

I will read the certificate here, as notice that I shall offer it on the trial of the issue between the member and myself, before my constituents.

"Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings." "It appears from the books of this office, that John Osley was appointed gardener at the President's house, on the 1st of August, 1825, at a regular salary of four hundred and fifty dollars per annum for his services. He has received that salary quarterly up to the 31st of December, 1839, and is at this time the gardener at the President's house."

W. NOLAND, Esq. In respect to the grounds about the President's house, they, in common with those around the Capitol, are at all times open to the public. They have been laid out and ornamented at the public charge, and, if not now cared for, by Congress, will soon become a neglected and unsightly waste. The President has no motive to the expense of their improvement. Like the spacious walks and cultivated borders of the beautiful enclosure with which we are here situated, they are for the enjoyment of the people, and in the frequency of resort to them, and the freedom with which they are used, it is daily seen how little they are regarded as private. They are, indeed, accessible to all, and I would recommend to the member himself, at some pleasant evening, to repair to this quiet retreat, and indulge in the meditation to which it invites.

Again, it is made a heinous offence in me, that, in addition to all which is now within and about the house, I gave notice, that the committee, of which I am a member, would propose at the present session, a small appropriation for one of the rooms most frequently in use, and which is now entirely destitute of furniture. The bill which contains that appropriation has since been reported to the committee, and gives a few hundred dollars for the purchase of plain furniture of American manufacture, for the ante-room to the President's parlor. The member objects that this is altogether unnecessary and the reason he assigns for this opinion is as singular as the objection is extraordinary in itself. "The ante-rooms of palaces, (says the member) visitors are kept standing until they are admitted to an audience." When I addressed this committee on a former day, I described this room as the apartment into which visitors, whether for ceremony or business, were shown previous to their introduction to the President. Here they disposed of their over garments, in all weather and season, and wait, if need be, the previous engagements of the President; and in this room there is not the accommodation of a mirror, a table, or a chair.

Whatever may be the forms observed in the courts of Europe, or the habits of princes in the treatment of the subjects—of which I profess to be but poorly advised—it strikes me as hardly becoming that they should be quoted in Republican America as it rules to be adopted for the regulation of intercourse between free, independent, enlightened citizens, and their elective officers. The courts of Europe, far from it. And such is the authority relied upon by the whig from Pennsylvania, for denying a chair to his constituents and mine, in the very house provided by the people for their own honor, and as a reward for their services, that he would not be so far from making provision for their more suitable accommodation. Because the princes of Europe keep their vassals in servile waiting upon their pleasure, is that a reason why a republican citizen of the United States should lack the comfort of a seat, while the President may be called from his table or his study to offer him those courtesies to which every free man is here entitled? It is not thus my democracy teaches. The free citizens of a republic are themselves sovereigns, and the measure of their rights and the respect which is their due, are not that to be looked for in the conventional etiquette of courts, nor are they the boon of princes. If the constituents of the member shall visit Washington, and desire an introduction to the chief magistrate, and be deterred from it by the want of a seat, will he be so far from accompanying them to the "White House," I venture to say he will be made sensible to the deficiency which the committee propose to supply; and whatever may be his own views of subservience to the customs of Europe, the indignant expression of respect which he would hear from those to whom he should offer such an excuse, for not wanting they might witness, would bring conviction to his mind that the want of a seat in the country of princes. What! himself a whig, and propose a conformity to the manners and customs of aristocratic power—aping the fashions of a royal court!—Himself professing to be a republican, and denouncing that which respect for a republican people demands? Sir, I repeat, this is a poor concern to be made the occasion of so much clamor.

I hardly become the member, for such excuse, to read homilies upon political economy to others. The indulgence to his gratuitous labors may be found in the narrowness of his own views, rather than in a default of fidelity elsewhere. He mistakes a small matter of mere business expediency for a great question of principle. Mr. Chairman, lost from the vehemence of his denunciation, any should be led to suppose an abandonment of party by me, I will even volunteer a confession of faith, and I here profess, testify and declare, that I am no less a whig than if I had never seen the executive mansion; nor, that I am as much to be confided in for steadfast opposition to the present administration as though, like the members, I had the new-born zeal of a convert from Jacksonism. Sir, I am as thoroughly opposed to Mr. Van Buren as the member was devoted at one time to "his illustrious predecessor!"

Mr. Chairman, I might now rest. It is not my intention to enter into any defence of the propriety of the particular appropriations which, from time to time, have been made for the accommodation of the chief magistrate of the nation. There was one remark of the member from Pennsylvania, made and dwelt upon with apparent clamor, so extraordinary in itself, (I was about to say, so atrocious in its nature, and so unbecomingly applicable to the present administration, that I cannot permit it to pass unnoticed. In referring to the furniture, and the cultivation of the grounds in the use of the President, the member said, "the receiver was as bad as the other man."—Sir, we all know the words of the adage—"the receiver is as bad as the thief." And who is the receiver, and who the thief? From the days of Washington, through a long succession of illustrious men, every President of the United States, including the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, and the present incumbent, have received the benefit of a similar provision in their official station. The house, the furniture, the garden, and the cultivated grounds have been alike the enjoyment of each, at the public charge. It may be instructive to this committee to be informed of the grants of Congress for some of these objects, during the several periods of the respective administrations. I have now before me a statement, collated from official documents, of appropriations for the purpose of furniture for each Presidential term, after the removal of the seat of government to the Federal city.

By a law of the 23d of March, 1797, just previous to the commencement of the administration of the elder Adams, Congress made the following appropriations: Proceeds of sale of old furniture, and so much in addition thereto as the President may judge necessary, not exceeding \$14,000.

During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the appropriations amounted to \$29,000. In that of Mr. Madison to \$25,000. It was in this period that the house was sacked by the British, upon their incursion into Washington during the war, and the furniture, which, from the beginning, had cost the nation upwards of seventy thousand dollars, was wholly destroyed.

After the repair of the house, in the years 1817 and 1818, during the administration of Mr. Monroe, the records show appropriations for re-furnishing it to the aggregate amount of \$50,000. In the administration of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the grants amounted to \$20,000.

In that of Gen. Jackson to \$19,000; and in that of Mr. Van Buren they have been, to this time, \$20,000. The statement from which I read gives the date of each law, and the precise appropriation under it.

Such, Mr. Chairman, are the sums—whether lavish or not, I shall not stop to consider—which, from time to time, have been voted by Congress; and these are the "receivers" to whom the member refers—men, who for accepting the accommodation provided by law for the office which they were to hold, are charged with "robbling the treasury and fleecing the people." These are they, of whom it is said "the receiver is as bad as the thief." The elder Adams, the dauntless assertor of American freedom; Jefferson, the co-partisan of Adams, the draughtsman of the Declaration of Independence, the great apostle of liberty, the very chief of democrats; Madison, the champion of the constitution, the patriot statesman and sage; Monroe, the soldier of the revolution, the brave defender of the republic in the first war, the inflexible and uncompromising advocate of national honor, rights and interests in the last—those are they who received the appropriations, and to whom the adage is applied. Names deathless in fame, immortal in the history of their country's renown! My venerated colleague, too, the learned civilian, the accomplished diplomatist, the incorruptible magistrate, he who on this floor is the most fearless and faithful of the servants of the people, together with the hero of New Orleans, "the greatest and the best," and the more humble "follower in the footsteps," they also, are within the oblique of the same reproach.

And who is the thief? The Congress of the U. States, the representatives of the people in succession, through a series of more than forty years.—These are the men, who by making the appropriations in the sentiment of the member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ogle,) plundered the treasury and robbed their constituents! Is there any individual within the sound of my voice whose cheek does not burn with indignation at the bare recital of the charge? Where were the sleepless sentinels of the people's rights, the dragon guardians of the public trusts, when these appropriations were made? Were no arms raised for its protection? Search the journals of either house of Congress, and neither voice nor vote is found against one of those appropriations. If they deserve the character now attempted to be given them, how happens it, that in forty years there has been no resistance in their passage? How happens it, indeed, that in the last Congress of which this Pennsylvanian, of more than Spartan virtue was a member, no opposition was offered to grants precisely similar to those contained in the present bill? They passed without objection.

[Mr. Ogle. No; a member near me says he objected.] Mr. Lincoln. Who is the thief? I hear of no dissentient. If any had the virtue at that time to think it wrong, he had not the courage to make it known. Where is the recorded vote at a call even for a division upon the question? Sir, the truth is, such grants were thought proper upon the original consideration of them, and subsequently they have been of course and usual.

If the people will no longer approve them, Congress need not refer back, by legislation, to their original disposition of the "White House;" send the furniture to auction; and leave the President to provide for himself his place of residence and means of accommodation. When this shall appear to be the judgment of the people, I shall be found among the last to withstand their will.

There is another topic upon which the member has harped long and long—the steamed fashion of the appropriations. In my imperfectly reported remarks, to which the gentleman so freely refers, I gave a text to his first animadversions, with the reading of which, for hours, he has occupied the time of this committee, not a single article was particularly specified or justified by me. Wherefore, then, does he attempt to make me responsible for such as he has chosen to designate, and for the extravagance of which, upon the fidelity of his description only, he asks a sentence of condemnation? I did say, however, generally, I have already today repeated, and I now reiterate, that to a casual observer the furniture appears neither too rich nor too abundant for the site and accommodations of the mansion, nor too good for the first representative of a free and sovereign people. But of this I make no matter of personal controversy with the member. I understand him now to say that he has never been at the house. How well, then, it may comport with a becoming modesty, or sense of justice even, to denounce unseen, that which prudent and honorable men have sanctioned, I leave for others to consider. He condemns the articles as the exhibition of aristocratic pride and splendor.—Well, sir, I defend not the purchase of these articles, but take my position behind the character of those by whose authority they were procured. I insist that whatever fault has been committed, is with those who furnished the means of such extravagance, if extravagance there be—with the representatives of the people, who again and again, under every administration, with a full knowledge of the manner in which the money would be expended, have voted the appropriations without restriction or qualification. I have shown that what research attaches to the procurement and use of such furniture has been incurred by the head of each successive administration. If, indeed, the fashion of the house be a display of splendor, stern and sound republicans have been betrayed into this foolish error.

Thomas Jefferson was once accounted a plain, unpretending democrat, and passed in his day for an unostentatious chief magistrate, and yet we have seen that the sum of \$49,000 was expended for furniture during the period of his Presidency; and this too, in addition to the \$14,000 previously granted to his immediate predecessor. The purity and republican simplicity of Mr. Madison's life and manners have never to this time been questioned; yet to the \$43,000 before appropriated, \$28,000 more were added to the royal gentry in the eight years of his administration. Colonel Monroe, too, was he a "rain-glorious aristocrat?" He has the credit, in history at least, of having resisted to blood, in the revolutionary conflict, a government of royal pride and arrogance, and by a life devoted to his country, contributed as largely as any other to the establishment and support of institutions of equal rights and political equality; yet in his administration a greater expenditure was made in re-furnishing the house, after the late war, than under all his predecessors. What say you, Mr. Chairman, of my venerated colleague? Is he not a whig in principle, and a plain republican in manners? And yet he received whatever benefit resulted from an appropriation of \$20,000 during the four years of his Presidency, added to the large expenditure made by Colonel Monroe. But think you with a consciousness that it was intended for mere empty display? Or that by doing it, in the language of the member, he was robbing the treasury and fleecing the people? Sir, my colleague has no occasions to make professions of honesty or respect for the rights of the people, to entitle his course of official action to the confidence due to eminent public services and distinguished private virtue. Of all men, he would be the last to indulge in matters of ostentation and vain show.

[Mr. Ogle. I deny that either Adams or Monroe ever had such trappings as Van Buren.] Mr. Lincoln. And undertake to say that during the Presidency of Mr. Monroe, more "trappings" as the member is pleased to term it, was carried into the Presidential mansion, than under every other Administration, to this time, put together.

Mr. Chairman, it was not my wish to enter at all into this subject. But upon the denial of the member now, I feel bound to refer the committee to the fact, apparent upon the bills that many of the objectionable were purchased from the appropriation of \$50,000 in the time of Mr. Monroe. In point of truth, they were procured by him, and for his own account, while Minister in France, and were afterwards taken for the Government, by approval, on his accession to the Chair of State. Aye, sir, this famous golden plate, and most of these gold spoons, and knives, and forks, and vases, which have so bewildered the imagination of the member, and shocked the simple virtue of his heart, were the purchase of the Republican Monroe!—And, in application to these even, there is a lesson

of infancy, which may profitably be remembered, that "all is not gold that glitters;" for if I am not greatly misinformed, the plate, and spoons, and knives, and forks, are but silver gilded, and the golden vases, but china painted! But the monstrous extravagance of such things! excites the member. What is done with the vast amount of these appropriations? he inquires. Sir, I have not peeped into the windows of the palace, or moused through the kitchen or the garret, to see whether the people have got their money's worth in the purchases which have been made. This is not the province of the committee of which I am a member; nor if it were, would I perform the service. Does it require, he asks, such large amounts for mere plain and necessary furniture? No, sir, nor is it to be supposed that, by the large appropriations which have been made from time to time, Congress could intend the purchase should be so restricted. Simple, indeed, must be (I had almost said a fool) who could imagine that, in the authority to an outlay of fifty thousand dollars, as in the case of Mr. Monroe, or of twenty thousand dollars, as in the administration of Mr. Adams, or twenty thousand, as in that of Gen. Jackson, or twenty thousand for Mr. Van Buren, the ornamental was to be excluded. The schedules which the member exhibits may well excite his wonder. I know nothing of their fidelity. But the carpets and the curtains, the endowments and the candlesticks, the ottomans and the divans, the tables, mahogany and marble, the tabourets (ah! doubtless in the member's nomenclature) are all contained in the estimates. They may be names of startling sound to an unpractised ear, but they are things of use and no uncommon appearance in many a private parlor.

One thing, above all, seemed to have created amazement with the member. He has found, in his many and dignified research, an invoice of "steeps and saucers" which were in the closets of Mr. Adams, and he cries out with astonishment at their number. What the need, he demands, of so many dozen of cups and saucers? Sir, I will tell the member. They were wanted for a purpose which he could never conjecture—the hospitable entertainment of visitors and friends. They were a means among others of offering the courtesies of place to those who called upon the President as the representatives of the people. They were used for the refreshment of the nation's guests. To such a witness the noble hospitality of my honorable colleague, in his high official station, it need not be told how entirely the accommodations of the house were made but mere appliances to his personal liberality. Sir, I advise the member to study better the manners of the past before he proscribes a rule of conduct for the future. The public residence of the President of the United States has been and should ever continue, the seat of a generous hospitality, and respecting, as I do, a free hearted and liberal constituency, the incumbent in office, who ever he may be, shall never find in my vote an excuse for his neglect. If Gen. Harrison shall succeed in the occupancy of the "White House," as I trust he may, and which I shall labor as zealously as any other to effect, my speech shall furnish argument for leaving him there with only the worn out and cast-off furniture of his predecessor.

Mr. Chairman, I think the member that he has left as in doubt of the cause of his grievous complaints in these matters. I understand him to say that he was one of those who joined in the notorious East River clamor; and by reason of the imputed extravagance of my venerable colleague, in the purchase of a billiard table, some eyes and ears, at the cost of a few dollars, assisted in displacing an administration, which taxed the Treasury but twelve millions a year, to introduce a dynasty which now requires more than three-fold that amount for its annual expenditure. If for such cause he would hurl from place one of the most pure and faithful patriots that ever served the country, there can be no surprise at the weapons he has chosen with which to assail the men now in power. The member once belonged to the school of the same political reformers, and much I fear in the faith of early lessons, gives less heed, at this time, to the alarming principles andagrant misdoings of a vicious Administration, than personal attention to a pernicious search for minor defects in the honest economy of its disbursements. Sir, I solemnly protest against these things being brought into the politics of the day. They can be made to have no just or proper bearing there. It may seem to us that the salary of the President is too high, and the honor and its appendages too splendid and costly; but they were the appointments of wiser and better men than ourselves, in the purer days of the Republic, and have been sustained and enjoyed as the measure of every administration, and in fact by all parties. For this time, I am free to confess that, were they at my disposal, I should be the advocate of neither. But while the salary continues and the house remains, I will not consent that the President shall hold the one or live like a recluse and niggard in the other.

But one word more, Mr. Chairman, and I have gone. If, in sustaining the appropriations to which exceptions have been taken, I differ in judgment from members, it is because I regard the original design of the Government in the appointment of such officers, and not that I advocate extravagant grants, or have the reference to the benefit of their recipient. Of the particular manner in which the money has been expended, I pretend to know nothing. With Mr. Van Buren personally I have nothing to do. Upon his temper and bearing, his habits and manner of living, in private, and with those of his family, whether at home or at the court of Queen Victoria, the member may as freely descend as his taste shall prompt, or the patience of others bear, without reply or heed from me. To Mr. Van Buren politically, and to his administration, I am opposed both here and there, and I trust higher grounds than those which are taken in the speech of the member—upon the broad grounds of constitutional principles, national interests, and the people's rights; and I shall continue that opposition until it shall end in the restoration of the supremacy of law and representative government over Executive usurpation and power.

Mr. Chairman, for the indulgence of the committee in their kind attention to what I have had to say, I pray leave to return my sincere thanks. For detaining them, after the fatigues of a long sitting to so late an hour in the evening, I owe them an humble apology.

"VAN BUREN ESTIMATES." We are indebted to correspondents for several Van Buren estimates in relation to the Presidency.—Phil. Esquire.

Here is another, from an old friend, Mr. Morris, which you may put in your Budget. Martin Van Buren will receive at the next election, the electoral votes of Pennsylvania New York, Maine New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Mississippi and Arkansas, to a certainty! This will give him 172 votes and if we do not add to the number Maryland North Carolina and Michigan, we are much deceived by our friends in these States, who do not usually boast of success before an election, quite as much as our opponents are in the habit of doing. Lancaster (Pa.) Journal.

Thirty-three of the voters in Richmond Va., who went for John Adams in 1800, still survive, and all but one, now supporters of Harrison.

Joseph C. Neal, Esq., one of the wisest authors in America, has been nominated as one of the democratic candidates for Member of Congress, from Philadelphia.

The "People's" and "American Comic" Almanacs, for 1841, have been got up in splendid style by S. N. Dickinson, of Boston. The engravings in both are finely executed, and they are well printed, on fine paper, and will afford their readers as cheap a quantity of worth of amusement, as can be found in christendom.

The Spirit Of The Age.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1840.

THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE, AGAINST THE POWER OF THE BANKS.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS, CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS, WILLIAM C. BRADLEY.

1st Dist. ORSAMUS C. MERRILL, 2d " JONAS CLARK, 3d " JONATHAN JENNESS, 4th " DAVID P. NOYES, 5th " WILLIAM GATES.

THE GAME PLAYED SUCCESSFULLY.

At the outset of the political campaign, in this State, we warned the farmers that the Banks were playing a wicked game upon them. We have warned them of the same fact again and again, but to no effect, it would seem. Now mark the result. Go out into the county and endeavor to purchase wool, and you can hardly find a pound. What has become of it all? It has gone where we told the people week after week that it was going. It has gone into the hands of speculators. The cry of hard times and the scarcity of money was raised by these speculators, under the cover of which to purchase the wool of the farmer at a low price; and we are sorry to say they have succeeded completely. They have kept their runners slyly scouring every corner of the State, crying hard times, and dealing out to the farmers the smallest possible pittance for their wool, till they have drained the State. All this time the great manufacturing establishments in Lowell and other places, have been in active and strained operation day and night. Runners have been sent out into the country to procure hands at a premium, if they could not be procured otherwise. Every thing has been done admirably and with a skill worthy of a better cause.

Will some of our good farmers tell us where these speculators have obtained their money to purchase so much wool? They have declared, over and over again, that there was no money in the country—that the Administration had destroyed it all, and yet more than a million has been obtained from some source to purchase wool, and sheep and cattle in the state! Where did it come from?—Out of the banks. These speculators who have had the control of the banks have had all the money they have wanted. They have not appeared openly in the field themselves, it is true. But they have kept their runners out. Men, who all the country know, are not able to pay their debts, have had command of five, ten and fifteen thousand dollars, with which to purchase wool. Where did they get it?—

Now, after the election is over, we candidly appeal to the farmers, if these men who have been so industriously crying hard times, have had no objection in doing so, rather than the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency? They have made thousands and thousands of dollars, as they intended to do, out of the false impression they have got up that the times are hard. They are making thousands still, and they will make thousands more.—Their stock in trade has been the ignorance and gullibility of the people, and they have made a fine little sum out of it, and will make more. We have shown the farmers time and again, that they were never better off in their lives, and that they were the tools of speculators. We have received in pay their deep curses, the continued and vituperous abuse of the speculators, and the approval of our own conscience. We trust still to the virtue and intelligence of the people. They will right themselves.

The British Whigs boast loudly of having carried Northfield. That was not a difficult matter for Col. Paine to do. He has the control of an extensive factory, and imported votes enough to carry the town. He might have done it before if he had wished. He can do it always. So can any man in his place. A man who can import into a town like Northfield from fifty to a hundred votes, can always control the town. Aside from the votes that Col. Paine owes, the town of Northfield is democratic.

A man in this State informed a friend after the election that he voted on the British Whig ticket because if he had not done so, Mr. Van Buren would have taxed his poultry! Can any man ask further evidence than such facts as these, to prove that the British Whigs have the same opinion of the virtue and intelligence of the people that their old fathers the federalists had?

The British Whigs are extremely indignant because we will not abuse Gen. Harrison. They put words in our mouth. They say that we apply opprobrious epithets to the "hero of the Thames." They know better. We have done no such thing. It has been a part of the British Whig plan of operations to get up a good nice persecution of the old gentleman, and if they could not get the democrats to abuse him sufficiently for their purpose, they must abuse him themselves, and charge it upon the democrats. The epithet "Old Granny," some time, applied to the federal candidates originated with a whig paper. By those who now support him he has been abused in language that does not find its way into democratic papers. And yet all these epithets which his own friends, now applied to him, are said to have originated with the democratic papers. That is federalism. Let it pass for that. It is good for nothing else. The people will see these things, by and by in their true light, when the mist and fog of party excitement shall have passed away.

OLD TIP ENTHUSIASM! The New Haven, Conn., Palladium, speaking of a British Whig procession passing through that city, says:—

"Mothers held out their babies, in whose tiny hands were little flags, which they waved as they had been taught—and when young for this, the parent gave the motion by gently moving the cherub's arm!"

If any man thinks after this that old Tip will not be President, he must be a strange animal.

READ THIS!

We have shown we think, to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, that the present leaders of the "democratic whig" party were the leaders of the old federal party.

We adduce one more proof, and that shall be in the case of John C. Wright, one of Gen. Harrison's confidential committee. Mr. Wright is claimed by the British Whigs, as being a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, as the following will show:—

"That staunch Republican of the JEFFERSONIAN SCHOOL, John C. Wright, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, has taken the trouble to procure the affidavits of Gen. Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky; Griffith Yeaman, Esq., Recorder of Hamilton county, Ohio; Hon. John Matson, Associate Judge of Hamilton county, and George Godden, Esq., formerly Register of Hamilton county, to prove that Gen. Harrison has always belonged to the Democratic party."—Troy Whig.

In the year 1808, this same Wright was editing a paper in Troy, N. Y., from which, of May 17, we make the following extract:—

"A libel on the Devil.—Among the scattering votes of a late election in this county, Genet had two, Tom Jefferson one, Tom Paine one, and the Devil one, I believe, as members of Assembly. Now, for my own part, I do not profess to feel a very great degree of friendship either for the Devil, Jefferson, Paine, or Genet; but I must say that I think it manifests a very great want of respect for the Devil. Not in his Satanic Majesty's having a less number of votes than Genet, (though I should have said, 'give the devil his due;' not, indeed, in having been nominated to represent his republican brethren in the General Assembly; but in having been run on the same ticket with Jefferson, Paine, and Genet; faith, that must be mortifying! When the news got to the devil's ears, he will probably have a word or two to say, as to the want of distinction between ruler and ruled. I suppose the object of the voter in giving the devil's name, was to have, at least, one popular candidate on the ticket."

Such was John C. Wright and such a "Republican of the Jeffersonian school;" just as good, just as genuine as the democracy of the rest of the leaders of the British Whig party in the Union.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The following are all the official returns we have received:—

WASHINGTON DISTRICT. O. W. Butler, 2598 } Democrats elected. Nathaniel Eaton, 2573 } John L. Buck, 2252 Artemus Cushman, 2248 Scattering 25.

RUTLAND DISTRICT. Isaac Norton, 4192 } Oson Clark, 4186 } Whigs elected. A. G. Dana, 4151 } Bernard Ketchum, 1951 Rufus Bucklin, jr., 1942 Brazill Davenport, 1950 Scattering 12.

ORANGE DISTRICT. Simon Short, 2990 } Timothy Morse, 2984 } Whigs elected. Nathl. Wheatley, 2954 } Calvin Blodgett, 2666 Royal Hatch, 2865 Tappan Stevens, 2860 Scattering 11.

WINDSOR COUNTY SENATORS.

Statement of the votes given at the last election of Senators for Windsor county, (with the exception of the votes given in the town of Northfield which were not returned to County Clerk's office.)

DEMOCRATS. Abel Grison, 5,625 Cyrus Partridge, 2,214 Barnabas Dean, 5,650 Moses Cobb, 2,219 Walter Palmer, 5,644 John Woodbury, 2,218 Thos. P. Russell, 5,625 Charles Edmunds, 2,216

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

The votes for Senators were officially canvassed at Burlington last week, and stood as follows:—

DEMOCRATS. Joseph Marsh, 2,329 Lyman Burgess, 1751 Thad. R. Fletcher, 2,329 Artemus Flegg, 1747

The votes of St. George were not returned, which reduces the apparent whig majority about 20.

HUZZA!

The news from Maine, which is that the democratic party in that State are merely hors du combat, has thrown the British Whigs into a perfect ecstasy, which, if kept at its present height a day or two longer, will threaten the evaporation of the whole party, body, soul and breeches, in hard cider and burials. My! they strut about the streets like galled game-cocks, bristling up their necks, clucking defiance at the whole world and a large portion of New Hampshire. That is all well enough. We like to see people enjoy themselves, be the occasion ever so slight and foolish. It is a blessed thing in this poor world of ours, that joy is sometimes born of a breath. And even though we find after our rejoicing that the cause was rather an unreal one, yet there is still some consolation in knowing that we have had the pleasure of feeling well for a time, at any rate, and that that at least, can not be taken from us. The British whigs have had a fine time rejoicing over Maine, and now that they find the cause of their joy not the half so satisfactory as they anticipated, yet they have had their shouts and hurrahs, and drank their hard cider, and it may be something a dust harder; of all these they have made sure, whether or no.

The result of the Maine election shows most conclusively that the State is safe for Van Buren; that the democrats have a sufficient, though a too-fell-sure majority, which needed this slight check to bring them out. The tone of our papers is decided on this point. It cannot be mistaken. The result cannot claim the dignity of being even doubtful. Maine will do her whole duty—fear not!

OHIO IS COMING!

The people of Ohio are sickening at the hard cider, cool skin and log cabin farce, which is acted in that State. They are beginning to look seriously at the risk of electing the "good humored but garrulous and weak old man," as they call General Harrison, who will be ruled by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. And our friends are every where sanguine in the belief, that he will be permitted to remain as Clerk of Hamilton County Court, even by the vote of Ohio.

TREMENDOUS MEETING.

The largest ever held in the State of Ohio by any party.

We learn that the young men's convention, at Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, was the most tremendous meeting ever witnessed in Ohio. All concern in saying that there could not have been less than TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

ELECTIONS.—Georgia, Maryland, Arkansas, and Michigan, vote on the first Monday in October; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, on the second Tuesday of October, for State officers.

BABY TIPS.—THE LATEST BRITISH WHIG 'INVENTION'?

The British whigs are the nicest fellows in the world for gull-traps and catch-the-prop-bugs.

The party in Virginia, however, are little better ahead of their brethren in this State, are getting up a "Tippecanoe club of little from 12 to 16 years of age. Nothing is said little girls yet, but we expect every day who will be.

The Richmond Enquirer claims the merit of getting to the whigs the following new project to eke out their swelling pagents:—

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Ball Richmond, with their Nurses, is respectfully requested this Evening, at the Log Cabin, in to form a Tippecanoe Infant Club, No. 1, to in the procession of the 30th October.

On no account forget the candle cups or rags. A very good suggestion, we think, and should be followed out by the universal Whig party in these United States."

THE BRUTAL CONDUCT OF HARRISON WHIGGERY. A PREACHER THE GOSPEL INSULTED AND THROWN WITH PERSONAL INJURY.

So desperate have the Black cockade hard rowdies become, that no character is to purchase too holy, to escape the brutal conduct of times. Will Ministers of the Prince of Peace their followers, who have given countenance drunken out-breaks, where hard cider and patron have been given in imitation of the sacrament, and vulgar songs sung as hymns and psalms in a church, to open and close political meetings not look well before they leap into the abyss of wickedness from which they cannot escape. Can any one read the following and not shut his eyes? The wise and good every day anticipated, when they saw that hard cider was the badge of political party instead of *prima* that required it brute force, instead of *reason* carry out the iniquitous scheme of subjugating liberties.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Democrat.

We call the attention of all the peace-loving christian members of the whig party, to the treatment the Reverend Mr. Brown, a Baptist Clergyman, acted honestly. It will be recollected that he is known the contents of Mr. Calhoun's secret vouchers for Gen. Harrison's abolition at a recent abolition convention in Boston. The North Hampton Republican says he HAS BEEN HUNG BY THE PULPIT; and that at a prayer meeting was approached by a young man who took hold of the prayer and threatened with a cow-hill. This fellow was brought up of course, before a magistrate, when a little whig lawyer, by the name of Huntington, told the Court, that the Rev. BROWN OUGHT TO HAVE HIS NOSE PULLED AND BE KICKED FROM HIS PULPIT. See the treatment of a minister of the gospel by "all decency" party, who dare to do an honest and expose the tricks and subterfuges of whigs.

INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

An article on the "Influence of Woman," the last number of the Ladies' Companion, serves attention. The general character of a woman is greatly dependent upon her; and we all heard the remark, that the treatment of men is a pretty good index of civilization. To the American mother he says:— "Far retired from the busy highways of ambition, she should wander in the shady, green lanes of domestic life. It should be hers to cheer the drooping head of sickness, and pour balm into the bosom of the wretched. To seek out the abode of poverty, and cheer their inmates with aid, a vice and sympathy. To welcome to the quiet hearth, the partner of her joys and sorrows, who worn and weary with the world's conflict; to receive the weary traveler, who, in the hour of his good and holy. These are the duties which every woman of the present day is bound to perform. Unseen, unfeared, she extends her influence far and wide. She is forming the future patriot statesman, or enemy of his country; more than this, she is sowing the seeds of virtue or vice which will fit him for heaven, or for eternal misery. Noble, sublime, is the task of the American mother—see that it is well performed."

Now, with all due respect to every body in the whole world, we pronounce the writer of the preceding downright incorrigible fool. "Far retired from the busy highways of ambition, she should wander in the shady, green lanes of domestic life." Pshaw! pugh! squizzle! I who never heard such irredeemable nonsense? A woman having anything to do with "domestic life." Oh my! To do for de de de! Why, a woman's place is at con skin conventions, carrying "Old Tip" banners, eating delicious pork and beans from a shingle, "ogle"-ing the men, and sipping hard-cider. That is her place, and the man, woman or child who says it is not, we take this solemn occasion to call a "liar and scoundrel!" "Rear her offspring in the fear of God!" Indeed Her offspring should be reared in the fear of "old Tip." "To welcome to the quiet hearth the partner of her sorrow!" You don't say so? No such thing. Women know better than this. "The partner of their joys and sorrows" should be welcomed with a full, deep and wild "hard cider melody," such, for instance, as

"Tip and Tyler Will bust Van's biter."

Or, "Still Matty is a democrat Sing Yankee Doodle dandy! His golden spoons and English coach And serfs are always handy."

Or, "So many stout swiggers are here at this time, There's but one barrel left,