The only mode in which their operations will be effected is, that they will no longer have the privilege of lending out money which is not their own. If the withdrawal from them of this privilege necessarily an act of hostility? A farmer has been in the habit of depositing his money in a bank, but as he could not get it to pay his hired hands when he wanted it, the bank having stopped payment, he concluded that it was more safe, and more just to his creditors, to keep it himself, Was there any hostility to the bank in that act? It is just so with the Government.—The banks had lent out the public money, and could not collect it. With millions nominally in the Treasury, the Treasury Department could scarcely pay a dollar in the legal currency of the country. It does not desire to be again placed in such a situation. It does not wish to be dependant on those whom its experience has taught it are not always to be depended upon.

The Government only desires to manage its own business in its own way; to let the banks alone, and to be let alone by them; to use them when the public interest and safety require it, but not to be compelled to use them to the public detriment. Is it just to charge every citizen with hostility to the banks who does not keep his money in them? The idea is absurd, but not more so than that a Treasury independent of the banks is in hostility to them.

It is objected that it is a measure of hostility to a sound currency. The reverse of this proposition is true. It will prevent the inflation of our paper currency, which arises from the use of the public money, and, in that degree, tend to prevent fluctuations and suspensions of specie payments. By exhibiting an inflexible determination on the part of the Government to recognize nothing as money but specie or its equivalent, it will inspire the banks with a salutary caution, not by the excess of their issues to endanger that standard. In fine, it will leave the banks to be sustained by their own capital and prudence, without tempting them with the uncertain and dangerous aid of a fluctuating public deposite.

It is objected that this measure is hostile to the rights of property, and essentially levelling in its character. The reverse of this is true The money of the Government is the property of the people. The object of an Independent Treasury is *to preserve this property for the use of the true owners*, instead of handing it over to those to whom it does not belong, to be lent out for their emolument. Its tendency is to protect individual property also. Nothing is more destructive to the rights of property than fluctuations in the standard by which its value is measured. The tendancy of this measure is, to prevent those fluctuations, by preventing, in some degree, the expansions and contractions produced by the over issues of banks, and thus give stability to property.

It is alleged that this measure is part of a scheme to force on the country a currency purely metallic. This is unfounded. A specie currency for the ordinary daily transactions of life, and such a specie basis for paper as will always ensure its convertibility into specie, when required by the holders, is what is contended for; and such is the only tendency and real design of the measure proposed, so far as the banks are concerned A purely metallic currency is no part of the Independent Treasury plan, as proposed by the Admini tration, and supported by its friends. In fine with the exception of a very small number, who are in favor of depositing the public money specially in banks, the question at issue between us, and those who favor a deposite in the banks, may be stated thus: They wish to have the public money deposited in banks, not to be kept by them, but to be lent out for private use. We wish it to be kept by the Government, and, effectually to prevent it, are in favor of having it kept by public officers, under heavy bonds and securities not to use it, or suffer it to be used for any private purpose whatsoever, and to pay it out only in pursuance of appropriations made by law, as prescribed in the Constitution.

We do not think that to furnish the banks with money to lend or to accommodate the customers of banks with the use of the public money or property, is one of the purposes for which the power to lay duties and taxes was delegated to the Congress of the United States.

On the contrary, we look upon the employment of it, knowingly and deliberately for such a purpose, or where such is known to be the natural and necessary result, as an abuse of the most aggravated character. It is taking one man's property and delivering it over to another, under false pretences, and may justly be denounced, (not as a levelling operation, but) as an exercise of arbitary power, wresting money & property from those to whom it belongs, for the use of those to whom it does not belong. We oppose this practice, as one of injustice. We are in favor of collecting only as much money from the people as may be necessary for public purposes, leaving the rest to be used by those to whom it belongs. We are not the enemies of the banks, but we are not so much their friends as to take money out of the pockets of our constituents, and deposite it with them to swell their active capital, and increase their profits. Let them be content, as every honest man ought to be, with using that which properly belongs to them.

We look upon the withdrawal of the public deposits from the banks, as a measure beneficial to the banks themselves, and calculated to promote stability in the business and currency of the country. So long as the public moneys are made the basis of bank issues, they will necessarily produce fluctuations in credit and currency. As the deposite accumulates, bank loans and bank notes increase in number and amount; as the deposite diminishes, bank accommodations are curtailed, and the circulation is retrenched. No reflecting man can doubt that the immense surplus in the Treasury two years ago, being all lent out by the banks, was one cause of the overtrading and speculation which ended in a general suspension of specie payments. Ought the banks to desire the continuance of a temptation which experience has shown that they have not the firmness to resist? Ought the people to permit a return to, or a continuance of, a system which not only takes from them a portion of their property for the use of the banks and their customers, but tends to render the rest unstable and insecure, by unsettling the standard of value, banishing the coin of the country from circulation, and deluging the land with an irredemable, and, to a great extent, a fraudulent paper currency? To avoid these evils, we must remove their causes. One of the most potent is the use of the public money for private purposes. By putting a stop to that mischief & administering the Treasury Department wholly independent of the banks, the people of the U. S. will have done much, through their Government, to fill the country with the precious metals, to secure a constitutional currency, to keep the public faith, to preserve the public morals, to give confidence to credit, and stability to trade, and, above all, to preserve the rights of the States and the liberties of the American people.

The subject of abolition has assumed a character so formidable in its appearance, and so destructive in its tendencies, as to call for a brief exposition of our views.

The existing relation of master and slave between the two races inhabiting the Southern portions of the Union, existed when the Constitution was formed, and is recognized in the apportionment of members in the House of Representatives, as well as in the imposition of direct taxes, and the clause guaranteeing the delivery up of persons held to service or labor in one State and escaping into another.

It is manifest that the power over this subject is one of those not delegated to the General Government, and, of course, is one of the reserved powers: as such, it is under the entire control of the respective States, within whose limits the institution may exist, and within which neither this Government, nor that of the other States, nor their citizens, have any more right to interfere, directly or indirectly, than with the existence of slavery in Cuba, or any other foreign country.

From this it follows that any such interference on the part of this Government, would be without authority, and a manifest breach of the Constitution. It would, in truth, be more than a simple breach of that instrument; it would be destructive of the primary object for which the Government was instituted, which was to preserve and protect more effectually the domestic peace and tranquillity of the States, and their citizens.

It also follows, that such interference on the part of other States, or the citizens, would be in violations of the national compact, which they mutually pledged themselves to each other to preserve inviolate on entering into the Union.

It also follows, that the States, separately and individually, where slavery exists, are alone responsible for it, either for good or evil; and the impression that any other State or its citizens are responsible, in any way, for its existence, originates in the gross and mischievous Federal conception, that ours is a great national consolidated Government, where the whole is responsible for the parts, just as the States are for counties, instead of a Federal Republic, composed of sovereign and independent States, united together, for their mutual advantage, tranquility, and security.

Such, and so formidable are the barriers against an interference with this dangerous subject, within the limits of the States. Nor will those against an interference by the General Government, in any manner in this District, be found less formidable, when duly considered.

We hold in the first place, that, to attempt to abolish slavery in this District, as an intermediate step to abolishing in the States themselves, by this Government, or the non-slaveholding States, or their citizens, would be as clearly and manifestly liable to all the objections in their full force, to which a direct attempt to abolish it in the States themselves would be. It is the motive and object intended, and not the means that determine the character of the act. There is no code of morals which justifies the doing of that indirectly which is forbidden to be done directly. If it be unlawful to burn our neighbor's house it would be equally unlawful to fire another, or even our own, with the intention of burning his. If there be a difference, the latter, by adding craft to guilt, is of a deeper die.

We also hold that, whatever may be the individual opinions of public men as to the character of the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States, they have no right when acting in public stations under the Federal government, by any of their acts to discriminate between their institutions and those of the other States. It must be born in mind that ours is a Federal Republic, as has been already stated, formed by sovereign and independent States, for their mutual security and happiness; and that they instituted this Government, and clothed it with its powers to carry into effect these important objects. Such being the character and object of our system, it is clear that this Government can have no right whatever to give a preference to the institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another, or to use its power to abolish one or establish the other: and to do so be the pretext what it may, would be directly subversive of the object for which it was established, by destroying that which it was intended to protect. Instead of preserving peace & tranquility, it would become an instrument in the hands of the strongest portion of the Union, for assailing the institutions of the weaker, and engendering thereby the bitterest feelings of hostility, which in the end, would destroy the Union itself.

Resting on these broad and incontrovertible principles, we hold it to be clear, beyond dispute, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in this District, with a view of abolishing it in the States, or to exercise any of its powers with that intention. Nor do we deem it material, in coming to this conclusion to inquire what is the extent of its power over this District; be they what they may, they are all conferred for special purposes, to be exercised, like all such powers, in subordination to the known objects to which they were granted; for to pervert them to any other purpose inconsistent with the object of the grant, would be a violation of the Constitution, not the less dangerous because not expressly forbidden.

Thus regarding the powers of the Government, it is sufficient to sustain the conclusion at which we have arrived—that the government has no right to abolish or to interfere with Slavery in the States or to use its powers to give a preference to the peculiar institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another, this admitted, and the conclusion follows as a matter of course. It is on this broad and deep foundation that we bottom the course which we thihk ought to be pursued by the Government on this agitating and dangerous question. Here and there only, can a stand be made to arrest its progress, give peace and quiet to the country, and permanency to the Union. If this be surrendered on no other ground can a stand be made; and we call on all who love their country, and value peace, harmony, and union to take their stand on it, regardless of all minor differences.

In addition to what we have said, we would remind our countrymen, of the plighted faith of this Government to the States of Virginia and Maryland, of the sacred rights of property possessed by the inhabitants of this District when they were surrendered by these States to the protection of Congress. We would also ask an attentive consideration to that state of anarchy and confusion which must exist at the seat of General Government, when this District shall become the receptacle of the fugitive slaves from all the neighboring States. Some of us have witnessed, and others have heard with deep regret the deteriorated condition of the slaves, produced by this disturbing question, and in the name of the Union, we ask our fellow citizens to forbear its further agitation.

Thus, fellow citizens, we have laid before you a full and frank avowal of our political opinions and principles. It is for you to vindicate and maintain them. We will not say they are free from error; but our honest conviction is that on their maintenance depend the peace, harmony and prosperity of the people, and the perpetuity of our glorious Confederacy.

REUEL WILLIAMS, of Maine,
GARRETT D. WALL, of New Jersey,
WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio,
WILLIAM S. FULTON, of Arkansas,
Committee in behalf of Republican Senators

FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland,
J. W. JONES, of Virginia,
ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut,
J. J. McKAY, of North Carolina,
W. W. POTTER, of Pennsylvania,
JOHN P. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina,
AMOS J. PARKER, of N. York,
ISAAC E. CRARY, of Michigan,
ARCHIBALD YELL, of Arkansas,
Committee in behalf of Republican Representatives.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning August 7, 1838

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANN'S.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October

Democratic Republicans of Talbot County.

You are requested to convene in general county meeting at the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the State Senate, and three Delegates for the Legislature, to be offered for the suffrages of the free and independent Voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election. A candidate for commissioner for District No. 4, will also be nominated.

MANY VOTERS.

JULY 31.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.

Bear in mind that Tuesday the 4th day of September next is the day appointed for our county meeting. Be up and doing, and show to your sister counties that Talbot will be deserving of a share of the honor of breaking up the corrupt power that now rules our State; a power that has plunged her in debt, and increased your taxes at an almost insufferable rate. Rally then to the support of William Grason, the Queen Ann's farmer, and let your watchword be

"GRASON—REFORM—AND RETRENCHMENT!"

THE ADDRESS.—A large space of our paper is filled this morning with the able Address of the Republican members of Congress, to the people of the United States. We need not ask for it of our readers a careful perusal, for we feel confident it will attract the attention of all and doubly repay for the time occupied in its reading. It contains truths that must silence the veriest opponent to the Administration, and arguments and principles that are incontrovertible. Read it.

The Grain Crop in Canada.—The Montreal papers represent the wheat crop of Canada as very small indeed, the fly having very generally destroyed it. Some farmers say that so great is the destruction, that they will not reap enough for next year's seed from fields apparently loaded with one of the finest crops ever seen.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Whigs are already crowing about the Gubernatorial Election in North Carolina. Mr. Branch who is run by the Republicans cannot command the vote of our party in that State; having sometime since alienated himself from them, and only recently acted with them on the question of currency, which together with the lateness of his annunciation as a candidate must evidently destroy all hope of his success.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with a great deal of feeling by the people of Texas.

Mr. E. Whittlesey [Whig] a member of Congress from Ohio, has resigned his seat in Congress.

The Hon. Mr. Bruyn, member of Congress from N. York, died a few days since at Ithica in that State. He was a firm and zealous advocate of the National Administration.

Col. Gwin, Receiver of Public Money at Pontiac, Mississippi, died suddenly at the Exchange Hotel, in New Orleans, on the 24th ult.

Mr. Maelzel.—We see that Maelzel, whose fame is connected with the reproduction of the automaton chess player, died recently on his passage from Havana to Philadelphia.

☞The Princess Ann Herald, the Whig organ of Somerset county, holds this desponding language: "We say, then, to the Whig party of Somerset—unless something is done *speedily* accomplished towards concert of action, you may calculate upon an *overwhelming route—horse, foot and dragoons!*"

The Baltimore American of Wednesday last says: Mr. William Bromwell was brought to this city yesterday from New York—where he had arrived from Mobile, in the charge of officers despatched thither,—and was committed to prison, to take his trial for forgery.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in their report to the Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, use the following significant language:

"Your committee remark that the expenses of the administration are PROGRESSIVELY INCREASING; but by RIGOROUS ECONOMY, and RETRENCHMENT of all UNNECESSARY EXPENSES, it is HOPED the Treasury will be enabled to SUSTAIN ITSELF UNTIL THE YEAR 1840, WITHOUT ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.

Now let us look how the Administration of Maryland has economized.

Cash paid T. Culbreth clerk to the Council above his salary	$4,000 00
To J. Hughes for Printing he never did	500 00
H. Thompson, Messenger to the council 300 above his salary	300 00
Expenses attending the Penitentiary committee	6,226 00
Expenses attending the currrency committee	4,900 00
Total - - - - -	$15,926 00

Farmers and Mechanics, here you have an exhibit of the most shameful expenditures in the very teeth of the admonitions of the Committee of Ways and Means. They advise "rigorous economy" and "retrenchment of all unnecessary expenses" and how is it heeded. The Governor without law or authority pays about FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS to Mr. Culbreth, and Three Hundred Dollars to Mr. Thompson, when he is conscious, and advised of the fact, that nothing short of "rigorous economy" *can sustain the Treasury until* 1840! Will you suffer yourselves longer to be hoodwinked by a set of politicians who forgetful of public interest, look to nothing but personal aggrandizement. Slumber no longer—a death-bed repentance may be too late. Arouse at once—sweep out the Augean Stable, and place men at the head of affairs whom you know to be the advocates of *reform*, and who will not barter the public good for private interest.

STEELE AND JOHNSON.—It is a well known fact, that Reverdy Johnson's influence secured Mr. Steele the nomination of Governor. Mr. Johnson, who was so deeply interested in the lamentable failure of the Bank of Maryland, by which hundreds were in an unsuspected moment deprived of the means of comfortable living, and thrown upon the world neglected and pennyless, is to be supported by the Steele influence for the senate of the United States in the place of Merrick the present incumbent. Mr. Johnson has once triumphed over the law and the people, and not satisfied, he has set his affections upon a seat in our National Senate, to attain which he will "stretch the utmost reachings of his soul," and Mr. Steele and his friends are to be the instruments by which it is to be achieved. We incorporate into our remarks those of a Baltimore cotemporary, and we call upon the people to pause and reflect before they too hastily take a step that may cover them for years with political disgrace and dishonor.

"Will Mr. Johnson be faithful to his new alliance? He will; or he will have to make another disgusting abandonment. His new allies rescued him, lacerated as he was, by the falling timbers of the "Bank of Maryland," and then laid him gently to a sweet repose, and covered him with the comfortable mantle of "Indemnification." Mr. Johnson is not the man to forget all this—if he were, it would be black ingratitude. His fidelity is firm, and it will increase in the same proportion as does the zeal of his present political friends to do him honour, and to give him station. The crowning act of the whigs for Mr. Johnson will not be easily accomplished; the Democracy may interpose by sending a majority of their friends to the Legislature; if not, then Mr. Reverdy Johnson will be elected senator to congress from the state of Maryland. A small portion of the whigs may dissent, but they are powerless. The powers of Mr. Johnson struck them down when he carried the nomination of Mr. Steele for governor, and the exercise of the same strength will not permit any but Johnson whigs to be sent to the Legislature of the State, either in the capacity of senators or delegates.

"Mr. Johnson looks upon his elevation as senator in congress with confidence and "with an eye that never winks." He "flies upon a wing that never tires" to call forth spirits to his aid. His wand is irresistible. It moves and they surround him at his magnificent feast in Baltimore at which the bloody hand of Graves is seen to rise in acclamations to the Host; and again it moves, and an assemblage of the spirits congregate in a grotto of the Democracy of Harford county. The people look with wonder at the sight. The dark spirit of Wise is seen to rise with all its disgusting and bloody associations to sprinkle the chaldron with bitterness and blood—The toast of Mr. Johnson then rises up—in solemn character it reads—"The Grave of Van Buren—the Clay of Kentucky." It carries an association upon which rests the sting of remorse. Graves and Wise look with mute and agonizing astonishment—the spell breaks, the spirits disperse, Mr. Johnson is left to muse in impatience for the record that commissions him as "SENATOR FROM MARYLAND."

People of Maryland, reflect upon these things; tell them to your neighbors and read them to your children. Be vigilant, be active. The hydra of political deception is among you—he will caress you to-day and strangle you to-morrow. With all these truths staring you in the face will you rashly elevate men to office, who hold you in contempt and secretly smile at your passive obedience. That you may beware of them, we place before you their names;—take them if you will, but complain not when it is too late, that your sufferings are intollerable.

WHIG NOMINATION.

for governor of Maryland,

HON. JOHN N. STEELE,

of Dorchester county.

The enemy of Reform—and the advocate of Whig misrule.

FOR U. S. SENATOR.

REVERDY JOHNSON,

of Baltimore city.

A director in the Bank of Maryland when it failed—By which hundreds of the industrious citizens of our state were deprived, in their old age, of the comforts of life.

The Advocate of Ex-post facto laws, and the recipient of forty-thousand dollars from the pockets of the people, under the enactment of the odious Indemnity law!

"REDEEM THE STATE."

Be it remembered, that WILLIAM GRASON is the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Maryland, and that he is supported for the station because he is wise, prudent, honest and capable.

Be it remembered, that the State of Maryland was out of debt when the Whigs got the ascendency, and now they are obliged to borrow money to defray the necessary expenses!! Will the people not aid in making a change by electing WILLIAM GRASON their Governor?

Be it remembered, that the Federal Governor Veazey, paid Mr. Culbreth, the Clerk of the Council, upwards of Four Thousand dollars, extra—i. e. over and above his ordinary salary, which was fifteen hundred dollars a year!! Will the people not aid in turning such an extravagant ruler out and put a man like William Grason in his stead?

Be it remembered, that the Federal Governor, Veazey, paid to Mr. Thompson some four or five hundred dollars, as the records will show, for taking care of the State House at Annapolis, when at the same time he received a regular salary of the State, as Messenger of the Council, which hold its sessions in the State House!! Will the people continue such servants in power or will they make a change this fall by electing William Grason?

Be it remembered, that the Federal Governor Veazey, paid to the State Printer at Annapolis some four hundred dollars of the peoples money for work he never performed!! Are the People disposed to countenance such conduct; or will they turn their backs upon it with indignation, and at the next election go to the polls and vote for William Grason for the Governor.

Be it remembered, that the Federalists in the last Legislature of Maryland passed what is commonly called a Registry Law!! imposing upon the citizens of Baltimore an additional qualification before they can get their votes. Thus proving, that if they had the control they would impose an odious Property Qualification upon every voter!! Are the people willing to risk their liberties any longer in the hands of such anti-republican rulers.

God save our country from destruction at the hands of wicked, speculating Bank rulers and Aristocratic Nabobs.—Cumberland Advocate.

The Retreat of the Irredeemables. The war cry of the friends of Porter—"Democracy and a redeemable currency,"—is found so overwhelming, that even Ritner, the head of the shinplaster party of Pennsylvania, has been compelled at last, to yield, and at the eleventh hour, order specie payments.

The Proclamation is in fact a glorious victory to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The forces of Irredeemable Federalism and Antimasonary are compelled to abandon the ground they have occupied for more than a year.—Their rag banner is struck!—York Gazette.

The secretaries, Messrs. Poinsett & Paulding, and Mr. Gilpin, solicitor of the treasury, who accompanied the President as far as Richmond, on his way to the Virginia Springs, returned yesterday evening to the city They were received every where with the hospitable courtesy for which Virginia is distinguished. The spirit of party hostility ceased to exist, in the generous social feeling with which the Virginian welcomes a guest to his house, and to his bosom. At Norfolk, Portsmouth, the Navy yard, and on board the ship of the officer commanding the Exploring Expedition, elegant repasts were spread for the President and the friends who attended him. At the dinner given by the corporation, distinguished men of all parties united in paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate. Among the rest, we were pleased to learn that the late Gov. Tazewell attended. The lowlands have indeed given the President a highland welcome.

We understand that the ships and crews of the Exploring Expedition are in fine order. The navy yard under admirable management.—Globe of Saturday night.

The Webster Dinner was as grand a whig carousal as the opposition ever had here. The company remained at the tables until nearly eleven o'clock at night. After the President had retired, Mr. Armstrong took the chair. At the close, very many of the gentlemen in the Hall were rather joggly. When they came out the boys took advantage of their obscure vision, to play a joke upon them. Opposite the door of the Hall is a large puddle of water—the boys formed a line on either side of the water, & as the party left the banquet room they presumed that the people at the outer door had opened to the right and left to admit of their easy egress, & naturally marched between the two divisions directly through the mud puddle; splash. would go an honorable gentleman, "hurra," would shout the boys, and thus the young rogues amused themselves while the silk stocking gentlemen were damaging their hosiery most fatally.—At about 1 o'clock in the morning three or four good natured fellows gave us a modest serenade, and we were so pleased with the music that we asked them where they got it, when they replied—"it is what was left at the Webster dinner." There was nothing rude in this, however, as it was done very quietly, and by some whig acquaintances of ours who felt just happy enough to quiz us a little.

It is said that the wine drank at the dinner, cost $2000! Who wonders that the company present couldn't tell the difference between a mud puddle and a side walk! But never mind—the whigs have had a great jollification—got merry—made speeches—given toasts, and paid some five or eight thousand dollars for the privilege, while the democrats have enjoyed themselves just as much by laughing at their folly, without costing them anything.—Boston Post.

☞The federal whigs are making a great noise about the immense number of Bond's Speech which has been printed. It would seem that the printing is an easier work than the selling of them, if we may judge from the following which we cut from one of our exchange papers.—Republican.

Bond's Speech.—We have printed a large edition of Bond's speech, and as yet we have sold but a few of them.—Louisville Journal.

The U. S. Government and the U. S Bank Bond.—We find in the National Gazette of yesterday afternoon, the subjoined paragraph:

"It is rumored that the Bond of the Bank of the United States, due in 1839, for two millions of dollars, has been sold by the Treasury Department, at par, to Charles Macalester, Esq of this city."

The above rumor, we are happy to say, is well founded. The same offer was made for the Bond due 1840, for a like amount but declined, the Secretary of the Treasury not having decided, that the public exigencies will require its sale.

The purchase, we understand, is for account of the United States Bank. We also understand that Mr. Macalester has effected a negotiation by which the third Bond for TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, will be liquidated in a manner equally acceptable to the government and to the bank.

We are truly gratified to hear of these arrangements. We hope, and indeed, cannot doubt, that they are indicative of a better understanding between the contracting parties; & we congratulate the country upon this event, which we consider as equally creditable to the administration and to the bank, and, which cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon all the business relations of the union—*U. S. Gazette.*

☞We are much pleased to learn by the "National Intelligencer" that from a gentleman who has recently seen Mr. Senator Walker, of Mississippi, that contrary to the current report, the health of that gentleman has improved and is improving.

Democratic Celebration at Massillon.—The celebration at Massillon went off in fine style. An army of democrats were in attendance. It is calculated that five thousand men were on the ground, and that from two to three thousand partook of the dinner. We have been informed by gentlemen who were present that the democrats out number the federalists, at least three to one.—Ohio Patriot.

This is one among a number of items we have recently seen from Ohio papers, which induce us to believe that the democracy of this state are "wide awake," and will give a good account of themsevles in October In fact, we never knew so good a spirit to prevail among the democracy of the country as at the present time. Only keep this spirit up until the fall elections, and we will send *panic whigism* to its long and wonted home.—Fall River Patriot.

The difference.—The Federal Whigs are for making the common people honest by the force of law, and sustaining the Banks in dishonesty without law. The Democrats, the true Jeffersonian Republicans are for making Banks and people all honest alike.—Columbus Statesman.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

The Execution.—Octavus Baron was yesterday executed for the murder of William Lyman. The solemn tragedy was enacted, according to the provisions of the statute, within the walls of the prison, and in the presence of the judges, police, surrogate, coroner, &c., and twelve citizens

At 12 o'clock, the military were stationed as a guard around the prison, and at half past 1 o'clock, the guilty young man, accompanied by two Catholic priests, was brough from his cell to the platform from whence he was, in a few moments, to be launched into eternity.

He was dressed in a white roundabout and pantaloons, and white kid pumps, and carried in his hand a gilded crucifix. He appeared to be, and evidently was, in intense apprehension and agony. He came down from his room praying in an exceeding plaintive and bemoaning tone, and continued to pray (in Latin and French) but momentary intermisssions, until the fatal moment.

When he stepped upon the platform, he remarked, in English, that he forgave every one, and he hoped every one would forgive him. He also asked one of the deputies, how long it would be before the time; and when told but a few moments, he asked whether notice of the instant would be given him. The reply was in the negative, and he immediately commenced praying intensely.

The Priests were kneeling beside him, and although he evinced great earnest in his devotions, when the rope was pulled down, he watched its movements minutely, until the fatal coil was encircled around his neck. That chilling transaction, however, did not seem to produce any material change in his conduct or tone of voice: but his manner appeared more earnest, and his petitions more emphatic.

In about a minute afterwards the cap was placed upon his head. At this, a shudder seemed to pass over his frame, and he kissed the crucifix, at its different extremes, with great fervour—at no time, however, did he cease his supplications.

The instant after the cap was drawn over his face, the fatal weight fell, and he was swung up into the air. Three or four successive spasms immediately followed; but before the expiration of four minutes, he gave no signs of life or motion. The murdered Lyman and the broken laws, were avenged, and the spirit of the guilty and unfortunate youth, was ushered into the presence of God who gave it.

After hanging 30 minutes, the body was cut down, consigned to a coffin, and conveyed to the dwelling of his afflicted parents.

On the night previous to his execution, the unfortunate boy confessed to his mother, for the first time, that he was guilty of the crime, and that his sentence was just.

Thus terminates the life of a youth who, had he curbed his passions, and followed the sublime moral precepts of the word of God; might have lived an ornament to society, and a happiness to himself, and to those who loved him to the last.

The advantages of secret executions may be inferred from the fact, that not an accident or tumult of any kind occurred during the day, although quite a number had assembled out of curiosity at a distance around the prison.

The Sheriff and his deputies deserve the thanks of their fellow citizens, for the prompt manner in which they performed their duties in this said tragedy.

☞P W. Grayson Esqr., who was a candidate for the Presidency of Texas and lately appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, is said by the Western papers to have deliberately blown his brains out with a pistol shot, while at Beans Station on his way to this Government. He was a native of Kentucky.

It is said that Mr. Bond, the author of the speech which is going the rounds of the whig journals, is to have a patent granted to him for his invention of a mode of telling more lies in fewer lines, than any other man living! *Geneva Gazette.*

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