eral Officer, who was first in readiness, take the front.

With the brave Col. Johnson and mounted riflemen on our front and flank, we had nothing to fear from surprise.—Within four days we overtook the enemy on the bank of the Thames, when I saw the gallantry of a Shelby, a Johnson, and a Desha. I saw Shelby, without a body guard, brandishing his sword over his head, and exclaiming "Huzza my Brave Boys"—"You are the boys after my own heart,"—Desha encouraging his men and restoring order—Johnson, I saw on the Battle field in his blood, covered with wounds and with glory.

(THE SENTIMENT.)

Isaac Shelby—the Hero of King's Mountain whose influence as a brave officer and patriot, called out five brigades of Kentucky volunteers to relieve our distressed north western frontier, took the command in person though Governor of the State, and thereby furnished an opportunity for the display of Kentucky valor and the chivalry of Col. R. M. Johnson, one of Kentucky's most distinguished, patriotic and meritorious sons.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. HARRISON.

It is almost time for the enemy to *unmask their battery*. The elections in Virginia are now over—Amelia gave the last vote *yesterday*; and now we may look out for more distinct signs of the Whig allegiance to Gen. Harrison, in the Lowlands. If they cool more and more towards Judge White, we shall be the last to complain of their disaffection. What does he deserve at our hands? Who has been during the last twelve months the greatest enemy, whom the Administration and its friends have met with in all the South? We unhesitatingly answer, for Virginia—H. L. White. During our two last Spring contests, the Whigs in Eastern Virginia have fought under the cover of his name. They could have done nothing without his auspices. We should have carried the State by more sweeping majorities, but for the insidious use of his name by the Whigs. But thanks to the good sense of the people of Virginia, we beat them *the last spring*, and we shall again beat them this Spring, notwithstanding the cover hisol name, with all the arts which they have employed, and all the aids which they have borrowed from the Panic of Ablition, and the slang of the Free Negro Vote. These cunning topics of the clamorous demagogues are nearly worn out, They will scarcely suffice for the Fall Elections.

What we venture to predict is, that a change will gradually come over the Whigs in Virginia—and that they will show their hands in a few weeks. They may not display their whole game immediately—but may reserve themselves in part for the Staunton Convention which is to meet early in June. The friends of Harrison will then, in all probability, adopt the same ticket which has been formed by the friends of White—and General Harrison will nearly supplant him; who is as much his *colleague* as his *competitor*. It will then become us to look into the General's *title papers*—and see what are his pretensions to the support of the Republicans of Virginia. The Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser has already commenced the discussion—and in the following frank but respectful article states his own objections to the Whig candidate of the State of Ohio:

"Reasons why we do not desire General Harrison to be President of the United States.

[illegible] to be an honest man, but we know him to be so—his personal character we esteem and admire—he is open, candid and honest in his intentions—he is no hypocrite—he pretends not to hold principles which he does not approve in order to recommend himself to office—he speaks his mind freely and avowedly—he holds political opinions such as are in our minds heterodox to democratic principles—he is not a Democrat, in our sense of the term: he has been opposed to the measures of the present Administration, though unlike the great mass of the party with which he acts, he has honorably abstained from abusing that Administration by falsehood and misrepresentation. He was opposed to the measures taken by the President against the Bank of the U. S., which in our opinion were among the most splendid acts of Gen. Jackson, and we firmly believe that he was honest in that opposition, for this plain reason, that in his connection with that bank he was not treated with favor, but on the contrary had much to complain of—He was opposed to the measures taken by the Administration with respect to Internal Improvements by the General Government; he condemned the vetoes on both those subjects, &c., &c—General Harrison had other views, and we believe, from patriotic motives. He was and is enthusiastic in his feelings towards the Western portion of the Union; and though he held but few political sentiments in common with Mr. Jefferson, in this he went fully as far. He could not see when it was time to stop protection above mere revenue, and so little did he know of the nature of trade, that he could not set bounds to the amount of duties so as to prevent a ruinous system of smuggling. From the same motives he would have the system of Internal Improvements carried to an extreme. He earnestly desired the improvement of his favorite West, without calculating upon the injury that could not but accrue from the taxes collected off the people of the Union generally, to have the money expended on improvements local and partial in their character.

He did not perceive the destructive consequence of an interminable national debt. He had no objection to the continuation of a debt, or even to the contracting of a new one, if the products were laid out upon improvements, either local or general. In this he acted with those men who wished for these things as ardently as he did, but from different and less worthy motives. Their object was to accumulate money, and they are a description of persons whose knowledge of trade as well as knowledge of the mysteries of stock-jobbing could make more money of a national debt and an extravagant expenditure of the public treasury than by any other means. But no one who has the slightest knowledge of the character of General Harrison can truly charge upon him mercenery motives. He cares nothing for money. He never projected any public measure for the purpose of advancing his pecuniary interest. If he approved of or promoted any public improvement, it was for the benefit of his country, not for his own. But admit all this—honesty of purpose is not all that is required of a statesman; there are a great many other qualifications necessary, of which we firmly believe General Harrison to be deficient. He has not that wide and comprehensive knowledge of that most useful and practical science called political economy, to qualify him for the office of President of this powerful and increasing republic. He could never have put down the United States Bank, if he had been inclined to it. He could not have arrested the course of that system of internal improvements that was leading us on the high road to destruction. He could not have brought about even such a compromise of the tariff laws as took place in 1833, imperfect as it is. He could never have obtained indemnification from the powers of Europe and the Southern republics. Of the latter we may judge by his unsuccessful mission to Columbia, where instead of effecting any advantage to his country, his imprudent interference with the measures of the government in that country had nearly produced his own assassination; and here we cannot help noticing the folly of his friends here in having given to the public his letter to Bolivar as a proof of his great statesmanship: A letter that was as injudicious for his country as it was dangerous to his own personal safety. In what light would our government look upon an envoy from another country who would presume to interfere with the arrangement of our public affairs, and either by advice or dictation to attempt an alteration in our form or Government of the Administration of the Government under its present form? Have we more to do than to call to recollection the reception such conduct met with in the early days of the French revolution in the person of citizen Genet? No man can reasonably aver that it is the business of a diplomatist to interfere with the government of a country to which he may be sent on a mission. It is unnecessary to pursue the matter farther than to say, it shows but little tact in General Harrison as a statesman to write any such letter to Simon Bolivar when at the head of the Columbian republic."

In addition to this expose, let the reader con and consider well the following memorable extract from one of Gen. Harrison's late Speeches:

"*Should I be asked if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of* EMANCIPATION, *I answer that it has been long an object near my heart to see the* WHOLE OF ITS SURPLUS REVENUE *appropriated to that object.* With *the sanction of the States holding the slaves*, there appears to me to be *no constitutional objection to its being thus applied;* embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave.'"

When such an enormous power is thus grasped by Gen. Harrison; when the *consent* of some of the States can confer such a large *constitutional* power, who will higgle about Mr. Van Buren's ideas of the District of Columbia? Who will strain at the gnat, and swallow the camel?

The scheme of the Whigs in Virginia is now more and more unmasked. The Lexington Gazette of the 22d, gives it as the opinion of its Editor, "*from* information received, during the last and present week, from various parts of the county (Rockbridge) that Harrison will obtain a *majority* of the Anti-Van Buren votes"—it hopes that "the *friends* of Gen. Harrison will send Delegates to the Staunton Convention, "Huzza for Old Buckeye! (Harrison.) Huzza for the Tennessee Farmer! (White.)—Down with Van Buren!" The same paper contains a notice signed by "*Many Voters*," calling on the Anti Van Buren citizens of Rockbridge, to meet at the May Court, and appoint Delegates to Staunton. "It is hoped (says the invitation) that "the friends of Judge White, as well as the supporters of Gen. Harrison will attend, as it is understood to be the object of that Convention to form a union between the White and Harrison parties by adopting the same Electoral Ticket," &c. The Editor says th[illegible] proposed meeting is "warmly recommended [illegible] intelligent Whigs of Rockbridge."—Just as we *expected!* Let Whigs say what they please—let them exclaim with Hotspur, "By the Lord, our plot is a *good plot* as ever was laid; our friends true and constant: a good plot, good friends, and *full of expectation*; an excellent plot, very good friends."—But, my Masters, will the People sign to it? Will they consent to dance, as ye may play? or to be led about by the nose, blindfold, as *your* good friends may *plot* as they please?

The distribution bill was subjected to a severe dissection on its third reading in the Senate. The extraordinary nature of the bill, and the manner in which it had been pushed through the second reading, occasioned several Senators to depart from the usual course of business, and to give it a close examination on the third reading. We believe that Messrs. Morris, Walker, Niles, Wright and Benton, all spoke at large on the third reading of the bill, and in the order in which we have named them. Their speeches will soon be laid before the public; and in the meantime, it ought to be known that the Presidential candidates in the Senate, wh[illegible] are fathers of this bill, have changed its whole character, and instead of a prospective bill to operate for five years to come, they have made it retrospective! reaching back three years for the revenue which has been expended! and adding that to this year and next year for distribution. The division of the spoil is to begin on the first day of July, and be continued *quarterly* until the Presidential election, both at the polls and in the House of Representatives, (if they can get it there) is over; and afterwards half yearly. If people wish to know why this change was made, it can only be answered, that there was no other way to distress the debtors to the deposite banks at present, and to make a good distribution before and during the Presidential election. They expect to have twenty eight millions to begin with on the first of July, and complete thirty-eight millions in six months; and twenty millions in eighteen months! the same deposite banks in the meantime to pay all that is needed for the support of the Government. The public will be astounded when they come to see the plan of these Presidential candidates in the Senate for delivering out public money to the voters during the canvass, and we may say, while going to and returning from the elections; for one instalment is to be paid on the first day of October, only a few weeks before the people vote. The exposition of this plan will be a curious subject for the contemplation of the people; it will be a thing to be marked that a set of candidates for the Presidency, all huddled together on the floor of the Senate, should send out a proposition to divide above fifty millions of the people's money among the managers just before and after the election; and the curiosity of the thing will be nothing diminished when it wil be found that to obtain that sum for distribution the appropriation bills to be passed at this very session will have to go unpaid! Verily, these Presidential candidates are *mad*, or believe the people to be so. ☞The facts and figures will soon be exhibited.—*Globe.*

The Arkansas Gazette of the 12th ult. contradicts the statement that was current about a month since of the murder of Gen. Cooper and his hands, about 25 in number, by the Comanchee and Pawnee Indians, on the frontier of Arkansas.

VERY NATURAL.—Mr. Edward Spring was married to Miss Margaret Winter, at Hobertville, Ga. by the Rev. Thomas Thaw. A contemporary remarks,—"A *Thaw* generally turns *Winter* into *Spring*."

EVERY KIND [illegible] H & C[illegible]

The carte[illegible] fifty per cent [illegible] charges a few da[illegible] the cause, he said, ev[illegible] so high. The sawyer and the piler [illegible] their tariff of prices, and referred all to [illegible] price of marketing. The chimney [illegible] fused to go beyond the second story for [illegible] twenty-five cents—marketing was [illegible] Every body, we believe, but newspa[illegible] go up with the markets—those wh[illegible] their brains, if they have any, shou[illegible] ruled by their belly.

A friend has just mentioned to us an [illegible] of the effect of high price in marketin[illegible] strikes us as a little *bizarre*.

A chamber maid a few days since, [illegible] fore her mistress, a petition for addi[illegible] ges. She must have an advance of [illegible] a week.

"Why real'y Abigail," said th[illegible] "you have no more to do now, than [illegible] year since; you live as well at my ta[illegible] er you did, and have as many perqui[illegible] I do not see why you should ask for a[illegible] of wages."

"I am sure, ma'm," said the gir[illegible] on a very poor face, and looking as [illegible] a tabby, I am sure I would not think [illegible] a cent more, if it were not that every [illegible] marketing is so high."—*Philad U.*

INTERESTING RELIC.—A late L[illegible] per says:—"Benjamin Franklin, [illegible] London, pursued his business as a c[illegible] with great ardour, at the highly r[illegible] establishment in Great Queen street, [illegible] Inn-fields, now conducted by Joh[illegible] Sons, printers to the East India C[illegible] The compositor's case, occupied by [illegible] exists as when he left it."

The Wilmington Gazette co[illegible] obituary notice of the death of th[illegible] CALEB P. BENNET, the last surv[illegible] of the Delaware Line, and late G[illegible] the State of Delaware, who died [illegible] on the 9th inst. at the advanced age [illegible]

Governor Bennet had been [illegible] years, with a disease in the bladder [illegible] this complaint, with other attend[illegible] after long suffering, and the most e[illegible] pain, that terminated his earthly c[illegible] was born in Chester county, Pa. n[illegible] of Wilmington, on the 11th of Nove[illegible] and removed to Wilmington, wit[illegible] in 1761. In 1775, on the breaking [illegible] tilities with great Britain, Gover[illegible] at the age of 17, was placed by [illegible] the ranks as a private soldier. In [illegible] year he was promoted to the s[illegible] sergeant, and with the Delaw[illegible] joined the main army in New Y[illegible] he received his first commissio[illegible] and with his company formed p[illegible] tachment under Gen. Sullivan [illegible] on Staten Island. On the 11th o[illegible] the same year, he participated i[illegible] Brandywine, and on the 4th of [illegible] ing was engaged in the batt[illegible] where the Delaware re[illegible] and wounded seven ou[illegible] about one third of th[illegible] land, who comma[illegible] ed, and Ensign [illegible] In May 1778, [illegible] at Valley Fo[illegible] of Monmo[illegible]

[illegible] fought the [illegible] where we fin[illegible] ny in the warm[illegible] Baron de Kalb aft[illegible] dictated a letter expre[illegible] duct of the troops immedia[illegible] mand, and particularly the Delaware regiment, which was in the thickest fight, and entirely cut to pieces, losing nine officers and seven companies, out of the nine of which it was composed. Lieut. Bennet was then sent to Delaware to raise recruits, and in 1781 with 120 men he joined the French troops at Annapolis, and proceeded to the seige of Yorktown. In this last crowning success of the American army, Lieut. Bennet bore a conspicuous part, and commanded the left battery of the American force on the day that Lord Cornwallis surrendered. He then joined Gen. Green in South Carolina, and remained in active service, till the army was disbanded in October 1773. At this period, when the war of the Revolution was terminated, Lieut. Bennet was only 25 years of age, and he devoted eight years to the service of his country, enduring the severest hardships, and with a compensation hardly adequate to meet its expenses. After the declaration of war in 1812, we find him again in the service of his country. Promoted to the rank of Major, he was appointed to the Command of the force stationed at New Castle, and remained in active service till the treaty of peace. Few men have been more actively engaged, or rendered more important service to his country. He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Camden, at the investment of Yorktown, and the evacuation of Charleston. He was thrice wounded in these engagements, and in the war of 1812, we find him again in active service.

In 1807 he was appointed Treasurer of New Castle county, the duties of which office he discharged with promptness and fidelity till the fall of 1832, when having been nominated as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, on the 13th of November, was triumphantly elected the first Jackson Governor of Delaware. This important office, he continued to fill with honor to himself and credit to the State, till the time of his death.

FUNERAL OF GOVERNOR BENNETT.—The Delaware Journal, of Frid[illegible], says:—"The remains of Governor Bennet were interred in the Friends' burying ground in this place, on Wednesday afternoon; followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of citizens and strangers. The Superior Court, now sitting at New Castle, adjourned to Thursday, for the purpose of enabling the bench and bar to attend the funeral. The Mayor and city council also attended; minute guns were fired, and the town bell tolled during the funeral procession.—The occasion was marked by every proper manifestation of regard for the private virtues of the deceased, and of respect for his official station."

At the public meeting recently he[illegible] in the city of London, to raise a subscription f[illegible] the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in New York, SHERIDAN KNOWLES delivered th[illegible] following eulogium on the United States:

"Mr. Sheridan Knowles seconde[illegible] this resolution, and with all his heart and so subscribed to the sentiments he had just hard. Nature, the great magician of one's feelings, arose to him. The majority [illegible] America were the son[illegible] Crusher and Grinder; [illegible] sessed the same feelin[illegible], which will shell fro[illegible] same industry, the[illegible] a day. For particulars, [illegible] them, and the [illegible] Gardner and Farmer.

[illegible] same. (Cheers.) They [illegible] did not bear towards each [illegible] but the kindliest feelings. (Cheers.) [illegible] been in America. He had resided [illegible] but nine months, a short period, certainly, [illegible] and he had visited in that time a few of their cities, but he saw enough to make him smile at those who laughed at the Americans because they wanted court manners, M'Adamized roads, and London built stage coaches, (great laughter and cheering,) instead of being refreshed with the healthy plainness of a people who were guided in their habits and institutions by the principle of utility—(hear, hear!) a people who attached no value to outward ostentation or poupous titles, but who rose to eminence by the simple discharge of their duties, and obtained the stations of General, Admiral, or President of their nation, all of them, the poor as well as the rich, by the simple title of citizen. That which struck him most during his sojourn in America was the total absence of pretension. He had sat at the table of their venerable President. It was the highest honour he ever enjoyed. He had said so in America, and he said so more emphatically here.—(cheers.) He sat with that uncompromising and gallant Chief of a brave nation with as much ease as at any private gentleman's table. The venerable President was utterly regardless of the pride and forms of extrinsic ceremony; nor was his dignity impaired by his personal condescension. No, his intrinsic worth only exhibited itself the more it was ungarded—(Hear hear!) With respect to the national manners of America, he (Mr. S. Knowles) should say, that a more courteous, kindly, or liberal people he never was among—(cheers) He did not quarrel with them as some writers did, for eating their dinners in a gallop—(Laughter.) That might, perhaps, be the case at a *table d'hote*, where they eat dinners of business.—But they had their private houses where they entertained, and where they could linger over their meals quite as lovingly as we do—(Laughter and cheers.) They had been blamed for being inquisitive of strangers on the subject of America, and accused of continually asking, "How d'ye like our country!" He saw no harm in such national feeling, and he thought it impossible to avoid asking such questions when he reflected on the majestic scenery which every where met the eye. He had glided along their canals and crossed their magnificent lakes, he had mounted their glorious Alleghanies, and sailed down their North River, the broad banks of which presented the finest Alpine country he had ever seen, and which it would take the life of an artist to delineate. He had traversed their rail roads, the shortest of which laughed at the longest of ours, he had seen these things and every where witnessed the same onward rush to Improvement. How could he, then, have mingled with the millions descended with himself from a common country moved by the same feelings, glorying in the same privilege of liberty, and speaking one vernacular language, and that the language of Shakspeare—(cheers)—how could [illegible] so identified with such people, bring him[illegible] ridicule the pride of those who claimed [illegible] in what he described?—(Loud cheer[illegible] greater enemy to this country there [illegible] than the man who would create [illegible] union between the two countries [illegible] from the American character.—[illegible] generously desire that the [illegible] be cemented; and why [illegible] Our friends, our sons visited [illegible] were hospitably received, and [illegible] them. It was gratifying [illegible] and it should be [illegible] meet

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[illegible]EDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[illegible]orted for the Baltimore Republican.

IN SENATE—Friday, May 13, 1836.

The Journal having been read, and the Senate appearing to be very thin,

The CHAIR announced that there was not a quorum present.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the Senate then adjourned. Yeas 14; Noes 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS asked the consent of the House to make an explanation in reference to an editorial paragraph which appeared in the Globe of this morning.

Objections being made, Mr GRANGER moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS then made a detailed statement of the circumstance under which he submitted the Florida Treaty of 1819 to General Jackson, and reiterated the declaration that Gen. Jackson returned it to him with his approbation of the boundary fixed by it. In regard to the precise day on which it was submitted, he could not undertake to speak positively. It might have been before the 13th of Feb. and before the treaty was put into the hands of Don Onis for his inspection.

Mr. HUNTSMAN replied to a portion of Mr. Adams' remarks,—the rule being suspended for that purpose; he protested against the practice of using the time of the House in replying to newspaper paragraphs. He objected to it also on the ground that it was unfair towards the party who was thus brought to the bar of the House, without an opportunity to explain or reply. The two old gentlemen who were parties to this dispute, had better settle it privately. Their memories had probably failed them a little; but there was no occasion for their quarrelling about it. Both of them were distinguished men, and had enjoyed much of the favor and confidence of the country; and he hoped the House would hear no more of this matter.

Mr. HEISTER asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution directing the Commissioner of public buildings to cause the Pennsylvania avenue to be cleaned and the dirt removed, and appropriating $200 for that purpose. Objection having been made, Mr. H. moved the suspension of the rules, which was negatived.

The bill from the Senate to give effect to patents for lands issued in the names of deceased persons, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. CAMBRELENG made an unsuccessful attempt to get up the Fortification Bill.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day for Friday viz: private bills; after which,

The House adjourned.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road is advancing to its point of destination at York, which we understand the Company hope to reach within twelve or fifteen months. The York and Wrightsville road will be finished within the same period, thus uniting Baltimore with the Susquehanna river and canal, and with the Columbia rail road. For several days past the Company have been engaged above Timonium and along the Gunpowder, condemning lands, whose value will be greatly enhanced by opening the market to their rich deposites of the finest limestone. The route as located will bring into full play limestone quarries that have been heretofore but partially worked, and new quarries. The rapidity increasing demand for limestone as an article of manure, will ensure to the owners of quarries and to the rail road which makes them available, a steady growing custom to the benefit of both.—Balt. Amer.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞By the terms of our paper our Patrons may avail themselves of the opportunity of the present Court Term, to make their payments in advance, and thereby save the reduction which we make for prompt settlement.

FLORIDA WAR.

The Indian Campaign has terminated, owing to the commencement of warm weather.—The regular forces have gone into summer quarters at St. Augustine, and the Volunteers are returning to their respective homes.

CONSOLATION.—The Whigs derive great consolation at not being beat in Virginia by a larger majority than they are. Really such consolation as this is not enviable and we will not covet it. But what is better than all, an Albany paper speaking of the election in that city for corporation officers says, a *few more* votes would have elected the whole Whig ticket. Indeed. So would the horse have won the race if he had run a little faster.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We have frequently noticed this very neat and cheap periodical publication, which has been much improved since the commencement of the present volume. It contains very excellent original matter and is handsomely embellished with neatly executed engravings. The price of subscription is only $3 per annum. The May number contains a representation of the latest fashionable style of Ladies Riding Dresses.

COLONIZATION.

There has been a meeting of the citizens of Queen Ann's County, favorable to the colonization of the free people of colour. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. E. F. Chambers, and a society regularly organized.

"Among other proceedings it was resolved to send a suitable free man of colour as an agent on a tour of observation to Maryland in Liberia.

It was further resolved, that subscriptions should be subscribed from citizens of the county, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said agent.

Charles Griffin, an honest and intelligent free negro, possessing the entire confidence of both the white and coloured population, has accepted of the agency, and will sail from Baltimore about the last of next month in a vessel, which will be dispatched from that port with emigrants to Liberia.

We are requested to say that there will be a meeting in this town, on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that several Addresses may be expected. The public are invited to attend, and particularly those who feel an interest in the Colonization cause.

Green peas were sold in the Baltimore Market on Wednesday last at $1 per peck. They were brought from Charleston.

We publish on our first page to-day the very able prospectus of the Extra Globe, to be issued weekly for six months from the first of June next, containing the political matter published in the Daily Globe.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a letter purporting to be written by a gentleman, who was formerly a leader (and a prominent leader too) in the Jackson ranks on this Shore. There is nothing particularly worthy of notice in the mere *circumstance* of which we are going to speak, save one of the most glaring and egregious inconsistencies that the political evolutions of time ever have in their wildest turns, given birth to. Verily, to our mind, it is an abortion—a downright game that's now afloat for political effect, and nothing more. But the letter. The first remarkable feature is an allusion to some caricatures which the writer presents to our neighbour, in hopes they may cause a *smile* in these days of "misrule & political jugglery;" remarkable because of the intention of the donor, & the 'smile' they may probably excite. Well may a smile be the effect of such unlooked for generosity, and we believe our neighbour will grow *fat* upon laughter, at the magnanimity of a few more such "prominent leaders in the Jackson ranks" as is the author of the letter, which we propose now to consider.—Here are his words.

"Would to God all who are opposed to the *Abolition free negro suffrage* candidate would do the same [i. e. subscribe to our neighbor's paper.] Though I *was* a Jackson man I can never prove *recreant* to the South, "the land of my fathers and mine." Of the gentleman's patriotism we have nothing to say; but for his grounds of excuse for joining the standard of those whose pride it has ever been to vilify and condemn the venerable Jackson, we feel no hesitancy in meeting him.

Where, we will ask the once "prominent leader" in the Jackson ranks on this Shore, does he find or how does he know Mr. Van Buren to be an abolitionist? Mr. Van Buren is no abolitionist, and we defy, we challenge the fact to be shown! The idea exists no where but in the imagination of South Carolina nullifiers, and their adherents, one of whom no doubt is the "prominent" *Jackson* man, whose letter we are now considering. We will cheerfully meet him upon his favorite ground. On that ground where Northern and Southern fanaticism have erected their altar, and frenzy and madness have lighted the torch of civil discord and commotion. We will cheerfully lend a helping hand to deprive the hydra-headed monster, Abolition, of its direful effects upon society; nor never cease until tranquility and peace usurp the perturbed places of blind fanaticism, and watch with untiring vigilance its slow but steady progress among the people and parties of the day. It should be crushed in the bud, and never suffered to germ into maturity. On this ground the author of the letter will agree with ourself. But when he in substance tells us, that he quits the party of which we are told he was a "prominent" leader, because it is tainted with *abolitionism*, we look to the one to which he deserts, and lo! we find the man of that party to be Gen. Harrison, who has emphatically, and with proud exultation declared "*Should he be asked if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of* EMANCIPATION, *he will answer that it has been long an object near his heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.*

These are the words of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate of Maryland. And can he be supported by a Sotherner unless he proves "recreant" to the South? Unequivocally we say he cannot. And who is his prominent colleague? Mr. Granger of New York, a man who plumes himself upon his indefatigable exertion in the promotion of that fanaticism which makes every foot of earth and every generous heart in the slaveholding States groan with the poison it insiduously infuses. None will deny but what Mr. Granger is an open aud avowed abolitionist; in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; and the colleague of Gen. Harrisod, who is himself the Maryland candidate for the Presidency.

We unhesitatingly and positively deny, that Mr. Van Buren is an abolitionist, and feel prepared to substantiate our avowal of the fact when the opposition or any of its adopted partisans may undertake to prove to the contrary. Mr. Van Buren's opinions relative to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia are well known. He has declared himself directly opposed to it on the ground of inexpediency, and he is an uncompromising enemy to any such measure. But Gen. Harrison by way of cherishing abolitionism, is for appropriating the immense surplus revenue of the General Government, to the purpose of emancipating the blacks and the purchase of the freedom of those who are now slaves. And further, he hopes the day is not far distant, when an American sun will cease to shine upon the head of a slave! With the same propriety he might declare that he hopes the day is not far distant when the manufactories of the North will be abolished and American freemen be dependent on foreign manufacturers for clothing.

Will any Southerner be so "recreant" to the "land of his fathers," as to support a man for a great high office, who avows such sentiments, sentiments that will overturn the domestic institution of Slavery in the South, and rob honest industry of its just reward by infringing its most sacred of rights. We believe they are few, and those few are guided solely by motives as chimerical and absurd as they are unfounded.

We have already extended this article to a greater length than we purposed at the commencement, but hereafter will show how futile the charge that is sometimes preferred against Mr. Van Buren for what is styled in the slang of the opposition his free negro vote. It is like his abolitionism—a false charge, conjured out of data that is contorted and garbled into as many forms as Argus had eyes, to place him in an unenviable light before the hardy yeomanry of the country. But "it is a weak invention of the enemy," and as such it is looked upon and regarded by the great mass of the American People.

VICTORY! VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!

Etract of a letter to the editors, dated

READING, May 2d, 1839.

Yesterday our annual election for borough officers took place here; it was made a party question, and the Bankites, after making the most strenuous exertions, not leaving a stone unturned, were defeated by a majority of nearly three to one. WILLIAM SCHOENER, Esq. a sterling democrat, was elected chief burgess of the borough, by a majority of two hundred and twenty-two votes, over Jonathan Sherer, the Bankite; this is an increase in the majority of one hundred since last year! The Bankites are panic stricken; they expected to get a vote nearly equal to that of the democrats, but behold their mortification on discovering their mistake, (as usual.)

I can assure you that Old Berks will do her duty next fall. She will give the death blow to antimasonry, whigism and bankism. The party are now perfectly united; union and harmony is the cry.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

The following is the Message which was transmitted to Congress on Tuesday by the Pesident, relative to the payment of the instalments under the Treaty with France:

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the four instalments under our treaty with France have been paid to the agent of the U. S. In communicating this satisfactory termination of the controversy with France, I feel assured that both Houses of Congress will unite with me in desiring and believing that the anticipations of a restoration of the ancient cordial relations between the two countries, expressed in my former message on this subject, will be speedily realized. No proper exertion of mine shall be wanting to efface the remembrance of those misconceptions that have temporarily interrupted the accustomed intercourse between them.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

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