of the funds of the Union from being again absorbed i[n] irredeemable paper; and, though every additional precaution to ensure their safety, and every facility for their transmission, has been uniformly and successfully opposed by the Opposition, the public creditors have been every where paid in specie or its equivalent. The firmness of Mr. Van Buren, and the calm, temperate wisdom of his measures, have thus far overcome every obstacle, and triumphed over all the efforts of an opposition, more active, more inveterate, more powerful, and more unscrupulous as to means and ends, than any preceding Democratic Administration ever had to encounter.

These results, it should be recollected, were produced not only without the slightest addition to the public burdens, but during a period in which the people have been relieved from more than one hundred and seventy millions of indirect taxes, which would have been required under the high tariff of 1828. This reduction is still in progress, while, at the same time, Mr. Van Buren is sedulously employed in bringing about a corresponding decrease of the public expenditures. Thus in 1838, they fell below those of 1837, the appropriations for which latter year were made before he entered upon office; in 1839, between six and seven millions were subtracted from the expenditures of the preceding year; and in 1840, the estimates exhibit a reduction of between five and six millions. This simple array of facts is the best commentary on the charge of extravagance brought by the Opposition against the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, and a just, reflecting, intelligent people may now decide for themselves whether they shall outweigh unfounded statements, unprincipled calumnies, and empty declamation.

A similar success has attended the Administration in all branches of the public service. From the reports submitted to Congress, it appears that, in the course of the last three years, great vigor and activity have been imparted to the War Department. The securities for an efficient and economical administration of the army have been increased. The Engineer corps has been rendered much more efficient; the Ordnance has made great progress; and a reasonable expectation is entertained, that the results of the very extensive experiments instituted to determine the best description of cannon, and the most destructive projectiles, will shortly enable the department to adopt permanent and perfect models for the artillery.

A corps of Topographical Engineers has been organized, composed of experienced and able officers, who have been actively and usefully occupied. Extensive regions of country have, for the first time, been surveyed, our Western and Northern frontiers explored, the country between the Mississippi and Missouri carefully examined and elaborately laid down, more than three hundred points of latitude and longitude settled, and our knowledge of the vast regions of our Western country greatly enlarged. Measures, in a high degree advantageous to our trade in that quarter, have been pursued without neglecting any of the improvements in charge of the department.

The army has been engaged in laborious and constant services. Not the least of these has been the removal of the Indian tribes, who had parted with their lands in the East, and were bound by treaty stipulations to remove West of the Mississippi river, to the number of thirty-six thousand souls. It is remarkable that, in this grand moral spectacle, not one trace is to be found of injustice or cruelty; nor, except in that of the Seminoles, who were waging war with our people when Mr Van Buren entered upon the Government, is there one act of severity that could have been avoided, or one drop of blood unnecessarily shed. A proper consideration for their situation, commiseration for their misfortunes, and regard for the character of the country, have guided in the execution of the laws and Indian treaties, by which their title to nearly nineteen millions of acres of land has been extinguished. Their removal, as in the case of the Cherokees, while it has opened a vast extent of country to the enterprise and industry of our fellow-citizens, places the red men beyond the reach of those influences which were gradually destroying them, and establishes them in a home where they may become prosperous and happy. At the same time the most liberal encouragement has been given to the benevolent of every religious sect to spread among them the light of the Gospel, and to establish schools in every part of their territory; objects which have been accomplished with the most beneficial effects. Although it is it believed that these measures will tend to civilize the Indians on our borders, no precautions have been neglected to provide for the defence of this important and extensive frontier. Such a system has been projected, and is being rapidly carried into execution, as will effectually protect our fellow citizens in that quarter from all danger from that source.

From the peculiar circumstances growing out of the insurrection in Canada, the difficult and delicate task was imposed on the War Department of preserving the peace and maintaining the good faith of the country amidst all the excitement which existed on the Northern frontier. Fortunately for the country, the exertions of Government were successful, and our neutral obligations were maintained inviolate; at a time, too, when the exigencies of the service required the presence of the greater portion of our little army in the South, and on the Western frontier.

The expenditures of this Department during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, were beyond his control. Measures had been projected, and were partly executed; and the obligations incurred by the Department, involving heavy expenditures, had to be complied with, or the faith of the Government violated. Each succeeding year has, however, brought with it a considerable reduction of expenditure. Notwithstanding the increase of the military establishment, and the heavy expense attending the execution of the Cherokee and other Indian treaties, the expenses of 1838 were reduced one million of dollars; those of 1833 nearly four millions, and a further reduction in 1840 of at least three millions is confidently anticipated.

Nor have the interests of the navy been neglected or forgotten. Sensible that it is equally indispensable to the protection of commerce, and to the honor of the country; that it constitutes the right arm of the nation in all offensive operations; that it is one of the main instruments for exacting satisfaction for insults and retribution for wrongs; and that under no circumstances is it likely to be perverted to the establishment of despotic power, Mr. Van Buren has equally given it his fostering care, and sedulous attention.

Under his administration a constant gradual increase of the materials for the construction and armament of ships and the improvement of navy yards, to the amount of several millions in value, has occurred; the number of ships has been increased; some of those on the stocks have been brought nearer to completion; the most persevering efforts are making to revive and invigorate the discipline of the navy, and to remedy, as far as possible, that scarcity of seamen, which has become so apparent, by carrying into effect a system of apprenticeship which, it is expected, will by degrees supply every deficiency. All this has been done without increasing the appropriations for the support of the naval service, notwithstanding the addition of the Exploring Expedition, whose officers and crews are paid and subsisted from the funds of the navy. On the contrary, a gradual reduction has taken place since the year 1837, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, while the accumulation of materials has increased, and the number of vessels in commission, either as receiving ships or on foreign service, is not diminished. So effectually is the commerce of the country protected in every quarter where protection is required, that we have lately seen the British admiralty, with its five hundred ships, publicly reproached with the example of the United States in this particular.

Let us now contrast the picture just presented, with the opposition which the Administration so conducted has encountered.

The identity of the modern Whigs and ancient Federalists is evident and undeniable. It may be distinctly traced through all their changes of name, and seen through all their disguises. The same want of confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, and in those institutions which guaranty their equal rights, and the same disregard to their feelings and their interests, are always apparent, except at those periods when, despairing of success by open hostility, they attempt deception by an affected devotion to the Democracy as sudden as it is short lived. The moment the crisis is past, whether it terminate in success or in disappointment, the mask so unwillingly assumed, and so impatiently worn, is thrown off.

If there be any essential difference between the ancient Federalists and modern Whigs, it is to be found in the absence of some of those traits in the latter, which, at the commencement of the division of parties, contributed in some degree to give character to the former. At the time those divisions originated, and during the whole period in which the Federalists maintained their ascendency, their course was marked by a degree of decorum which gave a certain respectability to the principles they avowed. So long as a majority of the people supported their pretensions, they treated them with apparent respect, while undermining their rights by insidious legislation, in conformity to their avowed principles. But the moment the tendency of their measures was discovered and denounced by Mr. Jefferson, and they felt themselves sinking from their power, their deportment underwent so sudden and so thorough a change as to bring out, in strong relief, their doubts of the capacity of the people for self-government.

The Federal Administration began its war against popular rights by enacting laws calculated and intended to repress and punish the free exercise of the privilege of speech, and the just complaints of the people—measures which were followed up by standing armies, to overawe them in the exercise of their suffrages. These, and other manifestations of their designs, roused the people to defence; they rose in their irresistible might, and the edifice of Federal power fell prostrate before them.

From this period, systematic political contests have been carried on between the two great parties of the country, the marked characteristics in each and all having been, confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, and their capacity for self-government, on the one side, and distrust on the other; a desire for an extension of the elective franchise to every free citizen of the country, on the one side, and for its abridgment, by property qualifications, and other restrictions, on the other; a struggle for popular equality, on the one side, and for peculiar and monopolizing rights, corporate and private, on the other. In short, a contention for popular sovereignty, on the one side, and for a Government controlled by favored interests and privileged classes, on the other. These contests have all been brought to the polls of election, and by almost a necessary consequence, have met nearly an entire uniformity of decision there—the prevalence of the popular over the aristocratic principle.

The Presidential election, at the period to which we have referred, proved that the aristocratic principle was not to be concluded by the fair and distinct decision of the people, without a struggle behind the polls of election, to reverse their vote; and to gain, by indirection, or fraud, or bribery, or force, what it had failed to secure in the open field of popular discussion.—Hence the fearful and trying controversy for the Presidency between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, in the House of Representatives in 1801. The intention of the people, as expressed by the popular vote, was not a matter of doubt or question; but when it was found that power was dearer than principle to one of the candidates upon the Democratic ticket, the rule, "divide and conquer," became that for the action of the Federal party, in their effort to overthrow the election, and make that man President of the Republic, whom, from a mistaken confidence, the people had intended to make Vice President.

The limits of an address will not permit an enumeration of the instances since the memorable one above named, in which the aristocratic party has attempted to defeat the popular will by kindred efforts. Sufficient for our present purpose it will be to refer to passages in the history of the elections of the people, in the patriotic states of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, of recent date, and yet but partially developed to the astonished view of our young country. They sufficiently show that the principle which gave rise to the contest between Jefferson and Burr yet exists, is still in active exercise, and is one of the strong dependencies for success of the modern Whig party.

We are not alarmists. The cause of the Democracy has nothing to gain from representations of imaginary benefits to be derived from the action of Government, or to lose from similar representations of sufferings, equally imaginary, to flow from the same source. The people are, in effect, the Government of our country; they are its sovereign, and their will is its law. When we appeal to them, we do so under a deep conviction of these truths, and an equally deep consciousness that we appeal to rational, intelligent, patriotic men; possessing judgment to discriminate between truth and falsehood; firmness to pursue the course of principle, unswayed by prejudice, or passion, or interest; and integrity to defend and preserve those constitutional rights upon which their lasting prosperity so safely reposes.

To that people we now appeal, and, standing among them, desirous to submit our acts to their calm reflection and judgment, we entreat them to look well to their rights and interests; to guard the elective franchise, as the sheet anchor of their liberties; to protect themselves from imposition and falsehood, and, as necessary to this great object, from hasty and undue excitements, artificially stimulated, and attempted to be supported by the power of money, not the force of truth. We also entreat them to look to the conduct of their representative servants, and see whether, in the discharge of their high duties, insidious approaches may not be gradually making, if not upon the freedom of popular elections, at least upon their efficiency as the first constitutional step, under our systems, State and National, in carrying into execution the popular will.

The course of the Opposition in Congress calls for the most serious consideration of the people. Charged as that body is with the guardianship of the great interests of the country, the public have a right to expect that those who compose it will devote themselves with undivided attention and unremitted zeal to the execution of that high and responsible trust. In what manner this just expectation has been fulfilled, will be seen in the history of the present and the three preceding sessions. Its proper deliberations have been perpetually disturbed by discussions having no relation to the subject matters of legislation before it, producing interminable delays in the transaction of the public business, and embarrassing and postponing ordinary and indispensable measures, essential to the common defence and general welfare, and clearly demanded by the expressed wishes of the people. Nor are these the worst features in this picture of degenerate legislation. Controversies of a personal character have more than once usurped the place of calm reasoning and fair debate, marked in their progress by angry recrimination, and sometimes terminating in acts of violence; thus converting a Hall, which should be dedicated to the sacred purposes of legislation, to the protection of the rights of the people and the preservation of the public honor, into a theatre for the exhibition of vindictive passions.

The brief review which we have given of the conduct of the Opposition in Congress, is in perfect accordance with the course of the Federal party during our second war of independence. They propose no measures, though professing an earnest desire to relieve the country from prevailing embarrassments. They have steadily resisted every effort of the Administration to carry into execution the plan which it has proposed for separating the fiscal operations of the Government from incorporated institutions, and which has a direct tendency to restrain that dangerous banking power which by their agency and under the influence of their counsels, had grown up almost to an equality with the Government itself. Thus have the constituted authorities of the land been left powerless as to the control of the money of the people, and the punishment of defaulters, who have violated the trusts confided to their hands. They have charged the Democratic party with wasteful extravagance, because the expenditures under this, and the preceding Administrations, have been necessarily increased by a removal of the Indians from within our settled borders, a measure alike wise, and essential to the safety of our citizens, and distinguished by the most paternal clemency to the unfortunate savage. They have founded a similar accusation upon the exertions of the Government to arrest the burnings, the tomahawk, and the scalping knife, which have covered Florida with blood and desolation. They have superadded to all this, attempts to obstruct the regular course of legislation, by technical objections and motions, and by every strategy which parliamentary forms would permit, and the most fertile ingenuity could invent. By this course of conduct, they have so impaired the high dignity and bearing of the great representative body of the people, as to excite the most serious apprehensions in the bosom of every lover of order, and of every friend of his country, as to its moral consequences, and its tendency to lessen the confidence of the world in our free institutions.

It was to have been expected that, in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, the Whig party would select some individual whose political principles, so far as they have been disclosed in his public acts and declarations, are in accordance with their own. This expectation has been fulfilled, in the nomination of General William Henry Harrison by the Harrisburg Convention. He may be justly regarded as a true exponent of the political doctrines of the party which have put him forward as their leader and representative.—Before the contest between Thomas Jefferson and the elder Adams in 1798, he had been already in public life; and upon the separation of parties on the leading political questions of that day, he became a supporter of the latter. From that time to the present, nothing has appeared in his public acts evincing any change of opinion on his part in respect either to the questions referred to, or to others which have grown out of subsequent divisions upon measures involving great principles of government and policy. Indeed, those who now take upon themselves to speak for him authoritatively, and to be the expounders of his principles, have publicly declared that on all the exciting questions which formerly agitated, and still agitate the public mind, his opinions remain "unchanged."

We may, therefore, justly appeal to his former course and opinions as the criterion by which he is now to be judged. He stands confessed as a supporter of the most obnoxious Federalist measures—the alien and sedition laws, and the standing army of the elder Adams; the high toned doctrines of the younger, and the Administrations of both. From both he received confidence and favor, and from both public office. If other proof of his Federalism be necessary, it will be found in the position he now occupies as the sole candidate of the modern Whig party for the highest office in the gift of the people.

Relying, as we do, for the success of our cause upon the great principles of constitutional right and popular liberty, we do not feel called on to make a direct issue with the supporters of Gen. Harrison, on the question of his claims to the title of a Hero. We cannot, however, but remember the expressed apprehensions of the party that support him, uttered by their great leader a few years since, that the elevation of a military Chieftain to the Presidency would be of more fatal tendency than "war, pestilence, and famine." It is true, we might question his claim to a place in history as a great military leader; and on this issue we might call for the universal judgment of his country. Acts should speak for themselves, and most especially military exploits; and the General who requires from his subalterns their written testimonials to prove the wisdom of his conduct, the fact of his presence in danger, or the value of his services to his country, can scarcely aspire to the dignity of a hero. Are we mistaken in the fact that doubts and questions surround the military reputation of Gen. Harrison? Did they not exist even in his camp and among his most brave and efficient officers? Did they not reach the Congress of the United States, and at a time when the transactions were recent, and the means of information full, induce the Senate to refuse to him those honors which were unanimously awarded to others with whom his name was associated? Did he not leave the military service of his country at the most gloomy period of a desperate war, thus making his own act and the time chosen for it, a confirmation of those doubts and questions? To General Harrison we would render strict and impartial justice, and we propound these inquiries because the history of the times not only suggests them, but furnishes a positive and affirmative answer to each. Will his friends reply that we are proving their candidate not to be a military chieftain? Be it so. Their inconsistency in claiming for him that character as a merit and a qualification for the Presidency, is not the less apparent, if they shall be found to admit that the claim has no foundation in fact and history.

Beyond this single claim to the support of a free people, as distinctive of the Federal candidate for the Presidency, we are unable to speak from any ground as yet assumed by himself or his friends. In reference to his principles, opinions, and acts, beyond his military chieftainship, there is an organized silence, as studied as it is singular. The country has been told, as it would seem by authority, that he is to write no more "for the public eye," until after the Presidential election, and his supporters very carefully follow this example of their selected leader. His public history is certainly not a history of civic triumphs, nor has a life spent in public employments, mostly civil, presented him as the author of measures, or even as a leading supporter of the measures of others, essentially connected with the principles of our Government, or with the interests of our people. We are compelled, therefore, to dismiss General Harrison; and, beyond what we have already said, to follow the example he has set and his friends sanctioned, to say nothing, because, as we are forced to presume, nothing is to be said. We leave him, therefore, with his Federalism established beyond question, and with his questionable claim to a military reputation.

Once more, we repeat, we are not alarmists; but our duty to the Democracy we are here to represent, would be ill discharged, did we not call their serious attention to the desperate efforts which their opponents are every where making to carry the approaching election, and to gain possession of the General Government. If they were to succeed in the accomplishment of their object, and thus be enabled to carry into execution their schemes of policy—those especially which relate to the management of the public finances by the agency of a great moneyed institution—there is danger that our Republican institutions, though they might preserve their form, would not long retain their purity, their simplicity, or their strength. But our confidence in the discrimination and patriotism of the people is unshaken; and we confidently trust and believe that they will not only see the coming danger, but that they will meet it with all the necessary measures of precaution.

The history of all Republics is replete with instructive lessons to every American citizen—lessons peculiarly applicable to a government like ours, formed by a union of independent States.

One, and perhaps the most important of all these lessons, is the constant danger of a foreign influence, exerted through the power of money. The approaches of this influence have been gradual and imperceptible, until within the last few years; within which the progress has been rapid, and the diffusion almost universal. The ordinary operations of trade between commercial countries are reciprocal and salutary. Enabling each to exchange the commodities of which it has a surplus, for others which it wants, the industry, the convenience, and the comforts of all are promoted, the wealth of all, both individual and national, increased, a healthful and useful intercourse secured, and harmony of feeling produced, without any necessary sense of dependence. If, however, the reciprocal relations of trade be changed for the relations of borrower and lender; if one country, or its citizens, become borrowers from another country, or its citizens, for purposes not commercial, the consequences are wholly different, and the truth, that "the borrower is servant to the lender" of money, will be found to have its application as strongly, and much more dangerously, than when that dependent relation exists between citizen and citizen of the same country.

We are not to be understood as condemning, in all cases, loans between country and country, or between the citizens of different countries. The demands arising from a state of war, and perhaps other great exigencies, frequently render such loans, by a nation, indispensable, while the transactions of commerce are constantly creating credits between commercial men of all countries. In the first class of cases, the war must be prosecuted, or the other great national exigency met, and the relation of debtor endured, until returning peace, or renewed prosperity, shall have wiped out the debt. In the second, the operations of commerce are anticipated, and ordinarily depended upon with safety to balance the accounts, and terminate the unpleasant relation. To no transactions of these classes are any of our subsequent remarks intended to be applied.

A very different description of foreign loans and foreign debts have become common in our country, and to these it is our wish to draw the public attention.—We refer to loans made by banking institutions, either to relieve themselves from embarrassments caused by improvident expansions in banking, or to enable them to extend their operations beyond the limit intended by those who granted their charters; by companies and associations, to enable them to monopolize an entire branch of internal trade, or to embark in some enterprise of questionable productiveness; and by the States of the Union, without the provision, by taxation or otherwise, of a safe and certain fund to meet the interest upon their loans.

We think we are not mistaken in the assumption that all the early State loans were sought in our own market and from our own countrymen. We believe, also, that one of the first acts of the borrowing State was to establish and set apart a fund to meet the payments of interest upon the money borrowed. This safe policy prevailed for a series of years, and until deleterious examples, proceeding not from the States of the Union, but from incorporations, the creations of the State and Federal governments, produced the change, the consequences of which we consider so fearful and alarming.

The bank of the United States was the first to make the standard of its credit in London the measure of its business in the United States. Other leading State institutions followed this practice of evil tendency, and none of the incorporations which once adopted this standard, failed to make their interests conform to it. Thus a change in the value of money in foreign countries would become the measure of bank expansions and contractions in the United States, so far as the business of the bank of the United States, and of many of the larger State banking institutions were concerned.

A long period of general peace, and of great prosperity in all the branches of trade and industry, rendered expansions, graduated by this standard, much more prevalent than contractions; and thus, from the known excessive profits of banking in this country, engendered an appetite for the multiplication of bank charters, before unknown to us. Hence the number of banks in the country was at least doubled, in the course of some three or four years, and the banking capital was enlarged in a still greater proportion.

This multiplication of banks and banking capital in so short a period, could not fail to produce a proportionate expansion of our paper circulation. Such was the effect, with the further consequences of increased prices of property, and an almost universal passion for speculation. The multiplied banks found customers, because almost the entire community were stimulated to become borrowers, and the great mass borrowed, not to expend the avails of their loans in aid of productive industry, but to purchase to-day, for a high price, property which, it was believed, some other borrower would purchase to-morrow at a still higher. In a process of this sort, employing hundreds of millions of credit, in the shape of bank paper and bank discounts, the amount of interest annually accruing in favor of the banks was enormous, while the property upon which the money was expended was actually producing nothing.

Influences of this powerful character, communicated to the great body of the citizens of our country, could not fail to be felt in the legislatures of the States of the Union. They felt the impulsion, and acted under it. Large loans were proposed, and it soon appeared that the increase of banks, and other demands, had absorbed too much of the American capital to enable them to find a ready or a cheap market in our own country. The markets of Europe were naturally sought, as not the Federal government, and not the governments of the States alone, but local corporations in our commercial cities, had there found such a market for large loans upon their credit. For a time the State stocks of all descriptions were greedily taken; but, as in all cases of over tasked credit, the supply became more than equal to the demand, and the market fell. The consequence was electric throughout our country, and the depressions we now feel in commercial transactions in every branch of trade, in the prices of property, in our domestic industry, in the wages of labor, flow from these excessive uses of credit at home, and these attempts to overstock the foreign markets with our credits abroad.

We are aware that these are plain suggestions; but can we be mistaken in placing them before our constituents, and asking their awakened attention to them, when we see the mere bankers of London publishing to the American public a proposition that the United States shall become endorsers for the individual States, a surety for their engagements, as a condition, not simply to their obtaining further loans, but to the favorable sale, in the British markets, of their stocks and bonds, now resting there in pledge for advances of money?

Such a proposition, as it seems to us, should startle the whole American people. It is a bold attempt, upon the part of foreign bankers, to compel the government of the United States again to assume a fearful amount of debt, or to punish the States of the Union by a refusal of further loans, and a depression of their securities now in the foreign market.

We have spoken of the danger of a foreign influence, pervading our country, and exerted through the power of money. Can we have stronger evidence of the existence of that influence, and of the disposition to exert it, than we have already given. When foreign bankers call upon the Federal government to endorse for the States of this Union, and threaten them with a suspension of their credit, in case that endorsement is not procured, can we measure the influence which is exerted from the same quarter over private and corporate debtors in this country?

If, then, these influences of a foreign debt are an evil to be deprecated; if our expansions of credit at home have been excessive, and require to be checked; and if both are objects which call for the serious consideration and action of the people of the country, to which of the existing political parties are they to look for a remedial policy?

The universal suspension of the banks, in May, 1837, met Mr. Van Buren at the threshold of his administration; and from that moment to this he has been laboring, assiduously, to lay the foundation for a more stable basis for our currency and business; a foundation equal and just to all, and resting upon the constitution of the country. It has not been the object of his policy, as is falsely alleged, to destroy credit, but to make credit safe and dependable; not to overthrow the banking institutions of the country, but to separate them from the management of the public revenues; not to cripple commerce, but to give commerce a standard of currency, so far as the action of the Federal government can do it, which shall not disturb it by expansions and contractions dictated by private interests and monopolizing efforts; not to suspend trade, but to restore it to a healthful activity, and give it a sound and stable circulating medium to sustain it; not to depress the wages of labor, but to afford the honest laborer full and constant employment at fair wages, and to secure to him the pay for his sweat and his toil, in a currency upon which he may sleep quietly, without the fear of finding it dross in his pocket when he rises in the morning. Such is our policy, and that of the administration we support.

Of Gen. Harrison and his policy, upon all these important subjects, we have already declared we can say nothing. Silence, profound and unbroken, is the order at present resting upon him, and we have already expressed our inability to raise the latch which closes the door upon his opinions.

Of the favorite policy of his party, however, we can speak; because, in this ancient party, dating its existence from the administration of the elder Adams, and never more apparently confident, since the time of his defeat, than at this moment, there have been, and now are, open doors and unsealed lips.

This party, then, would create a new national bank, with the vain hope of still farther expanding our present system of excessive credits. They would not only increase the State debts, but they would prosecute a system of internal improvements under the authority of this government, to be expended within and through the States at its pleasure. They would take from the general government some of its proper sources of revenue, at a time when the national treasury is driven to loans to supply the ordinary demands upon it, and would borrow money in Europe, or increase the taxes upon the people, or both, to carry out their plan of a more splendid administration. And, finally, they would deliver over again to the banks, State or national, all the revenues of the country, subject to be used by them with the inevitable consequence of increasing bank expansions, until the appropriations of congress should call for the money, and then to be the cause of, or the apology for, bank contractions, to an extent far beyond the amount of money involved.

Before we dismiss this subject, we cannot forbear to refer to the well known fact, that large sums of money have, within a few years past, been expended upon elections, with a view to overrule and defeat the wishes of the people. These contributions are manifestly, from the evidences of their effects, so large in amount as to excite the most painful suspicions as to the sources from which they are derived. Time will determine what ground there may be for such suspicions. But from whatever quarter these pecuniary aids may come, it is the duty of all who value the independence of their country, who would exclude foreign interference, under any form, from our elections and our councils, and who regard the purity of the elective franchise as the best safe-guard of our free institutions, to meet the crisis with unslumbering vigilance, and with the determination to expose and frustrate all attempts to control political results by any other influences than those of reason and argument.

But our opponents do not alone depend for their anticipated triumph over the Democratic party on the influences to which we have referred. They have enlisted the fanaticism of the old and the new world in their cause. They are associated with one of the most dangerous political sects that has ever been arrayed against the sacred union of the States which the father of his country, in his last address to his children, thus solemnly commends to their care:

"It is (he says,) of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Such are the parting words of the great and good Washington! The Federal Whigs pretend to cherish his principles, and to be governed by his admonitions and example. Yet they have, at this very time, made common cause with the abolitionists—a political sect, whose objects and measures have a direct tendency to dissolve that Union which he so earnestly and pathetically recommends; whose organs have denounced the written compact on which it rests, as containing principles at war with the rights of man and the laws of God; who have openly declared that they prefer emancipation without union, to union without emancipation; who have by calumny and misrepresentation contributed to render one portion of our fellow-citizens odious to the other; to foster sectional interests, and excite sectional feeling; to change brotherly love into bitter antipathy; and who, if we may credit the declarations which some of them have made, would willingly see the political fabric uprooted from its deepest foundations, provided their favorite system of measures could be built upon its ruins.

The social duties, the rights of property, the charities of life, the domestic relations, are all disturbed by the conduct of this misguided sect, and if it were possible that their influence could so far prevail, as to produce an interference on the part of the national legislature, with the institutions of individual States, these great interests would become a sacrifice to a wild, visionary, and impracticable, if not a designing scheme of pretended philanthropy. In the prosecution of this scheme, portions of our fellow-citizens have been denounced as robbers and man-stealers; foreign emissaries have been encouraged to travel through the country, uttering and disseminating atrocious misrepresentations and inflammatory harangues, calculated to excite servile insurrection, and intestine war; and money has been solicited and procured of enthusiasts in other countries, and expended here, in scattering the firebrands of discord and disunion throughout the land. Those who see these results, and persist in the measures which have produced them, will not be deterred by the sketch we have drawn; but if there be among them others, whose attention has been turned away by exaggerated and exciting representations, from the great principles of forbearance, mutual concession, and compromise, upon which the Union was founded, and by the sacred preservation of which, alone, it can be upheld, we appeal to all such to say whether a connection, which impeaches their judgment, their patriotism, their justice, and their devotion to our Republican institutions, should not be renounced at once for ever.

The limits of an address will not permit us to extend our remarks, though the field is broad, and the harvest could not fail to be rich. We must, therefore, leave the decision of the great issues we have raised to the sovereign people of our beloved country, and to the intelligence, honesty, and patriotism of our fellow-citizens; not under the belief that we have sufficiently discussed those issues, but in the hope that we have said enough to awaken their attention to them.

Our principles and objects have been avowed. The purity and freedom of the elective franchise; the exemption of our country from a dangerous foreign influence; and the preservation of our Union against the unconstitutional and fanatical spirit of abolitionism, are the great points in the pending contest, and we proclaim them to our countrymen as matters of vital interest to our free institutions.

The candidate we present as the exponent of our principles, has been tried. His views upon all these questions are distinctly known, and have been severally tested. As to him, therefore, the people may act with confidence and certainty.

Not so with our busy and confident opponents, and their candidate. When assembled, as we are, in national convention, "their policy" dictated that they should make to the country no declaration of principles; and since that time, an executive committee has taken possession of their candidate, not to declare his principles and opinions to the country, but to proclaim to a nation of freemen that those principles and opinions shall not be declared, "for the public eye," until after the election.

Freemen of the United States, choose between these parties and these candidates! The decision is yours, and the stake is yours!

Confiding in the intelligence and republican spirit of our countrymen, we do not doubt of success in the important contest which is now pending. The people achieved a revolution in 1800, which transferred us from under the iron rod of Federal rule, and we cannot question, that in 1840, they will maintain, successfully, the same high position with the same great principles. In the close of the present memorable campaign, which has been opened on the one side by costly and stately pageants, addressed merely to the senses, it will be found that the Democratic party, sustained by truth and by reason, will have continued its march of uninterrupted triumphs.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves relating to the election of Members of Congress from the State of New-Jersey.

Whereas, certain resolutions of the legislature of the State of New-Jersey have been submitted to the consideration of the Legislature of this State, by the Governor thereof, in accordance with the request therein contained, which resolutions protest against, and condemn, the recent exclusion, by the House of Representatives of the United States, of five persons claiming seats therein by virtue of a commission from the Governor of said New-Jersey, authenticated by the great seal thereof; and whereas it is the duty of Maine to declare her opinion in reference to the subject-matter of the resolutions aforesaid, not only from the respect due to the legislative authorities of a sister state, but because she apprehends the highest danger to the security and value of her own rights of representation in the House aforesaid, if the extraordinary doctrine in the aforesaid resolutions shall become established in the practice of the Federal Government, and the elected Representatives of the people become thereby exposed to the degradation of contending for the rights of the popular voice, with persons, without other claim to act with them, than the certificate of the State functionaries, unsupported by, and in manifest contradiction of, the popular suffrage thereof: Therefore,

Resolved, That there is no other Republican or constitutional basis for a claim to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States than election thereto by a majority of the votes of the people; and that although the certificate of the State functionaries may be presumptive evidence of such election, it can never support claims when found to have been given in defiance of the clearly expressed will of the only sovereign power of the country, the people.

Resolved, That this Legislature highly approves the conduct of the House of Representatives in excluding therefrom those individuals who presented no other evidence of their claimed rights than the certificate of the Governor of New-Jersey, which was found and admitted to have been given in total disregard of the decision of the people, while it deeply regrets that said House so long neglected to admit to seats therein those individuals who are found and admitted to have received a majority of the votes of the people of said State.

Resolved, That while this Legislature entertains all due respect for the executive of said State of New-Jersey, and the great Seal thereof, it regards the rights and voice of the people as paramount to all official forms, however solemn and specious.

Resolved, That the Democratic Representatives in Congress from this State have the unqualified approbation of this Legislature for their successful efforts in maintaining the great principles upon which the Government of a free people is founded, that of never permitting the will of the majority to be defeated.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governor of New-Jersey.

FEDERAL CORRUPTION.

Third District Contested Election.—More proof of rascality.—We understand that the evidence given yesterday in the third district case by W. G. Conrow, one of the election judges of Spring Garden, was of a very important and interesting character. He stated that the election officers of Spring Garden, in 1838, instead of having the oath properly administered to them, were sworn not upon the bible, but upon either the Philadelphia Directory, or a book called "The Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Mariner"—that the oath thus taken had been arranged the night before between the magistrate and the whig committee of superintendence, and that it was in the following words:—"You do swear or affirm that you will this day do justice to your party"—and that certificates of the regular swearing in of the different officers were duly made out and signed by them before the mock and irreverent oath was administered.

It also appeared that the returns were not made out until several days after the election, and that it was then done in the parlor of one of the whig judges, some of the persons participating in the work not being election officers.—It was likewise shown in the course of the examination, that the original certificate of return from Spring Garden—the document read at the meeting of the return judges, and from which the Ingersoll and Naylor vote was proclaimed and counted, is a paper without any signature whatever. This document is now on file among the papers in the possession of the commissioners appointed under the authority of congress to investigate the case.

This, we believe, is the substance of Mr. Conrow's extraordinary developments as to the mode in which the election was conducted in Spring Garden, and it is such as requires no comment. Mr. Conrow is a member of the whig party, and is a man of standing and influence in his neighborhood.

[*From the Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

Anecdote.—A man in the country, who cultivated a small patch of land, set to work and made a very nice whip handle, alias or *goad*; and then while contemplating the work of his hands, exclaimed, "Now, if I only had a good yoke of oxen, I should be prepared to do my spring work." So with the whigs—they are very busy, preparing the *goad*—and if they only had votes enough, they would be prepared to elect their candidate.

[*Providence Herald.*

Wellerism.—"If the people of this country wish to preserve their liberties, they must do their own fighting," as Harrison said when he resigned his commission in the late war.

Another Murder!—We regret to learn that Col. SOLOMAN B. ISAACS, District Attorney of the Marshal Judicial Circuit, was basely murdered at Holly Springs a few days since, by a man named Thomas Westbrooks. The cause of this melancholy event we have not yet learned. Col. Isaacs was a gentleman highly esteemed; and, as he was a disabled man, (having lost one of his legs,) we cannot imagine how any man, with feelings common to human nature, could attack one so defenceless and so unable to contend with superior physical force. But in these days strange things are quite common.

[*Mississippian.*

Spurious Coin.—We learn that a remittance was lately made to a mercantile house in this city, from Arkansas, which embraced a small amount in coin, consisting of doubloons and half eagles, the whole of which, upon examination, proved to be counterfeit. As the remitting party had beyond doubt been imposed upon by some sharper, there is reason to apprehend that an emission of base coin, and probably a large one, has been made in the West.

[*Baltimore American.*

THE GAZETTE.

Little Rock, Wednesday, June 10, 1840.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

Election, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

FOR GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS,
ARCHIBALD YELL, of Washington Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
EDWARD CROSS, of Hempstead Co.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN MILLER, of Independence Co.
JOHN McCLELLAND, of Washington Co.
SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD, of Saline Co.

PULASKI COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Representatives,
THOMAS THORN, ROBERT W. JOHNSON, SAMUEL H HEMPSTEAD.

"I must go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, and also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists."
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus revenue appropriated to that object."
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The River is still low and falling. Small boats still ascend to Fort Smith.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. OWEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Saline county.

Milton B. Perkins has been appointed Postmaster at Conway, Lafayette county, Ark., vice E. M. Lowe, resigned.

New Wheat.—Several farmers in this vicinity have commenced reaping, with every prospect of securing an abundant crop.

The Army.—Sixty recruits for the garrison at Fort Smith, arrived here on the De Kalb, on Thursday last, under the command of Capt. McCrea, 3d Inf., and left on Monday. Capt. McCrea is detained in this city, in consequence of the fracture of his leg, during the gale on Saturday morning.

From New-Orleans.—We are indebted to Capt. Haris, of the Cherokee, which arrived last evening, for papers from New-Orleans of the 2d inst. We find but little news. Arkansas money is quoted at 30 to 35.

From Washington.—By a letter from Judge Cross, of the 23d May, received by last night's mail, we learn that the Independent Treasury bill was before the House, and would probably pass in a few days. The pre-emption, he states, would also shortly pass. Things still move slowly.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, thus describes the leading propensities of the British Whigs: "Bragging is their forte; it is with them, high brag, low brag; I brag, you brag, we brag, they brag, all brag."

☞ A writer in the last Star proposes that the Whigs should run Col. Wharton Rector for Governor. Why do they not find some Whig for that purpose? Here is another evidence of their consciousness of weakness in Arkansas, and yet they pretend to have hopes of carrying the State. They had better hang up their fiddle, and save the expense of further electioneering.

Independence.—We call the attention of our readers to the notice for a meeting, this evening, to make arrangements for celebrating the next anniversary of independence. We hope there will be a sufficient attendance of our citizens to insure a handsome celebration of the day which gave to the world a nation to be an example of what men, when left to the guidance of reason and entire liberty, can achieve and maintain, and to be a guiding star to others in the great race of human improvement. Celebrations of this nature have a tendency to keep alive the love of liberty, remove the asperity of party spirit, and connect in a stronger bond the entire community, associated as we are for mutual assistance, protection, and defence.

THE ADDRESS.

To the exclusion of many communications which were intended for this paper, we have inserted entire the excellent address issued by the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Baltimore in May last. We commend it to the attentive perusal of unprejudiced men of all parties. To the Democracy it will bring additional evidence of the justice of their cause; to others who may be desirous of light, and are willing to receive conviction from the truth, it will offer considerations which must sway their minds in a measure calculated, at least, to induce them to pause in casting their votes against the men who for the last four years have faithfully served their country in a wise and patriotic administration of its government. To the office-seeker its perusal would be useless. Nothing but a conviction that his party was the weakest, or that he stood a chance of elevation by those whom he had opposed, will change him. The address will be found a mild and dispassionate paper, remarkable alike for its cool temper and its appeal to the reason of men, as well as for the talent with which it has been drawn up. Let not its length deter any from reading it. They will find no attempt to excite the passions of the people, but a sensible review of the course of the two parties and the men they support.

TORNADO.

On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, our city was visited by one of the most severe gales of wind ever experienced in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The wind first came from the south, then shifted to the west, and blew with increased violence, in an almost incredible short space of time, it was coming like big guns, from the north; considerable damage was done to many buildings and steam-boats. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the following is the extent of the injury to our city and the boats at the landing: The frame of the new theatre was levelled with the ground; the Star printing office rendered untenable, press broken, and matter all knocked into pi; the gable end of Mr. Lindsley's brick building, occupied by Mr. Ames, as an academy, blown in. A house belonging to, and occupied by Mr. Armstrong, on the north side of the river, was completely demolished, the family making a very narrow escape with their lives.—Several new frame houses in the west end of town were blown down. The steam-boat De Kalb, lying at the landing, had her chimneys blown down, and was otherwise much injured, as was the steam boat Victoria. The keel-boat Western Trader had one of her wheel-houses blown off, and several cases of dry-goods on board damaged by the water. The only personal injury which has occurred, we believe, is that to Captain McCrea, United States Army, who had one of his legs broken, and was severely bruised in other parts of his person. We had almost forgotten to mention the escape of the flag of the Tippecanoe Club, which took its flight in the midst of the storm, and was found next morning at a considerable distance from the pole on which it was raised—emblematical of the fate of the Harrison cause.

The storm lasted about thirty-five minutes, during which time the rain fell in torrents. We learn that immense quantities of timber have been destroyed; the largest cotton wood trees were snapped asunder like pipe stems, and the majestic oaks torn up by the violence and resistless force of the warring elements.