PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.

DUFF GREEN--EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22.

GENERAL HARRISON'S TRADUCERS.

The character of *Cincinnatus* is, of all others drawn by Plutarch, that which is best suited to the *principle* of our American Republic:—disinterested public virtue, indicated by the simplicity of the retired *farmer*, hero, and statesman, whose *public services* had won for him a reputation which, in the moment of peril, filled the hearts of his countrymen, and sent them to seek him in his retirement, that he might inspire them with new confidence, and save them from impending danger. When the Romans, in their alarm, found Cincinnatus at his plough, and tendered to him the chief command of the Republic, they did not seek him because he could make speeches, or bow, or cringe, or fawn, or flatter the people with lying promises; but they sought him because they *knew* him, and because he had faithfully performed his public duty, and retired from office with clean hands, unstained by public plunder. They issued no manifesto of gilded promises. They made known that Cincinnatus had come to the rescue, and the people knew that, when the country was saved, he would, as he had done, return into their hands the power they deputed to him. So it was when the people met at Harrisburgh. The enemy was in possession of the capitol, and the question was, who can save us? Who can create in us confidence? Who among us has rendered such public service,—whose life is so much a matter of public history,—and whose hands are so pure, that, having been tried, we may say, here is one who has passed the fire of temptation, and not a hair of his head is injured, nor smell of fire on his garments?

The answer to these enquiries was, William Henry Harrison. All eyes were directed to the American Cincinnatus—to the only man who fills the same place *now* that the Roman patriot did *then*. And when asked how shall we recommend him to the people—the answer was, the history of his life—the records of his country are the best recommendations—he is our candidate, and selected because we know him by his deeds.

The announcement of his name carried terror into the ranks of corruption. The contrast between him and them was too glaring, and hence they resolved to hide themselves behind some cloud which would cover their iniquities, while it obscured the brightness of his character.—Here was Gen. Harrison, who had purchased an empire—held absolute and unconditional control over thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, and millions of acres of land, and who never had been suspected of appropriating a single dollar of the public money to improper use,—on the other, were notorious fraud, peculation and corruption. It was necessary to get up some new issue—it would not do to permit the public eye to rest on this striking contrast. Hence the clamor about the Cincinnati committee and the slanderous charge that he had refused to speak or to make known his principles. Hence he was represented as a superannuated, imbecile old man—the mere instrument to be used by men no better than Kendall, Van Buren & Co.

The very fact that they charge that Gen. Harrison is superannuated—that if elected, he will fall into the hands of other men, and be under their control, admits that if he is not superannuated, he is the man upon whom the people should rally; for if they could assail him as he is—if they could assail his past life and character, they would not endeavor, by getting up a false clamor about his old age, to make a new issue, which admits that if the charge of imbecility is disproved, he is otherwise deserving public confidence.

But the bad men who got up this charge, had another object. They knew that the contrast between General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren would be the stronger, so long as the one lived quiet and retired in his "log-cabin," and the other, surrounded by all the glare and patronage of office, was using all the appliances of corruption to secure his re-election, the sympathies of the people would be with their candidate. Hence the attempt to force him to go before the people, that he might seem to be a candidate—that the moral grandeur of his position might be sullied—that instead of a Cincinnatus in retirement, sought out and chosen by the people, he might appear as a candidate, eager for office, and seeking it with as great importunity as Van Buren himself. We think that General Harrison has done wrong in yielding to the importunity of his friends; and although he has won golden opinions wherever he has gone, and vanquished his adversaries in every letter he has written, yet do we think it would have been better for the country if he had left his fame in the hands of the generous people who had called him to their service. His cause is their cause, and they would have vindicated his fame against all the slanders of the minions of power and of the press pensioned by its corrupt appliances.

How striking would have been the contrast between the patriot citizen in his retirement, resting on the virtue and intelligence of an injured and insulted people, when compared with the Vice President of the U. States, traversing the country, making speeches, and the President—the first officer of the government—prostituting his high office to the lowest electioneering, by hypocritical and uncandid letters to partizans, got up for political effect. But having yielded, so far as to appear before the people, and to take part in commemorating some of those great events which identify his name with the history of his country, we rejoice at the striking contrast between the dignified deportment of our candidate, and the desperate and disgraceful exhibitions made by the Vice President, who is traversing the State of Ohio, in company with Gov. Shannon and Senator Allen, soiling the laurels which have so long entwined his own brow, by uncandid and disreputable statements, impeaching the truth of history, and assailing his own commander. To this may be added the course of the Globe, in publishing a series of letters written by our old school-mate, Colonel Croghan, relative to the defence of Sandusky. Those who know all the circumstances, who sympathise with Colonel Croghan, and are most willing to embalm the memory of his deeds, will regret that he has permitted himself to have been made the instrument of faction. The letters, as published, show that he has done Gen. Harrison great injustice, and that he has given vent to feelings highly and most unfortunately excited. As a sincere friend of Col. Croghan—as one who has never had other than those pure feelings of affection for him which are begotten in childhood, and matured by contemplating his reputation at a distance, where none of the gross alloy of rivalry can impair them—we regret it. And we hope that nothing in the ungenerous manner in which he has been assailed, will induce General Harrison, or any of his friends, to reply; that they will pity the infirmities of a sensitive mind, and not hold Col. Croghan responsible for the arts of others; that they will not permit those attempts to divert the public attention from the true issue, which is before the people, by getting up a question of: whether history has done justice to Col. Croghan. If the testimony of Gen. Harrison is important to set history right in this matter, that testimony will be worth nothing less when the people shall have placed him in the highest office in their gift; and we have too much confidence in his magnanimity to suppose for a moment that he will permit the malignant party zeal of a third person, who, having obtained a copy of the correspondence, publishes a part—whether it has been done with or without Col. Croghan's permission—so to prejudice him against Col. Croghan, as that he will hereafter withhold any acknowledgement of his merit that the facts will warrant.

It is apparent that this is not the time for the publication of such a correspondence, or for the final adjustment of any controversy that may grow out of it. If these letters are published by the consent of Col. Croghan, he has been guilty of great indiscretion. There is nothing that he has said if all be true, that should affect General HARRISON's standing with the country, and the only person to be injured by it will be Col. Croghan himself. As his friend, we hope that Gen. HARRISON will make no reply.

But while we would not turn aside to reply to such attacks, we would bring the public odium on the administration, by whom they are prompted, by directing the public eye to their abuses; and here would call attention to so much of Mr. Ogle's speech as relates to the comparative extravagance of this administration, and to the defence of Gen. HARRISON.

We have prepared a mathematical illustration, showing the *comparative* expenditures under all the administrations of the Government. It will be remembered that the expenses of the war are charged on Mr. Madison's and Mr. Munroe's administratration and it will be seen that Gen. Jackson's economical administration, in time of peace, was equal to Mr. Madison's expenditures in time of war—and that Mr. Van Buren's more than doubles both!!

This monument of Mr. Van Buren's expenditures explains why it is that the office-holders are travelling all over the country and making speeches for Mr. Van Buren. He spends the money, and they get it. We advise every Whig Editor to make and to keep standing a like *monument* of the public expenditures.

Monument of the public expenditure under the several administrations of the General Government, each column representing the comparative amount expended in one *average* year. Let every plain man look on this picture—let every honest freemen ask himself why it is that the office holders are all so anxious to prevent the election of General Harrison. Let him look at this picture and he will see that it is because Mr. Van Buren spends nineteen dollars where General Washington spent one—and then let him ask who gets all the money that Mr. Van Buren spends, and he will understand why the office holders desire Mr. Van Buren re-elected | why such men as Coyle and Wilson, and Robinson and others, yet to be named, support the administration. Look at Mr. Van Buren's column, and all your doubts must vanish.

A Table of Comparison of the Expenditures under the administration of the several Presidents of the United States.

Presidents.	Years.	Total amount.	Average per year.	Ave. per month.	Ave. per week.	Ave. daily.
Washington,	8	$15,892,188 55	$1,986,524 82	$165,543 73	$38,202 40	$5,457 48
John Adams,	4	21,450,351 19	5,362,587 79	446,882 31	103,126 68	14,732 38
Jefferson,	8	41,300,788 68	5,162,598 58	430,216 55	91,588 43	13,084 06
Madison,	8	144,684,939 86	18,085,617 48	1,507,034 79	347,800 33	49,685 61
Monroe,	8	104,463,400 59	13,057,925 07	1,088,160 42	251,113 94	35,873 42
J. Q. Adams,	4	50,501,914 31	12,625,478 58	1,052,122 12	242,411 12	34,630 16
Jackson,	8	145,792,755 00	18,224,091 88	1,518,674 32	350,463 30	50,066 18

Washington, $1,986,524

Adams, $5,362,587 79

Jefferson, $5,162,598 58

Madison—$18,085,617 68

Monroe—$13,057,795 07

J. Q. Adams—$12,625,478 58

Jackson—$18,225,091 88

Van Buren—$37,135,654 33!!!

You will observe, sir, by the statement which I have presented, and which has been prepared with great care, that the annual expenses of Martin Van Buren's administration is greater by $6,538,325 66 than the entire yearly disbursements of Presidents Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, all together. You will also see that the yearly expenses of Martin Van Buren's government have been *more than one hundred per cent. larger than Mr. Madison's, notwithstanding the latter had been engaged in a most expensive war of three years with the most powerful nation of the world.* Yes, sir, Martin Van Buren has spent more than SEVENTY DOLLARS FOR EACH AND EVERY MINUTE since he was swora into the Presidential office. How often has the clock ticked since that fatal hour? During the *four months* of last year that he passed on his electioneering tour in the State of New York, how many times did the clock tick then? The People's hard dollars were going at the rate of $70 a minute, while he was dancing with the *Countess* of Westmoreland at Saratoga. That was dancing to a pretty dear tune forsooth, but *the People paid the piper.*

Now the very best remedy which I can suggest to prevent this profligate waste of the public money will be to displace that lavish spendthrift, Martin Van Buren, and to substitute in his stead, at the head of the government, that plain, frugal, economical, and well-tried citizen, William Henry Harrison. I shall, therefore, proceed to make such further remarks in relation to the conduct, principles, and public services of the latter, and in regard to the conduct and principles of the former, as may, in some degree, assist the people in arriving at proper conclusions in the premises. I will first turn to some of the evidences which exist as to the favor in which Harrison has been held by the country, both for his military and civil services. And I will say in the outset, that there has no man lived, since the days of Washington, who has drawn out from his political enemies so strong a certificate of character, as he has done. Could Jefferson, if he were now alive, and a candidate for the Presidency, produce such testimony?—You could call the Hon. James Buchanan, who might tell you, what he had many years ago declared, that during the administration of that President, "our ships were laid up to rot, as melancholy monuments of the weak and wicked policy of our government"—and who could not find time in a 4th of July oration even "to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of the democratic administrations!" Could James Madison, if he were a candidate, produce such testimony? You might call up that plain, economical, hard-handed democrat, Martin Van Buren, who would, without hesitation, testify that, "according to the best of his knowledge and belief, James Madison was either too imbecile in mind, or too dishonest in principle, to be re-elected President of the United States in 1812;" and that with the design and settled purpose to prevent and defeat that re-election, he (Martin Van Buren) had patriotically conspired and associated with the Essex Junto federalists, and the men who subsequently devised and organized the HARTFORD CONVENTION.

But what testimony has Gen. Harrison in his favor? The first is the commission of George Washington. Brought up in revolutionary times—in "in the days that tried men's souls"—his sire one of the noble signers of the Declaration of Independence—his guardian the able financier of the Continental Congress—his friend and patron the glorious chief who led the armies of liberty to battle and to victory—George Washington, Robert Morris, Benjamin Harrison—what a brilliant association! It was among such men that William Henry Harrison learnt his principles, and it was under the command of the gallant and impetuous General Anthony Wayne that he first put those principles into practice. Let me read you, sir, a short extract from the official account of the battle on the banks of the Miami, on the 20th of August, 1794:

"The *bravery* and *conduct* of every officer belonging to the Army, from the General down to the Ensigns, *merit my highest approbation.*—There were, however, some whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude; among whom I beg leave to mention Brigadier General Wilkinson and Col. Hamtranck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops; and to these I must add the names of my *faithful aad gallant aids-de-camp,* Capt. De Butts, and T. Lewis, and *Lieutenant HARRISON, who with the Adjutant General,* Major Mills, *rendered the most essential services by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory.*"

This battle of the Miami Rapids was fought with the utmost desperation by the combined Indian and British forces, which amounted to 2,000 combatants, while the troops actually engaged against them "were short of nine hundred."—You have seen, sir, that the commanding General, in an official despatch, expressed his gratitude to *Lieutenant Harrison* for "*rendering the most essential services*" during the engagement. "Mad Anthony," as he was familiarly called by the Whigs of that day, was too bold and too brave a soldier, to award the meed of praise to a coward; and possessed a soul too generous to withhold the tribute of justice for deeds of valor done by his young hero and aid-de-camp. By the way, as to Gen. Wayne, let me remark that he, like Harrison, was called "Granny" by the British redcoats and their tory allies, during the Revolution. At the battle of Stony Point, on the night of the 15th of July, 1779, the bayonet was the only weapon relied upon. The assailants, by the order of Wayne, silently advanced with unloaded muskets. Mad Anthony was the first to mount the ramparts of the enemy; the Captain of the British guard inquired what that meant? It means "Granny Wayne," said he, as he severed his head from his shoulders. When did Martin Van Buren, who has the audacity and meanness to call Harrison, through his official organ, a *granny,* receive the thanks of his Commanding General for "rendering essential services" on the battle-field? Under what chieftain did Martin Van Buren win his military trophies? I well remember that, in the letter of this redoubtable champion of the toilet, dated at London, February 24, 1832, he assumed the air of a knight-errant, mounted his gold epauletts, and blue and buff, and strutted the hero, while he recounted his valiant services in the army of "Old Hickory." "*To have served,*" said he, "*under such a chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is a SUFFICIENT GLORY; and of that, thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me.*" I would inquire, sir, whether it was on the plains of New Orleans, that Martin Van Buren performed those self-glorifying, self-satisfying services? Was he an aid-de-camp of "Old Hickory" at Talladega, or the Horse Shoe? Why does he, as arrant a coward as was ever cast in "Nature's mould," thus gasconade like another Bobadil? Does this braggart plume himself for procuring the dissolution of Old Hickory's first Cabinet, through the influence of a female court favorite? Or does he take credit to himself for the instructions he gave as Secretary of State to Mr. McLane, our Minister at the Court of St. James, and on account of which his own nomination to that Court was subsequently rejected by the *casting vote* of the then Vice President, John C. Calhoun? I cannot forbear, on this subject, to read three or four lines from the "Richmond Enquirer" in relation to that rejection:

"Mr. Clay was aware of the KEEN AND CANINE APPETITE with which Mr. Calhoun was prepared to devour HIS VICTIM, and therefore insidiously continued to place the banquet before him. With what eager delight he seized upon it, we have already seen."

Old father *Time,* Mr. Chairman, makes sad havoc of the consistency of poor mortals. Where is the "keen and canine appetite" of Mr. Calhoun, now? Surfeited, satiated. Who is the "victim" now? I have known men who, if they could not get the *loin,* would be well content to take the *shin.*

But let us return to the examination of the testimony, to establish the distinguished services which Gen. HARRISON has rendered the nation. The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 7th of January, 1812,

"*Resolved,* That *in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Gen. William Henry Harrison has behaved like a HERO, a PATRIOT, and a GENERAL; and that for his COOL, DELIBERATE, SKILFUL, and GALLANT conduct in the Battle of Tippecanoe, he WELL DESERVES THE WARMEST THANKS OF HIS COUNTRY AND THE NATION.*"

Pray, sir, on what occasion did Martin Van Buren, whose "*official organ*" calls Gen. Harrison a "coward" and a "granny," ever behave like a "*hero*" and a "*patriot?*" On what field of honor and carnage did he he exhibit "*cool,*" "*deliberate,*" "*skilful*" and "*gallant*" *conduct?* Why, sir, I have been told that on the very same night in which Harrison and his brave companions were engaged in deadly strife with the merciless savages at Tippecanoe, Martin Van Buren, perfumed like a milliner, and spruce as a popinjay, was manifesting his gallantry and heroism by tripping "on light fantastic toe" through mazy French cotillions in a ball-room. For the truth of this fact, however, I do not vouch, but I have heard it from a most respectable quarter, and place full reliance upon it myself.

In the Legislature of Indiana, on the 19th of November, 1811, General William Johnson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, thus addressed General Harrison:

"*Sir:*—The House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet and the tribes of Indians confederated with him. When we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the *consummate abilities of the general,* but the *heroism of the man,* and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, *we cannot, for a moment, withhold our meed of applause.*"

And yet Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" has the unblushing impudence to call the old veteran, who has displayed the "*consummate abilities of the general*" and "*the heroism of the man,*" a "coward," a "granny," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

On the 4th of April, 1818, James Monroe, President of the United States, approved a resolution passed by Congress directing two *gold medals* to be struck and presented to Major General William Henry Harrison and Governor Isaac Shelby,

"*For their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames in Upper Canada, on the 5th of October,* 1813, *capturing the British army, with their baggage, and artillery.*"

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" continues to reiterate "*coward,*" *and* "*granny,*" *and* "*petticoat hero.*"

On the 18th of December, 1811, President Madison, in a special message to Congress said:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, *as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.*"

And again, in his message to Congress in December, 1813, Mr. Madison said:

"The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the Northwestern army transferred the war thither, and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force.

"*This result is signally honorable to Major Gen. Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared.*"

And still Mr. Van Buren's "*official organ*" cries "*coward,*" "*granny,*" "*petticoat hero.*"

Simon Snyder, the pure, honest, democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, during the war, in his message to the Legislature of that State, on December 10, 1813, said:

"THE BLESSINGS OF THOUSANDS OF WOMAN AND CHILDREN, rescued from the scalping-knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more ruthless Procter, *rest on Harrison and his gallant army.*"

"The old hero has, by his valor, secured, "*the blessings of thousands of woman and children,*" but he has also secured the *curses of British tories* and *Martin Van Buren's* "*official organ.*" By the latter he is still denounced as a "*coward,*" "*granny,*" and "*petticoat hero.*"

Governor Shelby to Mr. Madison, May 18, 1814, says:

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you that *I believe General Harrison to be one of the firs military characters I ever knew.*"

But Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" says that General Harrison is a "*coward,*" a "*granny,*" *and a petticoat hero.*"

Colonel Richard M. Johnson to General Harrison, July 4, 1813, says:

"*We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors, but under* [*Harrison*] *who had proved himself to be wise, prudent, and brave.*"

But Martin Van Buren's "*official organ,*" calls Harrison a "*coward,*" a "*granny,*" and a "*petticoat hero.*"

The honorable Langdon Cheves, speaking on the battle of the Thames, said:

"*The victory of Harrison, was such as would have secured to a Roman General, in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the war in the Upper Canada.*"

And yet Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" calls Harrison a "*coward,*" *a* "*granny,*" *and a* "*petticoat hero.*"

Commodore Perry to General Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy has always appeared to me to have evinced a HIGH DEGREE OF MILITARY TALENT. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" insists that Harrison is a "*coward,*" *a* "*granny,*" *and a* "*petticoat hero.*"

Eleven of the officers who fought under Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe paid him the following tribute of justice and praise soon after the engagement:

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or a savage foe, who should march under General Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame."

"JOEL COOK,	JOSIAH SNELLING,
"R. B. BURTON,	O. G. BURTON,
"N. ADAMS,	C. FULLER,
"A. HAWKINS,	G. GOODING,
"H. BURCHSTEAD,	J. D. FOSTER,
"HOSEA BLOOD."	

But still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" contends that General Harrison is a "*coward,*" *a* "*granny,*" *and a* "*petticoat hero.*"

The following is an extract of a letter from Col. Davies, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24, 1811:

"I make free to declare that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and General Harrison is the first of the two."

But Martin Van Buren's official organ calls Gen. Harrison a "*coward,*" a "*granny,*" and a "*petticoat hero.*"

The "*Richmond Enquirer*" of January 9th, 1813, speaks of Gen. Harrison in the following manner:

"Gen. Harrison, in spite of the difficulties which surround him, seems determined to press on to Detroit. Neither the cold nor the badness of the roads can deter him from his enterprise. If he fails, the world will excuse him on account of the difficulties which encompass his path. If he succeeds, those very difficulties will enhance the lustre of his success.

"If he has been reported rightly, Harrison is a man of no ordinary promise. War has been his favorite study. At a very early age, he was with Wayne in his famous campaign against the Indians. A gentleman of very high standing, who had an important post under him during last fall, compares him to WASHINGTON. *He is as circumspect as he is enterprising—as prudent in collecting the means of an attack as he is vigorous in striking the blow.*"

Again, the "*Richmond Enquirer*" of the 19th October, 1813, referring to the battle of the Thames, says:

"We have not words to express the joy we feel for the victory of Harrison. *Never have we seen the public pulse beat so high.* And well may we rejoice. We rejoice not so much for the *splendor* of this achievement as for the *solid benefits* which it will produce. Yet, in point of splendor, we have no reason to believe that when we shall receive the official accounts we shall sustain any disappointment," &c.

"But its *solid benefits* require no official accounts to emblazon them; almost every eye sees them, and almost every tongue can tell them. It gives security to the frontier. Ohio may now sleep in security. *The trembling mother that nightly used to clasp her infant to her breast may rock its cradle in peace.* The chain which bound the red man to the English white man is broken," &c.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

THE EVENING GAZETTE.

We hail Mr. Niles' new paper, and hope that it will receive a patronage commensurate to the zeal, ability, and experience that the Editor brings to the aid of the cause he advocates.

REMARKS OF MR. OGLE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

On the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 16, 1840.

I am glad to see the committee becoming a little patient; we were somewhat otherwise a few days ago. This bill appropriates nine millions of the People's money, and I have regretted to witness such exhibitions of hot haste in many of the Representatives of the People, day in and day out, to force us to vote away millions without due examination. To my knowledge, there never has been a bill before Congress which involved so large an amount of money, except the ten millions "*Maine War*" bill of the last session; and we all knew that *that* money would never be spent. But here is a bill appropriating nine millions of the hard cash of m con-y stituents and yours, and yet in such violent haste are some gentlemen to pass it, that we must stay here all night for the purpose. For my part, I tell gentlemen that I will stand out, night and day, until I see to the bottom of every dollar, before I will permit the question to be taken. And if Representatives go before their constituents with a different principle, they will find they have got the wrong side of the argument. The People will tell them, we love the the Representative who looks to our money, and sees that it is expended on proper objects.

Have gentlemen ever tried the rule of division to ascertain what the President has spent *yearly, monthly, weekly, daily, hourly,* ay, sir, for each and every *minute* since Martin Van Buren's inauguration on the 4th day of March, 1837. The actual expenditures, during the first three years of his administration, have reached the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS.

Average, per *year,*.....	$37,135,654 33
Average, per *month,*.....	3,094,637 86
Average, per *week,*.....	714,147 17
Average, per *day,*.....	102,021 07
Average, per *hour,*.....	4,250 87
Average, per MINUTE,...	70 84

Let us compare and contrast these prodigious expenditures with the disbursements made by all the former Presidents since the adoption of the Constitution in 1789:

Washington,	$1,986,524
Adams,	$5,362,587 79
Jefferson,	$5,162,598 58
Madison,	$18,085,617 68
Monroe,	$13,057,795 07
J. Q. Adams,	$12,625,478 58
Jackson,	$18,225,091 88
Van Buren,	$37,135,654 33!!!

BY THE LAST SOUTHERN MAIL

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 14th, says:

The following letter from President Bustamente to Gen. Arista, the Tampa editor says he has been permitted by the latter gentleman to lay before his readers:

MEXICO, 25th June, 1840.

"My much esteemed God-son and dear friend.—The greater part of the infantry which garrisoned this city previous to the 15th inst., with a dereliction of duty entirely unlooked for, on the morning of that day, made themselves masters of the Palace, and of my person; the conspirators were led on by Don Jose Urrea and Don Valentin Gomez Farrias. Having escaped the immediate danger to my life, which threatened through the attack of the insolent persons, who, as pretended commissioners, demanded of me to surrender, I drew my sword in defence, and notified them I was resolved to die rather than suffer such an outrage on my person. The commissioners then ordered the troops to fire on me, but the troops would not obey; neither did the factious Briones, who commanded them, dare to use his sword—I having preserved mine, the same as I have my honor, without blemish, up to this time. In the night of the same day, while I was yet in the Palace, and hostilities raging in the centre of the capital, the leaders of the revolt became alarmed—the horrors of the scene, and the inevitable destruction of property, (with their attempts on my life) they feared would raise the citizens against them.

They then sent commissioners into the saloon where I was confined, and proposed to me to second their plans, or in other words that I would sanction what they had done. All which I resisted, as I fought, protesting to them that I would sooner die than prove a traitor to my oath and duty; and that I renounced liberty, if it could not be obtained without surrendering the dignity of the post I held and my previous reputation—offering them solely, that I would strive to lessen the flow of blood and the other evils of war. Various were the promises which they made me, if I would agree to their proposals, but I was firm in my position, and the resolution I had formed, to perish sooner than prove a traitor to my duty. I resisted always with the firmness and energy becoming a chief magistrate and a soldier who does not fear death. Nothwithstanding all this, they permitted me to retire from the palace, with an escort which I selected from the 1st regiment of cavalry, who had not taken part in the revolution—offering the conspirators only, (as I have said before,) to endeavor to stop the flow of blood and lessen the other evils of war. Commissioners were appointed on the part of the insurgents to effect the object; but their propositions were not admissible on our part, and unfartunately hostilities have continued up to the moment in which I write, the enemy having suffered losses enormously greater than ours. Many buildings have been destroyed—but what is much more to be regretted, many pacific citizens have lost their lives.

As ever since the day of my release I have been constantly occupied in military service, I have had no time to communicate to you these scandalous transactions; but to-day, profiting by a moment of release, I have the pleasure of notifying you of the late events, and assuring you of my esteem, &c. &c.

ANASTACIO BUSTAMENTE.

PROCLAMATION.

The General-in-chief of the forces of the Supreme Government, to the misguided in the Palace.

SOLDIERS—Who yet remain under the standard of rebellion—hear for the last time, an invitation truly generous. Your leaders, without the most remote hope of success, are urging you on to inevitable ruin. I say this to you—and I cannot be mistaken. They urge you on to destruction, that they may, perhaps, keep their own necks out of the halter. Open your eyes to the truth, and be not the victims of deception. See how many of your companions have already disappeared from your ranks, dead, wounded or refugees. Meditate on how much I speak the truth.

My batteries are advanced to the court of this edifice; but I consider the population, who can be indifferent only to the unnatural Mexicans; and I consider also your blood, which is valuable in the estimation of him, who, like me, knows how to appreciate its worth.

The present struggle is, the whole Mexican nation against one traitor, Farrias. Do you believe it? But it is nevertheless true. All the army, all the departments, and the Republic entire, at this moment, pity you; but, perhaps, tomorrow, they may detest you, as they now detest your seducer. To you, as an indulgence, I now offer an opportunity of a return to the bosom of the Mexican family, from which you have separated yourselves, and to which you ought to belong. I allow you a few hours to reflect; and I invite you, for the last time, not to unite with me, but that you avoid the deep gulf which is before you, and to escape the vengeance of the law.

GABRIEL VALENCIA.

July 24th, 1840.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT AT TAMPICO.

The Tampico Desingano of the 29th ult. states that a plot had just been discovered which created great alarm in the city. It was laid by various Federal leaders, among whom Gasosola was the most conspicuous, and had for its object, to raise upon the Central authorities and capture Tampico. The Federalists were betrayed by a Central spy; their plans were frustrated, and all their papers seized. The editor says, that at a proper time he shall lay before the public all the particulars of the affair—showing forth the horrid catastrophe which the city has escaped, through the activity and energy of the local authorities; and the result of which would have been the assassination of a large number of persons, and no doubt all the other excesses which accompany unbridled licentiousness.

The same paper says: "We have received information from an undoubted source on the frontier, which confirms our previous accounts, that Canales had received assistance in men and money from the Texian government, to aid him in attacking Mexico. It is also ascertained that he has entered into a treaty to pass over to that government the sovereignty of New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. We learn this from a source that admits of no doubt. Canales has ceased to be Mexican, and is now essaying to conquer his own country."

The editor asserts, that there is no reason to doubt that the operations of Canales are closely connected with the troubles throughout the country, especially with the late attempts at Tampico.

COMMUNICATIONS.

VAN BURENS TOOLS REBUKED.

General *Howard,* late member of Congress, and Mr. *Hannegan,* late receiver of public monies at Winnemac, Indiana, having resigned their respective situations, humbly to serve their devoted master's [Van Buren] cause, the former as a candidate for the gubernatorial chair, and the latter as the "successor" of the would-be-governor, to fill his vacancy in Congress; and both having been completely routed and defeated by the sovereigns of Indiana, will not Mr. Van Buren feel himself in gratitude bound, according to the rule upon which Loco Focoism is based, when the people discard his friends, to provide suitable places of honor and emolument for them as a salve for their Loco Foco sacrifices; for it there ever were victims to Van Burenism, Howard and Hannegan will head the list; and; if possible, they must be provided for, unless, like Van Buren, but with less dissimulation, "it is glory enough for them to have served under such a chief."

It will be recollected that the would-be-governor *Niles* was no sooner discarded by the people of Connecticut, than he was found trustworthy of succeeding Kendall, in the General Post Office, whose health required invigoration by the "excitement of composing falsehoods" for his master, and residing in a printing office.—Cambreling and other faithless discarded public servants, never failed in receiving rewards for their pliant subserviency to the mandates of power.

The Loco Foco Van Buren rule is: aid my re-election. If you succeed in what you aspire after, honor and profit will be the reward of your devotion; if, on the other hand, you should be defeated, despair not; I am the fountain of power and patronage; you shall be liberally recompensed from the hand which can seize the purse of the nation, and has the capacity and the disposition to reward the faithful.

No doubt the contract between the parties, Van Buren and his devoted friends Howard and Hannegan, will be fulfilled in due season. Have a little patience, and you will see.—"*Nous verrons,*" as the "man of seven principles" says.

But this system of "bargain and corruption" of Van Buren & Co. is destined to be rebuked in language stronger and more powerful than that fulminated in Indiana, by the people in November next. It will be a rebuke so scathing, as not only to hurl the corruptionists from their polluted seats of power, but it will obliterate the remembrance of their very names from the history of our country; although a portion of their acts may continue to be designated as beacons of misplaced popular confidence, to warn future generations against trusting artful, cunning, "mousing politicians," without honesty of purpose, qualifications or experience, to manage the affairs of a great nation for the advantage and benefit of the whole people.

EMIGRATION.—Of all the *El Dorados* that now present themselves to the ardent imaginations of the British people, none seems to engross more attention than New Zealand. Large bodies have already proceeded thither, and others are in haste to follow; the natives, fierce as they are, have been conciliated, and settlements are already formed. Twelve hundred adventurers proceeded to those beautiful, healthy, and fertile islands last year, and a newspaper called the *New Zealand Gazette,* has been established in London, to give effect to the proceedings of the company.

BRIEF STATE OF THE CASE.—The ideas of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, on the bestowal of offices, are strickingly different. The former goes for principle and merit—the latter for instruments of his bidding. The first would ascertain of a candidate for office *what* recommended him?—the latter *who.*—*Phil. Gaz.*

BLACK COCKADE FEDERALISM.—Samuel Cushman, who, during the last war, said "he hoped to God every American who crossed the lines into Canada would leave his bones there," has been appointed a Receiver of Public Monies by MARTIN VAN BUREN.

CABS.—Three new "cabs" made their appearance at the Exchange, and excited no little attention. They are neat and handsome, and will no doubt meet with abundant patronage.—*Phila Enquirer.*