ment; and the path of revolution is pointed to as the triumphant road in which they are to tread to power. Sir, let them enter it, and their ruin will be inevitable. The very first victims to lawless popular fury, may be those who shall have created, excited, and dared it; and even that marble palace, with its splendid halls and lofty colonades, towering in all the pride and glory of classic architecture, may not be too high for the grasp of the people's rage. Over deeper, wider foundations, planted as they may have been firmly in the affections and interests of the people, the ploughshare of ruin has been ruthlessly driven.

Mr. Chairman, this method of embarrassing the Government, by "stopping the supplies" is not new even in the history of this country. It was tried during the last war, and we all know the result. The supplies were opposed by a certain party in this country within these walls; and, out of this house, after the supplies were voted, the same party did all in their power to defeat the Government in negotiating its loans to carry on the war.—I do not intend sir, to indulge in indiscriminate condemnation of the motives, although I do not approve of the conduct of this party.—Many of them, I have no doubt, believe that that their course was justifiable, upon the highest principles of policy. Their error was in acting upon the fear of speculative evils, instead of doing their immediate duty. At that time England was battling, not only for her own existence, but for the independence of all the nations of the earth. We had undoubtedly the best and highest causes for war—but they might have supposed that success in such a contest might have been our ruin; and that if England was overthrown, our liberties and independence would perish with her. But they opposed their country in favor of a foreign enemy. Instead of rallying to the support of the Government, at a time of great danger & difficulty, they endeavored to paralyze, embarrass and overthrow it. Sir, what was their fate? The war rolled on—triumphantly rolled on—borne up by the patriotism of the people, responding to that lofty sentiment of him, whose brow in life wore the laurel of the hero and whose memory should live forever embalmed in the lays of the minstrel—"our country right or wrong." Where are those who were for "stopping the supplies" during the war? Sunk forever into privacy, suspicion, & contempt! And so it will ever be. The Government might be weak or wrong; but the people will not stand passively by, and see it beaten down by a foreign enemy; nor will they now permit it to be appropriated and prostrated by the banks and capitalists of the country. Why, if we are to have masters, let them at least be those whom we can respect or fear.—Let their be one battle-field at least, which can tell to after-times that one brave and mighty effort was made for our liberties; but to be overcome, not by the power of the sword, but by the influence of money—to give up the Government and constitution of the country by the base instrumentality of colored† votes, or distress wrung from the poor, or the terrors of anarchy—sir, it will not be. The people—the people will come to the rescue. Although surrounded by mists and darkness, and drugged with distress, they will ere long awake; and rising up in the majesty of truth and justice, they will snap asunder the chains which ambition and avarice have forged for their ruin. They will soon perceive, from the principles and parties involved, that the disgrace of the Government in this contest will be their infamy—its fall, their overthrow: and that noble patriotism which, during the last war on land and sea, rallied to its support, will once more come forth in all its majestic power, and march on to victory. And in this mighty struggle where, sir, shall each of us be found? My position, at least, shall be in the van. If this administration had continued in its strength approving as I do nearly all of its measures, since I have been upon this floor, I should have been content to stand aloof, as I have heretofore done, and seen it go on in its career of constitutional usefulness and duty; but the nearer it has fallen, the nearer I have found myself to its destinies; and now, if it is to fall in maintenance of the great financial measures upon which I believe it has staked its existence, I am willing, I am ready, to go down with it. Better to fall with those who fall in defence of the constitution and liberties of the country, than triumph with those whose victory, in my opinion, will be their prostration.

Mr. Chairman, our duty, on the present occasion, appears to me to require us to pass the bill before the committee as soon as possible. The necessities of the Government cannot be postponed. Let those who agree in this opinion determine to occasion as little delay as possible, by discussing the measure, and be ever ready to vote upon it. If those who oppose the bill think proper to consume time in discussion, and thus postpone relief to the government, let them do it—on them be the responsibility. If they think proper to defeat the bill without any efficient substitute, let them do it. On them be the responsibility.

†At the late election in New England, the manufacturers, it is said, compelled their workmen in the factories to vote colored tickets.

The bills of the old United States Bank are daily getting more and more into disrepute, and out of circulation. The market people will not touch them. A gentleman assures us he could not pass one of these of the denomination of five dollars, yesterday in market. A ten dollar bill of another state was preferred.—These bills are treated pretty much as the shin plasters generally,—people like the specie best, and will adhere to their preference while they have a free choice.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

The terms of seventeen United States Senators expire on the fourth of March next, viz: Messrs. McKean of Pennsylvania; Webster of Massachusetts; Swift of Vermont; Robbins of Rhode Island; Southard of New Jersey; Bayard of Delaware; Merrick of Maryland; Rives of Virginia; Tallmadge of New York; Norvell of Michigan; Benton of Missouri; Tipton of Indiana; Shepley of Maine; Niles of Connecticut; Trotter of Mississippi; Grundy of Tennessee, and Morris of Ohio.

Administration, 8—Webb-whigs, 6—Third party men 3.

LONG ISLAND RACES—Thursday—purse $500—three mile heats.

Atalanta,	1	1
Reindeer,	3	2
Master Henry,	2	3

Time 5m 48s.—5m. 51s.

Friday—Jockey Club Purse $1000, four mile heats.

Col. W. R. Johnson's Boston,	1
Mr. McCargo's Charles Carter,	2

Time 7m. 40s.

A correspondent at New York writes us "Boston was the favorite at 200 to 25—large sums laid out.

This is the greatest heat ever run over the Long Island Course since Henry's race with Eclipse.—The first mile was run in 1 51—the second in 1 54—the third in 1.51¼, and the fourth in 2.03 1-2. The first three miles were run in 5.36 1-2s.!

Charles Carter took the lead and maintained it for three miles, when he was passed easily by Boston who came home hand in hand, and, it is thought, could have made the heat in 7m. 35s. Charles Carter, it is said, skulked after being passed, and was drawn when the heat was over."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE GREAT MATCH RACE AT NASHVILLE.

We received yesterday a slip from the Nashville Whig of the 23d inst. giving the result of the great match race between the get of Leviathan and Luzborough. The ch. f. Sarah Bladen, was named by the friends of Leviathan, and Dr. Merry's b f Leila, dam Sally Hope, by the Luzborough party. Col. Wynn's Picton, who so distinguished himself last fall at Long Island and other courses, it was supposed would have been named by the backers of Luzborough but was, we infer, not in fix for the race; as it resulted he could hardly have done worse than the one selected. The following was the result.

James Jackson & Co's. ch f Sarah Bladen, 4 years old, by Leviathan, dam by Pacolet, 1

Dr. Merry's b f Leila, by Luzborough, dam Sally Hope, dis.

Time 8m. 50s.

The Whig says—"At 1 o'clock the horses started, the Luzborough filly on the inside track. About half way down the first quarter Sarah Bladen passed her, and on the fourth round distanced her with ease. The track was very heavy, the effect of the hard rains which fell on Monday and this morning. Bets were freely offered at three to one on the Leviathan, and comparatively but few takers.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland was held last week at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county. The Convention opened its session on Wednesday, the 30th May, and was duly organized by the election of the Rev. Dr. Johns of Baltimore as its President. The most important subject which engaged its attention was the election of a Bishop, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Stone. We learn from members of the Convention that the Rev. Drs. Wyatt, Henshaw and Johns of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Potter, of Schenectady, were severally nominated for the office, and that various ballotings were taken in the clerical branch of the Convention without any definitive result.

Subsequently, a Committee of eight composed equally of clergy and laity, was appointed, with instructions to nominate to the Convention the names of two clergymen for the office of Bishop, with the understanding that the one who received the fewest votes on the first ballot of the clergy should be withdrawn. The committee accordingly reported the names of the Rev. Dr. Eastburn and the Rev. Doctor Hawkes, both of New York. On the second ballot the Rev. Dr. Eastburn received nearly the unanimous vote of the clergy, and afterwards, in like manner, of the lay delegates.—The Rev. Dr. Eastburn was therefore declared to be duly elected Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. The Convention adjourned sine die on Saturday.—American.

☞ We find the following in the Frederick "Citizen." It is a *leetle* the smallest specimen of federal whig proscription, we have met with in many a day. It goes clear ahead of the late Harford county affair of the keeper of the poor house. The federal party in this State are certainly doing the battle shamefully—let us not forget the lesson. Remember what we have before said—if the enemy proscribe us, in self defence we must proscribe the enemy. Let the annexed be added to the other instances we have given of the recklessness of Whig proscription.—Baltimore Republican.

"Our Levy Court were in session in this place, the greater part of last week, for the purpose of removing obnoxious individuals who held offices under them; but in consequence of the thorough sweep made by former inquisitions, of a similar nature, they could only find *one* solitary individual upon whom to exercise their merciful propensities. Poor Stoffel Myers, who received the enormous stipend of twenty-five dollars per year, for taking charge of the Court House, was suspected of being a Republican, and this suspicion lost him his office. We have always believed that Mr. Myers in his official capacity behaved with the utmost impartiality. In opening the doors of the Court House, and ringing the bell equally long and loud, for each party, we could distinguish no difference, until the whigs gained the Baltimore election, and determined to celebrate it here in the manner we have formerly described. Then, indeed, we thought 'Stoffel' had gone against us. He rang the bell eight different times, and once for an hour without cessation; but in a short time afterwards, he convinced us we were in error.—For having occasion to call his services into requisition, for a Democratic Republican meeting, he applied himself with such hearty good will to his vocation, that he broke the bell rope. Whether this was the cause of his expulsion from office, or whether the whigs charged the thinness of their celebration to 'Stoffel's' mode of ringing the bell, we have not understood."

WILLIAM GRASON.

If ever there was a popular nomination it is that of WILLIAM GRASON for the office of Governor. The Democratic Republicans of old Maryland have reason to congratulate themselves, that the late highly respectable Convention made so judicious a selection. The harmonious action of the members of that body of sturdy patriots, did them as much honor, as it did one of the worthiest gentlemen whom they so unanimously have presented for the suffrages of freemen. WILLIAM GRASON is a native son of Maryland—a man of the most stearling integrity and the highest worth. He is a Southern man in all his attachments and feelings,—a firm friend of the National Administration—a sound-minded, well-informed, cool-headed Statesman, whose principles have been formed upon the very spirit of the Constitution. As a *Farmer*, he is simple in his tastes, unostentatious in his manners, republican in his habits, sagacious in his business. He is a man above all reproach in his moral character. He is beyond the reach of slander, and may safely bid defiance to the ingenuity of party malignity.

Such is the candidate of the Democratic Republican party. Is he not worthy of a most determined support—and *must* he not—*will* he not receive it? If we could believe that a single individual of the party within the bounds of the State would prove recreant to his duty when so estimable a man in every respect, is offered for the suffrages of the people we should indeed despair of success. But we can not believe this—and not so believing, we feel most sanguine of a triumphant issue of the campaign in October. Let every man of the party do his duty—let all rally in the good cause—let the party be well organized—let us determine from this vey moment to do all that men can do—and we *cannot* be defeated. The QUEEN ANNE FARMER *must* be our next Governor, if the party will it, and are determined to leave no nerve unstrained in the glorious effort of regenerating and reforming good old Maryland.—Republican.

☞ It is an old saying, that "a bad excuse is better than none." The annexed last bulletin from Mr. Nicholas Biddle is exactly a thing of this character. Public opinion is the mighty power that has driven this money autocrat from his "cotton bales." He has been wise enough to forsee the storm was gathering, and he is cunning enough to find so empty an excuse as the late financial action of Congress, for this reluctant bowing to the public will. Was there ever a more preposterous idea, than that the Banks of Baltimore, for instance, have been prevented from resuming by reason of the "Specie Circular?"—Look at the several answers to the interrogatories propounded to our banks by the investigating committee last winter. They talked about wheat crops, and cotton crops, and debts due to the North, and debts due from the South, and public confidence and all that as causes for postponing a resumption, but we heard nothing about the "Specie Circular," except in palliation for the original suspension, and even that was all understood at the time to be a mere idle excuse. No sane man ever believed a word of it. Besides the weakness of this most lame and impotent epistle it is most remarkable for its insulting arrogance and self sufficient egotism.—Baltimore Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1838.

My Dear Sir—In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks until the policy of the Government towards them was changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union.

With great respect, yours,

N. BIDDLE

Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, Washington, D.C.

LOCO FOCO.—Mr Pickens, of South Carolina, in the course of a speech in support of the sub-treasury scheme during the late special session of Congress, after having assumed the position that the laboring classes of the North were as much enslaved by the Banking System, as the blacks at the South were by the whites, said:

"Mr. Chairman, in maintaining these peculiar sentiments I am aware that I come under denunciation and am liable to the charge from certain quarters of being a loco foco" * * "Loco focos!" Gentlemen seem to raise up that name as a ghost to create terror and alarm. The progress and tendency of things to be carried away by prejudices and party feelings are monstrous. Why sir, it was but the other night while holding a portrait of John Milton in my hand a very estimable friend of mine looked at it sneeringly, and denounced him as a "loco foco!" John Milton a loco foco!!—And pray, sir, who, was he but a man, the grandeur of whose soul and the splendor of whose genius breathed not only inspiration into poetry but threw a halo of glory over those burnings pages which he devoted to English liberty? Sir, it is nature for those small birds that hop from branch to branch in the shrubs of the forest to gaze with envy and hatred upon the noble eagle, as he soars aloft in the sunbeams of heaven; whose glow defies the concentrated fury of the elements, and whose eye scans in scorn the earth beneath him. If John Milton was a "loco foco," then I, too, glory in catching if I can, one live coal from off that altar which he hallowed and consecrated to the rights of man."—Castleton Statesman.

MOBILE.—On the 30th April, 1803, or five and thirty years ago, the King of Spain was compelled to put his signature to the first parchment for dismembering his vast possessions, over which it was said the sun never set. Since then, Spain has lost Buenos Ayres, Chili, Venezuela, New Gernada, Peru, Central America, and Mexico—countries, any one of which is alone extensive enough to constitute an empire.

Thirty five years since, the spot on which we now live, was only distinguished by a small fort and a few soldiers, with perhaps 100 cabins, and some half a dozen good houses. Yet it had been 100 years in possession of France and Spain, two of the most powerful and polished nations of Christendom. Look around now, and examine the results of twenty-seven years existence under free institutions and republican government. What American can make the comparison, and not be proud of his countrymen?—what philantropist but feels gratified at the evidence of improvement which is presented on every hand—in the moral and physical condition of the place and its inhabitants.—Mobile Chronicle.

Arrest of Pirates.—We learn from a gentleman direct from Oswego, that ten pirates who burnt the Steamboat Sir Robert Peel are arrested. One of the number is an American. The others from Canada. It was reported that some of the property of which the boat was plundered was found in possession of the men.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A Modest Proposal.—The London Age in warlike mood, quietly recomends the Government to take possession of New York, in retaliation for the aid given by the United States to the Canadian rebels!

The resolution before the Texan Congress, directing the withdrawal of the proposition to the Government of the United States for the annexation of Texas to this country, was lost by one vote.

The pews in the new Unitarian Church, at new Bedford, were offered at auction, on Saturday. There are 112 pews on the floor, appraised at a valuation of $32,000. Of these 88 were sold for an aggregate amount of $32,485. The highest sum paid, for choice was $400; and the aggregate amount for choice, $7,535. The actual cost of the church when fully completed will be about $38,000.

Education at the West.—It is said that thirty six counties of Kentucky have already appointed Commissioners for putting the common school system into operation.

The sale of the Pews in the new Church of St. Patrick in New Orleans, took place on the 17th inst, and fully realized the expectations entertained Forty-three of them sold for the handsome sum of forty-two thousand dollars, being nearly one thousand dollars each.

Glorious prospect for good Crops.—We are informed by persons from various parts of the country, that there never has been a more beautiful prospect for a full crop of grain in this section of coutry, than now exists. If the harvest should fulfil the present expectation, it will make the hearts of the farmers of old Frederick rejoice again.—*Federick Herald.*

WHIG & ADVOCATE.

EASTON MD,

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1838

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANN'S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Justicia" is inadmissible. The "extract" selected for the Whig shall have a place next week. We have two other communications which *may* receive early attention. We should be pleased to hear from "Timothy Twistificator" again; he will see the propriety of deferring his last communication at the present time.

☞ We understand that the pie-bald Convention which assembled in Baltimore on Thursday last for the purpose of nominating a whig Gubernatorial candidate, after no little "shuffling of the cards," finally succeeded in making a selection. John N. Steele, Esq. of Dorchester is the nominee; a gentleman who has served "successively" in the Legislature and once in Congress, as the yeas and nays will alone attest. The Convention was not without its strong predilections and jealousies, but it being all essential to the preservation of this motly party of seven principles—"five loaves and two fishes" to *appear* all harmony and patriotism in their grave deliberations, the flame was not suffered to appear for the present. The President, Richard Potts, Esq. of Frederick, even pledged the support of the whigs of his county to the nominee before he knew who that nominee was to be. Bless us, how patriotic!

Mem.—It is said (and we give it on report) that these reflectors of the popular will of their party, in a private meeting, balloted six or seven times; the last effort resulted as follows: For Steel 54, for Kerr 46, for Emory 6; whereupon Mr. Steel was to be unanimously selected on the following day as the choice of the Convention, by such delegates as might be left behind to enact the closing scene, and his name submitted to the people of Maryland as the whig candidate for the office of Governor, through its recommendation.

☞ The Treasury order having been rescinded by Congress the Banks will necessarily now resume at an early day Specie payments, the prostrate energies of the country will be roused, and all kinds of business will again revive.

The above extract is from the Centreville Times of Saturday last. We must say, it bespeaks but little intelligence for the Whigs of Queen Ann's if it be received as a true position. The Specie Circular having been recinded, &c. the banks will necessarily resume at an early day, says our friend of the "Times." We will briefly notice the subject now, deferring a more critical examination until our next publication. Flushed with temporary success, the Opposition press seems to have unbridled every passion of the human breast, and no assertion is too sweeping, no theory too chimerical, for the consideration of the people. Every thing from that source is to be swallowed as "law and gospel" while the opposite side is not entitled even to a hearing. They at once become the accusers, the judge and the jury. But intelligent men will easily be enabled to see through the loop-holes of their assertions and spurn the idle play words of Demagogues for the convictions of sober and impartial truth.

Immediately upon the passage of the Joint Resolution of Congress, rescinding, as the Opposition call it, the Specie Circular, Mr. Biddle writes to Mr. Adams, informing him that every effort on his part shall be speedily made, to bring about an early and general resumption of specie payments, and his *excuse* for having come to such a conclusion, is predicated upon the joint resolution of Congress in the following words:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid."

On the appearance of this unlooked for letter of Mr. Biddle's the Whig presses and politicians of the opposition, take up the trail and join in the cry—the specie circular being rescinded, the Banks can resume! Wonderful indeed, is this imaginary theory—wonderful the logic that can philosophically transform the action of the dead into a quick and living power. Did not the suspension by the Banks last May twelvemonth virtually repeal the operation of the Specie Circular, and was not all discrimination in the receipt of dues thereby abolished from that occurrence? The distempered imagination may promptly conceive and assert the contrary, but it will be as a tub thrown to the whale. Again: Did it require this vote of Congress to cause a resumption by all the N. York banks, and many others throughout the Union? Was it in anticipation of this vote that dragged poor bankrupt Maryland reluctantly into fixing upon January next as a proper time for her banks to resume? Did it cause the Convention of Georgia and South Carolina Banks to decide in favor of *an early day?* Did it extort the vote of the Michigan Legislature requiring the Banks of that State to resume on the 16th of last month? Certainly not! The Specie Circular was lost sight of and certainly a great financial measure could never have been adopted upon the mere pretext of anticipation, and no man in his senses will contend for such an absurdity. Mr. Biddle in his April letter to Mr. Adams, unquestionably written to effect the New York elections, says not a word about the Specie Circular. It was all then about the cotton crop, and though he had at some former time promised to "take the lead" in resuming, we find him not leading but led even by the Banks of little Michigan! His object has been, from beginning to end, to cripple the Specie policy of the government and to bring its Executive into political contempt with the people. In this he has been measurably thwarted. The Republican press has been loud and zealous for a resumption to specie payments, and the Opposition by its silence and sometimes open avowal against it, have encouraged the mistaken policy of Mr. Biddle in endeavoring to force the people, through suffering and inconvenience, into an abandonment of their principles. State and municipal authorities, Legislative, Judicial and Executive, have all more or less, bowed to the mandates of his moneyed dictation. Where necessity has failed, compulsion has been the engine with which he has preyed upon the harassed energies of the nation. But the scene is about to be changed. The National Executive has stood firm and never blenched; unchanged and unchangeable, he presides as the advocate and protector of the people and the people's rights! But we are extending our remarks beyond the limits prescribed. To return immediately to the subject, what do we find? Mr. Biddle driven from the position which he assumed in April, based upon the *then* only tangible cause that operated against an early resumption, viz: the "cotton crop" which was then urged by him and his echoes as the only pivot upon which a change of pecuniary matters could possibly turn, a few weeks present the strange anomaly of an entire abandonment of one cause for another, and the same effect is produced by the one that could not be brought about only by the operation of the other. The truth is Mr. Biddle has entered the arena of politics, and has become a political gladiator. Such a course has lessened his financial opinions, and he has staked his character for the one on the success of the other. Upon the issue he sinks or swims; and well he knows it.

Mr. Biddle finding no safety but in resuming—conscious that his sophistical arguments are unheeded—seeing on all sides a busy preparation and ardent desire manifested by all the solvent banks around him to resume—the loud murmurings of an injured though magnanimous people greeting him on every hand—he seizes with avidity the passage of the joint resolution quoted above, which in his awkward predicament comes upon him like a God-send, and like the sinking Brutus, cries "help me Cassius or I sink!" This resolution becomes the flimsy argument for rendering that justice which he has so long withheld from an injured and insulted people. We are perfectly satisfied to know that he has been driven from a *wrong* to a *right* position, and as any excuse is better than none, we cheerfully award to him and his sattelites the idle phantasy which they have set up to glide them through their probationary state of financial delusion. We have extended these remarks to a greater length than we proposed when we commenced them. We will resume the subject next week, and by way of a set-off to the remarks of our friend of the "Times," we recommend to him the following paragraph from the letters of "a citizen" which were first published in the Boston Courier, one of the most virulent and uncompromising opposition papers in the union, and from the pen of one of his party.

"The Specie Circular the cause of the Suspension. The proposition appears to me too absurd for argument. A mouse could as readily move a mountain. If that celebrated measure had any effect at all, it was to *check* the formation of debts, which were multiplying far too rapidly for the public good. Let any man not eaten up with the canker of party, reflect for a moment upon the probability of what might have been in the west, had there never existed a Specie Circular. Let him ask himself what the tendency was to speculate in public lands, two or three years ago, then consider, that if it went so far, in spite of the Specie Circular, where would it have stopped had there been none. If the banks which were receiving the Government deposites, could have converted them into paper engagements, for future redemption, as fast as they pleased, where would they have stopped? And if they had gone on *ad libitum*, how could the suspension of specie payments have been better avoided? The measures of the Government, so far as they had any effect, were obstacles to the gambling mania. But the friends of the Government had become as much infected with it as its enemies, and this mania it was which brought on the suspension. The Specie Circular had little to do with it."

It is said that Mr. Woodbury, the present Secretary of the Treasury, declines accepting the Judgeship tendered him by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire.

The butchers of Georgetown, have resolved to receive no note of a less denomination than $5, payable out of the District of Columbia. The days of shin plasters, like whiggery, are numbered.

The adventures of John Wood, which we published a short time since from an Ohio paper, turns out to be a hoax. What a pitty so pretty a romance should be so soon despoiled. Wood, says the Maysville Eagle, is an imposter.

The Hon. Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi is the last great orator of the pie-bald faction. He is represented as strong as Sampson with his locks unshorn, and as brave as Hector! Prodigious man.

NEWS!—Our contemporary over the way says, that the nominee of the Vanites was fixed upon before the assembling of their nominal Convention. Make it appear?

Mr. RHETT'S SPEECH.—We place this able speech before our readers to-day. We bespeak for it a careful perusal. It is eloquent and logical; and carries along with it an irresistible conviction to the reflecting mind, and conclusively proves, not only the constitutional power of Congress to issue treasury notes, but the practicability of the measure.—He boldly rebukes that class of demented politicians in Congress who, to gratify the worst of political ambition, sordidly endeavored to stop the wheels of Government, that they might avail themselves of the temporary embarrassment that would certainly follow, and upon the degradation of the republic, elevate themselves to stations to which the people will never call them. With fifteen millions of dollars due the Government from the Banks and individuals, seven millions of which will come into the Treasury within the next six months, and twenty-eight millions on deposite with the States, to refuse the Government the use of her credit in a constitutional manner for that time, would indeed be spurned by the people; and he justly observes, no triumph of party would compensate the country for the degradation and dishonor which would attend a violation of its faith and engagements. In refuting the stale charge urged by the opposition of a desire of the administration to resort to an exclusive metallic currency, he says:

"I have never yet met the man, either in or out of Congress, who has ever maintained the propriety or possibility of reducing this great and enterprising country to a mere hard money currency. If you were to abolish to-morrow every bank in the land, paper credit, in the shape of the notes of individuals or some other form, would crowd into your circulation. Is it not remarkable, that gentlemen should be so eager to attack what no body defends? They stuff up a man of straw, and they show their dexterity in shooting it down."

Of the Banks he says:

"We intend to maintain the banking institutions of the States, in all their powers and privileges, with as much fidelity and energy as they can evince."

It is an able speech, and every individual desirous of light upon the subject which it touches, should give it a careful perusal, and reflect dispassionately upon the incontrovertible truths, which it proclaims.

Jonathan W. Magruder has been appointed Cashier of the Mineral Bank of this State, in the place of George E. Dyson, who was accidentally killed a short time since by being thrown from his carriage.

NOT PARTICULAR.—The Ohio Whig Convention at a recent gathering, declared its undiminished confidence in the patriotism! and talents!! of General Harrison, the anti-masonic-man-selling candidate for the presidency, but will be perfectly satisfied with either Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore commenced its session on Monday the 11th inst. and adjourned on Friday last. I. D. Jones of Somerset and W. S. Wilson of Worcester, were admitted as attornies.

The Democratic Republicans of Anne Arundle County, have nominated John S. Sellman, for the State Senate, and William Higgins, Charles Hammond, Allen Thomas, and Charles D. Warfield for the House of Delegates.

For Carroll County,—Wm. P. Maulsby for Senate; Jacob Powder, James G. Berrett, Jacob Shower and John H. Boyle for the House of Delegates.

RESUMPTION.—From all indications we think a general resumption of specie payments will commence some time next month. A few days will determine.

☞ THE CLOVEN FOOT.—The Baltimore Republican of yesterday says, that not a word about Reform is to be found in the lengthy string of resolutions adopted by the late Whig Convention. Our friend of the Republican should not think strange of that, for the rumor hereabouts is, that their nominee has no particular love for it.

☞ PARTY TACTICS.—How often is it the case that we see the wire workers of a party, under the show of popular approval, contriving and arranging things with an eye single to their personal advantage. The good of the public and the reward of genius are swallowed up in the lesser considerations which exist in the morbid appetites of plotting politicians. Our Legislative halls are annually filled with these interlopers, called lobby members, nor is the Executive free from their contamination.—They at once become the advisers of our public agents, the draughtsmen of our public laws, and the paid advocates of particular men and measures. This arises from having incompetent Legislators, and the consequence is, the streams of public functionaries that flow from this source are correspondingly incompetent, and the creatures and the creators become a like-master-like-man-affair. If this were not substantially true, why were the talents of a distinguished citizen of this county thrown into obscurity by the pretensions of the present Senatorial incumbent from this Shore. We design not to elevate the character of the one to the injury of the other, for neither would have been our choice, but if we are compelled to have men from the ranks of the opposition to represent us, we cannot be thought officious in having a preference. But there is a certain *clique* of politicians among the opposition who aim at something more than the careful protection of the people's interest. Men of equal or superior talents they know full well, would neither bow to their dictates nor bend to their will. A man for office to please them, must be such a one as will seek their advice, and honor their counsel; willing to become an instrument in their hands, and the mere echo of their opinions. We speak from the lesson of experience that presents itself to us, and every one else who will trouble to look into matters, through the course of the present executive of Maryland.

Whig Creed.—"Keep the banks exactly as they are."

Democratic Creed.—"Make corporations pay their Honest Debts, as well as individuals."

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