and by the trees, fell during the first attack. It was during a cessation of the fire that the little band still remaining, about thirty in number, threw up the triangular breastwork, which the haste with which it was constructed, was necessarily defective, and could not protect the men in the second attack.

We had with us many of the personal friends of the officers of Major Dade's command, and it is gratifying to be able to state that every officer was identified by undoubted evidence. They were buried, and the cannon, a six pounder, that the Indians had thrown into a swamp, was recovered and placed vertically at the head of the grave, where it is to be hoped it will long remain. The bodies of the non-commissioned officers and privates were buried in two graves, and it was found that every man was accounted for. The command was composed of eight officers and one hundred and two non-commissioned officers and privates. The bodies of eight officers and ninety-eight men were interred, four men having escaped, three of whom reached Tampa bay; the fourth was killed the day after the battle.

It may be proper to observe, that the attack was not made from a hammock, but in a thinly wooded country, the Indians being concealed by palmetto and grass which has since been burned.

The two companies were Captain Frasers, of the 3d artillery, and Capt. Gardener's of the 2d artillery. The officers were Major Dade, of the 4th infantry, Capt. Fraser and Gardener, second Lieutenant Bassinger, brevet second Lieutenants R. Henderson, Mudge and Keais, of the artillery, and Doctor J. S. Gallatin.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) E. H. HITCHCOCK,
Captain 1st Infantry, Act. Insp'r. General.
Major Gen. Edmund P. Gaines,
Commanding Western Department,
Fort King, Florida.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

We neglected on Saturday, to state that the body of Mr. John Redman was found on Wednesday last near Kent Point, which is supposed to be the place where the vessel first struck, and caused the melancholy accident which it befel us sometime since to record.

A FRANK AVOWAL.—The Centreville Times concludes an editorial, in which is mentioned the bill relating to the U. S. Bank recently passed by the Legislature of Ohio, with this avowal—"Good—most excellent from a *Jackson State*" Was this frank avowal a slip of the pen, or does he mean to give just as much credit to divers paragraphs that are going the rounds, speaking of "great meetings—re-action &c. as they are entitled to—which is, none at all. We admire his frankness and he will certainly admit that the principle stereotyped and used most frequently by his party holds good in its application now—that the old hero has bequeathed his popularity to his *heir aparent* Mr. Van Buren---consequently Ohio is an anti-Tippecanoe, or anti any thing else, but Jackson and Van Buren.

REQUESTING—NOT INSTRUCTING.

The Legislature of Maryland—that is the whigs who compose the majority—has plainly disavowed the principle that has actuated Mr. Tyler to resign his seat in the Senate—they are opposed to *instructing!* Requesting is the word. How modest—and yet how glaringly inconsistent. They refuse to *instruct* even Messrs. Kent and Goldsborough, who accord in action and principle with themselves, and yet support Mr. Tyler as their candidate for the Vice Presidency who does acknowledge, and obeys too, the great right of instruction!

For the life of us we cannot tell how the course lately pursued by Mr. Leigh can find favor with the whigs and that of Mr. Tyler at the same time. The former refuses to obey instructions or resign, the latter rather than obey takes the only alternative, and does resign. Mr. Tyler in speaking of his course says he cannot *retain* his seat with "honor."—Mr. Leigh declares he cannot *relinquish* it with "honor." Verily this matter places the *honorable* gentlemen and their friends in a quandary—but strange to tell both are justified by their piebald adherents as best suits their time and place.

"Maryland will revoke her nomination!"

So says the Raleigh Register, speaking of Mr. Tyler's course in relation to his resignation. Why revoke her nomination? Plainly because if she supports him she directly acknowledges the right of instruction, and emphatically rebukes Messrs. Leigh, Mangum, Southard and Moore, who have peremptorily *refused* to acknowledge the principle. The Register may as well relieve itself of all fear, for the people of Maryland for the first time next November exercise the elective franchise as an aggregate mass, and while they may admire this *one* act of Mr. Tyler's they will show his friends that it has not purified or washed him sufficiently clean of *other acts* against which they will set their faces. The opposition will *not* revoke, but stand the hazard of the die.

MR. TYLER.

This gentleman, whom the Whigs and Mangumites of North Carolina have nominated as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, has a double task to perform—to please his non-instructing friends of North Carolina and his instructing constituents of Virginia—the latter he has thought best to *please* and the former thereby to *displease*. By resigning he has rebuked senator Mangum and put to scorn the wishes of his North Carolina friends. From the Richmond Enquirer we extract the subjoined paragraph—which shows a breaking out of trouble in the *wig* wam!

The Raleigh Register of the 8th takes the thing more highly in dudgeon.—This friend of Citizen Mangum thus brings Mr. Tyler's "eloquent production" "home to his own business and bosom"—we mean, the Editor of the Register:

"The resignation of Mr. Tyler suggests the question to our minds, whether the whigs of North Carolina can, with a due regard to their principles, to say nothing of their honor, support him for the Vice Presidency. Our own opinion is, (and we speak for ourselves alone,) that to continue him on our Ticket, under existing circumstances, is to jeopard the vote of the State. At the time of his nomination he was taken up, in preference to others, simply because he had accepted the Maryland nomination, and from a wish to avoid collision with our friends in other States. We think it probable, that he will now decline the Maryland nomination. In justice to those who brought his name forward, he certainly ought to do so. But should he hold on, we have very little doubt that Maryland will revoke her nomination of him.—We do not see how those who approve Mr. MANGUM's course can consistently support for the Vice Presidency, one who, by his own example, has given the strongest rebuke to Whig principles. North Carolina, in our opinion, should meet the Virginia heresy on her own borders, and fight it back."

MR. LEIGH.—The editor of the Richmond Whig is evidently in great perplexity on account of the determination of Mr. Leigh to retain his seat. He has expressed the opinion that as men of honor, the Senators were bound to resign. Mr. Tyler has done so; but Mr. Leigh regards as little the opinion of the editor of the Whig, as he does the instructions of the Legislature; and it is quite amusing to witness how the editor of that paper endeavors to justify or apologize for the conduct of Mr. Leigh, while he is compelled to confess that his course is incorrect, and deserving of censure. He alleges that it is a sacrifice to Mr. Leigh to remain in the Senate, and although he confesses that he should resign, he professes to believe that he is influenced by a sense of duty in declining it. He tells us that no one can doubt the veracity of Mr. Leigh, and because he asserts in his long address that he believes it to be his duty to retain his seat, contrary to the sentiments he formerly avowed, and in violation of the instructions of the Legislature, he is compelled to believe he speaks the truth. But the public have less confidence in the veracity of Mr. Leigh. They know that he declared, previous to the elections in this State, last spring, that if the elections resulted in the success of the friends of the administration, he would decline taking his seat, in the Senate; and yet they see that although the elections resulted in the defeat of his friends, he has not only taken his seat, but refuses to resign it after the Legislature has passed resolutions instructing him to vote contrary to what he professes to consider proper, or to resign his seat. It is true that he pretends to assign as a reason for this violation of his own declaration, that he had intended to resign, but had afterwards, determined to pursue a different course, because he understood that the Legislature intended to instruct him out of his seat. He might have known, and we trust he did know, when he made the promise to resign in case the elections resulted against him, that, in that case he would be instructed, and no one can doubt that his present excuse is a mere pretext for violating his word. No honorable man can pretend to justify his conduct, and that he will be condemned and despised, as one whose word is not to be depended upon, we cannot doubt.

Balt Republican.

For the Whig.

MR. EDITOR:—Observing an invitation in your last paper to all gentlemen wishing to aid the "Union Dorcas Society of Easton" to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. It was deemed expedient to call a meeting of the Board of managers of said Society, to ascertain their sentiments in reference to receiving funds obtained from such a source. Prompted by that "charity which "hopeth all things," we believe the motive was a benevolent one which suggested the measure to those gentlemen with whom it originated. Therefore, it was resolved to return them a vote of thanks for their intended kindness; but as our principles forbid us to conform to the world," or to love the "things of the world," we must express our decided disapprobation of the measure, and decline accepting funds raised by such means. We sincerely pray the time may come, when those who are now "lovers of pleasure," will become the friends [illegible] feelings which have induced us to act as we think we have done, for the best interests of our Society.

By order of the Board.

Easton March 21.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.]

MR. SHERWOOD:—I reside in one of the remote corners of your county, and occasionally have a squint at the papers published in your town, from which I find our wise men of the State are making many innovations on old customs. If I rightly understand matters they have increased the salary of the Eastern Shore Treasurer, two hundred and fifty dollars, and for what? because the State Agency is abolished; and what had he to do with the duties of the Treasurer? he now receives seven hundred per annum for what? because he has the honor of residing in your town; and what are his duties? he has to receive the returns of the different County Clerks and Sheriffs of the Eastern Shore, he has to send a few blank Marriage Licences to the several Clerks, to receive payment for them, he has twice a year to make out a statement of those transactions and transmit them to the Treasurer, of the Western Shore, and perhaps draw a check twice a year on the Easton Bank and transmit it to the Western Shore Treasurer and thus ends the major part of his duty. And for which he receives I believe 700 dollars. And again: he may have the use of the public money, which I suppose amounts at least to six thousand dollars, at 6 per cent. which would be 360 dollars—but in conformity to the Senate's speculating project of 10 per cent will amount to six hundred dollars and to all this he receives I suppose at least 500 dollars for writing in the Clerk's Office, as I am told the many important legal duties of Treasurer does not prevent him from writing in that office, then he may perhaps pocket 1800 dollars. I do not make these calculations as founded on fact, as I have no data to go on—but as these are days of speculation, I may not be far from the truth—ah right, it has just this moment occurred to me the cause of the increase—I presume, it is to act as a solace, to cure the wound for not being appointed Clerk of the county—you know *a relative of the mover received the appointment.*

The venerable Col. Richardson, who was one of those brave heroes who unsheathed his sword in defence of his country, transacted all the duties of the office faithfully for 450 dollars, and at a time when we had an overflowing Treasury.

Again: I understand a bill has passed the Senate of this State to make the Farmers and Mechanics pay ten per cent. on all monies borrowed, and all property purchased on credit, in place of 6 per cent, the present legal interest; what do you think of this ye good people of Maryland? how many widows and orphans will have to bend the supplicating knee to the lords of the golden bags—perhaps Eu-

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