[Selections from the Address and Resolutions of the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention—not less beautiful than just and pertinent.]

THE PEOPLE TRULY CONSERVATIVE.

The collective wisdom of the people is deaf to the voice of pass on and the instigations of envy.

We thank God we have an unwavering confidence in the people as friends of order, lovers of right, conservatives of truth. No truth once committed to their custody was ever lost; no franchise of which they are the guardians will ever be surrendered. There never was a rising of the people against the fundamental principles of government. The instinct of order and security, of property and tranquility, is universal and innate, like the instinct of freedom.

All history demonstrates this. The Roman plebians did but withdraw from the city—The Anglo-Saxons, who rose with Wat Tyler, instead of committing plunder did but prefer a request to the sovereign. Insurrections were frequent at the reformation; but Latimer, a royalists and a friend to the peerage, charges them plainly to the necessity of resisting the greediness of the nobility. During the democratic revolution in England all the true democrats respected the rights of property. So it was in the French revolution. The people never sanctioned the outrages that were committed. We know that the name of Robespierre will here be shouted; and we wish, when his vices are thus cited by the enemies of freedom, they would not fail to add that Robespierre was a second-rate country lawyer, distinguished by no quality so much as his malignant envy of men better than himself. But never let it be forgotten, the enormities of the French revolution are not chargeable upon the democracy of numbers. When Danton, the compeer of Robespierre, rose to demand the reign of terror, he gave, as his reason, that his faction was small; that it was undeniably "an extreme minority." The vast democracy of numbers repudiated all alliance with rapine and blood.

THE DEMOCRACY ALWAYS FRIENDS TO TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

The great majority never favors rashness or cruelty, falsehood or injustice. Truth is a bond of union, it never contradicts itself. Error is the cause of discord; for errors are not only opposite to truth, but may be opposite to each other. A party held together by no tie but a selfish one, by no common sentiment except hostility to a truth, is sure to break into opposing factions. Men do not agree in an absurdity or an injustice. The "democracy of numbers" in the U. States has ever been knit together by truth; been waked to action by exalted principles. In the days of WASHINGTON it established the great idea of nationality; JEFFERSON proclaimed the capacity of the masses for self government; MADISON asserted the freedom of the seas; MONROE gave power to independence and aimed a death blow at the colonial system; JACKSON was borne into office by the great idea of, the power of the people, for which he won respect at home, in Sumatra and at the Tuilleries, and to day the democracy contends for the application of that power to social progress, for EQUALITY AGAINST PRIVILEGE.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

Resolved, That the Democratic principle is essentially a principle of hope and active virtue; that far from destroying society or warring against order, it seeks to establish order on the immutable basis of justice and truth, and to build up and perfect society in the right exercise of every power that can promote the public happiness.

THE DIVISION OF SOCIETY INTO CLASSES AND CONFLICTING INTERESTS ANTI-DEMOCRATIC.

Resolved, That far from seeking to divide society into classes, far from wishing to array the country against the city, the farmer against the merchant, the poor against the rich, we seek to conciliate the protection of every right with the free and happy developement of society in harmony with the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions.

THE INCREASE OF THE POPULAR POWER AND THE DIFFUSION OF INTELLIGENCE IDENTICAL.

Resolved, That the most beautiful result of modern civilization has been the increase of popular power consequent on the increase and diffusion of intelligence; that it is our highest aim to connect the purposes of our party with the cause of intelligence and morality, and that the sure basis of our political system is to be found in the virtue, piety, industry and culture of the people.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE, A PERVADING PRINCIPLE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the human mind, as ever wakeful to discern truth, ever active to prefer the right; that we maintain entire freedom of discussion, in the full conviction that the public mind will slowly & certainly but effectually sift opinion, that no principle will receive assent unless it be true, no measure be approved unless it be wise, and that in the patriotism, sagacity and firmness of the people, we have a sure guarantee against every destructive or demoralizing tenet.

THE INCREASING POLITICAL POWER OF THE PEOPLE, A SOURCE OF FELICITATION.

Resolved, That far from apprehending danger from the increasing political power of the masses, we contemplate the result with the happiest anticipations, and in their intelligence, activity, and their consciousness of their increasing importance, we look forward with pleasure to the time when the gradual action of safe moral ties in the human condition, and carry the blessings of comfort, intelligence and independence, as near as may be, to every dwelling.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice a large and respectable number of the Republican Voters of Frederick county, convened at the Court House, on Tuesday the 31st. of October ult. The meeting was organized by calling HENRY NIXDORFF and JAMES LIGGETT, Esq'rs. to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. EDWARD SHRIVER AND HENRY BANTZ, Secretaries.

The following resolutions, offered by P. H. Brown, and supported by Messrs. McElfresh & Warfield, were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the principles of the late Message of the President of the U. S., and anticipate that the day is rapidly approaching when all parties in this country will protest against any attempt on the part of Government, to interfere by its measures, in the private affairs of the people. We especially approve, and will by all honorable means sustain the policy of separating the Government from the Banks, as experience has fully proved, that their connexion must eventuate in serious national calamities. Either the Banks will be the corrupt instruments of the Government to control the people, or the Government will be rendered subservient to them, and thus they will exercise the power of giving laws to the whole Union.

Resolved, That we congratulate our Republican friends, upon the result of the recent elections in the State of Maryland, as showing a deep and settled determination upon the part of the majority of her citizens, to support democratic principles—to rescue Maryland from the impending evils, which threaten to involve her in ruin and misery. To wrest from a tyrannical minority, power unjustly obtained and arbitrarily exercised, and to effect such salutary changes in the Constitution, as will ensure to every citizen equal political rights and privileges.

Resolved, That we view with apprehension and alarm, the deranged condition of the finances of our State, growing out of weak and improvident Legislation, through which the State has been involved, within the last six years, in a debt of many millions; a large portion of which has been extravagantly squandered, so that a total loss must ensue to the people of the State, of millions of dollars—And that in consequence of this ruinous course, direct taxation, oppressive and ruinous to the producing classes, we fear must be resorted to, to enable the State to pay its current expenses.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maryland, have by multiplying the number of Banks, and increasing their capital from 1832, to the present time twenty millions of dollars, been instrumental in producing the inflated system of over banking, overtrading and overspeculation, under the effects of which the country is now suffering.

Resolved, That the friends of Reform in Maryland ought in the opinion of this meeting to unite to secure the confirmation of the bill passed, at the last session of the Legislature, for the election of Governor and Senators, by the people, and the re-apportionment of delegates in the lower House. It being calculated to aid the consummation of the great purposes which the reformers have in view.

Resolved, That now when a new administration of the General Government has just commenced, it is a propitious period for the people of Maryland to give their particular attention to the internal concerns of their own State, and that the delegates from this county, will gratify the general expectations of their constituents, by co-operating in all measures, which may be brought forward in the House of Delegates, having in view a thorough search and examination, into the condition of the State finances. That the people may know—how, for what purpose, and by whom, they have been involved in an enormous debt of $7,000,000, with a prospect of having added to it an additional debt of 8,000,000 of dollars more, if the commissioners now in England succeed.

Resolved, That we consider a thorough and radical reform of the Constitution of the State—such reform as will make the Legislature of the State reflect the will of a majority of the people, as the only efficient preventive of corrupt legislation, and the only certain guarantee for the preservation of our political rights, and that we pledge ourselves never to relax from our efforts, until the Constitution of the State is brought back to, and based upon those principles, which lie at the foundation of all free governments.

On motion of Col. McElfresh the following resolution was added, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued, by our Representative in Congress, the honorable Francis Thomas, in relation to the great measures of policy agitated in that body during its recent session.

On motion the following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that the editors of the Republican papers of this State, be requested to publish them.

HENRY NIXDORFF, JAMES LIGGETT, } Chairmen.
E. SHRIVER, HENRY BANTZ, } Secretaries.

TROUBLE IN THE WHIGWAM.

The Maryland Journal, a Whig paper, published in Rockville, Montgomery county, is denouncing good old Governor Veazy, in good set language, as a usurper, and his amiable Council as a set of arrogant tyrants. This course on the part of the Journal, reminds us very much of the manner in which the South Sea pagans treat their wooden gods.—One day they sing their praises, and worship them, when they think them propitious to their views; the next, if any misfortune should befall them, they revile, beat and trample them to dust.

But seriously speaking, there was a disregard to the wishes and convenience of those principally interested that would justify even more severe reprehension than the Journal administers.—CITIZEN.

From the Maryland (Whig) Journal.

Nicholas Brewer, Esq., appointed Judge of the third Judicial district of Maryland in the room of the Hon. *Charles I. Kilgore*.

The appointment of the last named gentleman as Judge of this Judicial district is deeply regretted, not under a pretext of his incapacity, for we are well aware that his talents and acquirements are such as to warrant the most judicious fulfilment of the duties required in that office; it is the inconvenience that the inhabitants of Montgomery will sustain on account of his remote residence from even the central part of the district. This is not all; the voice of Montgomery was not dormant on this important occasion, but it was partially disregarded. Knowing the importance of a union of sentiment, the people of this county unanimously recommended a gentleman of eminent standing and long experience of Law, not only in this county, but in every Court in the State, and who is acknowledged to be the ablest and most practical Lawyer in Maryland. With his high qualifications, and the recommendation signed by every member at the bar of the Montgomery Court besides two-thirds of the most respectable inhabitants of the county, he was rejected. How was this brought about? There was a tie in the Council, occasioned by the death of one of the members of that body, however the Governor and Council appointed Mr. Benedict I. Heard in his stead one day previous to the appointment of Judge for the 3d Judicial district. They would not wait for the arrival of this member although no haste was absolutely necessary. We have since learned that the appointment would have resulted quite differently, had this member been present. The expeditious manner in which they acted, convinces us that they were well aware of this fact. The Governor, in this case, had the appointing power, and, as the facts are, we consider it unsurpation on his part, and a remissness of duty on the part of the Council, in suffering such arrogancy. It was truly a veto. Gen. Jackson with his veto powers, never usurped one more unjustly than the one we alluded to. There are at the present time three Judges in the city of Annapolis and the county of Anne Arundel. Calvert, Montgomery. Carroll. and Anne Arundel counties compose the 3d Judicial district. These are facts which ought to be looked into.

DISGRACEFUL.—We subjoin the following article from the New York Evening Post, merely to show a small specimen of the means resorted to by the Bank whigs to subserve the worst of party ends. It must meet the condemnation of every intelligent man

Disgraceful Caricature.—One of the latest and most infamous devices of the whigs, to excite the prejudices of the other denominations against the Catholics, and bring their religion into contempt. is a caricature exhibited in a store in Detroit and Ann Harbor, Michigan, of which the following is a description:

"A body of a dead jackass with the head of Andrew Jackson; close to his tail lies a prostrate fox, whose head is that of Van Buren; his tail is caught in a trap labelled "whig bait." Out of the mouth of Jackson issues the words "By the Eternal, oh!" and from that of Van Buren comes "caught at last." A Catholic priest kneels over the body of the ass and prays that the SOWL of the BASTE may pass through purgatory, &c. He has a crucifix in his hand, and is dressed in a surplice and stole; his face is covered with carbuncles, and he appears half drunk. Over the body of the ass is thrown the Globe newspaper, and the devil is in one corner enveloped in smoke, laughing at the fun."

We are averse to touching sectarian topics in our journal, but when we see the opposition endeavoring to promote objects by stirring up religious excitement, we can of help entering our protest against the practice, as fraught with incalculable evil. Let freedom of opinion be tolerated on all sides.

We copy the above from the New York Evening Post to show the miserable sectarian spirit which the whig party are continually attempting to excite for political purposes, in various parts of the country. If the above statement be correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, a more despicable outrage upon the feelings of a large and respectable religious society was never perpetrated in the Union, than that embodied in the caricature referred to. It is, however, of a piece with numberless attacks of the same character, resorted to by the opposition for the purpose at once of creating prejudice against Catholics and of effecting political ends. Fortunately, they are defeated at every turn by the intelligence of the great body of the American people, who steadily and sternly oppose every effort to propagate the spirit of intolerance, and are not to be deluded by those reckless men, who long to connect politics with religion, and who would gladly participate in a vindictive crusade against all whose opinions upon either point do not square with their own."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKS — The Whigs have frequently made the foolish assertion that the Government is endeavoring to destroy the State Banks. The Government is endeavoring to do no such thing. She has dealt most leniently with them, and if destruction awaits any of them, they must attribute it to themselves alone. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Hamer of Ohio, made at the late extra session of Congress, will shew how far the Government or the friends of the administration have endeavoured to destroy them:—

"The administration has been accused of hostility towards the State banks. How has it been shown? Where is it manifested? In the Message? In the report of the Secretary? I defy any man to find a word in either of those documents, evincing hostility to the State institutions On the contrary, both these documents treat the banks with great mildness.—Is it in the measures emanating from our committee? We furnish proof to the contrary.—Our bill allows time for settlement with all the deposite banks; and if the time named is not long enough, let the House give further indulgence; for one, I will cheerfully vote for it. This charge is utterly without foundation.—The administration leaves the State institutions where they have always been—under the care of the people and Governments of the several States in which they are situated. It has no control over them, and desires none. It takes no stand for them or against them, simply because it is a subject with which the General Government has nothing to do. There are objects enough within the pale of its constitutional powers to employ all its energies, without going beyond them to embroil itself in controversies with the State authorities."

TREATY WITH THE WINNEBAGOES.

A treaty with the Winnebagoes was signed yesterday at the War Office, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States. Their title to land east of the Mississippi is extinguished, and they are to remove to that part of the neutral ground, west of that river, which was conveyed to them in 1832. They also relinquish their right to occupy, except for hunting, a strip of land twenty miles in width, adjoining and west of the Mississippi. They are to receive—in goods, provisions, agricultural assistance, education, the payment of their debts, and the claims of their relatives of mixed blood, and in permanent income, secured by investments in safe stocks—$1,500,000. In consequence of the indisposition of the Commissioner, but few public councils have been held with the Winnebagoes—Globe.

From the New York New Times.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Every person and officer who receives a salary from a Government, is bound in common decency and justice to respect its measures, and not act in open opposition to its interests. A man may exercise the right of elective franchise, and no umbrage can be taken at the exercise of this individual privilege; but if he chooses to array himself as a partisan against the Government, he ought certainly to resign his office, and not turn against the administration the influence he has acquired by its favor and confidence. If he has abused these, the Government, in self-defence, *should remove him.* Now it is a well ascertained fact, that, during the late election, some forty or fifty of the custom house *employers* in this city were very active in their support of the whig ticket, and did their best to defeat the election of the friends of the administration; and there is no doubt that they took a leaf from the book of the excellent collector, who publicly expressed his wishes that the Philadelphia election would be unfavorable to Mr. Van Buren, and lent more than his influence to the encouragement of the whigs in New Jersey. As the principal is, so will be the subordinates—and if the Government wishes to exercise its just and natural influence in its own departments, it behoves it to commence a new system in the public offices, and deprive its treacherous and lip friends of the means and opportunity of plotting its overthrow. The custom-house is an Augean stable of political filth, and a new and effective broom is an article of furniture much required there.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1837.

THE TRUE ISSUE—At the "great" Whig meeting in Boston, held in honor of their triumph in New York, Mr. Webster said:—'There was before the country but one question, and that question had but two sides."

This expression is easy of solution. Mr. Webster is the "great champion" of the Bank; a high-toned federalist, and an aspirant for the Presidential chair. The question when analyzed means simply "Bank or no Bank," and upon that issue will the next Presidential Election turn. That the people are disposed to be again saddled by a great monied monopoly—as inexpedient as it is unconstitutional, we cannot believe for a moment. In connexion with this expression of Mr. Webster let us place beside it the remark of Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky.

"In speaking of the abuses of the administration, he remarked, that it would be necessary to go to battle under one leader, and it was far from impossible that that LEADER WOULD BE CHOSEN FROM MASSACHUSETTS. This allusion to Mr. Webster was enthusiastically applauded."

These sentiments accord with the expressions of the Boston Atlas (Mr. Webster's organ) which declared its approbation of the course Mr. Calhoun had pursued in relation to the Sub-Treasury scheme, because it removed at once all *Southern* opposition from the nomination of Mr. Webster by a National Convention. Thus we see the true issue is boldly advanced, upon the temporary success of the whigs in New York, and Mr. Webster tells us in fact, that "*he breathed deeper and freer than he had for eight years previous*" during which time the seal of condemnation had been placed by the people upon his well known federal sentiments. He is now no doubt to become the available candidate of the Whigs, and the great champion and defender of a National Bank.

GEORGIA—The Legislature of this State has elected Democratic speakers in both branches. The vote was as follows:

Gen. Echols (V. B.)	48
Mr. Peter Lamar (Whig)	39

The vote for Secretary stood as follows:

John T. Lamar (V. B.)	68
Mr C. Brandford (Whig)	21

In the House, the vote for speaker stood, Day 92 and Col. Merriwether of Putnam, 78. The vote for clerk stood, Sturgis 95, Thornton 77.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT.—We learn from the Charleston "Mercury' which says it states the fact upon good authority, that, "The bargain, has actually been proposed by some of the Northern Bank Whigs, *under the rose* to some of the Southern men, whom they hoped either to gull or to use for gulling others—THAT IF WE OF THE SOUTH WOULD GO WITH THEM ON THE BANK QUESTION, THEY WOULD SIDE WITH US ON THE TEXAS QUESTION."

The chivalrous South will never bend the knee to Mammon to secure the *Annexation of Texas.* As she has ever been so will she continue, the Democratic bulwark of the nation.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The late election in New York resulted in favor of the whigs. The result in the city is what we anticipated, but we had strong hopes of the State. Our opponents have succeeded in electing a large majority of Delegates to the Lower branch of the Legislature. The following is the result, as given in the Journal of Commerce. From a few of the counties complete returns are not received, yet the variation, if any will be very slight.

	House	Senate
Opposition	100	10
Van Buren	28	22
	72	12

The subjoined articles will give some idea of what our friends had to contend against, and when dispassionately weighed and reflected upon it is not very singular that the result has terminated as it has:

From the Delaware Gazette.

Hundreds of industrious and intelligent mechanics and laboring men in the city of New York, have doubtless been constrained to vote the Whig ticket, as a choice of evils, or lose their situations. The prospect of a severe winter close at hand, and poverty staring them in the face, has induced them to abandon their principles in order to secure employment. Money has been lavishly expended among those who regard it above principles;—and the whole hatch of Banks,—presidents, cashiers, stockholders, dependants, expectants debtors, speculators, and hangers on of the hundred institutions in the state, and Bank merchants, have been in the field against the Republican party. Something less than a dozen ably conducted presses, have been battling for months with all the energy and perseverance which they were master of, against a single one with a very limited circulation, attached to the side of the administration; and which perhaps, has not been seen by one out of fifty of the voters, who, if they could have had an opportunity of seeing and hearing both sides of the question, would have formed a different opinion and voted accordingly. Besides, they have been aided by a body of men who, while professing attachment to the administration, and the principles of the party by which it is sustained, have endeavoured *privately* to defeat its friends. Of this fact, nothing is more evident than the rejoicings which are now manifested in every section of the state, among those who have lately been distinguished as "*Conservatives.*" And in return for *their* services, the whole whig press in that city, are now engaged in bespattering them with their fulsome and deceitful praise for their conduct, in having voted the whole whig ticket. It is also stated that Senator Talmadge, who is at the head of this faction, publicly addressed a Whig meeting a few days previous to the election. And yet, with all their exertions, falsehood and deception, and all their other advantages, our opponents have succeeded in the city by the meagre majority of about 3000, out of about 37,000 votes poled. When we reflect on these things, so far from being astonished at the result, it is consoling to think that matters have been no worse After allowing them all the disaffected, the dishonest and the *fag ends* of all parties, there are no less than SEVENTEEN THOUSAND good men and true, who have had firmness enough to resist the temptations offered them, to renounce their principles, and desert their friends—and who may in future, be depended upon in any emergency.

Some of the *Conservatives* of the City of New York (as they have been called, but we disclaim the epithet,) had even voted the Whig ticket.—The N. York Journal of Commerce asserts positively, that "such veterans as Gideon Lee, Judah Hammond, Preserved Fish, Walter Brown, B. Birdsall, and a host of others of the same character, late the back bone of the Van Buren party, adopted the Whig ticket, and many of them exerted their personal influence and efforts to give it success." This is a most unnatural position of parties. These gentlemen were guilty, in our opinion, of a gross error in voting the Whig ticket at all—But such a state of things cannot last. They must come back to the Republican fold.—Let the Whigs boast of their temporary triumph, as they please—It is but for a season—The day of re-action is at hand. The Democratic party will rally again under the same banner—We have not a moment's fear of it, if we be wise—and though the Whigs may pretend that the battle of Cannæ has been fought, yet Rome will be saved. Republicans! fear it not. This gloom will disperse.—We will take our measures in the proper spirit—and a brighter day awaits us.—*Richmond Enq*

CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1837.

Dear Sir,—

I have but little to write about as we are barren of news here, saving our defeat, in New York State, at the late election. I can attribute it to nothing else than a division of the democrats into two or three parts, by the apostacy of the Conservatives so called, and an impression being made upon the people that the divorcement of the government from the banks is a measure conceived and designed for the express purpose of destroying all banks indiscriminately, and abolishing the entire banking system throughout the country. To men possessing as little principle as the Whigs in general, a resort to the meanest and vilest measures is in perfect keeping with their acts.—The innumerable falsehoods bruited about directly on the eve of an election have a great influence in determining points at issue among the weaker portion of the community, and are eagerly pitched upon as an important method to meet the ends of designing and sinister disposed politicians. Accordingly it was extensively reported as coming from an authentic source that the Cabinet at Washington was dissolved and "vanished into air," and that Mr. Van Buren was vacillitating and knew not what to do in the emergency. This and similar tricks were the "witchcraft used" by the Whigs to accomplish their purpose. But the day of retribution will come. Aristocracy has triumphed over the Democracy of numbers, but depend upon it, a revulsion will take place sooner or later; and a recoil with redoubled force will be the effect of it. Republicans should not despair, on occasions like this: the people bolt when measures of importance which change affairs are suddenly presented to them, but when they come to understand them, like the overheated blood driven to an inflamed part by fever, flows gently back upon a removal of the cause, all again becomes tranquil, and recovering from the shocks, nature triumphs with renewed strength. So will it be with the nation, when the Sub-Treasury scheme gets in full play. Now it is held up as a bug-bear to honest and industrious yeomen, and they affrighted at the phantom, have withdrawn from its withering breath, until they discover that it is but a shadow, the reflection of Whiggery.

It is a season of rejoicing with the Whigs here, and I expect guns will be fired without number by them: but I predict that all will be straight ere long, and the good old cause will still be triumphant.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

If any further proof were wanting of the corrupt influence of our present banking system, it is furnished by the experience of the present week.

A hundred banks within the State of New York, a hundred presidents, a hundred boards of directors, a hundred cashiers, a hundred associations of stockholders, comprising a large portion of the wealthy and enterprising, with a vast circle of dependants, expectants, debtors, busy and intriguing speculators, connected with each of these hundred institutions, make up a mighty power. Imagine this great fraternity of corporations, and their suite scattered throughout the State, seated in our prosperous towns and villages, controlling most of our presses, governed by common regulations, guided by a common interest—the desire of profit, awake to a common danger—the dread of loss, and you have a combination of system within system almost as mighty, as fixed, and as irresistible in its influences, in the political world, as the stellar systems that crowd the galaxy are in the material.

Suppose these hundred systems of banks, capitals, presidents, directors, cashiers, stockholders, dependants, debtors, speculators, presses, friends, satellites, creatures and instruments of all sorts, at once quitting their position acquiescing no longer in the ascendancy of the party which has hitherto had the majority, and throwing themselves into the ranks of the whig party. You have then the solution and the true cause of the recent defeat of the democratic party in this State—a defeat wide as the ramifications of the banking power, and proportioned to its strength.

Of course we do not mean to say that every person connected with the banks has been included in this great movement. That there are honorable exceptions there can be no question, or else we might doubt, with Brutus, of the existence of human virtue. But it is certain that the great mass of the banking system, the concentrated banking power, with all its numerous dependencies, has precipitated itself into the whig ranks, with a suddenness and force that has shaken the whole State, changed the course of our elections, and given the majority to our enemies.

The madness of building up by legislation such a powerful system of corporations is now obvious. It has given the most decisive proof of its strength in the suddenness with which it has overthrown the party to which it owed the most. It is perhaps ill jesting on so grave an occasion, but we can not help saying that it reminds us of the unlucky carpenter, who was the first to dangle on the gibbet made with his own hands.

But what other result could we have expected? We acknowledge that the loss of the democratic ascendancy in the State was unlooked for by us, but it was for not properly considering the signs of the times. The scheme of divorcing Bank and States had been openly proclaimed by the administration. This would deprive the deposite banks of their cherished sources of profit. The suspension act had been denounced at numerous meetings of the democracy, and in the resolutions adopted by almost all of them it was insisted that the provisions of that act must not be renewed. The banks understood from this that they were not to expect from the democracy any further special legislation in their favor. Our meetings had also denounced in the strongest terms that principle of monopoly and exclusion which sets our banks above the danger of competition. All these circumstances, together with the tone of the democratic presses, alarmed the banks, and convinced them that they would get nothing more from us in the way of legislative partiality. They have naturally employed their influence in favor of our enemies. They have given their support to the party on which they can rely to promote their purposes.

Could we have been corrupted, we had not been conquered. Our failure under such circumstances is a testimony to our virtue. This should be a source of encouragement and confidence in the struggle that is yet before us.

☞ The election took place in *Mississippi* on the 6th and 7th inst. There was a warm contest going on, but the democratic candidate for Governor, the Hon. ALEXANDER McNUTT, will undoubtly be elected. The Whigs are running two candidates for Congress, who it is understood, will come on and claim their seats. The Democracy have agreed to let the election go by default, so far as members of Congress are concerned They contend, very properly, that Messrs. Claibone and Gholson were elected in July last for the entire term; that they could not be elected for a shorter period; that the House of Representatives has after a protracted investigation, declared them entitled to the seat for the whole twenty-fifth Congress; that the question having been thus solemnly adjudicated cannot now be reversed or even considered again; that there is no appeal from this decision and that therefore, it is unnecessary to go into a new election.

The election for the Legislature is looked upon with a great deal of interest, because in January next their will be a U. S. Senator to to elect, it being understood that Mr. BLACK will resign. The most prominent candidate is Dr. WM. M. GWIN, a man of fine intellect, of great energy of character, with a mind disciplined and improved by extensive study, and whose sterling, uncompromising democratic principles are well known and highly appreciated With a majority of such men as Dr G in the senate, the people have nothing to fear for their liberties —Balt. Rep.

☞ The Whig papers are in ecstacies at the electon of Mr. Sherrard of Virginia to the next house of Delegates. For the soul of us, we cannot perceive any cause for this special exultation. Mr. S. avows himself a decided friend of Mr. Van Buren's administration, with the exception of being opposed to the Sub-Treasury system. He is a decided anti-national bank-man and it is difficult to perceive, wherein lies the great whig victory, except it be in the single fact, that Mr. Clark the regular democratic candidate was defeated. But most certainly, the whigs gain nothing by this defeat.—Balt. Rep.

☞ Our friends do not seem to be generally aware, that there were three tickets in the city of New York;—the Democratic, the Whig and the "Uncontaminated Equal Rights." Besides the regular whig party, the democrats had to contend against the conservatives and the Job Haskall men. This was indeed, playing against odds.—Ib.

DECENCY.—The Portland whigs are quarrelling about the *funeral expenses* of the unfortunate man who lost his life in firing a salute in honor of the election of Kent! who is not elected.—Salem Adv.

☞ It was a shrewd remark of an old whig, made in our hearing, that he saw no great cause for making so much ado about the New York election; "by the time of the next Congressional election," said he, "your party will regain their ground. As for the present election, it settles no question in regard to the general administration that will not lose all its influence before 1840." This whig was right.—Balt. Republican.

Federal Doctrine.—The federalists insist that the General Government ought to HIRE MONEY TO DEPOSITE WITH THE STATES FOR SAFE KEEPING.—*N. H Patriot.*

"What nice times these are," said an old federalist the other day. "We've got the people where we want them, and before its through with, we'll compel 'em to give us a United States Bank."

Horse Radish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth, is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of consumption. Several cases of its successful application have been known.

Paulding.—It is said that this writer is engaged on a new novel.

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