MISSISSIPPI—*A Sign!*

The N. York Star says, that "Col Bingaman and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Whigs,) will, without doubt, be elected to Congress for the ensuing session." But the N. Intelligencer ominously says, that "We shall be glad to find that the Star prophesies truly, *though our information does not justify the confidence which is here expressed of the success of the Whig ticket.*"

The returns from Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana and Kentucky will soon begin to pour in upon us—We anticipate accessions in all directions.—A communication in the Harper's Ferry Constitutionalist, vaticinates in the following exulting strains:

"*The Prospects of the Democracy.*

"From the present assurances, the Democracy of Tennessee will triumphantly elect Mr Polk, Governor, and obtain a majority in the Congressional Delegation. Kentucky denotes a decided gain for the cause of Republicanism; North Carolina will most assuredly go for the Administration; the Democracy of Indiana are rising in their might, and ere long she will break the shackles of Federalism and unfurl the banner of Democracy. Maryland will maintain the position she assumed last fall, and wear the badge of Democracy. Mississippi will show the thieving Bank Aristocrats, that proud of her original principles, she will stamp her reprobation on their attempt to cast her into the ranks of Federalism, whose corruption is predominant. Rhode Island, too, will discharge her unfaithful servants, and return in their stead men that sustain the judicious measures of our Administration. Then, Whiggery, where is your hope? Messrs Clay, Harrison, Webster, Scott and Co., where are your prospects for ruling the destinies of this nation? Alas! they are the weak phantasmas of a sickly brain! Their prospects are blighted by the withering influence of their own corruption—their sun of prosperity is enshrouded by the dark clouds of Bank Aristocracy. Then cease forever your struggling for popularity, say peace to your restless spirits—for, the people are sovereign, and your principles are opposed to that sovereignty, in direct opposition to their interests, and consequently will not be tolerated or supported by him. I ask those who support the mechanical interests of this country, if they can lend their aid to sustain the mongrel Federal ticket presented for the next Presidency? Will Virginia do it? No. Proud of her Washington, Jefferson and Madison—schooled in their precepts, she cannot be forgetful of her principles—she will not close in with Hartford conventionalists, Antimasons and Abolitionists, the allies of Whiggery, but sustain nobly the position she has ever occupied, and the Union will follow her. Already from North, South, East and West, the people are aroused to the re election of Martin Van Buren, and the triumph of Democracy is placed beyond a doubt. DION."

POSTSCRIPT—Last Evening's Mail.

3d and 4th Guns!

EXTRACT *of a letter from Raleigh, August* 4.

4th District.	Shepherd, Dem.	Biddle, Whig.
Johnson	223 majority.	
Wayne	721	151

"No doubt of Shepherd's election by a large majority.—In the Warrenton District, Franklin county, Hawkins 307, Hilliard 470—both Democrats; but no doubt of Hawkins's election by a handsome majority. Hawkins was the late and staunch Democratic Representative from this District, and though his opponent is of like political sentiments, the enemy would esteem the defeat of the regular candidate a victory on their side.

"I think we shall do up some of the Whigs on the 8th instant, *Deo volente.*"

The Boundary Question.—We have extracted from the "Spirit of the Times" of Philadelphia, the 1st No. of a discussion on "*Our Relations with England.*" We shall follow it up with the 2d No. in our next. They are admirably written. They proceed from a gentleman, who is intimately acquainted with our relations with Great Britain. Although we had felt much solicitude on this question, yet we were not fully aware until we read these No. to what a crisis we were hastening—how much prudence as well as firmness was necessary to avert it—and how much of both these qualities had been exerted in the course and diplomacy of our Government.—If the following speculations from the Baltimore American be correct, we would fain hope, that the sky is brightening, and that the whole question may yet be adjusted to our satisfaction:

"We are, it seems, to have an English survey of the Northeastern Boundary line, under the direction of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who recently held the office of U. S. Geologist, and Lieut. Col. Mudge, of the Royal Engineers. The first question that suggests itself is, what may we infer from this measure on the part of the English Government? To us it indicates strongly an inclination to have the matter arranged, not only speedily but also amicably. We are led to this conclusion in part by the selection of Mr F. as one of the commissioners.—That gentleman has been so long in our country, as to have become to a certain degree identified with its interests, socially and scientifically, if not politically. Very generally known and highly appreciated, he may be regarded as divested of the national prejudice which might affect the opinion of one not so situated, and induce him, where any room to doubt exists, to lean adversely to our construction of the terms of the treaty. It may be asked why, if the British Government is well disposed in the premises, need there be any re-survey on the subject? The answer is, that such a proceeding may be deemed necessary to preserve public consistency at home, if for no other purpose. It will be recollected that the line called for by the treaty has been pronounced by former British commissioners impracticable, and that taking this report as their basis of action, the English Government proposed a conventional line, to which the people of Maine objected, alleging that the provisions of the treaty were practicable, and requiring an adherence to them. Of the correctness of their assertion, the citizens of Maine have furnished moreover the most incontrovertible evidence in the survey actually made by persons appointed for that purpose. Now, whatever may be the disposition of the English Government at the present time, it could scarcely be expected that, without any new action, it would discredit its own officers, and adopt the report of the American authorities—a measure, for which they would not stand excused before the British nation. How then is the difficulty to be surmounted, except in the way that has been adopted? A preliminary *ex parte* survey has been determined on, to be conducted by a civilian of great experience and acquirement, thoroughly conversant with such matters, and a military engineer of high standing. Should the result of this examination be such as to sustain the people of Maine, there will be no impropriety in being governed by it, and rejecting former information on the ground of misapprehension, or whatever other reason might be assigned, and thus would the ministry be justified in taking a new and more conciliatory position. It may be asked, whether our opinion has any thing further on which it may be sustained. We think it has, and shall state it in a few words. Independently of the supposed liberal and friendly feeling of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, we have the fact that his colleague is a military engineer, unswayed by political motive, and likely to be governed solely by the lights of military science and high-toned honor. Col Mudge will go to the task in the discharge of professional duty, and his views, we believe, will be governed solely by what he finds to be the actual state of the case, without reference to any secondary motive. We felt highly gratified when we found that the British Government was willing to have a new survey, and more particularly so when the names of the gentlemen selected for the commission were made known, and we do not hesitate to express a conviction that the tendency of the measure will be found beneficial to the rights of Maine, and to the amicable and final adjustment of the Border difficulty."

The Pilgrim Orator!

Mr. Clay left Syracuse in the canal packet boat on Saturday, the 27th, for Oswego, where he arrived on the same day—on his way to the city of Montreal and Quebec—and thence to Saratoga; and we presume, to N. York, &c., &c., &c. At Syracuse, he was addressed by Gen Granger, in the presence of about 3,000 persons; and he replied in a speech of about an hour's duration. He dined at the Syracuse Hotel, with about 150 persons. The table Orator spoke as usual!—In the evening, the cars from Utica brought him various delegates from Dutchess, Ulster, Albany, and a deputation from the Committee of Whig Young Men in the City of New York.—More speechification, of course!—More attacks upon his competitor, of course!—A Correspondent of the Albany Argus says, that "Nothing can exceed the bitterness of spirit in which he spoke of the late as well as the present Administration.—He complained bitterly, because the Old Hero had frustrated his plans by the boldness and energy with which he had resisted the encroachments and prostrated the power of the great Whig idol—the Bank of the U. S.—by removing the deposites, and by defeating his celebrated electioneering land bill, which he said he prepared with his coat off. He renewed the war upon the 'Specie Circular' and the 'Veto,' and denounced both in the harshest language of disappointed ambition; and finally, leaving measures, he forgot decorum, and railed at the venerable ex President. When he had exhausted his quiver he stopped, and seemed to expect that the people would second his tirade by some expression of applause. But he must have felt chagrined and mortified that not an individual responded to it. I assure you, there was perfect silence; not even Ames P. nor E. W. L., with all their Whig zeal to turn the visit of Mr. Clay to political capital, seemed prepared to respond to allusions in such bad taste and so repugnant to the feelings of the great body of the people. * * * *

He concluded his philippic here, as at other places, by appealing to the Federalists in favor of "union, for the sake of union" by which he was understood to urge them to unite upon one Presidential candidate—meaning himself no doubt, although his habitual modesty prevented him from naming the man. He said that their cause was desperate; and that while he was in favor of a National Bank, and others preferred to give the local banks another trial, yet that all differences of this sort—all the factions of Antimasonry, Abolitionism, and the thousand forms which Federalism had assumed for the accomplishment of its political designs, and into which it was now divided—must be laid aside, or he could assure them that Mr. Van Buren would be re elected, and the liberties of the country overthrown! The "Whigs" are much disappointed in the tenor of the speech, and the manner of the declaimer; and they attempt to excuse both by saying that the weather was extremely warm, that Mr. Clay was exhausted, &c &c."

The Republican Press is literally flaying the Orator for his audacious and shameless system of Electioneering. The Onondaga Sentinel of the 31st ult. gives us a sketch of the extraordinary harangue which he delivered at Canandaigua, with a scathing criticism, that we shall probably republish in our next. Mr. C. concluded with a moving appeal to all "Whigs, Conservatives and Anti Masons, to combine in one common effort to effect a change of rulers"—and of course, to put himself in. This is a most outrageous and indecent appeal—and will disgust thousands in the land.—The Orator is *over playing* his part; and it will re-act upon himself.

In the mean time, the Abolitionists are giving the Orator some trouble. Whilst he was at Rochester, some of the most prominent of the "Whig" Abolitionists addressed him a letter expressing the deepest regret at his views on the subject of slavery, as publicy explained, and requesting to know how he could reconcile his notions with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the principles of revealed truth, &c., &c.—Mr. C. had not yet answered it—and Myron Holly, Editor of the Abolition print, had promised to publish it, if he *wrote one.* The same Holly expressed his great disappointment about the want of ability in his speech, which he accounts for "by the fatigue of his journey in hot weather, the distraction of ceremony perpetually calling his attention from all due preparation, and the natural embarrassments, which must be felt by *a slave holding expectant of the Presidency*, in addressing free citizens in a free State, of whose favor he has strong reason to be doubtful."—These Abolitionists were taking pretty rank ground at Albany, as we learn from the following letter in the last N. York Express (a Whig paper:)

"ALBANY, August 1, 1839.

"The National Anti-Slavery Convention, consisting of upwards of 400 delegates from every State North of the Potomac, is now in session here.

"Two Resolutions are under discussion, by which political action is urged on the Anti-Slavery party as the only means of success; and a pledge has been given not to support any candidate who is not for the immediate Abolition of Slavery!!

"A good many speeches have been made, mostly in favor of the Resolutions, and I think they will be adopted. In the course of debate, Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren are both openly denounced—the one as ready with his veto to perpetuate Slavery in the District of Columbia, *the other as owning and driving* 60 *Slaves on his plantation.* The Abolitionists are determined to oppose Mr. Clay, and they now assert that they can and will prevent the success of the Whig ticket in Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio, if Mr. Clay is nominated. I leave it for you and the other Sachems of the party to determine what is to be our course under this fearful aspect of things. Must not 'Union, Compromise and Harmony' be our watchword forthwith? Yours, &c."

The President of the U. S. arrived at Saratoga on Thursday evening.

The Charlottesville Republican is every moment clinching the nail. It says in the last No. that it has no expectation, Mr Rives will "support a man who is trying to thrust down the throats of the people so obnoxious and dangerous a measure as the Sub-Treasury"—that is to say, without all this circumlocution, Martin Van Buren. It further says, that "if we had experienced as much abuse from the Sub-Treasury men as *Mr. Rives has*, we would not support Mr. Van Buren." Still harping upon that theme—still making Mr. Rives the victim of his private griefs!

But upon this rule, whom will Mr. Rives support?—Will he abandon Mr Van Buren, who had given him so many proofs of his confidence and friendship—and support Mr. Clay, the man who once assailed his fame in the Senate Chamber, and whose myrmidon presses, from the Whig down, have ridiculed him in every variety of form, and charged him in so many ways with a profligate contempt of principle?—In the name of wonders, what species of hallucination has seized Mr. Rives? He has parted from friends who admired him, to throw himself into the arms of a party which has abused him without moderation, and now suspects, and will never trust him. One of the heads of that party in Virginia, reminds him of his expunging, and dictatorially tells him, that he has only washed himself in part clean, and if he wishes an affiliation with the Whigs, he must come out and make open war on Mr. Van Buren.

"Rockfish," in the last "Charlottesville Advocate" regrets, that the Republican has placed Mr. R.'s opposition to Mr. Van Buren on no "nobler views of patriotism than any personal pique." And Rockfish is right; notwithstanding we have no reason to thank him for his gross and illiberal attack upon ourselves. If we could condescend to notice his charges, we should dissipate them to thin air. But (said Rockfish) "I hope to see Mr Rives joining cordially in the meeting next Monday, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Staunton Convention, and would be pleased to see him appointed one of those Delegates—as I have not the least doubt that he is with the great body of the Whig party on the main question now at issue—viz: who is to succeed the present incumbent in the Presidential chair."—Rockfish will find himself mistaken, as Mr. Rives has gone to the Springs. Besides, does he expect that Mr. R. is going now to show his hand?"

Departure of the Steamers.

The British Queen takes out 103 passengers, (exclusive of children and servants) among whom are Mr. C. C. Cambreleng and family, Mrs. Papineau and family, Western carries out 37 from Richmond—and the Great Western of Charleston, Mr Vincent Nolte, &c.

The two steamers and packet for Havre have carried out a handsome supply of specie. The last has been a busy and an anxious week at N. York. But the "Express" of Saturday says:

"The week has passed and the anxiety is about over. The two Steam Ships, and three Packet Ships left on the same day with about a quarter of a million of specie for Havre, and three quarters for England, which drain, the Banks have hardly felt. In the mean time a plentiful supply of bills has been kept up,—and when all the Packets were off, there was yet a supply at rates varying from 109 to 110 and 110 1 2.—The worst expected is now over. The public mind is very much calmed. The Banks, even in the midst of efforts to get up a panic, and a run upon them, have fearlessly supplied specie and exchange to the full amount demanded for all the wants of the community.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

THE SPRINGS.

'Tis water here—'tis water there,
'Tis water, water, every where. [*Ancient Mariner.*

'*White Sulphur Springs, August* 1, 1839.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer' by the numerous accession of visitors to the Springs, and the prospect of a fine and abundant harvest in every respect. In a late number of your paper you expressed a desire to receive some 'statistics' from the Springs. Until within a few days past, they were easily told.—Except those at the White and Red Sulphur, there were few persons in the mountains, and the number at those places were not as many as they could accommodate. Whether it was owing to the numerous spots discovered on the Sun's disc which produced such cool weather, or a coolness and frigidity in the financial regions, or that Saratoga has procured an Aaron's serpent this Summer, or all combined; but so it is, we were alarmingly neglected this season, and a great depression of spirits, was the necessary consequence amongst the several proprietors, who, it must be said, have spared no pains or expense in rendering these watering places most desirable retreats for Summer recreation, either to the invalid or man of pleasure. But within the last few days appearances have changed, and I think Messrs. Van Buren, Clay and Rives will not sweep every thing before them, nor after them either, in their singular conjunction at the fashionable bubbles of the Empire State. The weather here has become very warm; and the result is, that man, as well as many other insects, are extensively on the wing; and as to the want of money being a cause of non-attendance, that is not generally so, though it may be in some instances; for we find there are thousands who can turn out when health, pleasure or interest move them. A large portion of these too is amongst those who are the greatest brawlers and abusers of our present Administration, for you will find most of the stage and steamboat and railroad travellers, who emanate from the cities and large towns, and are in some way connected with banks and speculating societies, are the greatest revilers and opponents of Mr V. Buren. The honest and sober farmers, however, who stay at home, are his supporters; and it will be found eventually, that they approve of his course. But, as I have said, these gentry can make out to roam about the country when it suits them, showing conclusively, that all the clamour about money matters is not well founded, and where any difficulties do exist, it will be found, that the imprudence, mismanagement or *overacting* of the parties themselves are the primary causes in the derangement of their business. It is worse than idle to be ascribing these difficulties to the President or to governmental interference; but it is a principle in man to attribute all his errors and misfortunes to some cause other than his own folly or misconduct.

"We cannot with perfect accuracy, give you the precise number of visitors at the several Springs, as the visitors are continually on the move, but the following is pretty near the truth. At the White Sulphur, there are about 400; at the Red, 160; Blue, 90; and the Salt, Sweet, Hot and Warm and Grey, the number is still smaller. It is to be hoped that the month of August will furnish the usual complement to all of these excellent places of fashionable and healthy resort.

"In the town of Lewisburg, the High Court of Appeals is in session, and lawyers in abundance. The President of the Court, Judge Tucker, was here on the first day of the term, but rested on his oars a week, waiting for his brethren. Judge Parker arrived the next Sunday, in a very bad state of health, so much so, that many thought he ought not to sit. Yet, this excellent Jurist continues to attend to the people's business, notwithstanding his life may be in jeopardy. Whatever may be said of the Loco Foco Judges, as the Whigs, alias "All the Decency" party would sneeringly term them, yet the charge of negligence or inattention to the public interests, cannot be laid at their door. Judges Stanard and Cabell subsequently arrived, all of whom are now in session. Judge Brooke sat a few days, and is now at the White Sulphur. It is a source of much gratification to see this worthy gentleman look so well and hearty in his Patriarchal days. Could he have only persuaded his distinguished friend Mr Clay to forbear this year "attacking the Lion in his Den," but rather follow the Magician's trail of last year, it would not only be a source of pleasure to his old friends, but might be a *leetle* more politic—for it is confidently asserted, that the people throughout this region (always excepting the old Federalists, Bankites and Speculators) will go en *masse* for Mr. Van Buren. Their eyes are opened, and you may depend upon it, Van will be their man. The farming interests of the country (the main stay of every community) are prospering under his administration; and they mean to renew it in 1840.

"I was informed at Lewisburg, that Mr. Smith, the Senator from the Kanawha district, has contemplated for some time resigning, in consequence of his private business requiring his exclusive attention, and had stated that such was his determination. It is however considered doubtful, as they apprehend, and not without cause, that he will be succeeded by an Administration man.—Therefore hold on, say the Federal Whigs, and misrepresent the people. But this course is in character.

"I was informed, that Lawson, the Whig delegate from Logan, had pledged himself in writing to vote the sentiments of his county. What those sentiments are cannot be misunderstood. A more Democratic county is not in the State, and he cannot redeem his pledge by voting for Rives, or indeed any Whig. This accounts for his election, in connection with his influence growing out of his mercantile relations.

(We should be glad to hear from some Democratic friend in Logan upon this point.—*Editor.*)

"Accounts, I repeat it, are as favorable as we could ask, to our cause in this country—and if your readers do not believe it, let them brush up a little this month, and examine for themselves. They will besides, enjoy all the pleasure of a visit to the Springs, and return home well satisfied with themselves, the Government, and mankind in general. Besides the enjoyment of the travel and the beauty of the mountain scenery, when you arrive here there is nothing to be found but eating, drinking, talking, hunting, fowling, riding, dancing, singing, and last, though not least, courting, which forms no inconsiderable part of the routine. But I must close this hasty sketch, as I may write you again, if any thing worthy of note should offer."

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The Editor of the Madisonian, who is now at the White Sulphur, writes as a P. S. to his last Letter:

"P. S. Gov. Tyler has booked his name at the White Sulphur—Mr B. W. Leigh is expected, and Mr. Wm. C. Rives will visit these Springs about the middle of August. He does not go to Saratoga, as reported in the papers."

Mr Rives seems to have changed his plans. The N. York Times says, that he is unable to visit Saratoga, in consequence of his engagements in Virginia. We understand that he has set out for the White Sulphur.—What has become of his dinner in Louisa?

We give accounts of the gathering and growing strength of Mr. Van Buren in Western Virginia, which are fully confirmed, by a gentleman of the highest respectability and most general acquaintance in that section of the State.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs—On Saturday last, the Company was 250 (and very brilliant)—and daily increasing—44 arrived on one day.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

The Editor of the Madisonian, published in Washington City, has deemed it proper to make some reflections on my public conduct and political opinions, of which I was not informed until a few days past. Knowing my opinions as he did, he has been guilty, in the vulgar article to which I refer, of a deliberate misrepresentation of them and of me. He charges me with having changed my opinions on the Sub Treasury question, and my relations towards the Hon. W. C. Rives. His allegations are untrue. The opinions I entertained at the commencement of the discussions on this question, with such modifications as arise from the improved condition of the country, and the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, I still hold. I have seen and heard but little calculated to weaken the force of my convictions in favor of the system hitherto pursued for the management of the national finances, by the agency of State Banks. In speaking of this system, I do not intend to be understood as including within the original design or policy of its authors, the employment of the public money as a portion of the capital or available business resources of the banks. I am opposed to the conversion of the public money to any such purpose. I believe that no measure, instituted or countenanced by the Government, would be more injurious to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, and their dependent branches of public industry.

The specific objections I had to the Sub-Treasury scheme, were directed against the bill reported by the Hon. Mr Wright of New York, which underwent material alterations before it was called up on its passage. Since then, I have seen no plan proposed by the Administration for the receipt, custody and disbursement of the public money by Sub Treasurers.

Here I might stop, but the Madisonian says, "If Gen. Wallace is going for his principles, we hope he will find them. We can point him to some *old* ones, if they would accommodate." If there be any sentiment or predilection uttered by me during my late canvass for the representation of this county, which is inconsistent with any sentiment or predilection theretofore held by me, whether publicly announced, or privately, or confidentially communicated, I invite it's publication, and defy all conclusions deducible from it. I know, that nothing I have said will be found to be incompatible with my support of the present Administration, against an Administration whose policy is to be laid down by Mr. Clay, Gen. Harrison or Mr. Webster, or shall be based, upon an amalgam proposed by Judge White, Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. Dwight, the Secretary of the Hartford Convention; Mr Granger, the Abolitionist; Mr Preston the Nullifier, and Mr. Tallmadge, the Conservative. An Administration compounded of such elements, could not be agreeable to one who is satisfied that the simple, but solid and imperishable, maxims of Jefferson, are the only sure foundation of public and individual liberty and prosperity.

I should have had but little faith in the value of my political principles, if I had abandoned all that I esteemed to be most essential to the happiness and welfare of the people, because it had been recommended by the President, in an extraordinary emergency in the fiscal affairs of the country, to adopt a new system of regulations for the receipt, custody and transmission of the revenue of the U. S. The public money had been deposited for safe keeping in the banks; it had been used by them as their private property, and from some cause they were unable to pay even a portion of it when called for. The demands upon the Government for the support of the Army, then in the field; the Navy; the Civil List; and its other numerous engagements, must be supplied; and, with more than twenty millions on deposite with the banks, they are called upon for money, and tender their own *dishonored and discredited notes*—their *violated promises* in payment. The Government refuses to receive what the banks had declared they *could not redeem*, and the President recommends to Congress to prescribe some other medium for the payment of the public dues, and to institute some other mode for the custody and disbursement of the public money, than that which had just failed. I did not concur in the remedy preferred by the President; and because I did not, while I saw that the old system was defective, I am charged with changing my views because I have not opposed the Administration *in all its measures*, and leagued myself with the opponents of the principles and policy I hold to be inestimable in government.

My principles and purposes are not so flexible, as the Madisonian may imagine. This is not the first time I have differed with the Administration of my choice without coalescing with its enemies—I was averse to Expunging from the Journal of the U. S. Senate, the resolution adopted on the removal of the Deposites, although I looked upon the conduct of the Senate as unworthy and disreputable; they having, by that act, disqualified themselves for the performance of a delicate and important function belonging exclusively to them. I was, nevertheless, opposed to Expunging the resolution, because I believed it would be a direct breach of the Constitution. And besides the importance of preserving the journal as a constitutional injunction, I deemed it indispensable, as furnishing the highest evidence of the existence of our laws, and conclusive testimony to the States and the Union, of the conduct of their servants, the Senators themselves.

My opposition to the Sub-Treasury scheme has not converted me, and shall not convert me into a friend or ally of Federalism. If the diversity of opinion which exists among the Republicans on this subject, were to terminate in a final disruption of the party; what system must be built upon its ruins? Certainly, that of Hamilton and John Adams, for it is the only, as it is the natural antagonist of the other; and its advocates being a large majority of the present Opposition party, must give law to it. This being the inevitable consequence of a permanent breach in the Republican ranks, I determined to avert such a catastrophe as far as I could, and have given that direction to all my efforts.

The Madisonian has also insinuated, that I am the enemy of Mr Rives. Nothing that has fallen from me warrants such an inference. My friendship was not formed for him on account of his political opinions, or his eminence and ability as a statesman; but for his estimable qualities as a man and a gentleman; and these, I am sure, have in no regard been at all diminished by the position, I regret to say, he now occupies.

If, like a Hessian or Swiss mercenary, I were fighting for my daily bread, the low pasquinade of the Madisonian might have had its point; but, the reverse is the fact with me: *I am not fed at the public crib*—I hold no *place*, and desire none at the hands of the Executive, or any *other* branch of the Government.

JOHN ROBERT WALLACE.

Fauquier, August 4, 1839.

☞ There is a manliness and directness in General Wallace's Letter, which must impress every reader with the firmness of his principles and the integrity of his course.—EDITOR.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

Remarks, on the Address of the Whig Central Committee, Addressed to the good People of Virginia.

You, people of Virginia, are peculiarly lucky! You have, in by-gone days, enjoyed the privilege and renown of presenting to the whole Nation a most splendid galaxy of statesmen and patriots. But is your good fortune, in this respect, really never to know an end? It seems not; on the contrary, it would appear from the facts now before us, that the superiority of your politicians, so far from retrograding or remaining at a stand still, is destined ever to be progressive, and every generation is emphatically WISER and BETTER than the one which has preceded it. What a noble *monument* of the march of intellect! And it is even so, my fellow-citizens that I now perceive breakers ahead, and that although much bewitched and dazzled in common with others, by the scintillations of our gigantic modern geniuses, still I can discern, I believe, mighty dangers in the perspective, threatening to engulph even the well-earned fame of our ancient sages. Methinks that even the sacred names of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and HENRY, are in imminent peril; aye, and about to suffer a *total* eclipse. For, how could these great men however distinguished for talents and patriotism, fail from suffering by a comparison between themselves and your modern Solomons? It is hardly necessary for me to specify or to enter into details; inasmuch, as the aforesaid Solomons to whom I allude, are doubtless now in the eye also of every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth. And when I dare to derogate from the ancient merit and glory of the Fathers of the Republic, whom can I have in view, or who else could have induced such sacrifice, but the transcendant merit of those immortal FOURTEEN, who had the *moral courage* to affix their names to that IMPERISHABLE MONUMENT of Whig impudence, the Address of the Whig Central Committee? What was the patriotism evinced by the Grecian Codrus or the Roman Curtius, *compared* to this? Nothing, absolutely nothing! While the noble ancients sacrificed *only* their lives to obtain a glorious name and reputation, our Whig patriots have performed the far greater feat of sacrificing their *names for nothing*, or what seems equivalent to it, *for* Mr. CLAY; and of sacrificing, also, whatever little reputation was still left them for political candor, justice, truth or moderation.

This document begins nobly, and in a spirit of *fairness* and *veracity* altogether worthy of the source from which it emanated. Thus, we are told (with an effrontery that is truly astonishing, *even among Whigs!*) of "*the hollowness of* ALL *the professions of Mr. Van Buren and his Administration.*" I had thought, that even the Whigs themselve scould not but own the fidelity and scrupulousness, with which Mr. Van Buren has adhered to the pledges given by him with regard to that "Dark Question"—by far the most important to the safety and prosperity and vitality of the Southern People. While *before* as *after* his election to the Presidency, he has been ever faithful to us, ever ready to step forth and boldly dare even to sacrifice his popularity at the North, for the protection of our rights, where, I ask, *and on what side of the fence* have been found some of the most conspicuous Whig leaders in Congress and out of Congress? ADAMS, SLADE, GRANGER, RITNER, and Gerrit Smith, ALL belong to the *patriotic* Whig party, and are straining every nerve to oust Mr. Van Buren from the Presidency. The Lieut. Governor of New York is an Abolitionist and a Whig, and was elected last Fall by the combined forces of Whigs, Abolitionists and free Negroes. Slade, himself, has lately declared in his infamous Manifesto, that he shall fight the Administration and the Southern People at one and the same time. But enough! the hypocrisy of some of the Southern Whigs in not doing Mr. Van Buren justice, *at least in this respect*, is destined to be visited upon them selves with a SEVERE and DREADFUL retribution. *Injustice* of so CRUEL and DAMNING a dye is scarcely ever permitted to go wholly unpunished in the long run.

We are also gravely told by the aforesaid Solomons, that they consider Mr. *Van Buren* WHOLLY *unworthy* to fill the office of Chief Magistrate. Start not at this sweeping denunciation, People of Virginia! for, you will also acknowledge its justice, I have no doubt, when I inform you that *one at least* of the signers to this patriotic Whig document has HIMSELF said most emphatically of the only prominent measure recommended by Mr Van Buren, that he "BELIEVES IT TO BE THE SAFEST FOR THE SECURITY OF THE PUBLIC TREASURE, AND THE FREEST FROM CORRUPT TENDENCIES OF ANY LEFT WITHIN THE CHOICE OF CONGRESS"! If you ask me why this is *seen so*, and why the man who first recommended so PURE, SAFE, and ANTI-CORRUPT a system is thus to be proscribed for merits which even his bitterest opponents have been compelled to acknowledge, all I can say is, that the patriotic Whig Party (*who have always the good of the country at heart*) do not know of a more eligible way of rewarding public virtue!

But in truth, (and to be serious once for all,) ALL the political virtues of Whiggery are of the *negative* order, and are, therefore, to be proved only by negatives. And as I have found what I take to be a very fair and intelligible *key* to the principles and patriotism of the Whig Party, I will endeavor in this place, and for your sake, People of Virginia, to account for the denunciations which are daily poured upon Mr. Van Buren's head by this honest party; and also why, in their opinion, he is a very bad man and a very corrupt President. Listen, then!

1st. *Because* he is not a good hand at "Brag," and *never played* with Tobias Watkins, to win from him his ill-gotten pelf.

2d. *Because* he never prayed Heaven to shower down "war, pestilence and famine" upon his country.

3d. *Because* he was Secretary of State through sheer usurpation, and had besides *no title* to the office, inasmuch as he did not make a *purchase*, and corruptly bargain for it as his Platonic predecessor had done. And is not that good old maxim to prevail, that "*he who buys* has the best title?"

4th. *Because*, during the time that he filled that office, he behaved like a dyspeptic, and instead of dining, barbecuing, and electioneering all over the Union, as his Platonic predecessor had done, he stuck to his duties, [illegible] instructions to our Ministers, [illegible] MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS) for the spoliations committed upon our *grateful* merchants by foreign nations; in demnities, some of which had been the subjects of unsuccessful negotiation for nearly 30 years, and which had baffled the efforts of the ablest statesmen in the land.

5th. *Because* he recovered for our *grateful* merchants the West India trade, which his Platonic and public-spirited predecessor had lost by attending more to *electioneering speeches than to his duties.*

6th. *Because* he advised and approved of President Jackson's Maysville Veto, that noble triumph achieved for State Rights.

7th. *Because* he advised and approved of President Jackson's continued recommendations to reduce the Tariff to the revenue standard.

8th. *Because* he advised the steady prosecution of the sound policy commenced by Mr. Jefferson of removing the Indian tribes to the West of the Mississippi.

9th. *Because* he highly approved of President Jackson's immortal Veto on the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, in 1832.

10th. *Because* he declared in 1834 "uncompromising hostility" to the U. S. Bank.

11th. *Because* he never was the paid and cringing stipendiary of the Bank, as has been the case with some of the *independent and eloquent* Whig leaders in the U. S. Senate.

12th. *Because* he has not fawned upon the Bank for accommodations, as did 240 *Whig patriots* during the *short space* of 4 years! and all these *patriots* were members of Congress.

13th. *Because* in the death-struggle which occurred in '34 between Bank despotism and mistrule and the public liberties, he sided with the people.

14th. *I because* he has *failed* to send *an Ambassador to Buenos Ayres, by way of Liverpool.*

15th. *I because* he is a "Northern man with Southern feelings."

16th. *I because* his administration is *unsavoury* to such pure patriots as JAMES WATSON WEBB and Dr. TOBIAS WATKINS, *et id omne genus.*

17th. *Because* he has it not in his power to create *as many offices* as there are Whigs in the U. S., and sufficient to glut and quench that *greyhound* appetite for office, which is consuming and preying upon the vitals of so many patriotic Whig *Editors* and Whig *Lawyers?*

18th. *Because* he disdained to betray the South in January, 1836, and did by his casting vote defend and protect our institutions and firesides: while at the same time and place and upon the *same* question, the Platonic and friendly Clay did not hesitate to vote with our inestimable PROTECTORS, the Abolitionists, in order to bring about that object so interesting to the Southern people, viz: the education of their slaves in *incendiary* Belles Lettres, under the patriotic superintendence of professors TAPPAN, GARRISON, &c., &c., &c.

19th. *Because* he declared in the Spring of the same year, that if elected, he would come into the Presidency the uncompromising opponent of Abolition in the District of Columbia"—and *because* he has faithfully kept his word *ever since.*

20th. *Because* he *dared* honestly to tell the truth, when in 1837, the whole country was involved in disaster and excitement by banking excesses and mercantile cupidity.

21st. *Because* he dared to warn his fellow citizens of the anti Republican tendencies of such a system, in the absence of any salutary check.

22d. *Because* he wishes that all classes should enjoy equal rights, and not to prey upon the industry of each other.

23d. *Because* he has not such an ENLARGED CONSCIENCE as the Whigs, and has been unable to find the word "Bank" in the Constitution of the U. States.

24th. *Because* the patriotic party are in general too much inclined to live by their wits.

25th. *Because*, although a *Magician*, still he has it not in his power to pamper the mushroom Whig Aristocracy of our cities; and because he cannot afford them the means for indulging their Asiatic luxury and vices.

26th. Because the aforesaid Whig Aristocracy have also become possessed with the dangerous notion, that they were born booted and spurred, and have therefore *an undoubted right* to bestride and take an airing upon the backs of the Democracy of numbers.

27th. Because Mr. Van Buren is warmly attached to the Republican form of Government; whereas many of the patriotic Whig merchants and Whig lawyers care but little or nothing about *such abstract nonsense;* and provided that they can have enough of bank accommodations, and provided they can wallow and riot in KINGLY luxury and vice, *are perfectly indifferent* as to whether our Government is to remain a Republic, or whether it is to be converted into a Despotism like that of Russia. HENCE their present vociferations in all the large cities, seconded by all the Whig hireling presses to the effect that, "WE MUST AND SHALL HAVE A NATIONAL BANK!"

28th. *Because* Mr. Van Buren justly abhors, in common with every patriotic heart, that DEBASING DEPENDENCE upon foreign nations, caused and engendered by the extravagancies of our *Whig Noblesse:* inasmuch as the arrival of a packet ship from Europe is now looked for with an anxiety (by that large portion of our city population who have determined to live by their wits,) as if our America depended for its very breath and existence upon the mere *caprice* or capacity of the old world to furnish us with its toys and trinkets! And thus it is, that the *fruits* of the Revolution of '76 are daily lost sight of and impaired, and America is again to become dependent upon the mother country, not *necessarily*, but through the OVERGROWN CORRUPTION of the times. Are we not in fact verging back, rapidly and shamefully, towards a state of voluntary colonial vassalage? Let reason and common sense answer.

Such are, then, People of Virginia, *some* of the *reasons* which render Mr. Van Buren, in the opinion of the *honest and patriotic* Whig party, a very BAD MAN and a very DANGEROUS President!! Of the impudence, shamelessness and unprincipled public morals of this party, you may best judge by the FACT, that, while their base hirelings did for months together abuse the President of the Bank of Virginia, *because he signed his name* to the Address of the Democratic party, NOW, HOWEVER, the *second name* which is affixed to the Whig Central Address, *is that of no less a personage than the good Whig President of the Farmers' Bank.* Thus is the fact endeavored to be established, that the Whigs are a privileged race of animals, and that they may do with impunity these self same things which, when performed by their opponents, are pronounced to be vicious and corrupt!—Need we stronger evidence of the impurity of their motives, the bad faith of their professions, or the baseness of their designs? But, the most striking passage in this Whig Manifesto, is the servile and fulsome eulogium upon the *virtuous* Clay! They must indeed have become dead to all self respect or public morality, who can thus openly set at defiance the intelligence and virtue of the people, by *daring* to mention PURITY OF CHARACTER in the same breath with the NAME of H. CLAY: However, this is as it should be—the eulogy is worthy of the party which pays it; *and the political associates of a WEBB, should abuse a Van Buren and panegyrise a Clay!* Who can rob him of the glory? who can pluck the laurel from his brow? What earthly power can strip him of the HONOR of having been the first man to defile the virgin purity of our infant Republic?—to poison the fountain-head of her virtuous simplicity, by reducing her, while yet in all the innocence of youth, to a level with the hoary vices and corrupt system of the degenerate Romans, when he set up to the highest bidder, not the *Imperial*, but the Presidential, purple? He has invariably evinced in his leading measures of public policy, a fixed purpose to depart from the genius of our Government. He has systematically endeavored to aggrandize one portion of the country, by extorting and oppressing another portion of it. He has fathered the most extravagant schemes of Internal Improvement. He has fathered the miscalled American system. *He has, in pursuance of that system, already brought us at one time to the brink of civil war!* But, although he has no virtues to spare, he has his sycophants, who can readily turn his very worst actions into patriotism, and transform his infamy into renown! They tell us, for instance, how he saved us from disunion in 1832 33! What beautiful logic! In private life, what would *we* think of *the incendiary* who should fire our dwelling in the hour of midnight, and, perceiving at last that the fiery element already endangered his own, should then come forward and assist in putting it out? Would such a miscreant deserve our thanks? Just so was his case! To rear popularity at the North, he has ministered for years to man