

LETTER to a gentleman in Washington. 20th September, 1841.

DEAR SIR: Recent events have directed my thoughts towards the state of the Currency. I have nothing new to communicate on the subject; but I deem it to be the duty of every good citizen to throw in his mite to still the troubled waters. You are well aware of my opinions on the Independent Treasury system; but as it has been repudiated by the constituted authorities, some other scheme must be devised to collect, keep and disburse the public revenue of the country, which may tend to improve the currency and facilitate the exchanges. The establishment of a National Bank, in any form, seems to have received its quietus from the last veto of the President of the United States; and it is more than questionable whether it will meet with the approbation of a majority of the people, when the issue shall be fairly presented to them. A resort once more to the agency of the State Banks cannot, I think, for its want of uniformity, long find favor either with the Government or the People. It is not my design to discuss the merits or demerits of these several systems. They have all been examined and re-examined, until the public appetite is satiated, and we must cater for some variety. What I may propose has no novelty in it. Statesmen and political economists have served it up in their own way, and yet it has never had a fair trial.

The great desideratum is, to possess a circulating medium, other than gold and silver, which may have a uniform value throughout our widely extended country. It is clear that we can have none such, under our Federal system of Government, unless it carries with it "the odor of nationality;" and the only dispute is, whether it shall emanate from a partnership concern between the Government and an incorporated association of individuals, or directly from the Government through its public functionaries who are chosen by, and are amenable to the people for their acts. Without any reference to the constitutional power of Congress to grant charters for any purpose, it can hardly be considered compatible with the dignity of Government to enter into such a partnership in a money-making or speculative job. There is nothing in reason or in the Constitution that warrants the Government, either per se or through the instrumentality of a corporation, to lend out the money of the People for any purpose. No money can legitimately be drawn from the Treasury but under regular appropriations by law for specific objects; yet, in direct contravention of this principle, seven millions of public money was loaned out to individuals and companies for speculative and commercial purposes, by the Directors of the late Bank of the United States, over whom the Government had little or no control! To the direct operation of the Government in collecting, keeping and disbursing the revenue of the country by its own officers, I can discern no reasonable objection; and I am convinced, that the operation may reasonably furnish such a circulating medium as will give a sound currency, and contribute much in aid of private bills towards equalizing the domestic exchanges. If the revenue be collected in a sound currency, as it always should be, it would seem there would be no great difficulty in paying it out for legitimate objects and to admitted claimants in any quarter of the country. For the convenience of the community and to facilitate commercial exchanges, "the Treasurer might," says Mr. Jefferson, "give his notes or bills for payment at any particular place, where there is a public deposit, in any sum, which ought to have as much credit as the best private bill or Bank note." If these Treasury bills were of low denominations, why should they not circulate freely in every part of the Union? "In the war of 1755," Mr. Jefferson adds, "this State, (Virginia,) issued paper money, bottomed on a specific tax for its redemption, and to insure its receipt, bearing an interest of five per cent. Within a very short time, not a bill of this emission was to be found in circulation. They were locked up in the chests of executors, guardians, widows, farmers, &c. We then issued bills bottomed on a redeeming tax, but paying no interest. These were readily received, and never depreciated a single farthing." Why then should not the notes or bills of the Treasurer, of all denominations, bottomed on the actual receipts of the revenue, not now pass as currently in every part of the country, as "the best private bills, or Bank notes" of the highest character? All that would be required to maintain them in circulation, would be, to make them redeemable at the great points of commercial operations—such as New York, the great importing, and New Orleans, the great exporting point of the Union, and at such other large commercial depots as Congress might designate. As a note of the Bank of England, although redeemable at London only, has universal circulation throughout the whole Empire, so would a Treasury note or bill, redeemable at New York, have universal circulation throughout the United States, and be more valuable in the most distant States, than specie or local Bank notes, redeemable in specie. It is known, that the notes of the country Banks in New England are increased in value, and have a more extensive circulation from being redeemable at the Suffolk Bank in Boston, and, perhaps, it would be good policy in the country Banks of other States to make their notes payable at the most commercial points of their respective States. Whenever the Government has to pay money on the Frontiers, or in any of the distant States or Territories, notes or bills made payable at the larger depositories would be the most acceptable mode of remittance to the public claimants in those quarters, and would save the cost and risk of transporting specie, where it was not wanted. A circulating medium thus bottomed on the credit of the Government—receivable in all dues to the Government and convertible into specie at the most convenient points, would certainly form as sound a currency as any country could boast of; and it is probable, that an amount nearly equal to the annual revenue of the country might be constantly kept in circulation to facilitate and cheapen the domestic exchanges. The doctrine of Mr. McDuffie, in his celebrated Report on the Bank of the U. S., that "the object of furnishing a National Currency could not be accomplished with an approach to uniformity without the aid of Branches in various parts of the country," is not now admitted. Branches are important in giving accommodations in the way of local discounts; but for the convenience of supplying specie for distant remittances, they are of inconsiderable value.

On the first view of the scheme here proposed, an objection will arise that it will render this a paper rather than a hard money Government; but a little consideration will convince the strongest opponent, that such is not the design, nor will such be the effect. The beneficial result will be, that an inferior circulation of Bank paper will be substituted by the better one, bottomed not only on the faith of the Government, but on the hard money actually in the public fisc for redemption.

Another objection will be made, that it will increase Executive patronage. As no scheme for collecting, keeping and disbursing the revenue can be carried into operation but by the power of Congress, it will be for Congress to regulate their measures, as to retain all the control in this case that is prac-

ticable under the forms of the Constitution. They may dictate how the money shall be raised, where it shall be kept, and under what appropriations it shall be disbursed. The appointment of the officers to administer the law belongs in this case, as in every other, to the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but it is competent to Congress to impose whatever penalties they may deem proper on the officers, thus appointed, for misconduct in office. By making the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and a few selected Banks at other places the depositories of the public money, very little patronage will remain to the Executive on that score.

Some may also object, on account of the danger of excessive issues from the facility of multiplying Treasury notes; but, it will be recollected, that these notes are simply drafts or funds, already provided by taxes and loans; that they can never exceed the amounts appropriated by Congress; and that, as they consist of low, as well as high denominations, they will form both a convenient medium of circulation and remittance for every quarter of the country. A continued secession, and re-issue of them, will furnish a uniform currency over the whole country, and be preferred, in most cases, to gold and silver. A monthly publication of the amount of such circulation, with the amount provided for the redemption of them, will secure entire confidence in their value; and the circulation of them may be extended, if judged expedient by Congress, by issuing them in exchange for the legal coin of the country. Mr. Ricardo, (no mean authority on such subjects) has observed, "that if there were perfect security, that the power of issuing paper would not be abused, the public would have a direct interest, that the issuers should be the State."

"The danger, however, is, that this power would be more likely to be abused, if in the hands of the Government, than if in the hands of a banking company. A company would, it is said, be more under the control of law, and although it might be their interest to extend their issues beyond the bounds of discretion, they would be limited and checked by the power which individuals would have of calling for bullion or specie. It is argued, that the same check would not be long respected, if Government had the privilege of issuing money—that they would be too apt to consider present convenience rather than future security—and might, therefore, on alleged grounds of expediency, be too much inclined to remove the check, by which the amount of their issues was controlled. Under an arbitrary government, this objection would have great force; but in a free country, with an enlightened Legislature, the power of issuing paper, under the requisite checks of convertibility at the will of the holder, might be safely lodged in the hands of commissioners, appointed for the special purpose, and they might be made totally independent of the control of Ministers. The sinking fund is managed by commissioners, responsible only to parliament—and the investment of the money entrusted to their charge, proceeds with the utmost regularity. What reason can there be to doubt that the issues of paper might be regulated with equal fidelity, if placed under similar management?"

With this long extract, I will close this letter, which merely gives the skeleton that may be filled up by an abler hand.

From the New York New Era.

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

The Astor House was, yesterday morning, the scene of one of the richest incidents it has been our good fortune to fall in with for many a day. Mr. ex-Secretary Ewing, upon his arrival in this city, took lodgings at the above hotel, and the faithful, anxious to avail themselves of the occasion to offer him their condolence upon his recent ejection, as well as to express their approbation of his conduct, and their commendation of Captain Tyler, appointed committees to call upon him. Prompt to do themselves the honor thus conferred upon them, deputations from the Young and Old Men's Committees waited upon Mr. Ewing at an early hour. Upon rapping at the ex-Secretary's door, they were commanded to enter. At the table was seated a gentleman, whose grave and dignified aspect was a sufficient assurance to his visitors that they beheld in him the person they sought, and to whom Gen. Striker, chairman of one of the committees, presented his card. The gentleman bowed politely, and intimated by a graceful gesture, his attention; upon which the General proceeded to discharge himself of his load of rhetoric. He took occasion to express to the distinguished gentleman before him, the high consideration with which his talents and services were entertained by the party, and concluded by expressing the pleasure he felt, in being made the organ of communicating to him their unqualified approbation of the course he thought proper to pursue in resigning the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

After him followed the chairman of the other committee, who proceeded in a similar strain. The gentleman at length arose, and, with an air of easy self-possession, yet with an eccentricity of manner sometimes found the associate of greatness, proceeded to eulogise himself in a strain that left nothing complimentary in the addresses; occasionally, but vaguely, alluding to recent important political movements. He stated "that he had taken the only course a high minded, honorable man, could take under the peculiar circumstances in which fortune had placed him," and, with matter which seemed a compound of "abstractions" and "transcendentalism," which, to the committees,

"Though past all doubt incomprehensible, Was, notwithstanding, just as sensible," concluded his oration by "thanking the gentlemen who had made the speeches, for rendering to him the honor to which he was justly entitled for the high and honorable course he had pursued." Then, with a tragic air, he motioned them to withdraw—"That'll do—clear!"

"Stand not upon the order of your going, But go at once!"

The committee then retired. The Whig, or Federal party, is distinguishable from all others, by the discordant materials which compose its body corporate. They never can agree in any one opinion; and, upon this occasion, they were true to their character. Some were lost in their mingled feeling of astonishment and admiration of his speech, and charmed with the urbanity of his deportment; while others dissented in toto, and swore that his speech was rather too rambling and self-glorifying, while his treatment of them was downright unceremonious. Upon one point, however, they all agreed, which was, that Mr. Ewing was a statesman of the first quality, and a superior Whig, died in the wool. This difficulty had barely been adjusted, when a well-known gentleman stepped up and entered into conversation with one of its members.

"Good morning, Mr. ——" "Ah! how are you, Hoxie? We have just been conversing upon the manner in which our address was received. Notwithstanding what has been said upon the subject, I am still of the opinion that Mr. Ewing's conduct was ——" "What did you say?"

"Mr. Ewing's—he as much as kicked us out of doors."

"Why, my dear sir, there must be some mistake here. I have been with Mr. Ewing for the last two hours, and but this moment entered the house with him. He is now standing in the vestibule." "Confusion, at this announcement, was depicted on every countenance. The deputies organized themselves into a joint committee of inquiry, and their horror and astonishment may be imagined, but not described, upon the discovery that all their eloquence had been wasted upon a lunatic!"

In the absence of Mr. Ewing, a crazy man had taken possession of his apartment, to whom the committee delivered their laudations. It is no impeachment of the sagacity of these gentlemen to say, in their defence, that the mistake they fell into was a very natural one. The absence of Mr. Ewing, we apprehend, will create no vacuum of good sense, either in the Astor House or the Treasury buildings at Washington.

Great was the laughter of the Democrats thereat. Not even the news from Maine excited broader gnos. The proceedings were begun de novo, the committee waited upon Mr. Ewing, and the speeches, &c., we presume, will appear in due course of time.

DEMOCRACY AND THE CURRENCY.

The defeat of the Regulators at the late session of Congress, makes it the imperious duty of the Democracy to commence immediately a vigorous system of reformation in the paper system. Banks must be brought into subordination to law; they must be made to obey the laws of the land; and those laws require them to pay their debts.

The suspension of the Southern and Western banks have now continued near four years, with a little intermission, from May, 1837, to the present time. Judging from all present appearances, it is the design of the Clay Whigs, and of all the insolvent and political parts of the banks to continue the suspension, for the purpose of making the people believe that there can be no resumption without a National Bank.

The Bank of the United States, whose example the rest made a pretext for suspending, is now dead, and no one can longer look to her to take the lead in resuming. No one need now to quote her example.

The new crops are made; the season has been bountiful; specie is abundant in the country, and foreign exchanges are in our favor. The bank that cannot resume now is insolvent, and ought to be exposed and wound up. Every solvent bank can now resume. What, then, prevents resumption?

We answer, two things: first, the Whig party who are for increasing and perpetuating the evils of depreciated paper in order to have an argument for a National Bank; and, secondly, the insolvent part of the banks, who have their own infirmities to hide. These constitute the opposition to resumption; and are they to prevail? Will the Democracy suffer such unholy parties to prevail over law, morals, and government?

The late session of Congress has exhibited the designs of Federal Whigery in the most glaring colors, as fatally bent on the deterioration of the currency. They did every thing to degrade and depreciate it. Their votes on the District Bank charters are the true exemplifications of their principles. They voted to recharter banks in a state of suspension—to authorize them to do their business on the paper of suspended banks—others as well as their own; also to use small notes, down to the smallest, and to use notes of any intermediate denominations between five and ten, and between ten and twenty. Under this authority the banks, if they please, may deal exclusively in depreciated paper, down to a cent; for they may make their intermediate notes what they please. This is Federal Whigery—determined, and wickedly determined on the debasement of the currency to promote their own unholy schemes. To the Democracy it belongs to "head" them. The Democracy must, therefore, go to work. They must work every where—in the press, in public meetings, in constant conversations, in the elections, in the Legislatures; every where, in fact. Where they are the majority, they should act; where the minority, they should speak.

By acting where they are the majority, and speaking where they are not, the Democracy may coerce resumption as soon as the State Legislatures meet. This, for most of them, will be the same day on which Congress meets. If the banks resume in December or January, the Federal Whigs in Congress will lose their main argument for a National Bank. This, then, they will endeavor to prevent, and a contest will take place all over the Union between the parties on this point; the Democracy aiming at resumption, because it is right in itself, and will kill the main Federal argument for a Regulator; the Federalists striving against resumption, to save their main argument, and all the insolvent and political banks joining the latter. Let the contest come on. Let Democracy force it on, and dare the issue.—Washington Globe.

VIRGINIA ABSTRACTIONS.—What are they?—The Ohio Statesman alluding to this subject, pertinently remarks as to the nature of these abstractions thus:—"It was 'Virginia abstractions' that aided to raise the standard of rebellion against the stamp act and tea tax of '76." "It was 'Virginia abstractions' that indited that glorious and immortal Declaration of Independence, that made freemen of us all." "It was 'Virginia abstractions' that saved our Constitution from having engrafted upon it an Executive and Senate for life, and the power to incorporate a Bank, a very necessary appendage to a crown." "It was 'Virginia abstractions' that redeemed our country from the reign of terror of the Elder Adams, and REPEALED the Alien and Sedition Laws!" "It was 'Virginia abstractions' that braved the war of 1812, while Daniel Webster and his junctio of Hartford Conventionists in Congress were voting against supplies for our armies." "And it has been 'Virginia abstractions' that the whole Democracy of the nation have so nobly sustained, from the first dawn of liberty to this day, and which pervades all free governments, in every clime and in every age." "And had it not been for the professions of Virginia abstractions, and the cry that Harrison and Tyler were both sons of Virginia sires, of the land of Washington and Jefferson, the Democracy of the country, the true representatives and depositories of free principles, would yet be in power."

Singular Appointments.—The President nominated three Locos to office at the close of the late session of Congress, viz: Mr. Barker, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, from which he had been removed by Gen. Harrison, who put Mr. Forward in his place; Walker Anderson, District Attorney in Florida; and Hardy Holmes, Receiver of Public Moneys in Louisiana, from which he had been removed by Mr. Tyler himself. The Senate confirmed the nominations, except that of Mr. Barker, which was not acted on.

Fayetteville Observer.

HOW HAVE WHIG PROMISES BEFORE THE ELECTION BEEN FULFILLED?

In the money article of New York Herald, September 15, we find a comparative table of the prices of State Stocks in New York in August, 1840, and August, 1841, by which the decline of each one is exhibited at a glance. This table is accompanied by the following sensible and pertinent observations.

"At this time last year the stock market here and abroad was much influenced by the then approaching Presidential election. High hopes were entertained here, and held out in London, that with the success of the Whig party such measures would be adopted as would immediately restore the credits of their securities. This illusion was shared in an extraordinary degree by all those connected with speculative property, state, corporate, or real. Letters from abroad were written, promising higher prices as soon as General Harrison should be elevated to the Presidential chair. Contracts were paraded in the papers here for produce, at prices depending upon the event of that election. What has been the result? The year has rolled round, that election was successful for the Whig party; but how has it answered expectation? Real estate is now as dead as ever, company stocks have sunk to the lowest ebb, and explosion after explosion takes place every day. In State stocks the effect is evident in the above table. Prices have fallen very heavily from those current last year, and since the closing of the extra session, the most indebted States have receded 6 a 7 per cent, and the prospect is of a still farther fall. The immediate cause is the belief that the land bill will be inoperative. The general causes of this defeat of the anticipations of those who looked for a restoration of mercantile credit, through political means, exists in the false position of the party now in power. The reason of the low prices of securities, was undoubtedly that we were in debt and had borrowed too much. The late Administration in this crisis sought to adopt the policy of economy, industry and prompt payments. The new Administration attempt to adopt that of extravagance, speculation and new loans. It requires no argument to show that as soon this real position came to be rightly understood, the last mentioned course must inevitably damn what little credit remains. We look upon this as the general cause of the continued depression in securities. Many local causes exist for the greater depression of one description than of another. Of these the danger of repudiation is the most important."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette nominates Henry Clay as the "people's candidate" for the next Presidency. The "people's candidate," Mr. Gazette? Why, sir, Henry Clay and his principles have been again and again repudiated by the American people. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1832, and how many electoral votes did he get? Forty-nine, out of two hundred and sixty-one! He was afterwards a candidate for nomination for that high office and rejected by his own party! The people's candidate, indeed! A stranger would be apt to suppose that the language of the Gazette was intended as ironical.

Lynchburg Republican.

COMPLETE LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-seventh Congress.

- An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress.
An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.
An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States.
An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c., of a home squadron.
An act making further provision for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia.
An act to revive and continue in force for ten years an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria."

- An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.
An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensions.
An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.
An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

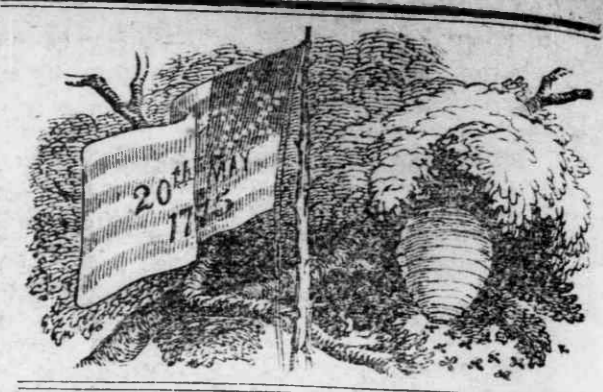
- An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws, and ordinances of Georgetown, before justice of the peace.
An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.
An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the acts amending the same.
An act making an appropriation for the funeral expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.
An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.
An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

- An act to provide for placing Greenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.
An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.
An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.
An act of appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.
An act making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes.
An act to provide for repairing the Potomac bridge.

- An act relating to duties and drawbacks.
An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1838.
JOINT RESOLUTIONS.
A resolution relating to the light-bobs now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.
A resolution for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.
A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.
A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

- Joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting therein armories, and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.
We understand a report is in circulation, in the eastern section of this County, that we should have lately written and published a scurrilous and abusive article concerning the Rev. Patrick G. Bowman, and his trial upon some charge or other at the late term of Montgomery Superior Court. This report is utterly unfounded. We have never mentioned the name of Mr. Bowman in our paper, or even alluded to his trial, as those who read our paper can bear witness.



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

We understand a report is in circulation, in the eastern section of this County, that we should have lately written and published a scurrilous and abusive article concerning the Rev. Patrick G. Bowman, and his trial upon some charge or other at the late term of Montgomery Superior Court. This report is utterly unfounded. We have never mentioned the name of Mr. Bowman in our paper, or even alluded to his trial, as those who read our paper can bear witness.

We suppose the report originated from an article in the Salisbury Watchman, giving an account of Mr. B.'s trial, which article was copied into the Charlotte Journal, and not the Jeffersonian.

Frost, the first of the season, was visible in this village, and neighborhood, on yesterday morning. It was not sufficiently severe, we presume, to do much damage to the yet growing Cotton and other vegetation.

It is now certain that Judge McLean has declined accepting the appointment of Secretary of War tendered him by the President. At our latest dates from Washington, nothing was intimated as to who the President would next offer the appointment to.

More Cabinet Manifestoes.—Since our last, a letter from John, Bell late Secretary of War, has made its appearance, written, he says, at the request of Mr. Ewing, to support the charges of treachery and duplicity preferred by the latter against President TYLER. A letter, written by Mr. Webster, to the two Massachusetts Senators while the last Bank Bill was before the Senate, has also been published. In this letter, Mr. Webster beseeched the Massachusetts Senators to use their influence to have the bill laid on the table; said the President was anxious to conform to the views of his friends in Congress, but could not sanction any measure conflicting with his constitutional views.

This letter of Mr. W. upsets the whole plot of Messrs. Ewing, Badger, and Bell to ruin the President. It proves that these abusive epistles of the retiring Secretaries are but portions of a scheme concocted by Clay and his friends to "head Captain Tyler," or, in other words, to disgrace the President in the eyes of the nation.

And the truth of Messrs. Ewing, Badger and Bell's charges against the President is still further impeached by the fact of Mr. Webster's remaining in office, and the assertion in his card, that he has seen no "sufficient cause for resigning his seat in the Cabinet." For, certainly, if a difference of opinion with the President on the Bank question was sufficient to drive the Secretary of War and of the Navy from office, the Secretary of State, the most intimate of the President's advisers, could not honorably remain. But Mr. Bell, in his "statement," explains the mystery of the whole transaction, and shows who has acted with "perfidy" and "treachery," the President or the members of his late Cabinet. He says there were "pre-existing causes," independent of the two vetoes, rendering their duty to resign imperative. Let the reader mark the bearing of this admission:—Here we see a set of Cabinet officers, whom the President had grossly insulted, or given some other just cause for resigning their places, possessing the meanness and hypocrisy to put on the garb of friends, and go with him into Cabinet council on a great constitutional measure! With their hearts filled with venomous hatred towards the President, could it be expected that they would give him disinterested advice—that they would advise him otherwise than to his own destruction? And are the ex-parte statements of such witnesses, to facts transpiring under such circumstances, to be taken without strong corroborating facts to support them? Do their own statements furnish such facts?

Ewing places his resignation solely upon the grounds of his difficulties with the President on the Bank question. Bell says there were "pre-existing causes," without the vetoes, to justify his resignation; and Webster says he has seen "no sufficient cause" of any sort for resigning. Who is to be believed? President TYLER should take to himself much comfort, from the fact, that the abusive and contradictory epistles of his late Secretaries meet with a palpable rebuff from men of all parties, except those who have sworn fealty to Henry Clay. The New York Commercial Advertiser, (a Whig paper) says of the flying Secretaries:—"By resigning without sufficient cause, as the country will decide, after the smoke of the battle shall have cleared away, they have given the President the advantage. Instead of heading him, they enabled him to get ahead of them."

The Democratic Victory in Maine is more overwhelming to Federalism than we stated it to be last week. The majority for FAIRFIELD for Governor is over eleven thousand, and the Legislature—last year Federal—will be almost entirely of Democrats: The Senate, by 27 to 4! and the House by a majority of upwards of 50! Such a victory should carry a thrill of joy through the heart of every Democrat in the Union.

Who can write Editorials and shake with the ague at the same time! We can't—that's certain, for we made a fair trial of the experiment the past week.

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