unimpaired beauty and simplicity, the liberties, which their fathers have achieved and descended, must the republican and patriot look for a continuance of the public safety, happiness and freedom. The young may be ardent, zealous and enthusiastic—they are also free from corruption as well as coldness, which are too often the concomitants of maturer years.—They look with a single and disterested eye to the good of their common country—they toil and labour for the maintenance of some great ruling principle, regardless of personal consequences of pecuniary losses—their feelings have not been ossified by the frauds, stratagems and treacheries, which too frequently, have blunted the sensibilities of a riper age and more chilly experience; and they are ever ready, with bone and muscle, and sinew, to carry on a vigorous, powerful and persevering warfare in defence of liberal and pure principles.

The young, too, are generally democratic. They appreciate fully the blessings of a free government in their largest and highest sense—in the protection afforded to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness—in its toleration of religious, moral and political opinions—in the wide range it gives to all to follow their callings, without molestation and eat the fruits of their labor in peace. Open hearted, generous and active, the aid of the young is the sure guaranty of the righteousness, prosperity and success of any cause. To them is the republican party greatly indebted for its former victories—to them must it still look for its future and lasting triumph. We call upon the young men to be up and doing.—A warm and animating contest will soon demand all their energies. The enemy has already taken the field and is preparing to fight, inch by inch, against Van Buren, the Independent Treasury, and the Democracy of the country. Shall he prevail? Shall his black flag float over the citadel of our liberties? Let the young eagle of democracy answer.

[Troy Budget.

From the Philadelphia World.

THE CURRENCY.

We have said that all our financial difficulties proceeded from our extravagance, and that this extravagance was promoted by an expansible paper currency. Let us see how this expansion operates and whom it affects. First, it augments the circulating medium. A country whose circulating medium is the currency of the whole world, gold and silver, and which derives it, like France and England, from its agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industry, and not from mines, will grow rich while it produces more than it consumes, and will enter into fair competition with other nations in the sale of its products. Its standard of value is recognised by all nations, its products will find a market whenever they are cheapest, and their cheapness will depend upon the skill and industry of the producers, all other things being equal. Thus if a bushel of wheat estimated in gold or silver costs fifty cents in Sicily, it will cost as much and no more in Pennsylvania, estimated in the same circulated medium, the producers, in both countries, being equally well paid! But if the circulating medium of Pennsylvania be suddenly depreciated so much as to render one dollar and fifty cents the price of a bushel of wheat, the Sicilian producer can bring his wheat to Pehnsylvania, and sell it for a large profit, and if the cost in Sicily be fifty cents and the expense of transportation, sale and return be ten cents, and no duty be paid in Pennsylvania upon foreign wheat this profit will be ninety cents on each bushel, or one hundred and eighty per centum. And this is equally true of all other commodities.

Has the circulating medium of our whole country suffered this depreciation? Yes! And merely by the process of multiplying banks and issuing paper money. If the circulating medium be of a certain quantity all commodities will bear a certain price. If this circulating medium be debased in value by one half all commodities will be apparently doubled in value, and the bushel of wheat which was sold for fifty cents must be sold for one dollar. But as the intrinsic value of these commodities is not altered the appreciation in their nominal value is merely a depreciation in the medium of exchange or the money. How then is money depreciated? Simply by its multiplication. If the circulating medium of the United States be two hundred millions of dollars in pure gold, in pieces of one dollar, a bushel of wheat may be worth one of such pieces. But if Congress should order a new coinage, consisting of equal parts of gold and copper, and those two hundred millions of pieces of pure gold should be converted into four hundred pieces of mixed metal, of the denomination of one dollar, every bushel of wheat would be worth two such pieces. Again, if the circulating medium should consist of two hundred millions of bank notes; each called a dollar, and a bushel of wheat should be worth one of them, the same bushel of wheat should be worth two dollars, if these bank notes should be multiplied to four hundred millions. This last is precisely the condition of our own currency. Leaving to twenty six different governments the power of multiplying it indefinitely, and the whole having quadrupled it, we find our whole currency depreciated and every commodity loaded with apparently exorbitant prices. The consequences are what will always ensue from such causes, extravagance, bounty upon foreign industry, heavy debts to foreign nations, and the drain of real money for want of other means of payment. Mr. Biddle said we had eaten too much, drank too much and worn too much, and he said truly. But we did all this, because he and others had banked too much.

This depreciation of money through its multiplication, has enhanced the prices of all property. Let us see the effect upon the cities. A speculator, finding rents enhanced, borrows of a bank to build houses and stores. But as wages are raised in common with all commodities, he builds them on cheaper terms by borrowing, than the capitalist, under a sound currency, would build them with his own money. Mechanical labor being thus in demand, and wages being nominally high, thousands leave the cultivation of the soil, and flock to the cities in pursuit of mechanical employment. But as all the necessaries and conveniences of life are enhanced in price, in the same proportion with wages, they find that two paper dollars will buy no more bread or clothing than one silver dollar bought when wages were low. Has the speculator grown rich by building? The *revulsion* comes, for come it *will* with a paper currency, and he cannot find tenants. Building being stopped, first, because the supply has exceeded the natural, healthy demand, and secondly, because the *revulsion* has come, the mechanic can find no employment, and therefore cannot buy bread in a city where bread, like all commodities, is dear. Let us look a little further. The merchant, finding the price of all commodities enhanced, and consequently large bounties offered to foreign industry, imports extensively on credit, relying, for payment, upon the high prices paid by distributors and retailers. The distributor, technically called the jobber, or the commission merchant, for they are the intermediate agents between the importer and the retailer, finding prices enhanced, and borrowing of a bank easy, borrows largely of the bank and buys largely of the importer, or advances upon large consignments. The retailer in the city or country, finding the public extravagant, or ready to consume profusely at high prices, borrows largely of banks, to purchase of the jobber or commission merchant, and retails largely to the public, for cash or on credit. Pay day comes! The foreigner calls upon the importer, who presses upon the commission merchant and jobber, who fall upon the retailer, who falls upon the public, and all besiege the banks. Away goes the coin to pay the foreigner, the bank suspends, and usury, bankruptcy and ruin follow; and this is called a *revulsion*, though it is only the day of payment to the foreigner.

But have we not an immense amount of produce? And will it not pay the foreigner? Where is our cotton, our tobacco, our flour? By the depreciation of our *money*, through its multiplication, cotton is enhanced in price *here*. But as the foreigner will not give this price, and as we must pay, we must take *his* price. But as we bought his merchandize at high prices, and destroying our own manufactures by the depreciation of our currency, he has graduated his prices by our scale and not his own, we must pay *high* prices for his commodities, and receive low prices for our own. So much for our cotton and tobacco. Our flour has not been exported at all, because our high prices have operated as a bounty to the foreign cultivator, and caused the importation of *his* wheat, for which *we* owe him, and he, refuses our paper, requires our coin. Others may take our wheat, though at *their*, not *our* prices. The consequences are the insufficiency of our produce to pay the foreigner, and the exportation of our coin.

Now, while we admit with Mr. Biddle, that all our difficulties proceed from having eaten and worn and drank too much, our excessive eating, drinking and wearing has proceeded form our having *banked* too much; and therefore excessive banking, the multiplication of paper money, is the source of all the mischief.

Hereafter we shall advert to another branch of the mischief, our extensive borrowing for public improvements; a mischief which, like all the rest, follows from excessive banking.

AMALGAMATION OF A BAD CAUSE WITH A WORSE, WEAKENS BOTH.—In the northern counties of Ohio a greater revolution in favor of the Administration has occurred, than in any other part of the Union. We explained the cause when it was first announced. The most perfect exemplification of the decisive effect of the open amalgamation of Federalism with Abolitionism, will be found in the case which we take from the Ohio Statesman:

"WADE, THE ABOLITIONIST.—A year ago the Whigs, to cover their defeat, charged the success of the Democrats in Ohio to the Abolition vote. Every one in the State knew this to be a mere Whig excuse for defeat.—Since that they have courted Abolition votes in every direction, and made opposition to the Fugitive bill of last winter the hinge on which to turn their whole operations, but, in nearly every instance, it only led to the defeat of both Whigs and Abolitionists by extraordinary majorities, showing most clearly that the people of Ohio have no feeling in common with fanaticism. Mr. Wade, who was the head and front of Whig Abolitionism in the last Senate, is defeated by more than three hundred by a good sound Democrat, in a district which heretofore has given near *three thousand* Whig majority! This is truly the greatest triumph in the State. There is scarcely an Abolitionist left in the Legislature."

The following extract of a letter from one of the wealthiest of our American merchants residing in England, is suggested by an allusion in the same letter to the dishonoring of the bills of exchange of the United States Bank. No doubt it expresses the general opinion of intelligent commercial men in England, as it certainly does here:

"We can now understand and appreciate the cause of Mr. Biddle's resignation, and the selecting of Mr. Dunlap to supply his place, an individual whom we had never before heard of. It is my deliberate opinion that the United States Bank has been the great moving cause of all the financial distress that has existed in America for the last four years, and I predict that Mr Biddle and his measure will be ere long understood, and his name will be execrated by generations to come, for the mischief he has been the author of."—[N. Y. Eve. Post.

VERMONT.—The House of Representatives of the State was chiefly engaged last week in discussing the following set of resolutions, offered by Mr. Partridge declaring it inexpedient to charter or recharter banks, at the present session, except under the following provisions.

1st. Private property of stockholders to be holden for the redemption of bills.

2d. The failure or refusal of a bank to redeem its notes in gold or silver to work a forfeiture of its charter; and, on the occurrence of such an event, the governor to make proclamation of the fact.

3d. On the suspension of a bank, commissioners to be appointed to take charge of its effects, and wind up its affairs.

4th. In case a person loses through the failure of a bank, the President and Directors of such bank are liable to indictment for swindling, and if found guilty, to be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for from three to ten years.

5th. All charters to be under the control of future Legislatures.

The resolution was made the order for a subsequent day.

The debate was not concluded on Friday last.

By the Charter of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States that corporation bound itself to give to the State at various intervals during the next 20 years the sum of $4,500,000, to the stock of various Internal Companies; to purchase State Stock payable in 1868, to the amount of $6,600,000, giving par if the stock bore 4 per cent interest and 10 per cent premium if it bore 5 per cent. and lastly to advance to the State as a temporary loan $1,000,000 at 4 per cent interest, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State. It is scarcely strange that a Bank whose charter was a gross Legislative speculation should show the evidences of its paternity and feel at home in swindling the public.—[Charleston Mercury.

GOOD NEWS.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 2d instant says:

"Yesterday the law went into effect, which forbids the Banks of the State of Ohio to pay out any bank bills under five dollars. We shall see if the circulation of specie be increased."

This will be good news to our citizens. Pittsburgh has been visited sorely with the plague of Ohio, small bills, in every sense "bank rags;" a few months now will rid us of the evil and of course specie will circulate more freely.—Pittsburgh Advocate.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1839.

GEN. JACKSON.—The rumored death of the venerable Ex-President is untrue.

☞ The extensive Stock of furniture, Plate, Wines, &c. of the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, will be sold at Auction on the 21st. of this month.

MULBERRY TREES.—We learn from the Baltimore Post that a sale of 166,000 morus multicaulis trees took place at Burlington, New Jersey, on Saturday the 26th ult. They were sold at 20 cents per tree, and were purchased for Texas.

The Hon. Joseph M. White, formerly a delegate in Congress from Florida, died on the 19th ult. at the residence of his brother in St. Louis.

ELECTIONS.—The election in Missouri for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Harrison took place on the 29th ult. Both parties had a candidate in the field. The state votes by general ticket.

The election in Mississippi for two members of Congress took place yesterday. This state also votes by general ticket.

The New York election commenced yesterday for State Senators and members of Assembly.

Massachusetts votes on Monday next.

These elections will close the campaign for 1839.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The special election in the Barnwell district, S. C. for a representative in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. F. H. Elmore, has resulted in the choice of Mr. Butler, a thorough-going advocate of the Sub-treasury.

GEORGIA.—The whole vote for Governor in Georgia is, for Mr. McDonald, Democrat, 31,217, and for Mr. Dougherty, Whig, 29,307, showing a majority of 1,910 for the former. The Democratic majority in the Legislature it is stated will be about 40.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. Thompson, the Democratic candidate has triumphed in the Kenawha district. "Mr. Smith, a most ultra Whig, carried the district at the last election. Private considerations induced him to resign, and his late unsuccessful competitor is victorious over strong and active opposition. Such is the progress of public opinion. Federalism is seen through its new mask of Conservatism. Mr. Rives's chance for the Senate is now considered hopeless by the Enquirer. The Democratic majority is six in the Senate of Virginia"

CONNECTICUT.—The recent Town elections in Connecticut show a decided Democratic majority. The Norwich Aurora, says:—"The remaining towns yet to vote will still farther increase the democratic strength, which, with the confidence that now animates every member of the republican ranks, is a certain guarantee that every department of the state government will, next spring, be of the right stamp. The misrepresentations of the federal press looked very much as though a speedy dissolution of their party was expected."

☞ We publish this morning an article from the Philadelphia World, a zealous Whig paper, on the subject of the Currency. It presents a true picture of the evil consequences resulting from over banking, and at the same time gives a striking exemplification of the advantages to be derived from a sound currency over that which now floods the country in the form of mere *promises* to pay. The Whigs have seen their error when it is too late to avail them as a party, by now acknowledging the true cause of the pecuniary revulsions which have become periodical in their visitations upon the country. Apropos to this, we would merely quote the words of the Philadelphia Star, also a Whig paper, which says;—"We saw at an early day, and boldly proclaimed our impression of the consequences which would result from the errors of the Whigs. The rejection of General Harrison, *and the unqualified defence of the banking system*, we felt a conviction, as strong and irresistable as that of our own existence, would destroy the Whig party. We risk this reputation now upon the averment, that the party for all practical purposes is defunct. The only course left for it is to disband.

We were yesterday politely furnished with the proceedings of the Cattle Show and Fair, held in this town on the 24th and 25th of last month. We regret our inability to publish them this morning owing to the late period of their reception. We have, however, compiled from them a list of premiums which we hope will be agreeable to our readers in the absence of the entire proceedings.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, thorough bred, $10 to Edwd. N. Hambleton, Esq. for his horse Roanoke.

For the best Stallion, not thorough bred $10 to C. Sherwood, Esq. for his horse Van Buren.

For the best brood mare, thorough bred, $10 to Gen. Emory of Queen Annes, for the dam of Lady Clifton.

For the best brood mare, not thorough bred $10 to Doct. T. Denny, for his bay mare Fanny.

For the best colt, $8 to Mr. Jas. A. Ridgaway.

For the best filly, $8 to Wm. Hemsley Esq. of Queen Annes.

For the best saddle horse, $5 to James E. Martin Esq. of Talbot, for his brown mare, Eliza.

For the best Harness horse, $5 to Edward Pace, Esq. of Queen Annes for his grey gelding.

For the best foal by Tuscarora dropped in 1839, $8 to Col. N. Goldsborough—second best, $4 to Wm. H. DeCoursey, Esq. of Q. Anns.

For the best foal by Uncle Sam, $10 to Jas. A. Ridgaway Esq. of Talbot.

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack, $10 to Mr. John N. Hambleton, U. S. Navy, of Talbot county, for his Imported Maltese Jack, Peter Simple.

For the best mule, $8 to Mr. Samul Hambleton, U. S. Navy, of Talbot county.

For the best Mule under 3 years old, $5 to Mr. Joseph Cook of Queen Ann's

CATTLE.

To Mr. Wm. Goldsborough of Talbot $10 for his Duram Bull, Blanc Mange.

To Mr. S. Hambleton of Talbot, the second premium was awarded for his Devon Bull, Tippecanoe.

To Mr. Wm. H. Wilmer of Queen. Ann's $10 for his Duram Bull calf, Don Carlos.

To Mr. S. Hambleton of Talbot, $10 for Milch Cow.

To Mr. Martin Goldsborough of Talbot, $5 for the second best Milch Cow.

To Mr. Joseph K. Cook of Queen Ann's $8 for his Durham heifer, Victoria.

To Mr. Wm. Goldsborough of Talbot, $5 for his heifer, Snow Ball.

To Col. N. Goldsborough, $10 for his yoke of Working Oxen.

To Mrs Governor Martin, $8 for her very superior Beef.

SHEEP.

For the best Ram, $6 to Martin Goldsborough, Esq.

For the second best do $4 to J. M. Lamdin Esq.

For the best Ewes, $5 to Col. Samuel Stevens.

For the 2nd best do $3 to Gen T. Tilghman.

For the best Wethers, over 2 years, $4 to Col. Samuel Stevens

For the best ditto, under 2 years, $4 to Gen. T. Tilghman.

For the best flock of 20 Ewes, $20 to Col. Samuel Stevens.

For the second best flock of 20 Ewes $10 to Gen. T. Tilghman.

DOMESTIC SILKS.

For the best sample of sewing silk $5 to Mrs. Tilghman of Hope, Talbot county.

For a pair of Silk Stockings $2 to Mrs. Susan Thompson of Cambridge.

For a sample of Cocoons, $2 to Mrs. Tilghman of Hope, Talbot county.

BUTTER.

For fresh Butter, the first premium was awarded to Mrs. Ann Hollyday, and second to Mrs. Ann E Goldsborough, of Talbot.

For Salt Butter the first premium to Mrs. E. T. Kennard, and the second to Mrs. E. C. Skinner of Woodlawn, Talbot County.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the best Sample of Wine, $2 to Mrs William M. Hardcastle of Caroline.

For the best Cordial, $2 to Col. Samuel Stevens of Talbot.

For the best Cider Vinegar $2 to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hayward of Talbot.

CROPS.

To Col. N. Goldsborough of Talbot for the best crop of wheat yielding from 14 1-2 bushels of seed, 426 1-2 bushels—or nearly 29 1-2 bus. for one, $15.

To Col. N. Goldsborough for the best acre of Corn, yielding 123 bushels, $10.

To Thos. C. Nicols Esq, of Talbot, for the best quarter acre of Mangle Wurtzell Beets (334 bushels) $5.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The premium was awarded Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot County. There were several entries.

For the best Agricultural Implement, $10 was awarded to Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, for his Corn Sheller, invented and patented by him.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, $8 to Col. Nich. Goldsborough, of Talbot.

For the best Boar pig, $5 to J. T. Earle, Esq. of Queen Annes,

For the best Sow, $8 to Judge Hopper, of Queen Annes,

For the best Sow pig, $5 to Mr. John N. Hambleton, of Talbot.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Kersey all wool	$4,00
to Mrs. Wm. Hardcastle of Caroline.	
" Best piece of Kersey Cotton warp,	4,00
Mrs. Foster Maynard, of Talbot.	
" Best piece of Flannel,	4,00
Mrs Elizabeth Kennard, of Talbot.	
" Best piece of Carpeting,	5,00
Mrs. Wm. Hardcastle, of Caroline.	
" Best Hearth Rug,	4,09
Miss Areminta Tilghman of Queen Anns.	
" 2d best do	3,00
Miss Mary Ann Kemp, of Talbot.	
" Best Counterpane,	4,00
Mrs. Wm. Hardcastle of Caroline.	
" 2d best do	3,00
Mrs Doctor Clough, of Talbot.	
" Best Table Cloth,	2,00
Miss Juliana Bowdle, of Talbot.	
" Best piece of Towelling,	4,00
Mrs. Ann E. Goldsborough of Talbot.	
" Best pair of knit woollen stockings,	1,00
Miss Emma Faddeman, of Talbot.	
" Best pair of Cotton do	1,00
Mrs. Eliza W. Bowdle, of Talbot.	
" Handsomest piece of needle work,	3,00
Miss Mary E. Banning, of Talbot.	
" Best pair of Labourer's Shoes,	2,00
Shepard & Mc Neal, of Easton.	

REPORT

OF THE UNION DORCAS SOCIETY.

The Board of Officers of the Union Dorcas Society at Easton, in presenting their fifth annual report, feel under renewed obligations to God, for his goodness and mercy, through the year that has passed. Our little band has been blessed with a good degree of health, and while many have passed to the silent tomb, we have been spared, we trust, for future usefulness, in the work of our master. We rejoice to say, that harmony and good will exist among us; may the bond of union, formed at the commencement of our society, bear the signet from on high, which none shall be able to break asunder. May it strengthen as we advance, and each successive anniversary find us acting with renewed dilligence in our labor of love, full of hope, that we "shall reap if we faint not."

We should here offer our grateful acknowledgements to all friends of the society—the merchants and citizens especially, who have cheered our hearts, and relieved our embarrassments by their prompt and generous donations.

We would also, record with pleasure, the honour conferred on our Society and Board by the grand jury of our county in November last, who made us a liberal donation, which was gratefully received, and is still remembered with becoming gratitude. We also offer our acknowledgments to our friends in the country for their liberality, in supplying us with money, wood, &c. thereby enabling us to supply the wants of the poor more extensively.

The Board, acting as almoners of your charities, have nothing to offer in return for your benevolence, but their prayers for your temporal and spiritual welfare: your reward is with the majesty on high; look forward then, ye friends of the poor, till we meet at the throne of our Saviour. The daughters of penury and affliction will be there—the helpless orphan, whose feet your bounty has turned from the path of vice, to the temple of the living God, will hail you as their benefactors, presenting you to the Judge of all the earth, saying "Father here are they, who, when I was hungry, fed me, and when naked clothed me, receive them into the kingdom of thy righteousness."

We now proceed to lay before the society the business of the past year. The several visiting committees report as follows, viz:—In November six cases were relieved by provision, wood and clothing—in December fifteen; in January twenty—in February twenty two; in March twenty three—in April seven—in May four—in June four—in July five—in August we had no meeting on account of the absence of the members from their homes, and there being no call for our aid. In September six cases were relieved, and in October seven, making an aggregate of one hundred and nineteen cases, during the year.

The treasurer represents the state of the funds as follows, viz:

Balance remaining in the Treasury November 1838,	$25,61
Rec'd. during the year from subscribers and doners	138,28
Making a total of	$163,89
Of which the sum of has been expended,	134,46½
Leaving a balance in the treasury of	$29,42½

Besides this we have received donations in wood, clothing and provisions, of which no accurate account can be given. The Board take pleasure in contrasting the present state of the society with its commencement. The first two years we had serious trials and difficulties to contend with. The vice of intemperance too often presented to our view scenes of poverty and wretchedness, from which the female's heart shrunk back, and more painful still was the total disregard of the worship of the Most High. But God was with us, the public sustained us, and to day finds us rejoicing on our way, buoyant with hope of increasing success. We have weathered the storm, and planted the standard of charity and good will not to be removed, we trust, but perpetuated by each succeeding generation, while we slumber in the silent grave.

The two years that have passed show great improvement in the condition of the poor; they are fed, clothed, and warmed; their minds are enlightened on the subject of religion; their children are placed in our Sabbath Schools & Churches to learn there is a God who governs the universe and holds the destiny of man. Through removals, death, and reformation, there is not one intemperate pensioner now on our list; and thus a new and happy era has commenced with us which it shall be our duty & highest pleasure to cherish and increase.

Permit us now, in view of the encouraging facts to address a few words to the Board of Managers. You are the chosen vessels of God to do his work, and shall we ever become weary or faint by the way. Let not the poor whom we have nurtured together, lose their little inheritance through our want of harmony and love to each other. Never let us permit the world to place a jarring string among us, or principles or parties affect our peace or impede our progress. Forbid it Sisters of Charity, forbid it Heaven!

You have been the honoured instruments, in the hand of God, of doing much good, be encouraged then, ye little band of Samaritans for your names are held sacred in the archives of Heaven. Patrons and friends again we turn to you for a continuance of your favour. Past experience makes us competent in saying we have no fear for the result of our appeal. The summer sun and winter storms have found us at your doors, saying, brethren "lend unto the Lord" by giving to the poor, and we here proclaim that you never send us empty away. May he "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" protect those children of poverty through the approaching winter; and may your hearts be comforted and cheered while you give liberally" with an eye single to the Glory of God."

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Below will be found a copy of a communication from the SECRETARY OF WAR to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. To save the Indians from the degradation of public exhibition, for gain, is the duty of the Government. It shocks the sensibilities to contemplate such a project, and the guardianship which the United States exercises over these already unfortunate people requires it of the War Department to protect them against this outrage. We are glad to see that all the measures likely to prove efficacious have been promptly adopted, and that it will not be permitted to expose to the public gaze, in England and on the continent, the natives of our forests, to fill the pockets of cupidity, to the greater depravation of their habits, and the still further corruption of their appetites. The idea is as new as it is indefensible, and the attempt to execute it should be, as it has been checked at once.—Globe.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1839

SIR: Information has been received at this Department that an attempt is about to be made by some persons, associated for that purpose in New York, to carry out to England, on speculation, a number of Indians of the tribes of Sacs and Foxes. The object is understood to be to exhibit these people in Europe for money; and, as the legal guardian of the red men, the President feels bound to protect them from this degradation.

This Department, therefore, in conformity with his orders, has taken all the precautions in its power to prevent their abduction from the United States.—As the measures adopted to prevent their being removed from the Indian country may prove fruitless when opposed to the love of adventure of the Indians and the cupidity of speculators, I have to request that the Collectors of the ports of New Orleans and Mobile may be instructed to inform the district attorneys if any attempt be made to embark these Indians at either of these ports, in order that proper legal measures may be taken to restore them to their homes in the West, and to punish the offenders.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NICE STITCHING.—A writer from Bangor, Maine, says, "We will sew up the feds here so nice that they can't find the seam."

From the Vincennes Gazette.

RATHER MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman called at our office on Wednesday week, and related to us the facts of the following rather mysterious occurrence. We give it to our readers as it was given to us, sum and substance.

The house occupied by Captain Bratton, about one mile from Palestine, Illinois, is being the theatre of as singular an occurrence as could well be desired by the lovers of marvellous, equalling the days of Alladin and his wonder-working lamp, with all the attendant genii. The manner in which the enchantments are conducted are in this wise:—When the furniture in a room of the Captain's house is all to "rights" and arranged after the manner notable among housewives, and left for only the time requisite to pass from one room to another, upon returning thither, every article therein is found destroyed; such as beds, covers, ladies dresses, bonnets, &c and scattered in most admirable confusion all over the room, and that too without any noise, or any one being seen or heard; and curious enough, while things are watched nothing is disturbed; and yet more curious still, the whole operation is carried on in the day-time, nothing of the kind being seen or enacted in the night, by which it appears, be they wizards, witches, or "goblins damned" they are fond of having light whereby to perform their rather strange fantacies. On Saturday last as the family were leaving the dinner table, some occurrence without the door attracted their attention, and every one passed out a few steps; after a stay of some five minutes or less, they returned, and lo! every plate, dish, &c. the family had left upon the table containing every thing, were set down upon the floor, around the table, the empty ones being a matter of course of no consequence, were left in their places. We had a very good opinion of the Captain's non-descripts until this very silly trick of theirs, as our informant states that in destroying books, they invariably spare bibles, hymn books, and other religious works, which speaks *volumes* in their favor—but to set their dinner upon the floor, and then make themselves scarce without either eating, or carrying it off, is doing but a *hungry* business according to our way of thinking.

Our informant, in whom we place every confidence, says, that the property already destroyed in this out-of-the way-fashion, amounts to over fifty dollars, and that Mr Bratton, who is a very respectable citizen is seriously incommoded by his *unseen* visiters and *palpable* ones, in the shape of neighbors, the latter of which amount to as high as fifty per day, whom curiosity to see the scene of action leads thither. The number of the former he is unable to state, as they choose to keep themselves incognito. No doubt of it, as man is a curious animal, as well as his queer customers.

IMPORTANT CASE.—The Alexandria Gazette states that the Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, in Washington city, was yesterday charged before Justice Coote with having passed and circulated within the county of Washington in the District of Columbia, certain notes or bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. The agent entered into a recognizance for his appearance to answer the charge at the next term of the Criminal Court for the said county.

The charge brought against the agent for passing and circulating these notes appears to have been admitted. The object of the Rail Road Company, through their agent appears to be to ascertain the constitutionality of the United States prohibiting the circulation of small notes within the District of Columbia, which law passed during the last session of Congress.

The notes passed by the agent of the Company are understood to be legal in the State of Delaware, where they were issued.

ANNAPOLIS AND B[illegible] RAIL ROAD.—By the second Annual Report of the Directors, just published in the Annapolis Herald, we learn that the prospects are fair for the speedy completion of this road. The Board urge the prompt payment by stockholders of the remaining instalments due. Two sections only remain unfinished, and these are now in such a state that if means are placed under the control of the Board, they may be finished during the present month. A contract has been entered into with an intelligent gentleman for executing the whole superstructure of the work, which will be commenced immediately upon the arrival of the rails from England—perhaps in the course of the ensuing week. Contracts have also been made for the locomotive engines and cars, to be delivered by the first day of December next. If all arrearages now due by stockholders are paid up and other funds realized according to the arrangements of the Company, the road may be put into a state of readiness by the end of the year.—American.

THE AMISTAD.—Judge Inglis delivered his opinion, in relation to the Spanish gentlemen imprisoned by the Abolitionists, under celor of a charge of assault made by the pirate Cinquez. Montez he discharges on his own recognizances, and Ruiz ordered to find bail in $250. My old friend the Dey of Algiers, would long before this have hanged the Pirates—restored the property to their rightful owners, and bastinadoed Lewis Tappan. This would be called Algerine justice; but it would have been justice, after all.—N. Y. Star.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—Lewis Tappan admits that *Cinquez*, the Black pirate of the Amistad, "owed a debt in Africa and *gave a man* for half of it, and not being able to satisfy the balance of the claim, was violently seized himself!" "*Gave a man!*" A kidnapper and a slave dealer caught in his own trap; and this pirate and murderer has power to throw his victims in our jails, on a charge of assault and battery.

By the way, we see that the Spanish gentlemen have had a hearing before Judge Oakley, in which they clearly show that the blacks had no agency in their arrest. It was the work of the Abolitionists.—N. Y. Star.

It is said that a meeting has lately been held in Mobile, at which it was resolved that if the incendiaries who infest that city should be caught, to burn them to death by a slow fire!

Edward Raymond, lottery dealer, of Boston, was fined $600 on Thursday last, for selling lottery tickets. Refusing to pay the same he was committed to prison.

EXCELLENT.—A farmer of Newport N. H. detecting a couple of able bodied fellows making free with his corn threatened to expose them unless they went to work and husked it all. They accordingly went at it and husked it all before morning.

Land speculators are turning their attention to lots beyond the head of Salt River. We think it will prove better for them in the main, than their operations down East or out West, for the Federal party of Massachusetts will be colonizing in that country next month, and the speculators will find rich customers.—[Salem (Mass) Advertiser.

In the case of *Barney Corse*, who has been on trial in New York, as an accessory after the fact to the taking of the money of Mr. Darg and assisting his slave to escape, the jury could not agree and were discharged. They stood seven for conviction to five for acquittal.

RICHARD H. BAYARD has been appointed Chief Justice of Delaware, and J. J. MILLIGAN, Associate Justice—both rejected politicians, of the whig school.