

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

NOTICE.

For the convenience of the advertisers, and subscribers to the PILOT, an office has been opened at the S. E. corner of Baltimore and South sts. where persons having business with the office will please call.

MR. KENDALL'S ADDRESS.

It is difficult, knowing as we do, the man, to restrain the indignation we feel, or to measure our language, as proper respect for ourselves requires, when we read the slanders emanating from the pen of this pensioned libeler. He makes a merit of resigning a salary of six thousand a year to become the Editor of the Globe, and appeals to the hopes and the fears of his party, to send him in money, to indemnify him for his loss!!!

Having the Postoffice Department as agents, and the whole party as a committee, to obtain subscribers, he will make his tens of thousands by the change of position. But that is not all, if Mr. Van Buren, by his means, is elected, who so strong for the succession, as Amos Kendall?

We yesterday exposed his disregard of truth, and his contempt for the people, in the reckless denunciation of the Democratic Procession in St. Louis; we now propose to examine his slander, in relation to Gen. Harrison. In his address to the public, asking subscriptions for the Globe, he says:

"A candidate for the Presidency, is asking the suffrages of our people, and at the same time refuses to answer the questions they put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy by which he will be governed, if elected. With his own consent, a committee is interposed between him and his countrymen, not to aid him in giving frank replies to their reasonable inquiries, but to cut off direct communication, and keep his opinions from the public. A free and intelligent people, whose precious right it is to ask and obtain the views of every man who seeks their suffrages, upon every topic appertaining to their government, are bluntly told that they shall not enjoy this right, but shall take a candidate for the Presidency upon trust. They are asked to relax that 'eternal vigilance,' which is truly 'the price of liberty,' and blindly submit themselves, if not to a 'King, who can do no wrong,' to a Chief Magistrate who assumes the attitude of irresponsibility, and surrounds himself with ministers, even before the crown of power has been placed on his head."

The object of this is to create a belief that Gen. Harrison is unknown; that he has been nominated by those who are afraid to let his opinions be known; and that the committee of his friends will not permit him to answer enquiries relative to his opinions on public questions; and that in this he shrinks from the public scrutiny.

Now what was the course adopted by General Jackson under similar circumstances? He not only refused to answer interrogatories intended to draw his name into the angry discussions connected with his seat in the Senate of the United States, expressly upon the ground that the Legislature of his State having put him in nomination, he would not subject himself to the imputation of improper motive, by participating in any of the questions agitated before the country, and expected to come before Congress. He was elected then, as Gen. Harrison now is, and it was charged that he declined to answer interrogatories put to him, because he was afraid to commit himself on either side of pending questions, and especially of the tariff. This objection to Gen. Jackson became so prominent, that notwithstanding a committee of his friends had placed themselves between him and his interrogators, Gov. Ray, of Indiana, and the Senate of that State, resolved to bring him out on the subject, and addressed him a letter, to which he replied as follows:

"HERMITAGE, Feb. 26, 1828.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, endorsing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics. The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed. But I will confess my regret at being forced by this sentiment to depart in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions on any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives."

He then refers the Governor to his former votes, and his letter to Dr. Coleman, that were already before the public, for his opinions. Now what is the case of Gen. Harrison. A convention of the people—not of office holders, had placed his name before the country as a candidate. Upon consultation, they deemed it expedient that the issue should be made on the measures of the administration. Gen. Harrison's opinions, and public services were known, and they resolved that it was best to make no new issues. An individual opposed to the nomination, knowing that such had been the advice of the Convention, and foreseeing that he would get no reply, addressed him a letter which was answered by a committee of his friends, frankly stating that Gen. Harrison was before the country, in his opinions and character as known to the country, and that there was no occasion to reply to the interrogatories propounded to him, as they were already fully answered, and his opinions fully expressed. What is this but the case of Gen. Jackson? In the one case, Mr. Kendall lauds Gen. Jackson as the great exemplar, and in the other, he denounces Gen.

"That committee consisted of the following gentlemen: John Overton, R. C. Foster, John Catton, G. W. Campbell, Th. Claiborne, F. Robertson, Jno. Selby, Jno. Philip, Jesse Wharton, James Graham, Edward Ward, Emish Nichol, Wm. H. Lewis, Wm. White, Alfred Bell.

Harrison, because, under like circumstances, he too, has done as Gen. Jackson had done before him.

Who can read these extracts from Gen. Jackson's letter, and compare the gross addulation of the parasite Kendall, in speaking of him, with his denunciation of Gen. Harrison under like circumstances, and not feel indignant at the grossness of the attempt to mislead the public judgment, and the flagrant contempt for the public intelligence, manifested in making such a charge in the face of such facts?

But again, we call upon the people to vindicate their own intelligence; to spurn with the indignation it deserves, this attempt to mislead their judgment. Is it proper that General Harrison should answer the impertinent interrogatories of every pretender who assumes to question him? Upon what occasion, when it was proper that he should speak, has he withheld his opinion?—Upon what question that the public desire to be informed, has he not spoken?

When and where has Mr. Van Buren responded to interrogatories under circumstances that Gen. Harrison has refused to do so? And is it not respectful to the people themselves, and is it not due to the honor and character of the country, that the candidates for the first office in their gift, should preserve a dignified self-respect? Or would you have him enter the list and canvass for it by means that would degrade the candidate and depreciate the office?

No, fellow citizens, these are the tricks of an able and unprincipled editor. It is by such means, and a false clamor, that he would turn your attention from the unworthy and unfaithful agents who have abused your confidence. Who, in the midst of profound peace, have cast the vessel of State on the breakers? Whose extravagance has beggared the Treasury, and whose example has made the departments of the government, legislative and executive, one festering mass of political corruption?

It is by such false clamor that they would divert public attention from themselves.

POPULAR VOTE.

The annexed popular vote is taken from a St. Louis paper, and appears to have been prepared with great care. Mr. Van Buren obtained in 1836, a majority of 27,618, out of 1,500,000. In 1837, the Whig majority was 108,000, out of 1,743,000. In 1838 it was 119,000 out of 2,000,000; but in 1839 the Van Buren majority was 41,418 out of 2,000,000. The late elections in Connecticut, Rhode and Virginia, exhibit a Whig gain of probably 8,000, which, with the gain which may be expected in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and North Carolina, at the August election, will overcome the 41,000, leaving Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, to place the Whig Ticket from 30 to 50,000 in November.

Table with 4 columns: STATE, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839. Lists states and their respective votes for Van Buren and Whig.

L. F. majority, 27,618 Whig majority, 108,000

POPULAR VOTE.

Table with 4 columns: STATE, 1838, 1839. Lists states and their respective votes for Van Buren and Whig.

It will be seen from the letter of our Harrisburg correspondent, that the Senate of Pennsylvania have passed resolutions favorable to a bankruptcy law, with almost unanimity. How lamentable it is that the only obstacle now in the way of a measure so much called for by all parts of the country, should be defeated by Gen. Jackson's order to include incorporated companies! A measure condemned in the most unqualified manner by Mr. Van Buren when he was in the Senate, and also by Mr. Calhoun, in 1837. What is there in the condition of the country, or of the banks, that can prompt Mr. Calhoun to desire to place them now under the control of agents appointed by the President? We do not believe it possible that he can go thus far with Mr. Van Buren. As Mr. Ritchie says, notis verum.

LAUNCH.—We learn that the new ship Tippecanoe, will be launched from the Ship Yard of Levin H. Dunkins, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M. She is intended for the regular packet line between this city and New Orleans, and was built under the superintendance of Capt. Adam Gray, is 450 tons burthen, and her bow is ornamented with a full length figure of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

A subscriber in West Baltimore street, complains of a lounging neighbor, who borrows the Pilot, and wishes us to admonish him, that he cheats the printer, as well as defrauds our subscriber.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—William J. Wooten, Esq., has been nominated Congressional Elector for the Seventh District.

Since Mr. Kendall has taken his position as the editor of the Globe, it will be difficult to answer all his fabrications in detail. We propose to note the most glaring, from time to time, although many will escape us.—We put down as No. ONE.—The statement that the Young Men of the Seventh Ward, of this city, bore in their late procession a flag, with a motto, "use stoop to conquer."

As it is not true that they bore such a flag, it follows that the statement was made, that Mr. Kendall might hang upon it his gross and malevolent comments. The whole is in character with Mr. Duncan's speech, who said, that in order to form an estimate of the class of men who composed the Wm. Convention, he was introduced to several of the most respectable of them, and that he always put his hand on his pocket, lest they should steal his money.

FAIR MOUNT.

This delightful summer retreat never offered greater attractions than it does at present. The view of the bay and surrounding country, afforded by the dome of the hotel, is unsurpassed in this city. To the stranger or citizen, who desires a pleasant hour's recreation, with a commanding view of Baltimore and its environs, embracing the luxuriant fields of the country, the stately edifices of Baltimore, the sails of the shipping, whitening the bay as far as the eye can reach, all can be found at FAIR MOUNT.

The Hotel is well kept, and the landlady, Mrs Knight has, by her management of the establishment, secured many valuable customers, who unite in recommending Fair Mount as a place of fashionable and respectable resort.

VAN BUREN'S STANDING ARMY.

The Federal destructive editors have been exceedingly remiss in spreading public documents before the people, and thus apprising them of the anxious desires of their vaunted chief, General Van Buren. Not one of the pensioned gang has dared to present their readers with his bill to raise a standing-army of 200,000 men, in addition to the present regular force of 40,000 office-holders.

Mr. Ritchie, of Virginia, appeared so horror-struck with the diabolical scheme of raising 200,000 bristling bayonets, to overawe the people, that he peremptorily refused to communicate the fact to his readers, even in the shape of a paid for advertisement, and yet he had no editorial thunder wherewith to scathe the vile projectors.

Bad enough it must be, when that "man of seven principles," (five loaves and two fishes) as the eccentric John Randolph termed him declined its publication, from an apprehension of its loosening the screws of the party; yet honest, democratic Ritchie, had not the moral courage to condemn the scheme or denounce its authors.

Query.—Did our federal destructive members in Congress, forward a copy of the scheme to their organ in this city? A copy is solicited for the Pilot.

THE LADIES.—We learn that the Tippecanoe Club of the Seventh Ward, have resolved to permit the ladies of that Ward to contribute to the fund for the relief of the widow and orphans, as well as of sound policy, to establish a fund for the relief of the poor.

OXALIC ACID.—It has been discovered that the illness which attacked the family of Recorder Morris, of New York, a few days ago, was occasioned by drinking wine from a bottle which had several years before contained oxalic acid.

THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN, from New York for Bristol, was passed on the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., in lat. 40, 13; long. 67, 26, by the Caravan, at Boston. The Great Western left New York on the 9th.

TRENTON RACES.—The Spring Meeting on the Eagle Course, at Trenton, commences this day, the 27th inst.

SPECIE.—The Columbus from New York for Liverpool, took \$50,000 in specie last week.

John M. Niles, the new Postmaster General, has arrived at Washington, and entered upon the duties of his office.

ANTI-SLAVERY.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., sailed yesterday in the packet Columbus for Liverpool.

CONSUMED.—When is a printer most crusty? D'ye give it up? When he is working at pi.

LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—AFFAIRS RAPIDLY APPROACHING A CRISIS.

The Lehigh, Capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday from Canton. She brings late and important intelligence. When he left, every preparation was making by the Celestials to carry on a long war against the Barbarians of that obscure island, called England. By the next arrival we shall undoubtedly receive the news of actual hostilities between the forces of the two countries.—Neither party will back out, or show the white feather for the present, according to the last intelligence.

The despatches from England were anxiously looked for. The Chinese government have purchased two ships of about 1000 tons burthen, and from appearances, intend to arm them for the purpose of offering resistance to the British vessels of war, as it is fully believed that the British will take possession of Canton.—If they can. The Chinese are also collecting a large number of junks to sink in the channels of the river, so as to block up the barbarians when they attempt to pass up.

One of the British ships of war had anchored in the inside harbor of Macao, to protect the intelligence. When she had been ordered to leave by the Chinese authorities. The Lehigh had several days' southerly wind on her passage down the Chinese sea, which was favorable for the dispatch vessel from Singapore, and Capt. Rogers is of opinion that the declaration of war will reach China by the 20th Feb., and a strict blockade of the port of Canton be immediately instituted.

Captain Rogers reports speaking on the 19th February, in the straits of Banca, the Dumphries, from Singapore, for London, the captain of which reported that the declaration of war against China, by the British left Singapore on the 1st of February, for China, and the English fleet, including several steam vessels, were expected to arrive at Singapore every hour, beat out the straits of Sund, in company with the Dumphries and Thomas Courts.—N. Y. Herald of Monday

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

May 25, 1840.

I have no news to communicate to-day which will be of much interest to your readers, with the exception of theatricals, and of that New York is full. Fanny Essler takes a benefit to-night at the Park. She will appear in a new Polish dance La Smolenska, and will repeat her beautiful performances in "La Tarentule." Celeste takes a benefit at the Chatham, for which she offers the petite drama of Suzanne, or the Force of Love, with the after piece of her fine exhibition of the character of the French Spy, in which she embodies three beautiful and interesting characters. An attempt was made last night to set fire to the Chatham theatre, by a bundle of loco loco matches, which had been thrown upon the roof. Fortunately the design was discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the house.

Forrest is playing at the Bowery, and appears to night in his favorite and original character of Metamora.

The National Theatre is to be re-built, and contracts for that purpose have been entered into by which it will be ready for performances in sixty days from this time.

The Comptroller of the State has given notice that the securities pledged by the Farmers Bank of Seneca county, for the redemption of such of their notes as have been countersigned by the Comptroller, have been disposed of, out of which he has sufficient funds to pay all such notes. This does not include post notes, with which I understand your city and the whole southern country is flooded, as the post notes are not issued under the sanction of the Comptroller, and are consequently a gross fraud upon the community upon whom they have been palmed. This Bank, and the City Trust and Banking Company of this city, have been playing a high game with fraudulent issues of post notes, not one dollar of which will ever be paid. Mark this!

The sales at the Stock Exchange, to-day, have all been characterized by a fall in prices. U. S. Bank declined 1 per cent.; North American Trust and Banking Co. closed at a decline of 2, and all other stocks fell a sensible decline. Exchange on Baltimore, is 94 to 95—on Philadelphia, 94 to 94.

Table with 2 columns: SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, May 25. Lists various stocks and their prices.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, May 23.

The Senate, to-day, took up and adopted the joint resolutions submitted several days since by the talented senator from the county of Cumberland, (Mr. Penrose,) setting forth that Congress are called upon by the obligations of humanity, as well as of sound policy, to establish a fund for the relief of the poor.

The House has been closely engaged the greater part of this week in discussing the items of the Improvement bill, and for which the Legislature was specially convened. No great progress has been made in settling them, owing to the vast difference of opinion which prevails among the members, arising from local feeling; rather than from an earnest desire to do that only which is calculated to enhance the prosperity and welfare of the State at large. The appropriations already made are, however, moderate in amount, as I trust all the rest will be, considering that the Commonwealth is so much in debt.

An attempt was made this morning to introduce into the bill an amendment, appropriating \$400,000 to the Union canal, which, after some debate, was rejected by a large majority. An effort was also made, and I think a most just and laudable one, to obtain the adoption of an amendment proposing the payment of interest on the debts due to contractors and others, for labor done, in most instances, upward of twelve months since, but it was rejected! The amendment which had been under discussion, and was pending when the House adjourned was, to revive the Tax bill of 1831, viz.:—To lay a tax of one mill in the dollar on real estate, and two on personal property. Great diversity of opinion exists as to the policy and propriety of incorporating a Tax bill in connexion with the Improvement bill—some contending that it ought to be a separate and distinct matter, whilst others maintain that it should not, because the improvement bill would at once show, hereafter, why and how it came to pass, that a tax had been imposed on the people, viz.:—To pay the interest on the State debt. I have no doubt that there is a majority in both branches in favor of, and will vote for, a State tax. It is indispensable to the prosperity and honor of the Commonwealth, at this particular juncture of its affairs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs Prigg, came before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

to-day, and the decision of the Court was confirmed, pro forma, after a brief recital of the particulars of it.

An appeal case is to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The facts of the case will be familiar to you, though they are not to me. It is a slave case, and the defendant is a citizen of Baltimore. Truly yours.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE BANKS.

When the 'Pet Bank' policy so signally failed, implacable hostility, to the whole banking system, was declared. The 'better currency' had not come up to the silly hopes of the party; but had brought marked disgrace upon its reckless projectors, whilst it displayed in brilliant contrast, the wisdom of those whose opposed it. The state banks, like the United States Bank, must be destroyed. Such was, and still is the intention, and when we charge it upon them, they do not deny it, if perchance, their course seems prosperous. But, the moment their keen vision descries any indication of losing popularity, and that the people shrink from countenancing this foul plot; they draw in, and say, we wish only to reform, and not to destroy the banks. Witness the unblushing recantations of Buchanan and King, when the Governor of Pennsylvania showed that he could not sanction the conspiracy.

And thus it is, in all their unstatesman-like schemes and experiments, since the despot and fatal step of removing the deposits from that custody, in which the laws of the country had placed them. Whenever the current of public opinion was running strongly against any of their favorite schemes, they explained, mystified, and parried the blow, until they had brought into play all their party machinery, to divert attention from the scheme, and rivet it on some other humbug, or on some scare-crow of deep laid plans of the opposition against, what they facetiously term, democracy. In this artful way, they regain their confidence, if not their strength, and ultimately accomplish their destructive purpose. Abandon it, they never do. So it is now, in regard to the banks, and as sure as the sun shines at noon, will they be annihilated, if Van Buren be re-elected. It is inevitable, not only because he and his advisers will it, but that it must be so from the force of circumstances.

The banking system depends on public confidence; without this, it is wholly useless. It cannot exist, because existing institutions would, necessarily, be so unprofitable, that no prudent man would invest his money in their stock.—And the confidence essential to their salutary operation in the United States, can only be created and maintained by a well regulated system, beginning with the federal head. Here is the whole matter, simple in itself, known to every man at all conversant with banks, and most easy of execution; so easy, that a man of ordinary financial ability, could, in six months, organize the whole, and place the credit, the exchanges, and every branch of business, from the lowest to the highest, in a condition of the most enviable prosperity.

And what must be the effect of the overthrow of the banks? The prostration of all enterprise, the diminution of foreign and domestic trade, of the number of our vessels, and of our seamen? All works of internal improvement will stand still. The wages of labor will fall to the level of those paid in Europe. The mechanic arts will decline, and with them, rents and the profits of agriculture, our produce, the scanty portion of it which may then be to spare, will be transported chiefly in foreign shipping, and we shall be thrown back to the dependent and thriftless condition in which the country stood prior to the revolution. The metallic currency being wholly and confessedly inadequate to the wants of the world, we will be reduced to the savage state of barter, or, perhaps, the ancient tobacco notes may be revived. And there will be realized the prediction of a talented but free-speech lawyer, who is an ardent supporter of the administration. In lauding the sub-treasury project, he said it would have the sure and beneficial result of making the farmer live on the profits of his estate—the landlord on his rents—the capitalist on the interest of his money—the tinker's son would be a tinker, like his father—and so would the sons of the cobbler, and of all other mechanics.

We should have, he said, no upstart gentlemen, none of the mushroom genre, springing up in a night. No men who, from the effects of the credit system, and the loans from banks, were tinkers or laborers to-day, and gentlemen to-morrow. This sagacious lawyer did not err in his prediction, for such will be one of the results of the Sub-Treasury, and the destruction of the banking system. And it may be said with perfect truth, that if Providence had condescended to offer to a people a scheme of finance, which would equalize all classes, by giving to each an equal chance of bettering its condition, it would be the banking system, such as it has been, and such as it may be made again. Nothing, in any way comparable to it, has ever before been devised by human ingenuity, for the promotion of special only, not of general only, but of universal prosperity.

And who is to gain by the overturning of this system? by this fearful revolution? The office-holders, the rich capitalist, the usurer. None other. And what is their proportion to the mass? As one to thousands. And will the thousands suffer themselves to be trodden under foot, and held in hopeless subjection, that the office-holder may keep his place, and the usurer receive his cent per cent?

DALLAS.

SUICIDE.—General Sir William Thornton, Colonel of the 85th Regiment of British Infantry, committed suicide on the 11th inst. at Quebec, during a temporary fit of insanity.

ANOTHER.—John G. Powell, who a few days since attempted to murder his step-daughter, near Lancaster, Pa., shortly after committed suicide by shooting himself. It is thought the step-daughter will recover.

ANOTHER.—Supposed case of suicide. Thomas Kennedy, a physician of New York, was found dead in his bed on Saturday last, and from appearances it was supposed he had taken laudanum.

FOR THE PILOT.

LUCUBRATIONS OF A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

I have been an attentive observer of the contest now carried on between the Democratic Whigs and Federal Destructives in their campaign for the next presidency; and my mind is strongly impressed with the conviction, that the general position in which the former have suffered themselves to be placed, by their enemies, is not that which they ought in future to occupy.

That the high and well earned reputation of Gen. Harrison, both as a statesman and a successful soldier, should be guarded and protected from the effects likely to result from the envenomed shafts of falsehood and calumny, projected from the thousand vehicles of slander, under the control of the administration, is well enough, considered in the abstract; but these, having been refuted, again and again, are generally known by the great body of the people, as falsehoods, emanating from interested and corrupt sources, which now require only an occasional passing notice, as they re-appear in a new garb in some of the "by authority" kennel-presses, who are bound, by contract, to persevere in the disgraceful course marked out for them, to secure a brief continuance of their portion of the "spoils," without which they would perish in a single night.

In fact, Gen. Harrison's unstilled character is too well known, and too firmly established in the affections of the people, to require any further special defence. They know that his good name has been endorsed by every president, from Washington, the father of his country, down to Gen. Jackson, since which latter period he has lived in retirement; and amongst thousands of other distinguished individuals, who intimately knew him, has also commanded the voluntary approbation of Vice President Johnson, Langdon Cheeves, Gov. Shelby, Col. Croghan, and even by the venerable editor of the Richmond Enquirer, Ritchie, notwithstanding he at present so savagely assails him, for lacking that which he, in more sober and honest moments, conceded in the most exalted strains of high panegyric.

I repeat, with great deference, my decided opinion, that the present position of the Whig press is erroneous. It has long been, and still remains, almost entirely in the simple attitude of defence, by which the federal destructives calculate upon reaping no inconsiderable advantage, by a perseverance in making false issues; distracting the public mind, and withdrawing public attention from the true ground of controversy between the contending parties—the conservative and "rule and ruin" parties of our country.

To avert this, and to do justice to the principles of the Democratic Whig party, in their efforts to bring the administration back to the point from which they have strayed—in an unholy crusade against the prosperity and happiness of the country, and securing their own personal aggrandisement,—it is indispensable that their present position should be abandoned. The war of defence, should now be changed into one of offence. It should be carried into Africa.—Not in assailing private character, in imitation of the Jacobins of the day; but in disabusing the public mind, by laying bare the deceptions continually practised upon an unsuspecting people, and exposing the acts and conduct of those in power, by which the evils, under which the people now writhe, and groan, and suffer, have been riveted upon the country.

Such is my deliberate view of this important matter, and, as a friend of the glorious Democratic Whig cause, I respectfully present the suggestion for the consideration of Whig editors. There is ample material and means to enlighten the public mind, and render the people sensible of the necessity of a change in our rulers, by ejecting, through the ballot box, the political charlatans, who have disgraced our Republican institutions, and design to plant the standard of despotism upon its ruins.

DEMOCRACY.—The difference. It requires no extraordinary judgment to discover the vast difference between the pseudo-democracy of the present day, and the "Democracy of '98," so ardently espoused by the Jeffersonians of that glowing period. The past is the very antipodes of the present.

The aged of the present day have a void recollection of the excitement which existed throughout the length and breadth of our land, upon the passage of an act, sanctioned by the elder Adams, for raising an army of volunteers to defend the country against an anticipated war with Republican France. These were the celebrated "Black Cockade times," and the acts of that day undermined the foundation of Mr. Adams' administration, and limited it to a single term of four years.

There was then, at least, some plea for placing an army of 300,000 men, under the control of the President, and affording him an opportunity of rewarding some thousands of parasites with fat commissions of Generals, Colonels, &c. &c., and jobs for contractors. But the people, the true grit democracy of that period, demolished the whole fabric, by their voice at the ballot boxes.

So it will also be with recent attempts of the Secretary of War, endorsed by Mr. Van Buren, and strongly recommended by him to the consideration of Congress, to revive the "Black Cockade times" of the Federalism of '98, under the hypocritical garb of democracy.

Can it be possible that any man of ordinary intellect, calling himself a Democratic Republican, can be so shallow-pated as not to see through this artifice of raising a Van Buren standing army, in a state of profound peace, without seeing the drift? Let him recur to