POLITICAL.

ADDRESS ON THE PARTIES AND POLITICS OF THE TIMES,

Delivered before the Philomathean Society of Indiana University, at its annual exhibition, March 29th, 1839.

By John W. Dunbar, of Natchez, Mississippi, a member of the Senior Class.

Fellow citizens and gentlemen of the Philomathean Society: A mere novice in public debate, I will not attempt to follow my colleagues over the flowery meads of literature, or to discuss the higher themes of philanthrophy. I leave to them the witchery of language, the flights of fancy, the accents that chain the ear of beauty. Mine be the humbler privilege of addressing you upon a subject that should be familiar to us all, a subject practical in its nature, and in which the hard handed laborer has as deep and vital an interest as the proudest and most distinguished man, —who, on this occasion, honors us with his presence. I shall speak of the *parties* and *politics of the times*, and will do so in the spirit of a freeman, fully conscious of his rights and not fearing to assert them. The immortal mind, thank God, is unfettered; dungeons cannot confine it; gibbets cannot intimidate it; age should confer upon it no undue prerogatives; youth no drawbacks. One of the great apostles of liberty has said "error may be safely tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it." I may take wrong positions; I may advance heretical doctrines, I may rouse up dormant prejudices or come in collision with opinions, but speed the shaft as it may, it is neither feathered with malignity, nor aimed at any individual. I disclaim personalities, and intend no disrespect.

The American Revolution was not the offspring of PARTY. It was the outbreak of a free spirit against oppression. It was the uprising of a whole people, under the impulses that nature had planted in them, when they felt the iron heel of despotism trampling them down. They REVOLTED! and, after years of privation, of trial, and of blood, they stood in triumph like a young gladiator fresh from the contest, the garlands of victory around his brow, the plaudits of the amphitheatre ringing upon his ear!

Their career, however, was but just begun. The men who, *united*, had breasted the shock of battle, and had heard, unblenching, the earthquake shout of victory sweeping along the bristling ranks of a powerful enemy, now, for the first time, found themselves in collision. In settling down upon the proper principles of Government, it was ascertained that they had different creeds, and they stood towards each other, not, indeed, in arms, but as rivals and antagonists. Those men, and the passions that agitated them, have passed away.—Shakspeare said "the evil men do, lives after them; the good is often buried with their bones;" but we hope for the labors of our ancestors a better destiny—a longer and happier remembrance. I will not revive the mooted question they so fiercely discussed, nor search through dusty and half forgotten memoirs for the details of their contentions. The Constitution under which we live tells the result.—One party triumphed. Their creed was established, ratified by the popular will, and is now the law of the land. This is the origin of Democracy, in the United States, as a party. Their great principle is "equal right and a capacity of the people for self-government." This principle is the substratum of the Constitution, its essence and vitality. A powerful body of men, however, disputed this principle. They insisted that mankind were not alike capable of enjoying political rights; that distinctions should be recognised by law, and that self government or Democracy was impracticable, and would end in anarchy. Hence the origin of the Federalists. I know that all those who advocated the adoption of the constitution have been called Federalists, by contemporary writers. But this is an error.—The distinction lies deeper and farther back. No two men differed more on grave principles of Government than Hamilton and Madison, yet both advocated the adoption of the Federal constitution. The true difference between the parties then, as now, was the great radical fundamental principles which I have just quoted. The controversy between them has never been compromised, and the line of separation is as distinctly visible now, as it was in the first convention held in the country.—Under the administration of Washington there was a sort of amnesty, though towards its close down to the first three years of the term of the elder Adams, the Federalists were at the zenith of their power. They had a galaxy of distinguished and popular men, unequalled for address, unmatched for eloquence—men who had the lustre of heroic achievement still upon them, and whose influence was deeply rooted in the affections of their countrymen.—But a new race was springing up unshackled by the ties of personal attachment and the sort of fealty that military services engenders—a race of free thinkers, and at their head Thomas Jefferson, a man, it is true, coeval with the Revolution, familiar with its actors and incidents, but blind to the dazzle of military renown, and with a mind inquisitive and philosophic as it was original and bold. Every one recollects the history of that eventful period. It was, emphatically, a crisis. The sun of our national destiny was under an almost total eclipse for a moment, and no one could predict when or how it would appear—whether rise in light and beauty, or, wrapped in its mantle of darkness, sink for ever in a sea of blood But the great enigma was soon explained. The successor of Washington fled at midnight from the Capitol, and, surrounded by the elements of treachery and revolution, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the great standard and bearer of Democracy, assumed the reins of Government. From that period to the present the struggle between the parties has been severe and unremitting. Satisfied from experience that the great principle upon which our system is based would work well in practical operation, the mass of the people have adhered to the Democratic faith; and the Federalists have been defeated in every attempt to regain their lost ascendancy. They were outnumbered in physical force; with much the largest quota of wealth, perhaps, of talent on the other side—having control of nine tenths of the colleges and almost a monopoly of the learned professions, still the moral influence, the *stamina* of the country, was against them, and if left to their own exertions, there was nothing in perspective, but defeat and dissolution. Under these circumstances, they invented an artificial power with the specious title of national bank, which promising numerous benefits to the country, has been to it a pandora box of evil, disaster and corruption. With the aid of this tremendous auxiliary, they have made war upon the Government; they have carried many of the outposts of liberty; under the rack of a torture which they themselves are inflicting on the people, with less clemency than the familiars of the inquisition; under general embarrassment, ruin & insolvency, is it matter of surprise that the spirit of Democracy has flagged and quailed? But sink it cannot, sink it will not. No, not while there is one nerved arm to raise its glorious banner, and fling it to the breeze; not while there is one bright sword to leap from its scabbard in defence of freedom; not while there are brave hearts beating to pour out deep libations at her altar, can Democracy perish. Defeated she may be, conquered she never can.

But enough of this rapid sketch of the contentions of the past. Clouds and shadows rest upon the future. Events come rushing upon us like a mighty wind, and a great and final struggle is at hand. It is not for me to vaticinate. The issue is involved in the fate of the present Administration. The distinguished man at its head is worthy of his exalted station. Rising from the body of the people by his own exertions alone, his history is a practical illustration of the spirit of our Government. In early life he trampled down a powerful aristocracy, in his onward course, & now, unmoved and unterrified, he stands as true to the cause of the people as when first he asserted their rights In the general contour of his character, his calm and philosophic temperament, his keen discrimation and indomitable perseverance, Mr. Van Buren bears a close resemblance to Thomas Jeffersen. God grant that an administration conducted with the same regard to law, to the limitations of the Constitution, and to the true interests of the people, may terminate, as Jefferson's did, with strengh and honor.

The Democratic and Federal parties are distinguished by striking characteristics, originating, perhaps, in the material of which they are composed. The Democracy is made up chiefly of agricultural men. Identified with the soil, clustered around with the blessed endearments of home, they seek no change, they plot no revolutions. But the ingredients of the federal party are of a different character. Consisting chiefly of commercial men and manufacturers, residing in great cities, under artificial systems and in crowded communities, they are perpetually subject to fluctuation and excitement, and we see them swayed at one time by Antimasonry, at another by Abolition. Conscious that they cannot war upon abstract principles, the Federalists seize first upon one hobby and then upon another, to ride into power. Internal improvements and the tariff served their purposes for years, and were only abandoned when they became satisfied, that the freemen of this country would never submit to an unconstitutional tax upon their industry. Then came a project to distribute the public lands among the several States; to erect an *imperium in imperio* to give Massachusetts, for instance, a million of acres of Indiana, and jurisdiction over the same, & wrest from the poor man his home and give it to some powerful State as a largess for the Presidency. Once more the Federalists were defeated in their schemes and they then summoned to their aid the dread influence of bigotry and fanaticism. That Antimasonry was the offspring of Federalism, and that Abolition is cherished and encouraged by that party, no one can, with truth, deny.

On the other hand, Democracy rides no hobby. "Beauty," says the author of the Seasons, "when unadorned, is adorned the most." Thus it is with Democracy. Wearing no meretricious ornament, holding no illegal communication, entering into no combinations, its motto is, *love of liberty and obedience to law.* But the history of the past will show that the Federalists cannot exist without violence and excitement. Put them on a contest for principle, and they sink into insignificance. They have been ever ready to accomplish their objects by force, when they found the popular voice against them. The elder Adams, finding the tide of public opinion adverse to him, undertook to coerce it by the infamous Alien and Sedition laws, enactments more in character with a despotism than a free Republic. Fortunately he sunk under the effort, and the Democratic spirit carried every thing before it. But the Federal party, insatiate in its thirst for power, attempted, through the instrumentality of Aaron Burr, to trample down the will of the nation, and *force* that wretched apostate into the Presidential chair. Once more they were thwarted, and the country advanced with rapid strides in its career of prosperity under the guidance of Jefferson. The war with Great Britain broke out during the administration of his successor, and with it came mobs, riots, and Hartford conventions, got up by the Federalists in opposition to the laws of the land, and the will of the nation. They refused to rejoice at our victories; they refused to march troops from Massachusetts to the frontier, when required to do so by the President; they held out beacon lights to the enemy, supplied him with subsistence, and plotted the dismemberment of the Union. All this, however, degrading as it was to our national character, passed away, and the spirit of Democracy once more preserved the country from the lawless violence of Federalism. Looking over many other incidents, we come down to another event, not quite so startling as the Burr affair, but equally characteristic of the Federal party. I mean the election of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, in opposition to the expressed will of the people. There is a strong parallel between the two cases. The game, in both instances, was for the Presidency. In the first case, the Federalists bought up a distinguished Republican. In the latter, they seduced Mr. Clay, then a favorite with the Democracy. In both, the Republicans ultimately triumphed. The will of the people was again carried out, and Gen. Jackson went into the Presidential chair. But the Federalists could not be quiet. They were gangrened with disappointment, and their great leader, Mr. Clay, invoked "war, pestilence and famine" on the country. They kept up an incessant excitement, which rose to the highest pitch of fury when Gen. Jackson deemed it his duty to remove the deposites from the custody of the Bank. The Federalists seized upon this as a godsend; they traversed the country by squadrons; held inflammatory meetings; harangued the people; urged them to acts of violence; declared that the Sabbath should no longer be regarded; that the time for revolution had arrived, and that BLOOD MUST FLOW unless the deposites were restored! In New York a committee of TEN THOUSAND, to proceed to Washington and *demand* the restoration, was appointed, and in Baltimore, the Federalists declared they would march with arms in their hands and encamp by the Capitol. Throughout the United States, the same insurrectionary and turbulent despotism was evinced by that party. Obnoxious individuals were dragooned and insulted; Democratic assemblies were dispersed and broken up, and the Swiss guard of the bank made it a point of duty, to outrage members of Congress who had sustained the Administration. Mr. Parkes, of Maine, a talented Democratic member, was assailed by a Federal mob, on his way home, and not even the presence of his fainting wife could save him from their brutality. Thanks, however, to an overruling Providence, we had a Chief Magistrate nurtured in storm and battle, one who could not be terrified by threats and menaces of his political enemies, and the country was once more saved. It is not my [illegible] now to pronounce a eulogy upon the [illegible] of this illustrious individual—that [illegible] be reserved for an abler pen than [illegible] in spite of the heartless attempts [illegible] appointed political aspirants—he [illegible] the sublimity of moral rectitude, [illegible] tempest of faction and collision of the [illegible] invulnerable to the insidious [illegible] sycophants, and the vindictive aspersions [illegible] his enemies. His name can never [illegible] shines, on the brightest page of the history [illegible] with a lustre that no future time can dim.

"The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years,
But it shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The rack of matter, and the crush of worlds."

Mr. Van Buren succeeded him, and one would suppose that the Federal party had exhausted their means of excitement, and would allow the country to rest upon its oars. It was quite the reverse. Before the President had been inaugurated; before he had published a *programme* of his Administration, they proclaimed, as with one voice, eternal opposition to him! "*War upon the threshold!*" "WAR TO THE KNIFE!" Well have they carried it out. Aided by one of the most powerful moneyed institutions that the world ever knew, and by its eight hundred satellite corporations that have cried panic! panic! until capitalists became alarmed, exchanges grew deranged and a great commercial revulsion ensued, occasioning widespread embarrassment and indiscriminate insolvency, the depreciation of the currency, the fall of stocks and destruction of securities. They have seized upon this, the bastard of their own illegal combinations, to create excitement, to scatter disorganizing and demoralizing principles, and to defeat every measure recommended by the Executive for the relief of the country. Not satisfied with this, they have every where sought to intimidate public sentiment by a port the most arrogant and domineering. The local banks—all of them being under Federal control—have generally refused to discount to Democrats, even under the most distressing circumstances; while they have allowed their partisans unlimited loans and indulgence; they have exacted from their Democratic debtors the last farthing, aye, even like Shylock, "the pound of flesh."

In addition to the grinding machinery of banks which has been brought to bear upon us, they have habitually resorted to acts of violence. In the halls of Congress, this lawless spirit has been repeatedly displayed. It commenced during the panic session, in the Senate chamber, by the illegal condemnation of the President, for a lawful act, without trial or defence. It was followed up by a vindictive assault on the Speaker by the infamous Wise, and an attempt to take the life of Maloney, an unarmed witness under the protection of the House. Outrage after outrage followed, until finally FEDERALISM IMBRUED HER HANDS IN BLOOD. *Cilley* fell a martyr to his opinions, and the spirit of riot, of debauchery, of Lynch law, of fraud and of violence was for once victorious. Had Congress followed up this horrid crime by the immediate expulsion of the murderer and his accessories, and had the grand jury of Maryland, brought them to trial, then, indeed might we hope for regeneration. But until this stain be washed away from our National Legislature, the blood of the innocent victim will cry aloud from the ground and Federalism feel licensed to perpetrate its enormities. The Hall of Representatives, the mace of the Speaker, the privileges of parliament, are indeed no longer guarantees for the freedom of debate. Who does not remember the profane language of Henry Clay, when he rushed intoxicated, with passion, into the Hall during a late session of Congress? Who does not recollect the outrageous assault made by John Bell, of Tennessee—a myrmidon of the Bank—upon his colleague a short time since, and the still more disgraceful conflict between two Federal members from the same State? Who can recall these incidents without blushing for the dignity of his country? without surprise at the apathy of Congress, or contempt for its timidity in withholding the punishment it had the prerogative to inflict? Let this spirit of Federal bullyism run its career unchecked; let this dangerous licentiousness go "unwhipt of justice," and in a brief period the Representative of Republican constituents will be compelled to gird on them in the Capitol of the Union with arms in his hands.

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We copy from our latest received London papers, the following rates in the Covent Garden markets in that city, about the 20th of April:

Cherries, fifteen dollars a pound; Strawberries were plentiful at 25 cents an ounce; Grapes, $7,50 per pound; Pine Apples, $3,50 per pound; Peas at the reduced price of $1,40 per quart; French beans, 23 cents a hundred; Asparagus, $2 per hundred; Cucumbers, 50 cents apiece; and new Potatoes, 80 cents per pound.

TRENTON RACES.—We have seen a letter from Trenton in which it is said that extraordinary sport is expected over the Course at that place—Boston, Vashti, Decatur, Master Henry and Hornblower will form the field on the four mile day.—The trial of speed between Vashti, the conqueror of Portsmouth, and Boston, who has, himself, been beaten by Portsmouth, will be exceedingly interesting Boston and Bailie Peyton are expected to meet at Long Island.—Balt. Chronicel.

LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT.—The schooner Waterwitch, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 8th inst. arrived in New Orleans on the morning of the 20th inst We learn by a slip from the Bee Office that she brings the important intelligence of the total defeat of the federal army under URREA and MEJIA, and the death of the latter. The following is an extract of a letter, dated

SACRIFICIOS, May 7th, 1839.

Yesterday an express arrived here with the intelligence of the complete discomfiture of generals Mejia and Urrea. The former has been shot by order of Santa Anna. Urrea and Escalada have fled. The battle was fought at Acajete in the environs of Puebla. General Valencia commanded the government troops. We rejoice at this defeat, as the federal party has, for a long time, impeded the march of commercial affairs."

A BLOW UP.—The Pearl River Bank, Madisonionville, in Mississippi has bursted; leaving the public in the lurch, to the amount of half a million of dollars. Not long since the Madison County Bank, located at the same place, broke, and its notes are worth next to nothing.

Two bills of Indictment have been found by the Grand Jury of Harford county, against Robert Gover, a Whig Judge, for his conduct as one of the Judges of Election for Dublin District. We learn Mr. R. has moved his trial to Baltimore.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, June 4, 1839.

Democratic Republican Voters of Talbot County.

The second Tuesday in June being fixed upon as a proper time for holding a Convention to nominate a Candidate for this Congressional District, you are respectfully requested to meet in general County Meeting, at the Court House in this town, on *Tuesday* the 4th of June, to appoint Delegates to represent Talbot in said convention.

MANY VOTERS.

May 21st, 1839.

☞ PROPOSALS for carrying the Mail throughout Maryland, will be found on our first page to day.

The Second Congressional District—Upon looking over the returns of last fall, we find this district so thoroughly Democratic, as scarcely to admit of any doubt in the success of our candidate at the approaching election. But this fact, should not cause inertness or apathy, amongst us. We are certain of success only by *a diligent perseverance.* A united and vigorous effort, not in one county, but in all within the District, must be made! If this be done in the right spirit, the VICTORIOUS FLAG THAT IS NOW WAVING OVER THE REGENERATED "SECOND DISTRICT," *will float permanently upon her shores, never again to be struck to the enemies of* DEMOCRACY. We take the vote for Governor and begin with Talbot, the foremost in that memorable contest.

	For GRASON.	For STEELE.
Talbot	732	598
Caroline	577	583
Queen Ann's	686	641
Kent	544	530
Cecil	1354	1251
	3893	3603
	3603	

290 Grason's maj. in the Dis.

Thus it will be seen that we go into the contest under favorable circumstances. It therefore becomes us to act with harmony, and with an eye single to the maintenance of the majorities we obtained at the last election. Let us go to work like men who desire above all things the success of principle over any minor considerations that can possibly arise. With such a determination the triumph is certain; without it, we basely surrender the means of our political redemption.

ELECTIONS.—Before the meeting of the 26th Congress, elections for members will be held in the following States:—Rhode Island, Kentucky, North Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Indiana, Mississippi and Alabama.—The States in which elections have already taken place, show a classification as follows:—Democrats 84; Federal Whigs and Abolitionists 74. We do not in this estimate include Virginia, which will stand we think 12 Democrats and 7 Whigs & 2 Conservatives. The States that are to elect will increase the Democratic majority largely. There is no one State in the above list, in which the result is awaited with more intense interest, than Tennessee. Her elections take place in August, and a warm contest is now going on between the two parties. Notwithstanding the Opposition elected their Governor by a very heavy majority at the last Gubernatorial election in that State, it is now believed, and frankly admitted by many of the whigs themselves, that Mr. Polk the Democratic candidate, will succeed over Cannon, his opponent, by a decided majority. The prospects of the Congressional campaign are equally flattering. John Bell has a powerful opponent in Col. Robert Burton, a staunch supporter of the Administration, and a man of fine talents. Tennessee can never be transferred over to Henry Clay; she will never tamely submit to be a party to a contract that requires her to disavow her ancient doctrines that she may be led off captive to a Fifty Million National Bank. Indeed, the prospects in all the States mentioned above, are highly encouraging to the Democratic cause.

CARROLL COUNTY.—The Republicans of Carroll have nominated the following gentlemen as their candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for the Assembly:—Joseph M. Parke. Geo. Bromwell, Jacob Pouder, Jr. and Geo. Crabbs.

ELECTION IN FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 18th inst. says, that the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution is close—the result doubtful—and that Colonel Downing is re-elected to Congress by 5 or 600 majority.

The Conservatives and Whigs, went hand in hand, in the Virginia elections. This shows that there is no "half-way house."

☞ A very interesting Communication, which we have copied from the National Intelligencer, in reference to the loss of the Hornet, will be found in our columns this morning. The story published a short time since, and alledged to be derived from one of the survivors of that ill fated ship, is shown to be false.

VIRGINIA.—The great struggle in the "Old Dominion" is over, and enough has been ascertained to warrant us in saying, that Democracy is still triumphant. Notwithstanding the unparalleled exertions of the piebald forces (Whigs and Conservatives) they have not been able to break down Republicanism in the old "unterrified Commonwealth." The Administration of Martin Van Buren is nobly sustained. Mr. Rives cannot in any event be re-elected to the U. S. Senate. The actual position of parties in the Legislature, is not yet fully ascertained; but the Republican gain thus far insures a majority. We will defer further comment at present, expecting before our paper goes to press to receive full returns, which we will place before our readers in to-day's paper.

Our friends should bear in mind that this is the day advertised for a general meeting of the Democratic Republican voters of this county, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the Congressional Convention, which meets in Centreville on Tuesday next.

☞ Five spears of Asparagus, was lately exhibited in the Washington (D. C.) Market, which weighed onespound and a half!—Hard to beat.

☞ A new daily paper is soon to be commenced in New York, by Robert Hudson & Co. It is to be strictly Democratic in politics. Mr. Hudson is extensively known as the founder of the News room in New York, which bore his name. The increase of Democratic papers lately, is a sign that cannot be mistaken. It denotes a proper appreciation of the press in the dissemination of political intelligence.

☞ A portion of Anne Arundel County was visited by one of the severest hail storms on Wednesday last, ever experienced in that section. The hail laid in some places six inches deep, and as large as the eggs of hens.

We learn that during a violent gust on Monday, the 13th ult. Capt. Dowell, his wife and child, while travelling in Calvert county, Md. not far from Prince Frederick, were all three killed by a flash of lightning.

☞ We have read the Correspondence as published in the Baltimore Chronicle, giving a full detail of the circumstances in the recent "affair" between Messrs. Maulsby & Raymond. Mr. Maulsby is the Senator from Carroll county. It appears that a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Maulsby to Thomas F. Bowie, was published in the Carrolltonian, a newspaper printed in the county of Carroll, accompanied by some very offensive remarks. These remarks caused Mr. Maulsby to challenge Mr. Raymond, whom he supposed was the author, and upon that supposition held him personally responsible. Mr. Raymond accepted the challenge, without denying the authorship of the remarks, of which he was directly charged, by Mr. Maulsby. The preliminaries being arranged, the parties met near Baltimore, where the matter terminated without bloodshed, through the interposition of Dr. N. R. Smith, who gives the particulars in these words:—the parties had taken their positions and the word "fire," was about to be given, without the slightest authority from Mr. Raymond or his second, I spoke to the surgeon of the party and requested a moment's delay.—I enquired of him if it were not possible for him and myself, in our neutral capacities, to bring about an understanding between the parties which should prevent an appeal to arms. I declared it to be my belief that Mr. Raymond was not the author of the offending article, and that, therefore, there did not appear to me to be a sufficient reason for a meeting, the terms of which must make it almost necessarily fatal to one or other of the parties.

I stated that I had no doubt, were the challenge suspended and Mr. Raymond asked the question, he would deny the authorship. The surgeon of the other party then communicated with the second of Mr. Maulsby, and returned to me, stating, as nearly as I can recollect, that it would be necessary that the authority to publish, as well as the authorship, should be disclaimed. I still declared my belief that the reply would be satisfactory, if the challenge were withdrawn and the question asked. I then conferred with Dr. Wood, the second of Mr. Maulsby, and on my repeating to him the same convictions, he appeared surprised to learn that Mr. Raymond was not the author of the article, and I am confident he did not know the fact till that moment. I spoke of the impropriety of allowing gentlemen to fight under such misunderstanding. These sentiments were cordially reciprocated by Dr. Wood, who then, at my instance, withdrew the challenge; when the question stated in the article drawn up upon the field, was put, and Mr. Raymond disowned the authorship and authority to publish.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that I interferred in the matter without the slightest communication with my party, and without their having the least reason to expect such a movement on my part,—and also, that I strenuously urged upon Dr. Wood the propriety of his suspending the challenge, without which nothing could be done. I also declare that both parties manifested the utmost coolness and determination; and I am confident, that, in another moment, one or other of the principals would have fallen, but for my interferrence. Nothing occurred upon the field which could reflect the slightest dishonor upon either party.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS.

Democrats.—John W Jones, Joel Holleman, Francis E Rives, Geo C Dromgoole, Linn Banks, Walter Coles, Wm. Lucas, Robert Craig, Lewis Steenrod, Green B. Samuel, Andrew Beirne.—11.

Sub Treasury Whig—R M T Hunter.

Federalists—H. A. Wise, John Hill, John M. Botts, C. F. Mercer, W. L. Goggin, John Taliaferro.—6

Conservatives—James Garland, G. W. Hopkins.—2

The District remaining to be heard from was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. JOSEPH JOHNSON. There are two Democrats and one Federalist running in it.

The Baltimore Post of Saturday evening last says, the House of Delegates as far as heard, 61 Republican members of the House of Delegates have been elected and 56 Whigs and Conservatives. Thirteen counties are yet to be heard from, in which the delegates were last year 6 Rep. and 9 whigs.

The Richmond Enquirer, in summing up the result, says:—

We have already won the most brilliant victories; and we shall save the State from the whigs and the whig conservatives. Mr. Rives' chance is gone. He cannot be re-elected Senator of the U. S.—nor can a whig. He may be deluded by his own deceptive hopes or the hasty hurrahs of the whigs from a supposed victory in one or two counties. But it will prove dust and ashes in his hands. He is only half way in his difficulties: but a more awful trial is coming upon him.

Again:—

The Republican party must succeed. Mr. Van Buren is as certain to obtain the vote of Virgmia as that there is a sun in the firmament.

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

The results of the late election in Virginia, considering the unparalleled impudence and systematic misrepresentation practised by the Opposition, are exceedingly gratifying. Throughout the State, all the defalcations which have happened from the commencement of the Government, have been in effect laid to the charge of the present Administration, though the PRESIDENT has manifested an unceasing desire to put an end to the system which has enabled these defalcations to be practised with impunity. But while the Whig politicians boast of having defeated all the measures recommended by the Executive for the security of the public money, they, at the same time, charge the losses occasioned by the want of this security to the PRESIDENT!

Were it not for frauds and speculations, the Whig party would at this moment be wholly disbanded. They furnish at present their whole stock in trade. They claim the right of appropriating to their own use the public money given to them to be applied to specific appropriations made by Congress, that they may bring odium upon our Democratic institutions. In the Intelligencer of yesterday morning, the brother-in-law of Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, against whom a verdict was recently returned, distinctly takes this ground of right. GOVERNEUR did the same, as also did GRATIOT, and in fact the whole catalogue of Federal defaulters, for whose misdeeds the Administration are made to suffer in the good opinion of the people. The Whigs contend that public officers have a right to use & squander the public money, and unitedly resist the passage of laws which would make these flagitious acts penal offences; while the Conservatives insist that the Banks have the absolute right to control the people, by taking away their subsistence through arbitary suspensions and depreciations; and both these parties have united in denouncing all attempts to regulate the public money by law as "the union of the purse and the sword!"

It is evident from the signs of the times that this gross imposture is rapidly approaching its end. The intelligence of the Union is beginning to perceive that the denunciation of the Administration for the corruptions originally introduced, and now upheld, by the Federalists and their allies, is merely of a piece with the original Federal plan of cheating and deceiving the people out of both their money and their political rights; while Democracy, now as ever, go for strict accountability and rigid economy, both of power and money.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN—TEN DAYS LATER—TORY MINISTRY FORMED AND DISBANDED—OLD MINISTRY RESTORED

The steam ship Great Western arrived at the New York quarantine ground on Friday night at 11 o'clock, having made her passage from Bristol in the very short space of thirteen days and eight hours! The London and Liverpool papers are to the 17th May, and Bristol to the 18th, all inclusive. It will be seen, from the extracts published below, that the British Ministry, the news of whose resignation is mentioned above, have been reinstated in their former offices, and that the reins of Government are again in the hands of Lord Melbourne. Sir Robert Peel had been delegated by the Queen to form a Tory Ministry, and the names of the members of the new cabinet had been already announced unofficially in the London papers, when difficulties arose in reference to the ladies of the Queen's Household, and put an end to any further arrangement. Lord Melbourne was again sent for by the Queen, and the former Whig Ministry resumed office.

The following history of the Ministerial difficulties and changes is given in the Commercial Advertiser:

On Tuesday the 7th of May the Whigs resigned as our readers know, and both houses adjourned to Friday. The Queen, according to the London Herald, was deeply affected when Lords Cottenham and Melbourne definitively announced to her that the Whig ministry was extinct—affected even to tears. Her Majesty wished to send for Lord Normanby, and entrust to him the formation of a new cabinet; but Lord Melbourne honestly advised her to call in the Duke of Wellington, and place the country unreservedly in his hands.

The Duke waited upon the Queen, and advised her to place the formation of the new cabinet in the hands of Sir Robert Peel—thinking it most proper that the prime minister should be a member of the House of Commons. On Wednesday, therefore, Sir Robert was appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer receiving, of course, carte blanche for the ministerial arrangements.

Thursday the cabinet was constructed as follows.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.

President of the Council, Duke of Wellington.

First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel,

Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen.

Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.

Home Secretary, Sir James Graham.

These arrangements were announced in the Morning Post of Friday.

But on Thursday night the Peel ministry was already at an end. The actual causes of this event are differently related by the Whig and Tory papers—the former alleging that Sir Robert, with an extent of exaction that was scarcely courteous and certainly not prudent demanded the immediate dismissal of all the ladies composing her Majesty's household; and that the Queen indignantly refused compliance with the demand, saying, "I