comparatively few, the salaries low; and the expenditures of the Government, including the amount annually paid on account of the public debt, were about one-third of the amount afterwards expended by President Jackson, when the public debt was discharged. Men were selected to fill offices on the principle of Mr. Jefferson, because they were faithful and honest, and retained as long as they remained so. Proscription, under the paltry and deceptive guise of *reform*, was unknown; and Mr. Adams was, in fact, the President of the Nation and not of a party, as his successor had promised, but failed to be. The appointment of Mr. Clay, to be Secretary of State, was seized upon as an evidence of "bargain and corruption," and this outcry was reechoed and repeated, with a species of cuckoo frequency, till the People began to credit the silly slander, and believe in the corruption of one of the purest Administrations with which this country had perhaps ever been blessed. The party became in fact the party of a *man* and not of principles. It was emphatically the *Jackson party*, having its beginning in and moving and breathing through, Jackson alone. It is true that all the arts, deceptions and manœuvers of the mere politician were resorted to and practised by those who advocated his pretensions to the high office to which they wished to elevate him; but it was the man, and not the principle, whom they in reality supported, and around whom they rallied as their idol and their chief.—Knowing, too, that names are often more effective with the people than truths, they had the boldness to claim to be the exclusive Democrats, and to constitute the pure democracy of the country. The Administration of Mr. Adams was a republican Administration, and the republicans, or democrats of the old school, were its supporters and friends. But after this new party started into life, they found, to their astonishment, that, though adopting the theories and pursuing the principles by which all the republican Presidents had heretofore been governed, they no longer belonged to the democracy of the country, but were classed among and denounced as federalists and aristocrats. The principles which they had adopted were those of Jefferson and Madison. Their republicanism was based upon the Constitution—they were jealous of and inimical to, evergrown Executive power; and the advocates and friends of the equal rights of the People and of a fair and equal representation, which should not be controlled by Executive influence. When these principles are compared with those adopted by what was called the democratic Administration of Jackson—if, indeed, it was governed by any fixed principles at all—mankind will be astonished at the blind infatuation and delusion which could lead an intelligent People to believe in the democratic feelings of a man who had assumed all the powers of the Government, legislative and judicial, as well as executive; violated the Constitution and laws of his country; treated as enemies his countrymen for exercising the privilege of thought and of action, to which, as freemen, they were entitled; trampled under foot the rights of his fellow-citizens; treated with scorn and contempt the privileges of the other co-equal and co-ordinate branches of the Government; and had even gone so far as to dictate his successor to the nation. Party feeling is too apt to wrap the judgment, and hence evils are tolerated which would not otherwise be allowed to exist. Men were misled and grossly deceived. Where ignorance did not prevail the bitterness of party animosity, or the equally potent influence of self-interest and ambition, directed and impelled those to action who would otherwise have seen nothing to complain of, and would have been disposed rather to applaud than to condemn the administration of men whose motives were patriotic and virtuous, and whose minds were admitted to be enlightened and vigorous.

The friends of Gen. Jackson in both Houses of Congress, continued, during the whole Presidential term of Mr. Adams, to pour out their anathemas, to propagate all that was calculated to excite and mislead the public mind, and to labor with unceasing assiduity, to undermine and destroy his Administration. The first subject of complaint was the excessive patronage of the Executive; and, with a view to its limitation and reduction, a committee was raised in the Senate, in 1826, at the instance of Thomas H. Benton, to "inquire into the expediency of reducing" it. This committee consisted of Messrs Benton, Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, Macon, White, Findlay, Dickerson, Holmes, and Hayne, who made a report on the subject, from which a few extracts may be taken to show the difference between the theories and practices of politicians when in power and when out of power.

The committee in this report express their "conviction" that the patronage of the Executive "*may* and *ought* to be diminished." They claim for the Senate the control ov r appointments to office, and assert that it would be acting in the spirit of the Constitution in laboring to *multiply the guards* and to strengthen the barriers against the possible abuse of power. The report speaks of the number of office-holders as being very large and still rapidly increasing, and maintains that "each person employed will have a circle of greater or less diameter of which he is the centre and soul—a circle composed of friends and relations and of individuals employed by himself on public or on private account." It proceeds to dwell upon the alarming and corrupting influence and tendency of Executive patronage, and points out precisely the state of things which subsequently existed during the Administration of President Jackson. "The power of patronage" the author of the report observes, "unless checked by the vigorous interposition of Congress, must go on increasing until Federal influence, in many parts of this Confederation, *will predominate in elections* as completely as British influence predominates in the elections of Scotland and Ireland in rotten borough towns, and in the great naval stations of Portsmouth and Plymouth. He takes it for granted that the "whole of this great power will centre in the President" and proceeds to put the nation upon its guard against this danger:

"The King of England is the 'fountain of honor;' the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs, and contracts; he has 'power' over the 'support' of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and *may* dismiss them, and, upon all the principles of human action, *will* dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. *His* spirit will animat their actions in all the elections to *State* and *Federal* offices.—There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception.—The intended check and control of the Senate, *without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body*, subdue its *capacity of resistance*, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Senate!"

"We must look forward to the time when the nomination of the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants *my* vote, and I want *his* patronage; *I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for.* What will this be but the Government of *one man?* and what is the Government of *one man* but a monarchy?"

This was followed up in the House of Representatives by a resolution introduced by Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, calling upon the Secretary of State to report what changes had been made in the newspapers which printed the laws, and *his reasons for such changes.* It was asserted by the mover of this resolution that this system of removal was "calculated to operate, and did actually operate, as far as it went, to *control the freedom of the press*, and to enlist throughout the country that powerful instrument in behalf of the views of the State Department. In this respect it was much more effectual and much more dangerous than the far famed alien and sedition laws."

It was further contended by Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, that "the *eighty-two presses* (the number then employed to publish the laws of the United States) would be put on the diet of a wholesome regimen. The sturdy and independent would be turned out to be fed on such offals as they might be able to pick up, until the whole pack should open in full and harmonious cry, in one common note, from the sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the Treasury to the most starveling turnspit that barks on the furtherest verge of our frontier." "If (he continued) the Secretary of State can so apply the patronage of the Government as to nourish to venal accord eighty-two presses in our country to praise every thing the Administration should do, and subject their proprietor to the punishment of the loss of this patronage if they dare to censure its measures, this forms distinctly a Government press, which is more *alarming to the liberties of the People* than the organization of the whole of Gen. Brown's army of 6,000 men, formed into the guard of the palace." Such were the language and sentiments of the friends of the man who succeeded in being elevated to the Executive chair—sentiments which they found it convenient to forget or disregard when power was placed in their hands, and when they had an opportunity to exhibit their sincerity and the purity of their intentions.—It will be seen in the history of the Administration of President Jackson how grossly the patronage of the Government was abused, how the press was subsidized,* how recklessly men were thrown out of office, and others paid for their party devotion, and how wantonly the public money was expended without a murmur of complaint from those who had so eloquently lamented over and portrayed the dangers which threatened the liberties of the country from the patronage employed by the then Executive of the nation. The expenditures of the Government were at this time considered so alarming and enormous that a committee of retrenchment was raised in the House, in 1828, consisting of seven members, five of whom were the friends of Gen. Jackson, to consider and report upon the subject.* The result of their investigation was, that the expenditures were unnecessarily great, and ought to be reduced; that the officers of the Government were too numerous; the expenses of Congress too heavy, and the sessions too long; that these should be reduced by making the compensation of the members, during the first session of each Congress, two dollars per diem and that this was all that could be done until the friends of reform should be put in the possession of power. These reports were published in great numbers by the two Houses, at the public expense, and industriously spread over every habitable portion of the Union. Members assiduously employed themselves in franking these and other party slanders, prepared by the Central Committee of the District of Columbia and transmitting them to all who would read. For this duty many of them were afterwards rewarded with* office. In the Senate, Mr. Benton, chairman of the committee already mentioned, reported, in 1826, several bills, among which were one to regulate the publication of the laws of the United States and of public advertisements, by which the selection was to be made by the Senators and Representatives from each State, and the delegates from the Territories; and one to secure in office faithful collectors, &c., which provided, among other things, that all nominations made by the President to fill vacancies occasioned by removal should be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for which the officer had been removed. As soon, however, as the Jackson party came into power, "a change came over the spirit of their dream," and the Secretary of State was allowed to subsidize or "control the freedom of the press" to any extent he pleased, without the least objection or the slightest breath of censure from the party which had succeeded; and when the opposition requested to know the reasons of the wanton and unprecedented removals of meritorious officers from public employment by President Jackson, his supporters were filled with indignation at the insolence of such a request, and declared that the Executive was independent of the States and of Congress, and that if he were guilty of any misdemeanor, the constitutional and only remedy was impeachment.

As an illustration of the contrast presented between the promises and performances of the party which subsequently succeeded in acquiring the control of the Government, it may be proper to give here a few indisputable facts. The number of publishers of the laws was increased from 82, to 110, and all, as far as practicable, supporters of the Administration; the appointments of members of Congress were greater than those of all preceding Administrations together; the number of custom house officers which had been complained of by the committee of the Senate in 1826, had increased from 174 to 414, and the compensation from $119,062 39 to $109,669 32, in addition to which they were allowed in New York, in 1826, upwards of $53,000. The expenses of collecting the revenue of the United States had increased from $889,327 in 1828 the last year of the Administration of Mr. Adams, to $1,414,528 in 1836, the last year of the Administration of President Jackson, being an average annual increase of upwards of $75,000, with a diminution rather than a corresponding increase in the business of the custom-house department, and the whole annual expenditures of the Government had increased in a few years from $12,163,438 to upwards of $26,000,000.

The clamor set up about retrenchment and reform, was nothing more than mere party slang, and only used for party purposes. It had no reality, and was not intended to be carried out. The object of the opponents of President Adams was the destruction of his administration at all hazards, and by the employment of every means within their power. The opposition was directed not against the impolicy or oppression of measures or the vice and incompetency of men, but, as was observed on the floor of the House, by an eloquent member from Baltimore, "It was a premeditated, foreavowed hostility to each and every adherent of the Administration, and to each and every measure it should propose,"† and it was openly and profanely declared that the Administration should be assailed and destroyed though it were "as pure as the angels at the right hand of God."‡ This was accomplished, and the events and measures which have been attempted to be sketched in the following pages will show the evils which have resulted from too easy and implicit a belief on the part of the People in the hollow professions and deceptive declarations of reckless politicians and demagogues whose great aim was the acquisition of power, the gratification of ambition, or the emoluments of office, without much regard to the interests of their country, or the happiness and welfare of their fellow-citizens.§

*The following developments made by an editor who had belonged to the Jackson party, but whose conscience and independence of mind would not suffer him to be a quiescent tool in the hands of designing demagogues, will show to what extent the party, when successful, carried their profligate and ambitious views:

"A small band of desperate men," says the editor of the Pennsylvanian in 1834, then the leading Administration paper in Philadelphia, "under the excitement and triumph of his (Jackson's) election, having succeeded to worm themselves into the subordinate offices at Washington, have availed themselves of that popularity and success to create one of the most ferocious tyrannies that ever reared its head in a country calling itself free and intelligent. During the last two or three years, this unseen and irresponsible body of individuals, consisting principally of subordinate officers of the Executive Government at Washington and elsewhere, have created a *confederacy* and organized a power which has for its purpose an entire change in the Government of the United States, as established by the patriots of the Revolution, and guarantied by the principles of the existing Constitution. This irresponsible cabal, who control and write for the official journal, called the Globe, have made in twelve months more rapid strides to subvert public liberty, destroy the checks of the Constitution, degrade Congress, disgrace the Cabinet, *subvert the liberty of the press*, than a military leader, with fifty thousand bayonets at his back, could have achieved in 20 years. One of the principal elements of this conspiracy is the *organization of the government officers and the newspaper press throughout the country*, in the shape of a permanent body of police, empowered to circulate the decrees of the central conspirators, denounce the refractory, destroy the character of the independent, and elevate the power and prerogative of the Executive without the slightest regard to the Constitution or laws of the country. The Globe is the organ of the prime conspirators. Its principal editor is Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor. He is the master-spirit of the confederacy, and contrives as well as executes the general plans of spoliation, and the individual executioner of the refractory, be he either Cabinet minister, member of Congress, or newspaper editor. When a new editor of any standing or talents begins business, he is immediately written to by the conspirators at Washington, in the name of the President, or of the Republican party, and a course is marked out for his especial guidance."

A DRY JOKE.—A dry joke, as it is termed, sometimes furnishes as much food for laughter as the lively repartee or well adapted pun. An English paper says that the name of a juror, on the list at the Court of King's Bench, being called the other day, upon not answering, the usual notice that he would be fined was denounced against him, upon which a person who stood by very gravely said to the Court: "You may fine him as much as you please, but *I don't think you will ever recover the fine*, for I saw him buried about a week ago."

The Locofocos were but recently building all their hopes upon the belief that Gen. Harrison would not "come out," as they expressed it. Well, the General has *come out*, and Van Buren must *go out.*

Reading only furnishes the mind with materials of knowledge. 'Tis thinking makes what we read ours.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the packet schr. Henry Clay, from Galveston, which reached this port last evening, we have Houston dates to the 14th inst.

But little news of importance is received by the arrival.

The Houston Star of the 13th October says:

"A gentleman who left the camp of the Federalists on the Neuces a few days since, has informed us that the Federal army under Canales recently overtook the rear guard of Arista near Camargo, and after a slight skirmish defeated it without any loss on their part, and captured 300 men and all the baggage of the enemy. A large number of good muskets and several pieces of artillery were also captured. Among the prisoners was an officer named Uriea, who had aided in the massacre of Zapata, in consequence of which he was executed.—Gen. Canales had succeeded in cutting off Arista from the road to Metamoras, and he was therefore retreating with great precipitation towards Monterey; the forces under Canales were within one day's march of him, and were making every exertion to intercept him on his route to Monterey.—The garrison at Metamoras consisted of only 100 men, and as a detachment was sent to capture the place, it has probably fallen into the hands of the Federalists."

Gen. Samuel Houston has been elected by a large majority as one of the representatives from San Augustine county.

The Br. barque Elizabeth, from Liverpool, has arrived at Matagorda, with a cargo of salt, coal and implements of husbandry, with upwards of fifty emigrants.

DR. DUNCAN.—The defeat of this distinguished Administration leader, is a signal rebuke to his friends and associates. He is a man of brutal manners and principles; a fit tool consequently for the knaves and charlatans in power.—Enjoying the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, he was the frequent guest at his table, and the companion of his morning rides. The citizens of Washington were more than once gratified by the exhibition of the President of the United States, enjoying the early air in the company of his familiar Duncan. His vulgar and abusive speeches have formed a large portion of the electioneering matter of the Locofoco campaign; and have probably been quite as influential as Amos Kendall's *Extra Globe*, in producing the present political reform. The Administration rallied *all* their forces to retain his seat for Dr. Duncan; but the "sober second thoughts" of the people have condemned him to the retirement, where there will be ample scope for the exercises of all his virtues, and where his vices will be less disgustingly obtruded on the public notice. —*N. Y. Courier.*

MORE FORGERY!—Forgery seems to be the chief weapon of the administration. In addition to the grand affair which has lately come off in New-York, we have one on a small scale, but of not less daring atrocity, in our own State.

It is well known that the present Chief Justice of the United States (the Hon. R. B. Taney) was formerly resident of Frederick county, where he justly possesses a very great influence. The adherents of the Administration there have resorted to the extremity of forging his name to letters to persons with whom it was supposed his requests would have weight, in which they are exhorted not to abandon the Administration. One of these letters (addressed to Mr. Michael Null, near Emmittsburg) having been shown to Dr. Augustine Taney, (a Whig and relative of the Chief Justice,) he addressed a letter to the latter, asking him if the letter to Mr. Null was genuine. The Chief Justice replied that it is a forgery! The whole correspondence is published in the last Frederick Examiner. —*Balt. Pat.*

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—A trial of much interest before the Supreme Court of New Jersey, has just closed. Col Thomas Cadwallader, who was a native of Ewing in that State, and who in 1825, inherited the property on which he resided, and who paid property and personal taxes there, had been in the habit of spending his winters in New York or Philadelphia: in the latter city he hired a house by the year for two years and lived in it; returning in the spring to his place in New Jersey. On attempting to vote at the State and Congressional election in 1838, his vote was denied on the grounds that he had lost his citizenship in New Jersey. He sued the Judges of the election and the court decided that his vote was unlawfully rejected, and judgment was entered accordingly.

MAINE.—The Quebec Gazette of Friday has the following extract of a letter on the movements of the North-east boundary surveying expedition, dated

RIVIERE DE LOUP, Oct. 20.

The whole of the American exploring party, with Professor Renwick, are now at Lake Temiscouata; they pretend to have found out some highlands near the Toodelick Lake, which adjoins Temiscouata, by a river of the same name.

Capt. Hawkshaw R. E., and Mr. Harvey (son of Sir John Harvey,) have just started in company with Lieut. Broughton, R. E., one of the Commissioners—they are going to Quebec for a day or two. Mr. Featherstonhaugh remains here, and joins Lieutenant Broughton at Riviere Ouelle, which they have to explore, and then they close their labors for the winter."

AMOS KENDALL'S CHARGE.—The New York Courier says—"The Locofocos now say that Amos Kendall's going into the Extra Globe, was the prettiest piece of Jeremy Diddlerism of modern times. He 'charged along the whole line,' and *took a dollar a piece* from the entire standing army."

"If the Sub-Treasury is an unwise system, let it be proved so. Bring forward your witness."—*Globe.*

The witnesses have *gone* forward—some to Europe and some to Texas.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah Republican of Oct. 21, says:

We have received from a friend in Florida the following important information in relation to the Florida war. From the source it comes from, it may be relied on as correct. It was brought by the steamer Charleston, which arrived at Savannah on the 29th inst.

PILATKA, (Fa.) Oct. 17.

Gen. Armistead has suspended active operations for the present, in consequence of an agreement between him and the Seminole Chief to hold a "talk" on the 10th inst., at which time the chief says he is willing to make a treaty of peace, which he says shall not be "*spoiled*" as the other treaties have been. No one here has any confidence in him or his treaties; yet you know Heaven is always better to us than our fears, and some good may grow out of it.

STORM AND STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Missouri met a tremendous gale in Saginaw Bay on Friday night last—during the early part of which the connection of the boilers gave way, and let off the whole of the steam. The boat of course, became unmanageable, and was drifted more than 75 miles by the hardest blow ever known upon the lake.

The surges were overwhelmning—racking the boat at every seam, and dashing immense quantities of water into the hold at every swell. The passengers manned the pumps and kept her above water until the storm abated.

The smoke pipes were blown away—the lower portion of the wheel-houses dashed in and other injury done; but no lives lost.

Ten tons of goods were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, during the gale. *Detroit Daily Advertiser, Oct. 26.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The Hon. John Quincy Adams has recently been unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by the Whigs of his district. In his reply to the letter asking his acceptance he says:

From the first organization of the Government of the United States, under their present constitution until very recently, a sense of decorum universally prevailing, has forbidden a President of the United States from all active or even indirect canvassing of votes for himself, and has alike interdicted the exercise of influence by any preceding President, upon the election of his successor. I have not felt myself at liberty to depart from this rule, and therefore have abstained from attending at any of the public meetings held within the last twelve months, with reference to the approaching Presidential election. I have deemed it my duty to leave the people of this Union to make up their own minds, upon whom they will confer the honor, and impose the burden of their chief magistracy—and in pursuance of the same obligation I have refrained from addressing my constituents, even by letter, as I had occasionally done before; but which could not have failed at this time to be attributed to the desire of influencing the election of the President, or even to a motive still more selfish and sordid. It is a source of satisfaction to me to perceive that the people in all parts of the Union have made up their minds, without needing exhortation or solicitation from me.

I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen.

J. Q. ADAMS.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Banks are preparing for resumption, and we shall rejoice when the act is accomplished. The war movements in Europe, the increased importations into this country, the accruing interest on American stocks in Europe, and the consequent demand for specie, may possibly make the resumption more difficult than was expected.

Since June last, the exports of specie to Europe have been about $2,000,000, and probably as much more will be wanted to pay the interest abroad on American stocks. Still we hope the resumption will take place. Business men and all should lend their efforts to facilitate the process. According to the law of Pennsylvania, the U. S. and other Banks of that State must resume in January next, or be driven into liquidation. If the U. S. Bank resumes, most of the Banks of the Union will follow her example. The insolvents will go down.—*Alex. Gazette.*

THE RICHES OF MICHIGAN.—A very extensive bed of bituminous coal of superior quality, a sample of which has been sent us, has just been opened on the west bank of the Shiawassee river, near the village of Coruna, Shiawassee county. This proves that our state geolist, Mr. Houghton, was correct in his report to the Legislature on this subject. A large quantity has already been taken from the bed.—*Free Press.*

A DEEPLY AFFECTING SCENE.—In the last Presbyterian Advocate, the Rev. RICHARD LEA gives a most interesting account of the sickness, religious exercises, and happy, triumphant death of Mrs. Woods, wife of Dr. Wm. Woods, and daughter of the late Wm. Semple, who died near Lawrenceville, Oct. 11, 1840. On her death-bed she called her children to her bed-side and thus addressed them:

"My dear children, I gave you to the Lord in baptism; I have prayed for you, and I leave you with him. Seek him early and you will find him. Your dying mother requests you to give yourselves away to Jesus Christ." She then, with a trembling hand, wrote the following sentences in three Bibles: "Son, give me thine heart;" "When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up;" "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." This done, she presented one to each, saying—"Dear children, read these carefully every day, and pray to God to bless them to you." When you mention this scene to the youngest one, almost an infant, his little heart will throb, and his eyes will fill with tears; they never will forget.

Correspondence of the "Messenger."

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1840.

It affords me no little pleasure to be able to lay before you the "result" of the "Empire State," Maine, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, Virginia, and 27 counties in Georgia. We have beaten the "magician" in his own State! over 11000! a thing before unknown in this Republic—a President beaten in his own State. But so it is, and so be it. Nationality, State pride, nor nothing else could save him.—Maine has given an increased majority—Connecticut over six thousand—Pennsylvania over three hundred—Ohio over 25,000—New Jersey over every thing, &c., &c. Virginia with the exception of 11 counties gives a Harrison majority of 1,700.—Michigan gives a small majority. Georgia so far, has given a handsome gain since last month, &c. &c. But now "stand back" and see what the virtuous and intelligent people of these United States have given; only listen to the thunder of their voice! why they have given (in a voice that must be heard and felt all over the land) Martin Van Buren!! President of the United States, the consoling tidings that with their free will and sovereign choice, he may retire to "Kinderhook" and there remain, unwept, unmourned, and undone, as far as politics are concerned. Yes, the People have spoken, and America is free! showing most conclusively and incontestably, that our glorious and unequalled Republic can and will, under its incomparable constitution, *govern itself*; and that under the most formidable and corrupt species of opposition that it is possible through prejudice or interest to instil into the minds of its inhabitants, the "ballot box" that "Sanctum sanctorum" of our republic, can and will correct abuses, remove obstacles, destroy what is wrong, and defend what is right without the shedding of blood or tramelling of conscience, or coersive measures. Let the eagle eyes of England, France, and the world rest on us, (as they do) but let us mind the things that concern ourselves, maintain our wholesome laws, die rather than give up our present constitution, trust in God and the moral laws of the land, and they may look, and scan, and annoy, till there heads are white, and their children after them, and their own nation sunk and forgotten, only in history, as is Greece and Rome, yet, after all this, America shall stand as firm as the pillars of light heaven. May the spirit of him who governs all worlds brood over, and govern our Republic till he shall say to all flesh, "Time enough, come up higher." The last hope of Locofocoism is unstrung, the last arrow flown, the last color pulled down, the last mast gone by the board—Hope has expired—the beacon light of success has gone out forever—the day star ceases to shine—the radiant point has vanished—the form has disappeared, and there is nothing left save the dying groans of conquered pride, ambition, wealth and prodigality. *Requiescat.* The question is settled here on all hands. The "New Era" the most rabid and outrageous print in the party says, "This is the first time that ever a Democratic President was beaten in this country." And the "Evening Post," says, "General Harrison is the President elect of the United States," &c. So you may fold your arms in peace on this subject and look, and hope for the best. The great beauty of this change is, that it has been done by the farmers and mechanics of our country, and not by hirelings and speculators. In New York city, the strong hold of abolition, and in many other places, the Locos carried the day!!! Time, that eternal traveller crushes all intrigue, imposture and lies.—Eighteen months from to day, New York city will have its Whig Mayor, Council, Representatives and all; mark that.

The "last card" of Locofocoism has been played to their eternal disgrace, and has involved many of their most eminent men in sad difficulties.

"Martin" has made due preparations at "Kinderhook" for comfort, convenience and cabbage.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA—The steamer Charleston, Capt. Pitcher, arrived here yesterday from Flat Creek—Capt. P. informs us that a report reached Garey's Ferry before he left, that on Saturday last, Lieut. Judd and four soldiers were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, near St. Augustine; states that he was ahead of the above named party and heard the report of the rifles and saw Lieut. Judd and the soldiers fall from their horses. From the fact that nothing has since been heard from them, it is feard that the report may prove true.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Republican received from an officer of the Florida Army:

PILATKA, Nov. 1st. 1840.

By last night's express, I am enabled to give yon the result of the conference of the Indians with General Armstead at Tampa Bay.

Halleck Tustenugga, Tiger Tail, and six others, came in at the appointed time and among other things, agreed to meet the General with 300 of their people at Fort King on the 7th inst for the purpose of further negociations. It is expected that the two Chiefs named, will proceed to Washington and visit the President in *propria parsona.*

If they should deem it their interest to come in in good faith, it may end the war as they probably have it in their power to dictate terms of peace: but I opine that if the war is ended only upon the good faith of the Indians, it will last forever and a day. They are like England on the boundary question: they will appoint commissioners and negociate until doomsday—and until doomsday hold on to the country.

"My son," said an affectionate mother to her son, (who resided at a distance, and expected in a short time to be married,) "you are getting very thin." "Yes, mother," he replied, "I am, and when you see me next, I think you may see my *rib.*"