hind. I 'spect I should a missed um afore I got to my journey's end, but I'll be condarned if I could make out what I left.—'Twould a been a good joke, wouldn't, if I'd gone clean out to the far west and forgot them entirely."

So saying, the Yankee "packed off" with his wife and Sally Ann rejoicing. There are a good many men who would not mind about leaving such trifles as a wife and child behind, but this forgetful Yankee was too honest.—N. O. Picayune.

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THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.—The President of the United States has taken a position in reference to the administration of the affairs of the government, which will endear his name to succeeding generations, and render it a brilliant beacon-light for their guidance in the hour of darkness and danger. Much had been expected by the true friends of our institutions from Mr. Van Buren. Distinguished as his life had been by an ardent attachment to democratic principles and an unwavering devotion to the great interests of the whole, instead of a narrow subserviency to "the pretensions of particular classes," it was justly anticipated that when stated on the highest pinnacle of fame and power, he would be able, by the influence of precept and example, greatly to promote the public welfare, regardless of threats and unmindful of the sordid interests of the few as opposed to the more extended happiness of the many. He has fully realized the hopes of his supporters, and at this moment present to the world the distinguished spectacle of an enlightened chief magistrate of the most free and powerful republic on the globe consulting the true interests of the nation at large at the risk of his own temporary popularity. Posterity will honor and reverence the brilliant example, and the page which records the high acts of the present administration will be one of the brightest and proudest in American History. It will exhibit to future times the glorious triumph of the republican principle under the most adverse circumstances—when violently assailed on every side by wealth, faction, intrigue and self-interest in every subtle shape, and at a period of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment and difficulty. How different, if the President of this republic had fainted and faltered at the first tumultuous wave of commotion! How would the spirit of liberty have wept, if he had permitted her holy altars to be desecrated for the fleeting aggrandizement of the hour! As the guardian of the spirit, he has been faithful to his trust, unmoved in the mids of danger, and heedless of the false and dazzling lures of a perishable and fading private interest. With a comprehensive eye he has looked to the permanent and highest glory and happiness of his country; and when the distresses of the present pecuniary revulsion shall have passed away and have been forgotten, his acts and measures will receive the universal sanction of patriotism and wisdom, and confer upon him the title of the first statesman of the age in which he lived.—Troy Budget.

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THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

The subjoined remarks on the progress of the Democratic principle, are taken from an article in the Christian Review, a monthly periodical devoted to the interests of the Baptist denomination of Christians, and edited by Professor Sears, of the Newton Theological institution:

"To be convinced of the fact that the Democratic principle is making steady progress in the world, we need only to cast our eyes over Christendom. We know of nothing which is receiving fuller confirmation by the events which are brought to light every year. One can hardly open a newspaper without gathering fresh evidence that the people are 'rising up as a great lion.' They are beginning to understand, as never before, the important doctrine that every man can best take care of his own interest and his own affairs. And, understanding it, they show a growing boldness and disposition to enforce its practice.

"There is plainly a new and a widening and a deepening current of free thought, flowing through the popular mind, before which oppression and all sorts of abuses of power fall, as if smitten by a supernatural arm. There is a wide spread conviction fastened upon the people, that all men are essentially equal; that the rights of one are just as important as those of another; that the happiness of one is as dear as that of another; the liberty of one as precious, and the conscience of one as sacred and inviolate, as that of another. Disciples to this creed are rapidly multiplying in every section of the Christianized world. The people are every where awaking to the undeniable truth, that, absolutely, all political power and authority rightfully emanates from them. Themselves they consider as the only source whence these can flow, in opposition to the principle of their flowing from one, as in absolute monarchy; or their flowing from the few, as in an aristocracy. And in almost every country in which these latter principles are in vogue, or constitute the basis of Government, there the Democratic principle is arraying itself in stern conflict with them. Led on, as it seems to us, by a Divine hand, the people are contending for, and establishing one after another, doctrines favorable to universal liberty; and designed to place in every man's hand—be he ever so poor and humble—that which is his birthright, the civil right of doing just as he pleases, provided that he invades not the similar rights of his neighbor. With this only proviso, he is to form his own opinions upon politics, mature his own belief in religion, pursue his own business, make choice of his own pleasures; in one word, be the sole independent arbiter of his own conduct. The people are steadily asserting their claim to govern themselves. And thus, if any tax is needed, they insist upon the right of saying how much shall be levied. If any law is to be passed, they declare that their influence shall be felt, directly or indirectly, in passing it. If any groundless change be made in the leading principles of those who administer the affairs of State, they assert their privilege to speak in loud terms through the ballot box, and thus designate others to succeed the offenders against the popular will. Success, indeed, has not invariably crowned those efforts. Oppression still exists; abuses are yet numerous. Much remains to be done. But, generally, the people are becoming fully aware of their prerogatives, and feel disposed to stand by them manfully.

What we have now stated, as generally descriptive of the progress which the Democratic principle is making in the Christianized world, must agree, we think, with every reader's observation. Were it necessary, it would be easy to establish all that has been said. Were we to consult the leading journals of the times, we should be continually reminded of the great fact, that whereas a few centuries since, Governments were carried on mainly by court intrigues, and the cabals of prime ministers and royal favorites, whose machiavelian tortuosity the people could not trace, and whose dark meaning they could not fashion, now, it is necessary, that "prince encounter prince, State encounter State, and faction contend with faction, on the broad arena of representative chambers, and through the open controversies of an unsparing press." Intrigues in courts and cabinets there may be yet, but they are frank in their nature, and impotent in their result, as compared with the dark, and complicated, and perilous machinations of former times, when the dearest interests of the people were managed by a few favorites of the king, whose chief aim, like Mirabeau's consisted in making words the disguise of their thoughts, and thus, effectually, hiding their measures from the public eye. But the age for conducting the affairs of State in knavish darkness is gone. The time for governing a nation by secret cabal is past. There is a spirit abroad, that demands every thing relative to Government to be done in open day. And the main cause of this change is of course, attributable to the ascendancy of popular control, the vigilance of the press, the publicity of all State documents, and above all the necessity there is, of fighting every political battle before the eyes of the people, either on the floor of a House of Representatives, or, as before observed, through the columns of a perfectly free and unshackled press.

From the Metropolis.

"I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into any office of consequence, knowingly, whose POLITICAL TENETS are adverse to the measures which the General Government is pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide. That it would embarrass its movements, is certain."—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LET EVERY DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN THE UNION COPY THIS!

PETER HAGNER, THIRD AUDITOR, has held his office for 30 years, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, making $90,000. He has under him a family clique of seven relatives, sons and brother in-laws, appointed by him, receiving the amount of several thousand more. All these are hot thorough-going Federals, they boast that they are so, and deny Mr. Van Buren and his "Democratic skum to put them out." Besides, we understand some portion of his family has snug places in the army. We think this rather monopolizing.

We mistake Mr. Van Buren very much if he will not apply the same principle of rotation in office to this Federal incumbent as he did to his Democratic friends, JONES, SKINNER and CRAIG. If he does not, what excuse can he give the Democracy for retaining in office a political opponent, while he is turning out his friends. Will the Democratic party stand it? "Aye, there's the rub."

—o—

GOSSIP.

Correspondence of the New

LIVERPOOL,

You may see what sixes a Ministry are at. Standing on the Reform Bill, they are too the Radicals. They *may* give them as a sop—that is, make it tion, and if carried in the Low swamped in the Upper. Parliament will increase the Conservatives, and, in the stands, the Melbourne Ministry power, moral or numerical sions must be made, or the A coalition is talked of—see Ministry. We shall see.

Lord Hill is expected of the army, and be succ of Anglesea.

Macauley, no ly to take office men

The elections will take place—it may take place—*before* the new Registration can into effect, as the Conservatives are likely to have an increase of votes, as they qualify as many as they can.

To all intents and purposes, *the Government is broken up.* I do believe that, if he could, Melbourne would resign office into the hands of the Tories. The "liberal" members are adverse to a dissolution, as it may cost them their seats, and *must* cost them money.

The Queen is now in the way of becoming "the Sovereign of a faction." I am sorry this—as all must be, who wish to see the country safely and well governed.

Lord Clarendon has married Lady C. Barnham at last. Lord Fitzalan, heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk, is escorting Lady Lyons to England. He marries Miss Lyons next week. They fell in love among the ruins of the Acropolis at Athens. How romantic!

A laughable matter has made the Emperor and Empress of Russia quit the new winter palace. *It is full of bugs!!* Built in a hurry, with new timber, and heated by steam, it is supposed the noxious vermin were thus produced. In a like case in Scotland, two men were sleeping in the same room. One of them groaned repeatedly, and the other asked "What aileth thee, Sandy?" "Hoot, mon," was the answer, "the bugs are biting me to death!" "Weel, mon," retorted the other "and why doesn't thee bite them again?"

My next letter will reach you, by the new steamer, the British Queen, which leaves Portsmouth on July 1. She is 275 feet long, upper deck 245, breadth within the paddle boxes 4[illegible], breadth over all 64 feet. Depth of hold 27. She has two engines of 250 horse power each. Her whole crew is 85. She will take 300 cabin passengers, her hold 1000 tons of coals, and 1000 tons of goods. Her small best bower, and sheet anchor, weigh respectively 32, 43, and 47 cwt. Her engines, boiler and water, will weigh 500 tons. Her paddles are to make 16 strokes a minute.

At the Grand Fancy Ball, on Friday evening, in aid of the funds of the Royal Academy of Music, the Queen was *not* present; the Dutchess of Cambridge and Gloucester were, and a great throng of the male and female nobility. The Duke of Wellington (now in his 71st year,) was among the dancers. The costumes were various, but the Greek is reported to have pervailed.

At the Levee on Wednesday, Daniel Webster was expected to have been introduced to the Queen. He was not present, however, neither was the U. S. Ambassador. Mr. B. Rush, Secretary of the Legation, was there. The general attendance was limited, but the Tories preponderated.

The Dutchess of Gloucester had a grand ball on Thursday, at which a large party attended, to meet the Queen and her mother.

The *Morning Post* gives a couple of anecdotes about the Queen, which are amusing enough. One is that on the day before her grand ball, at Buckingham Palace, she sent word to the Grand Duke of Russia that she should be glad if he would join her party, and ride with her. He was a few minutes late (the Queen, who is very punctual, having started at the precise hour named,) and when the Duke rode up, he found Lord Alfred Paget at the post of honour, by the Queen's side; so the future Czar had to ride in the rear with the suite.

The second story is, that at the ball, next night the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Chamberlain, came to the Grand Duke, with the Queen's *commands* to dance with her. He very coolly answered that he was engaged. Some of the papers doubt the second story, but I think it likely that, piqued with her for not waiting for him on the preceding day, or not allowing him to take Lord Paget's place by her side, when he overtook her, the Grand Duke was glad to retort. What were *her* "commands" to him?

On the day that the Duke left London, he gave a farewell dejeune to his English friends and when leave-taking commenced, he kissed as many of them (in the continental fashion) as waited to be thus embraced! He spent exactly half a million sterling in England!

LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, SCOTT CO. KY., Jun 8. 1839

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor in which you requested to know whether I had expressed a wish to decline being a candidate for the office I now fill, and if not whether I was willing to serve a second term if elected; at the same time giving it as your opinion that it was due to myself, and particularly to my friends, that I should no longer remain silent, as some diversity of opinion existed as to my wishes and feelings in relation to the second canvass for the Vice Presidency.

I have avoided the subject of your letter as much as I well could, and was in hopes that it would not have been considered necessary that I should take a different course. But letters which I have received from other friends, on the same subject as yours, have induced me to answer your favor.

I have never authorized the declaration that I was unwilling to be the Democratic candidate for a second term, if the citizens desired it. I have no reason to suppose that I did not exist at my first nomination, and would refuse the same station if re-offered, but, however, distinctly understood, I have always declared to all with whom I have conversed on this head, that I was willing, but would not seek it, if it should be ascertained that a wish of those who elected me, that I should be selected, was the person. "In my opinion the President is one that ought not to be thinking, or

[illegible]

CHAPTER ON OYSTERS.

The last number of Blackwood says: An oyster is one of the elements of social existence, a delicacy of no age, sex, or condition, but patent to the universal family of man. Your Jew abhors not an oyster, neither does your Mussulman throw it over his left shoulder; good in sallop, better in a stew, & best of all in the shell; good in pickle, in curry, in sauces; good at luncheon, before dinner, at supper; good to entertain a friend; good to eat by yourself; good when you are hungry; good moreover when you are not. In lodgings, in chambers, in barracks, in the public office, in the editor's room, the student, lawyer, soldier, secretary, and gentlemen of the press, recruits his exhausted spirits with an oyster; the emaciated valetudinarian thanks his doctor for permission to taste the nutritive and grateful food.

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WASHINGTON.—The following analysis of the epochs in the life of Gen. Washington, is made out from 'Spark's Life of Washington.

'George Washington attended school till he was sixteen years old. From sixteen to nineteen his time was spent in surveying; part of the time in a private, and part of the time in a public capacity. From nineteen to twenty, he was absent several months in the West Indies, with a sick brother, and the remainder of the time at home, settling his deceased brother's estate.—From twenty to twenty six, he was in the French and Indian war. At twenty six he was married, and resided as a private citizen, on his estate at Mount Vernon, till he was forty three. At this age, he was chosen Commander in-chief of the American army, which station he held eight years, and returned at the age of fifty one to Mount Vernon. From fifty one to fifty-seven, he passed at Mount Vernon in agricultural pursuits.—At the age of fifty seven, he was chosen President of the United States, which office he held eight years, and retired again to his favorite pursuits at Mount Vernon, at the age of sixty five. Here he resided till his decease—three years. He died at the age of sixty eight.'

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, July 9, 1839.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidate,
For Congress,

P. F. THOMAS,
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Day of election, Wednesday 2d day of October next.

NOTICE.——Agreeably to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Republican voters of this county, there will be a meeting held on the FIRST TUESDAY IN AUGUST next, at the hour of 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, &c. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

June 18, 1839.

THE FOURTH.—The Sixty-third Anniversary of our country's Independence was not suffered to pass unnoticed by our citizens. The day was ushered in by the spirit-stirring sounds of drum and fife, and the parading of the "EASTON GUARDS" under the command of Col. P. F. THOMAS. The guards, Phenix-like, have lately sprung into new life, and promise ere long, to be a well disciplined and soldier-like company.

We were much pleased with the procession of Sunday School Scholars, as they passed to the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] arrangements were made to [illegible] manner their Anni[illegible] were arranged in clas[illegible] colored rib[illegible] exceedingly neat [illegible] at the Church [illegible] Rev. Mr. Cus[illegible] were ex[illegible] GLETON, and won[illegible] chers, the appro[illegible] ectable audience, [illegible] the celebra[illegible] delivered [illegible] the Rev. Mr. [illegible] goods of Easton, ma[illegible] Anniversary, and [illegible] are so descry[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] day of trial? [illegible] er that our [illegible] their [illegible] will [illegible] They were [illegible] eated, and will [illegible] in their lost [illegible] But let us all pull together—[illegible] second victory for our [illegible] the day of trial comes.

[illegible] farmers are all busy harvesting; & [illegible] are gratified to hear that their Wheat [illegible] are good. Our town is as dull at present [illegible] we could reasonably want it, but a short [illegible] into the country will enable any one to see that the husbandman is richly reaping the reward of his toil.

The Corn crop is very promising at present. The critical month of August however, is yet to come and go, before the farmer is certain of a good yield.

☞ We are requested to say that Mr. Bailey's Communication in reply to Mr. Boon's late address to the public, will appear in this paper on Tuesday next.

LABOR IN VAIN.—The Whigs of New Hampshire have nominated Enos Stevens, as their candidate for Governor. He will neither touch side nor bottom. The granite State is Democratic to the core.

The Hon. Daniel Webster is figuring in London. We see it stated that the Hon. R. Fletcher, member of Congress from Boston, has resigned his seat. Mr. F. is a brother-in-law of Mr. Webster.

HIGHEST YET.—A gentleman of this town informs us that he has a small lot of Corn, some of which measures 10 feet 10 inches in height. Come on with your high corn.

GOOSE SHOOTING.—The Harrisburg Gazette states that a party of eight gentlemen from Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Monday last, shot 88 woodcocks in the neighborhood of the York Springs.

The Mayor of Boston has contracted with a band in that city to play two evenings of the week on the common.

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Whig presses for some time past have been busy with speculations as to who will be the successor of Mr. Campbell, late Treasurer of the U. States. The following communication in the Richmond Enquirer, whilst it will relieve them of much of their anxiety on the subject, corrects some mi representations which our generous and fair-dealing opponents have put forth:—

THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The frequent allusions of the Richmond Whig to the office of Treasurer of the United States, and the attempt of several Presses to create a belief in the public mind that President Van Buren had promised that office to Mr. Selden, if he should offer, and should be defeated as a candidate for this Congressional District, seem to merit a few observations.

Mr. Selden never had any conversation or correspondence, direct or indirect, with the President, relative to an election or appointment whatever. And whoever may have placed Mr. Selden's name before the President for an appointment, did so without Mr. Selden's knowledge or expectation.

Mr. Selden never received an assurance from any quarter that he should be rewarded with office, State or Federal, if he would oppose the Whigs in this Congressional District.

The truth of the matter is plainly this: Some months ago, the President, in casual conversation, told a distinguished gentleman (with whom Mr. Selden never did converse or correspond on the appointment of a Treasurer) that his, the President's view of the public interest, would probably induce him to appoint another Treasurer of the U. States; and that as the then Treasurer (Mr. Campbell) was from Virginia, so he was disposed to take the successor from the same State, and desired that gentleman to name some person from among whom an appointment satisfactory to the public might be made. That gentleman named Judge Nicholas, and several other Virginians. And in making a selection from the persons named, the President preferred Judge N., whose character, talents, and distinguished services, personal and ancestral, in many a public trust, evinced the wisdom of the choice that fell upon him.

The President and Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, both urged Judge Nicholas to accept this appointment, as one that would be highly agreeable and useful to the whole administration party throughout the U. S. The Judge took a week to decide, consulted his most intimate and valued friends about the matter, and ultimately declined the office.

Judge Nicholas and Mr. Selden never had any conversation or correspondence with each other on the subject of the Treasury Department, until the very evening on which the Judge made his final resolve against the acceptance of it.

These are the facts—stated with a conscientious regard to accuracy and truth. Every attempt to controvert them will be unwarrantable by the proofs and justice of the case, and can have no better tendency nor design, than to swell the turbid and turbulent torrent of political abuse.

In the absence of every colorable circumstance to fix an unworthy imputation any where, a just and impartial public will decide whether Mr. Selden has acted a part in the removal of Mr. Campbell, or in the appointment of a successor in lieu of a gentleman.

In the casual fortunes of a political contest, Mr. Selden has been borne down by the superior power of the Metropolitan Whigs. As magnanimous, victory he hopes they will be content to leave him to his fate and abstain from the disposition, encouraged by the press, to injure his name by cruel and ungenerous means.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Richmend, July 1, 1839.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—Mr. Kimmell seems to stand rather a poor chance to obtain fair play from the editors of his party at least, as a candidate for Congress in the fifth district. The editor of the Chronicle first announced Mr. Johnson as the party candidate, and although he has since inserted the name of Mr. Kimmell as a candidate, he is made to stand *below* Mr. Johnson. The Patriot publishes the name of Mr. Johnson as the party candidate for the district; and has not as yet taken notice of Mr. Kimmell. We suppose that the fact of Mr. Johnson's having run at the last election in opposition to the regular nomination of the party, being elected by the votes of the friends of the Administration, and then being more violently abusive of those, by means of whose support he was enabled to succeed, has secured for him the especial favor of the editors of his party.—Balt. Repub.

HEIGHT OF ASSURANCE.—The facetious Nash relates an anecdote of a troublesome friend. "He first invited himself to partake of my suppers; next he took posession of a spare bed in my room; in the morning he put on my shirt and left his ragged one, and continued to do so till mine were all gone, and his left in their place. He then came without any shirt, and wore off one of his old ones every morning, until they were all gone too."

Very Appropriate.—The "figure head" of the New York Whig is a bust of the immortal Washington, with his eyes closed. Whether it was so designed by the engraves, we know not, but we think the device a good one—the manuœuvering of some modern whigs being quite sufficient to shut the eyes of all good men.—Grenada Bulletin.

LAW.—If a man gives you a black eye, says Bentham, you make him pay for it; but if he put out your eye, you get nothing, and whatever is taken from him goes nominally to the King—really to John Stokes or John Nokes, who had no concern at all in the matter. If a man kill your pig you get the value of it; but if he kill your wife or child you get nothing; if any thing is got out of him it goes to a stranger as before. A man sets your house on fire, if by misfortune you receive amends; if through malice you do not receive any thing.

In order to rid the city of Baltimore of the dogs which are permitted to run at large, the New Orleans method of resorting to poison is authorized to be used, and a liberal appropriation has been made to carry out the views of the City Council.

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A report has just reached us says the Indianapolis Journal, that the Hon. Ratliff Boon has succeeded Gov. Lucas, as Governor of Iowa. Of the truth of the report the Journal entertains no doubt.

CONUNDRUM.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth brush? D'ye give it up? Because every body should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbors.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.

The federal prints, with a few exceptions are silent on the subject of a new United States Bank. In conversation the leaders of the party are less reserved. Ask any one of them whether they will not, if they ever have the power, create a National Bank, and they will frankly answer "yes." Here is one of the important points of difference between us, and perhaps only to that of Abolition.

In opposition to an unconstitutional National Bank, the democracy contend for a constitutional Treasury—for a currency founded on a substantial basis, instead of one which has no foundation at all. For a fabric that shall stand on a rock, not on sand. Two years ago we witnessed the evils of a sandy foundation. The "rains came and the winds blew," and great was the fall of the house of the "foolish man." Disaster and distress taught the people a lesson then that will not soon be forgotten. It is this that the democracy contend for a separation of the government from all banking institutions and most particularly from an unconstitutional mammoth monopoly.

The constitutional Treasury system was tested in the early days of this Republic, and was the regular system of the government until Alexander Hamilton issued a Treasury order that bank paper should be received by the agents of the government as money. At this, the next step was to allow, at one time, a National Bank; and at another time certain pet banks to have the use of the people's money. The evils of this system were felt in 1837, when the banks failed and refused to pay their creditors, the government amongst the rest, except in paper, which was not a lawful tender. It is to guard against a similar occurrence that the administration aims to keep the money of the people where it can be found when wanted, and under strict regulations and sureties for safe keeping. And in this the people will sustain the government. The "second thought" is making great changes.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Cecil Gazette.

Dated PORT DEPOSIT, June 22, 1839

"Having to write on business, I would say in regard to our candidate for Congress, that his prospect in this district is good.—His name strikes terror into the whig ranks—all think that he will be elected with ease. The Whigs admit that Pearce's chance is very small. They think he has no chance at all to be elected. They would make us believe that they have some prospect in Cecil and Talbot. As to Cecil, their chance is very good to be beaten two or three hundred votes. Some of the gentry are trying to make their friends believe that 'Old Cecil' is about putting on the robes of whiggery. This calculation is very much like some they made before the last October election—all humbug. If I am not mistaken they will have a Waterloo defeat, yes, routed "horse, foot and dragoons."—What think you of it? I have seen an article in a Baltimore paper of the 20th inst. which states that the Whigs had a large meeting in this place, and that great unanimity of sentiment existed upon the occasion. The fact is there were so few at it that it was impossible to be otherwise.—Would you call a meeting large if there were not more than 10 or 15 persons present? I think not. It is useless for them to disguise the fact, their party is fast sinking in this county and they are therefore trying every mean to keep them straight, but it all won't do, some are leaving them almost every day in this district. They are about getting up a paper here to help them out of the mud, and as soon as the election is over the editor may look out for another situation—they will encourage him about as much as they did Elliott.

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IMPORTANT.—THE MAINE DIFFICULTY REVIVED!—The following is from the Augusta, Maine, Journal of Tuesday:

THE JOINT COMMISSION.—In the Kennebeck Journal of May 21st, we published the letter of Mr. Stevenson, our Minister in London, with an extract from a communication of Lold Palmerston, of April 3, proposing a joint commission to survey and settle the Northeastern Boundary Line, from which we learned that the British Government had submitted to ours a "draft of a Convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the Commissioners." Until recently we have been in ignorance of the nature of this "draft," but are now compelled to say that our worst apprehensions are fully realized. We are not able to inform our readers of the precise terms of this "draft," but can say that they are wholly inadmissible.

Mr. Forsyth, the U. S. Secretary of State has been here, where the Governor and Council are in session. While in Portland last week, he had a conference with Gov. Fairfield, Mr. Williams, Gov Kent, Col. Davies, and others, who met him there on his invitation, and submitted to them the proposition of the British government. They were unanimous in the opinion that Maine could not agree to it, and they regarded it only as calculated, if not designed, to make a further and severer test of the patient forbearance of the state, by delaying any equitable settlement.

What action the Government and Council may take on the subject, we do not know, but understand that the Governor and the other gentlemen who were consulted at Portland, complied with Mr. Forsyth's request, by making a counter proposition, such as they thought, Maine would agree to.

SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.—"What is the effect of the sub-treasury scheme but to multiply beyond computation the number of dependent Executive officers?"

It would, if in operation, have "the effect" of preventing public defalcation, by preventing the first step towards it—use of the public funds.

It would, if in operation, chain, the legs of what the Whigs call leg treasurers, and chain them too in prison, if they broke the law.

It would close the door to the Whig scheme of resorting to their pet bank system of deposite—an "effect" that would drive the Whigs to desperation.

It would, if it had been in operation, have prevented the Whig Conservative Swartwout pocketing above a million of the people's money, and cooped him up securely within the dark walls of a prison, instead of giving him the range of the eastern world.

It would, if it had been in operation, have prevented the loss to the people, by banks entrusted with the public funds, of $42,000 in General Jackson's administration; of $270,000 in Mr. J. Q Adams' administration; of $800,000 in Mr. Monroe's administration; and of $5,000,000 previous to that administration.

It would have prevented the loss by collectors, marshals, attorneys, &c., of above $3,000,000, and by land receivers, paymasters, pursers, &c., of $4,753,000.

If it had been in operation it would have had the "effect" to preclude the ruinous credit system in relation to bonds for duties, by which the people have lost, of their national revenue, not less than $6,700,000.

Here, then, is the loss of *twenty and a half millions*, that would have been saved if the government had adhered to the independent