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The Great Gathering at Bunker Hill.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Boston, Sept. 10, 2 o'clock P. M.

I have only this moment returned from State street, where the grand procession had just passed. All eyes are turned to the Bunker Hill monument, compared with that which this day was presented in the City of Boston.

I feel that I must fail in an attempt to convey to those who beheld it not even the meagre impression of the scene. The eye wandered over it, and could scarcely find time to fix itself upon some point of attraction ere it was drawn to something more interesting. All that Massachusetts has within her of industry, enterprise, and patriotism, were most fully represented, and as her thirty thousand delegates passed in procession through the streets of this metropolis, there was every thing to make a son of the Old Bay State exclaim in the fulness of his heart, and with a consciousness that it was an appellation which honored those who could claim it, "I, too, am a son of Massachusetts!"

Of the Delegation from Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont, (the states that never set,) I can say nothing of praise which would be exaggeration. There were here in a strength and evidence an enthusiasm which cannot fail to secure victory in all—perhaps even Maine now—certainly in November, and in New Hampshire in time to support the Harrison administration.

New York had her thousand representatives; Louisiana her hundred; Alabama her hundred; and Mississippi a delegation which made up in enthusiasm what she lacked in numbers. Ohio was here, and North Carolina, (the glorious Old North State,) and Virginia, with her well beloved son (B Watkins Leigh) at the head.

Maryland had nearly a hundred delegates, who marched in the procession, and though we fell behind others in numbers, we may say, that we imparted enthusiasm to all who heard our joyous shouts. "Ladies," cried one of the delegates, at almost every house, "your sisters of Maryland send their love to you! Three cheers for the ladies of Maryland!" When this cry was made, the shout of joy went up to the very echo which did applaud again—the air was whitened with thousands of handkerchiefs, waved by the ladies who filled every window, balcony, and house top, and flowers and wreaths were showered in our path.

I read this hasty scroll, as I have only one minute left before the mail closes. I must add that the enthusiasm of the women even exceeded that of the men, and that there was more joy in Boston this day than ever before was felt by the hundreds of thousands of human beings who have crowded all the houses of the city.

From the Boston Transcript.

The procession occupied one hour and forty-five minutes in passing a given point, and was composed of upwards of twenty-five thousand delegates.

At half past 12, the right of the procession reached Bunker Hill, at which time the left had not left the Common.

Triumphal arches, surrounded by mottoes, and gaily decorated with evergreens, flags, and streamers, were thrown over the route at short intervals, throughout the whole line of march.

From the Mercantile Journal.

This mighty assemblage was called to order by Robt. C. Winthrop, Chairman of the Massachusetts Whig Central Committee—after which Daniel Webster appeared, and surrounded by venerable men who fought the battles of the Revolution, and by distinguished men who have nobly contended for the principle which glowed in the bosoms, and prompted the actions of the Whigs of '75 and '76—addressed the people in his clear and manly voice, and read the following:

BUNKER HILL DECLARATION.

September 10, 1840.

When men pause from their ordinary occupations, and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgment of the country, and of the age, requires that they should clearly set forth the grave causes which have brought them together, and the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than fifty thousand of the free electors of the New England States, honored also by the presence of like free electors from nearly every other State in the Union, having assembled on Bunker Hill, on this 10th day of September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLARATION of their principles, and of the occasion and objects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that Public Liberty, the purchase of so much blood and treasure, in the acquisition of which the field whereon we stand obtained early and irremediably, and which we do not see a spot on which we will forget the principles of our Fathers, or suffer any thing to quench within our own bosoms the love of freedom which we have inherited from them.

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the Constitution of the country, and to that Union of the States which it happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved. We call ourselves by no local names, we recognize no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional and political subjects. We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation. We believe the Constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, perpetuating a national brotherhood among all the States. We believe that to foment local jealousies, to attempt to prove the existence of opposing interests between one part of the country and another, and thus to disseminate feelings of distrust, and alienation, while it is a contemptuous disregard of the councils of the great Father of his country, is but one form, in which irregular ambition, destitute of all true patriotism, and a love of power reckless of the means of its gratification, exhibit their unsubdued and burning desire.

We believe, too, that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be in free Republics, yet when it grows so strong as to substitute party for country, to seek no ends but party ends, to appropriate but party approbation, and to fear no reproach or contumely, so that there be no party dissatisfac-

tion, not only allows the true enjoyments of such institutions, but weakens, every day, the foundations on which they stand.

We are in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press; we are friends to free discussion; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self-government; we desire to see the freest and widest dissemination of knowledge, and we believe, especially, in the benign influence of religious feeling and moral instruction, on the social as well as on the individual happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare that, under the present administration of the General Government, a course of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgments, disastrous to the best interests of the country, threatening the accumulation of still greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution and to the principles of civil liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiased intelligence, to put forth their utmost constitutional efforts in order to effect a change.

Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and took the oaths and his seat on the 4th of March, 1829, and we readily admit, that under his administration, certain portions of the public affairs were conducted with ability. But we have to lament that he was not proof against the institutions and influences of evil counselors, or perhaps against his own passions, when moved and excited. Hence, in one most important branch of the public interest, in that essential part of commercial regulation which respects the money, the currency, the circulation, and the internal exchange of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule, and unassisted under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that, in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill-fated experiments and projects, framed in disregard of prudence and precedent, and hurrying in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

Gen. Jackson was not elected with any device or expectation, on the part of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this, as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain as that the American Revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligations of morals.

But unhappily, he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating or by whom inspired, is immaterial to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause that institution to exercise, in turn, a political influence over the community. Published documents prove this, as plainly as they prove any other act of his administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted, and finally defeated. But what he could not govern, he supposed he could destroy; and the event avowed that he did not overrate his popularity, and his power. He pursued the Bank to the death, and achieved his triumph by the Veto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trampled down and destroyed, recourse was had to the various modes of experimental administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated so disastrously, both for the reputation of his administration and for the welfare of the country.

But Gen. Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations, nor seek to escape from their force. He never professionally abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he desired, throughout, the duty of the General Government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the country, both metallic and paper, for the general good and use of the people; and he congratulated himself and the nation that, by the measures adopted by him, the currency and the exchanges of the country were placed on a better footing than they ever had been under the operation of a Bank of the United States. This confidence in his own experiments, we know, proved false, and was repeated with frequency with which he repeated this and similar declarations, established, incontestably, his own sense of the duty of Government.

In all the measures of Gen. Jackson upon the currency, the present Chief Magistrate is known to have concurred. Like him, he was opposed to the Bank of the United States; like him, he was in favor of the State Deposit Banks; and like him, he insisted, that by the aid of such Banks, the administration and occupancy of all that he desired, on the great subjects of the currency and exchange.

But the catastrophe of May, 1837, produced a new crisis by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments, and creating an absolute necessity, either of returning to that policy of the Government which Gen. Jackson had repudiated, or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of that policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuges were sought even as a duty on to that moment admitted by all was suddenly denied, and the fearful resolution announced, that Government should hereafter provide for its own revenues, and that for the rest, the People must take care of themselves.

Assembled here, to-day, and feeling in common with the whole country the evil consequences of these principles, and those measures, we utter against them all, from first to last, our deep and solemn disapprobation and reprobation. We condemn the early departure of Gen. Jackson from that line of policy which he was expected to pursue. We deplore the temper which led him to his original error, and the Bank, upon this subject, the headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution to its destruction. We deplore the timidity of some, the acquiescence of others, and the subserviency of all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole untrodden phalanx to the support of measures, and the accomplishment of purposes, which we know to have been against the wishes, the remonstrances, and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent of its own people, to the manifest neglect of great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal, and we regard its system of sub-treasuries as but a poor

device to avoid a high obligation, or as the first in a new series of ruthless experiments. We believe its professions in favor of a hard money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable, unless the Government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the State Governments to establish banks. We believe the clamor against State Banks, State bonds, and State credits, to have been raised by the friends of the administration to divert public attention from its own mismanagement, and to throw on others the consequence of its own misconduct. We heard nothing of all this in the early part of Gen. Jackson's administration, nor until his measures had brought the currency of the country into the utmost disorder. We know that in times past the present Chief Magistrate, of all men, had most to do with the systems of State Banks, the most faith in their usefulness, and no very severely chastened desire to profit by their influence. We believe that the purpose of exercising a money influence over the community has never departed from the administration. What it could not accomplish by its own means, it has systematically practiced by the aid of the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought, and now seeks to effect by its project of the Sub-Treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the Sub-Treasury is founded, the friends of the administration have been led to expose opinions destructive of the internal commerce of the country, paralyzing to its whole industry, tending to sink its labor, both in price and in character, to the lowest standard of the unimproved, the ignorant, the suffering labor of the worst parts of Europe. Led by the same necessity, or pushing the same principle still further, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity, we have seen the rights of property not only assailed, but denied—the boldest agrarian notions put forth—the power of transmission from father to son openly denounced—the right of one to participate in the earnings of another, rejected, and the natural claims of his own children, asserted as a fundamental principle of the new democracy; and all this by those who are in the pay of Government, receiving large salaries, and whose offices would be nearly sinecures for the labor performed in the attempt to give currency to these principles and these opinions.

We believe that the general tone of the measures of the administration, the manner in which it confers favors, its apparent preference for partisans of extreme opinions, and the readiness with which it bestows its confidence on the boldest and most violent, are producing serious injuries upon the political morals and general sentiment of the country. We believe that this course is fairly to be attributed the most lamentable change which has taken place in the temper, the sobriety, and the wisdom with which the high public councils have been hitherto conducted. We look with alarm to the existing state of things, in this respect; and we would most earnestly, and with all our hearts, as well for the honor of the country as for its interests, beseech all good men to unite with us in an attempt to bring back the deliberate sense of the Government to restore to the collected bodies of the people's representatives that self-respect, decorum and dignity, without which the business of legislation can make no regular progress, and is always in danger either of accomplishing nothing, or of reaching its ends by unjust and violent means.

We believe the conduct of the administration respecting the public revenue to be highly reprehensible. It has expended twenty millions, accumulated, besides all the accruing income, since it came into power; and there seems at this moment to be no doubt, but that it will leave to its successors a public debt of from five to ten millions of dollars, and has shrunk from its proper responsibilities. With the immediate prospect of an empty treasury, it has yet not had manliness to recommend to Congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts and over-expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans, and in a power conferred on the President, altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution, to meet the event of want of funds, by withholding, out of certain classes of appropriations made by Congress, such as he chooses to think may be best spared, as it lives by shifts and contrivances, by shallow artifices, and delusive names, by which is called "facilities," and the "exchange of Treasury notes for specie" while in truth it has been fast contracting a public debt, in the midst of all its boastsings, without daring to lay the plain and naked truth of the case before the people.

We protest against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the Union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, through the whole chain. The case of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it.

That the regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the State, according to the provisions of law, entitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Congress, to vote in the organization of the House, and to hold their seats until their rights be disturbed by regular petition and proof, is a proposition of constitutional law, of such universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be strengthened by argument or by analogy. There is nothing clearer, and nothing better settled. No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet in the case of the New Jersey members, it was entirely disregarded.

And it is of awful portent that on such a question, a question in its nature strictly judicial, the dominance of party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate their principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of the elementary rules of law and justice, it would create no surprise, that pending the labors of a committee especially appointed to ascertain who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves Representatives of the people of New Jersey, who had no certificates from the chief magistrate of the State, or according to the laws of the State, were voted into their seats, under silence imposed by the previous question, and afterwards gave their votes for the passage of the Sub-Treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings strike aside the rights of the States, and dishonor the cause of popular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the unsparing application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the Administration respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The Proviso, by which it is to be unconstitutional, and it is plainly so, on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the Constitution expressly reserved to the States. If it were not unconstitutional, it would yet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in Executive hands. It belongs to prolific family of Executive projects, and it is a consolation to find that at least one of its projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation that no man raises his hand or opens his mouth in its favor.

It was during the progress of the late Administration, and under the well known auspices of the present Chief Magistrate, that the declaration was made in the Senate, that in regard to public office,

the spoils of victory belong to the conquerors; thus boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party, that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines, which thus regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the basest passions to the pursuit of high public trusts.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of Government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus setting up Executive interpretation over the solemn adjudications of courts and juries; and showing marked disrespect for the usual and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

This misgovernment and mal-administration, would have been the more tolerable, if they had not been committed in most instances, in direct contradiction to the warm professions, and the most solemn assurances. Provisions of a better currency, for example, have ended in the destruction of all national and uniform currency; assurance of the strictest economy have been prelude to the most wasteful excess; even the Florida war has been conducted under loud pretences of severe frugality; and the most open, unblushing and notorious interference with State elections, has been systematically practiced by the said Chief of Administration, which in the full freshness of its oath of office, declared that one of its leading objects should be to accomplish that task of reform which particularly required the correction of those abuses which brought the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections.

In the teeth of this solemn assurance, it has been proved that the United States officers have been assessed, in sums bearing proportion to the whole amount they received from the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting their partisans even in State and municipal elections. Whatever, in short, has been most professed, has been least practiced; and it seems to have been taken for granted that the American people would be satisfied with pretence, and a full-toned assurance of patriotic purpose.

The history of the last twelve years has been but the history of broken promises and disappointed hopes. At every successive period of this history, an enchanting, rose-colored futurity has been spread out before the people, especially in regard to the great concerns of revenue, finance, and currency. But these colors have faded as the object has been approached. Prospects of abundant revenue has resulted in the necessity of borrowing; the brilliant hopes of a better currency and in general improvement, stagnation and distress; and while the whole country is roused to an unprecedented excitement by the pressure of the times, every state paper from the Cabinet at Washington comes forth fraught with congratulations on that happy state of things, which the wise policy of the administration is alleged to have brought about. Judged by the tone of these papers, every present movement of the people is quite unreasonable; and all attempts at change, only so many ungrateful returns for the wise and successful administration of public affairs.

There is yet another subject of complaint to which we feel bound to advert, by our veneration for the illustrious dead, by our respect for truth, by our love for the honor of our country, and by our own wounded pride as American citizens. We feel that the country has been dishonored, and we desire to free ourselves from all imputation of acquiescence in the parabolic act. The late President, in a communication to Congress, more than intimates, that some of the earliest and most important measures of Washington's administration were the offspring of personal motives and private interests. His successor has repeated and extended this accusation, and given to it, we are compelled to say, a greater degree of offensiveness and grossness. No man, with an American heart in his bosom, can endure this without feeling the deepest indignation, as well as the utmost scorn. The fate of Washington, and his immediate associates, is one of the richest treasures of the country. His is that name which an American may utter with pride in every part of the world, and which, wherever uttered, is shouted to the skies by the voices of all true lovers of human liberty. Impatients which assail his measures so rudely, while they are admirable violations of the truth of history, are an insult to the country, and an offence against the moral sentiments of civilized mankind. Miserable, miserable, indeed, must be that cause which cannot support its party prodigiously, its ruinous schemes and senseless experiments, without thus attempting to poison the fountains of truth, and to prove the Government of our country disgracefully corrupt, even in its very cradle. Our hearts would sink within us, if we believed that such an effort could succeed; but they must be instant. Neither the recent nor the present President was born to cast a shade on the character of Washington or his associates. The destiny of both has been, rather, to illustrate by contrast, that wisdom and those virtues which they have not imitated, and to hurl blows, which the affectionate veneration of American citizens and the general justice of the civilized world will render harmless to others, and powerful only in their recoil upon themselves. If this language be strong, as it is that feeling of indignation which has suggested it; and on an occasion like this, we cannot leave this concentrated spot, without the consciousness of having omitted an indispensable duty, had we not thus given utterance to the fullness of our hearts, and marked with our severest rebuke and most thorough scorn, a labored effort to fix a deep and enduring stain on the early history of the Government.

Finally, on this spot, the fame of which began with our liberty, and can only end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country, and of the world, we declare our conscientious convictions that the present Administration has proved itself incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in such a manner as shall preserve the Constitution, maintain the liberty, and secure general prosperity. We declare, with the utmost sincerity, that we believe its main purpose to have been, to continue its own power, influence, and popularity; that to this end, it has abandoned indisputable but highly responsible constitutional duties; that it has trifled with the great concerns of finance and currency; that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion; that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes; that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage; that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest; that it has shown itself to be selfish in its ends and corrupting its means; and that, if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term, there is the most imminent danger that it will plunge the country in still farther difficulty, bring on still greater disorder and distress, and undermine at once the foundations of the public property and the institutions of the country.

Men thus false to their own profession, false to the principles of the constitution, false to the interests of the people, and false to the highest honor of their country, are unfit to be rulers of this Republic.

The people of the United States have a right to good government. They have a right to an honest and faithfully exercised of all the powers of the constitution as understood and practised in the best days of Republic for the general good. They have an inalienable right to all the blessings of

that liberty which their fathers achieved, and all the benefits of that Union which their fathers established.

And standing here, this day, with the memory of those Fathers fresh on our hearts, and with the field of their glory and the monuments of their fame fall in our own view,—with Bunker Hill beneath us, and Concord and Lexington, and Dorchester Heights, and Faneuil Hall around us; we here, as a part of the people, pledge ourselves to each other and to our country, to spare no lawful and honorable efforts to vindicate and maintain these rights, and to remove from the high places of the nation, men who have thus countenanced and violated them.

And we earnestly and solemnly invoke all good men and true patriots throughout the Union, foregoing all considerations of party, and forgetting all distinction of State or Section, to rally once more, as our Fathers did in '76, against the common oppressors of our country, and to unite with us in restoring our glorious Constitution to its true interpretation, its practical administration and its just supremacy.

In such a cause principles are every thing; individuals nothing. Yet we cannot forget that we have worthy, honest, capable candidates for the offices from which we hope to remove the present incumbents.

Those who desire a change, throughout the whole country, have agreed with extraordinary magnanimity to support Gen. William Henry Harrison for the office of President. We believe him to be an honest and faithful citizen, who has served his country successfully in divers civil trusts; and we believe him a veteran soldier, whose honor and bravery cannot be questioned. We give our unhesitating confidence we shall support him, and the distinguished citizen of Virginia, who has been nominated for the Vice Presidency, with all our efforts and all our hearts, through the present contest; convinced that by their election the true spirit of the Constitution will be restored, the prosperity of the people revived, the stability of our free institutions reassured, and the blessings of the Union and Liberty secured to ourselves and our posterity.

After Mr. Webster had finished reading this noble production, the air resounded with acclamations—and copies were struck off at the printing press, which mounted on a platform, formed, a conspicuous object in the procession, and distributed among the Convention. The meeting was briefly, but eloquently addressed by several distinguished gentlemen from the neighboring States, whose names we were unable to learn, after which, the line of march was taken up for Boston.

THE BANNERS, EMBLEMS, &c.

It is impossible for us in this number of our paper, to give any save a meagre account of the banner and emblems which were worn and borne in the procession. They were exceedingly numerous, conceived in good taste, and executed with great skill. They made a beautiful and splendid appearance, and added much to the interest of the scene.

Every county, and we believe, every town in old Massachusetts, was well represented on this occasion. Each town had its banner and other emblems, generally ingeniously devised, and containing some local or political allusion of an appropriate character. The Nantucket and New Bedford delegations were accompanied by whale boats, elegantly built for the occasion, and neatly trimmed, and manned by stout and stalwart thorough-going Whigs. The delegates from Lynn brought with them the mammoth shoe, drawn by white horses, and containing twenty-five or thirty good Whigs—real working men. Several log cabins also were in the procession, and other emblems expressive of simplicity, industry, honesty, and patriotism. The cavalcade was very numerous, and among them was a large body of truckmen, men, who, with their white frocks, and mounted on large and powerful horses, attracted great attention. Mr. Eastburn's printing press, mounted on a car drawn by five horses, and appropriately embellished, and in full operation, was an object of great curiosity. A band of noble looking sailors also mingled in the procession; preceded by Capt. Hunt, of the ship Switzerland, bearing a large American ensign. A ship full rigged, and attended by a band of gallant sailors, from Essex county, was regarded with much interest. Arches beautifully decorated, were thrown across the streets in this city, in several places. And we must not forget to mention the great Whig Ball, covered with inscriptions, rolled along by the Whigs of Concord, which formed quite a conspicuous object.

In Charleston, across the Warren Avenue, a beautiful triumphal arch was erected, beneath which the procession marched.

The American ensign and pennants were seen flying in every direction—extended across the streets of Boston and Charleston, waving from flag staffs erected for the occasion—and in some cases from the tops of trees.

WALLACE AND THE PIRATE.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

During the brief career of the celebrated Sir William Wallace, and when his arms had for a time expelled the English invaders from his native country, he is said to have taken a voyage to France with a small band of trusty friends to try what his presence (for he was respected through all the countries for his prowess) might do to induce the French monarch to send a body of auxiliary forces, or other assistance, to aid the Scots in regaining their independence.

The Scottish champion was on board a small vessel, and sailed for the port of Dieppe, when a ship appeared in the distance, which the mariners regarded with doubt and apprehension, and at last with confusion and dismay. Wallace demanded to know what was the cause of their alarm.

The captain of the ship informed him that the tall ship which was beating down for the purpose of boarding the one which he commanded, was the ship of a celebrated rover, equally famed for his courage, strength of body, and successful piracies.

It was commanded by a gentleman by the name of Thomas de Longueville, a Frenchman by birth, but by practice one of those pirates who call themselves friends to the sea, and enemies to all who sail upon that element. He planned vessels of all nations, like one of the ancient Norse sea kings, as they were termed, whose dominion was upon the mountain waves. The master added that no vessel could escape the rover by flight, so speedily was the barque that he commanded; and that no crew, however hardy, could hope to resist him, when, as was his

usual mode of combat, he threw himself on board at the head of his fellows.

Wallace smiled sternly while the master of the ship, with alarm in his countenance, and fear in his eyes, described to him the certainty of their being captured by the Red Rover, a name given to de Longueville, because he usually displayed the blood red flag which he had now hoisted.

"I will red flag the narrow seas of this rover," said Wallace.

Then calling together some ten or twelve of his followers, Boyd, Rennie, Seaton and others, to whom the most desperate battle was as the breath of life, he commanded them to arm themselves, and lie flat on the deck so as to be out of sight.

He ordered the mariners below, except such as were absolutely necessary to man the vessel, and he gave the master instruction, upon pain of death, so to steer as that while the vessel had the appearance of attempting to fly, he should in fact prevent the Rover to come by with them and do his worst. Wallace himself then lay down on the deck, that nothing might be seen which could betray any purpose of resistance. In a quarter of an hour de Longueville's vessel ran on board that of the Champion, and the Red Rover cast out grappling irons to make sure of his prize, jumped on the deck in complete armor, followed by his men, who gave a terrific shout, as if the victory had been already secured. But the armed Scots started up at once, and the rover found himself unexpectedly engaged with men accustomed to consider victory as secure, when they only appeared as us to two or three.

Wallace himself rushed on the pirate captain, and a dreadful strife began between them with such fury, that the others suspended their own battle to look on, and ceased by common consent to under the issue of the strife to the fate of the combat between the two chiefs. The strife fought as well as man could do. But Wallace's strength was beyond that of ordinary mortals. He dashed the sword from the Rover's hand, and placing him in such peril that to yield being outdone, he was fain to close with the Scottish champion, in hopes of overpowering him in the struggle. In this he was not successful. They fell on the deck locked in each other's arms, but the Frenchman fell on his knees, and Wallace fixing his grasp on his gorget compassed it so closely, notwithstanding it was the issue of the finest steel, that the blood gushed from his eyes and mouth, and he was only able to ask for quarters by signs. His men threw down their arms when they saw their leader so severely handled. The victor granted them all their lives, but took possession of their vessel, and detained them as prisoners.

When he came in sight of the French harbor, Wallace assumed the pride of displaying the Rover's colors, as if de Longueville was coming to pillage the town. The bells were rung backward, forward, when the scene changed. The Scottish Lion on his shield of gold was raised above the pirate's flag, and announced that the Champion of Scotland was approaching, with his prey in his clutches. He landed with his prisoner and carried him to the Court of France, where, at Wallace's request, the robberies which the pirate had committed were forgiven him, and the King even conferred the honor of knighthood on Sir Thomas de Longueville, and offered to take him into his service. But the rover had contracted such a friendship for his victor, that he insisted on uniting his fortunes with those of Wallace, with whom he returned to Scotland, and fought by his side in many a bloody battle, where the prowess of Sir Thomas de Longueville was remarked as inferior to none save his heroic competitor.

Being distinguished by his beauty, as well as by the strength of his person, he rendered himself so acceptable to a young lady, heiress to the ancient family of Charteris, that she chose him for a husband, bestowing on him with her hand the domain annexed to it. Their descendants took the name of Charteris, as connecting themselves with their maternal ancestors, the ancient proprietors of the property, though the name Thomas de Longueville, was equally honored among them; and the large two-handed sword with which he carried the ruins of war, is still preserved among the family monuments. Another account is that the family name of de Longueville was Charteris. The estate afterwards passed to a family of Blair, and is now the property of Lord Grey.

From the Missouri Republican.

The following lines were written by a mechanic of this city, who, by industry and economy having attained to something approaching to affluence, has been reduced to poverty by the operations of the specie circular of the last, and the ill-gold policy of the present Administration.

Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle low,
See approach Van Buren's power,
With his Sub-Treasury.

Who for bread doth daily toil?
Who ought would tread but freedom's soil?
Who'd ever meet his friends with smiles
Would bid prosperity.

Farmers, who from early dawn
Are joyous with your merry song,
Who've flourished half a century long,
List what your rulers say!

In silk your daughters lace have shown,
And quite too wealthy you have grown—
And you, like others, must come down
To suit Sub-Treasury.

For beef and pork, and tallow, and grain,
No more their prices are constant,
For such their various wants obtain,
Which price must rule the reign.

Courtesy, likewise you supply,
Which, with credit, too, must die,
Though blood should start from every eye,
But sure it's for the best.

Mechanics, we are also told,
First must pay our work but gold,
And like the serfs of countries odd
Work for a bit a day.

All luxuries must throw aside,
And wooden shoes our feet must hide,
And without meat must work beside,
That we may happy be.

All public works, throughout the land,
Life hold's as 'cent, at his command,
That all the office-holding band,
Of cash, can keep the whole.

Arise, Mechanics, in your might,
And Farmers, onward to the light,
We'll teach our rulers that our rights
Are tarred not for gold.

We'll send them back to Kinderhook,
Where they may offer Swartwout's look,
And hundreds more who've stole and took
The money of the land.

We'll take a man right from the plough,
To place at helm, the people know—
And one who's honest, just, and true,
The Farmer of NORTH BEND.