The arrival of this young Prince of the Bonaparte family in this country, to which he is banished for a termof years, on account of his enterprise at Strasburgh, together with the probability, as we suppose, that he will be established in the neighborhood of Philad-Iphia, may render acceptable to the public some notice of the circumstances connected with that enterprise. The common impression is. that it was a rash, foolish scheme, easily frustrated, and that its author is much 'o be blamed for indiscretion. But a well written pamphilet, of 55 pages, was published at London on the 1st January last, by the Viscount of Persigny, aid-de camp of the Prince on the 30th October, 1836 which puts the affair in altogether new and important lights. This well written tract by a man of character, and sharer in the transaction, with great particularity details all the circumstances, and not only avers, but, as far as the author's word goes, shows that it was a well-considered and matured plan, in which large numbers of officers of the French army united, and that its failure is solely ascribed to accidental mishaps. Colonel Vaudry and Captain Parquin were by no means the only persons of consequence who supported the effort, but large numbers of the officers and soldiers of the French army. There was a heavy snow fall ng at day break on the 30th October, when the revolt began; which together with a mistake of one street for twother, caused difficulties and delays that gave time to the rest of the garrison to rally against young Bonaparte; and they did so, not at all by appealing to any military attachment to the reigning government, but by falsely denying that Prince Napoleon Louis was a Buonaparte at all, and persuading the soldiery that it was a mere impostor assuming his name. Otherwise one regiment with all its officers had declared for him; the Governor, Gen. Voiral, was confined, and in half an hour more of success like that of the first half hour, the whole garrison, with all the large materials and impulse of Strasburgh, must Such, in substance, is the Viscount of Persigny's account, written we repeat, with much intrinsic claim to credence. After such things fail, it is easy and common to condemn them. But any person reading that pamphlet must see that the project was not so wild as has been said. It represents Napoleon Louis' motives, reumspection, courage, coolness, and conduct throughout, as of the best and most praiseworthy character; and is full of curious particulars of his unfortunate enterprise. Being in the French language, it can hardly be expected to circulate much in this country; and indeed the affair itself is not one to command much American attention. But we think it proves clearly the disaffection of the French army to Louis Philippe, and the constant devotion to the name and memory of Napoleon. Whether any member of his fam- and a half inches high, and four inches in ily is destined to supplant the present incum- diameter at the mouth; two very small stew bent on the throne of France, cannot be fore- pans, with tastefully ornamented handles, five seen. But the principle of the sovreignty of inches in diameter, and two and a half high; the people works for it, and Louis Philippe's one spoon, with a highly wrought handle, three continual approximation to the principles of inches in dameter; one mirror, in the form of the holy alliance, works also in that way. It is a curious coincidence that this attempt of the young Bonaparte was made from the same place, and under very similar circum tances, to those of the Duke d'Enghien against his uncle; though the personal catasthrophe has been very different. Louis Philippe would hardly dare to put a Bonaparte to death; and that victim nephew not only of the Emperor Napoleon, but, by his mother's side, of Eugene Beauharnois, whose popularity with the French army and nation was only second to that of the Emperor .- Pennsylvanian.

National debt of Great Britain .- It has always been a very hard matter to arrive at proper and accurate knowledge of this gigantic liability. Politicians, noble lords, and enlightened states:nen in the legislature of England, have often swelled the amount to sustain an hypothesis, or carry on an argument; so that a definite acquaintance with its details has been almost an impossibility for the American reader. We believe that the following account, are destitute of. compiled from several authentic sources, is

when Queen Anne came to the throne, in £16,394,702 1701, the debt was 72,178,898 | enjoy In 1750, 126,962,267 1770, 1790, 228,231,228 1800. 451,699,019 631,369,168 1810, 848,294,804 1820. 843,391,875 1825.

-and in 1836, the interest paid on the debt was £28,540,000, which at 3 per cent. gives the amount of the debt 951,333,333. These sams, however, are not real, but fictitious .-When the minister wished a loan, he had only to ask-what sum of money will you give me for £3 per annum interest! The capitalist then made his offer, one, regulated in some measure by the price of stock. Thus in 1836, the government borrowed eighteen millions sterling, for which it gave scrip for £29,880. ood, or a trifle over three-fifths of one hundred money for one hundred stock,-being an interest a little under five per cent. per annum. Suppose the interest to be at our legal rate of six per cent; then the British deht would be precisely £475,666,666. Hence the financial writers of England estimate its real amount to be 5.00.000.000 In 1833, the income of great Britain was estimated at seven hundred and fifty millions sterling; an income tax, therefore, of seven and a haif per cent pen annum, would pay of the debt in ten years, if that opera-

The lowest rate at which three per cent stuck has ever sold, was forty eight per cent; which gave an interest of £6 for £96-being a shade over 6 per cent. The present price is about £90, making the interest 3 1-10 per cent : say sixty-two shillings for one hundred pounds sterling. They have been sold a: 96, which gave a mere trifle over three per cent interest. It thus appears that £48 is the lowest, and £96 the highest price at which the stocks have been sold; so that the average is £72 for 100 of stock. It is proper to observe, however, that this only shows the price on Change, and not that at which the loans have been negotiated by government.—Philadelphia occupy

Com. Herald

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tion should be deemed desirable.

The Thames Tunnel .- Yesterday the annual meeting of the proprietors of this undertaking was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of France, \$37 50 for a man, and \$18 75 for a the directors, and to elect new ones and for woman annually. The taxes upon them are other matters of business; Mr. Benj. Hawes in the chair.

The Chairman said the report which had been drawn ap by the directors, and which would be read, contained all the facts which they had to bring to the notice of the meeting. He was glad to say that the works at the tunnel were going on, though not very fast, but still very regularly, systematically, and secure- used. and after it had been carried seventy or eighty them in a public address, after working from feet, the tunnel would have eighty feet of fourteen to sixteen hours a day, only earn from solid ground at its head. He thought it ne- four to five shillings a week, and were obliged cessary to mention, in consequence of what to subsist on bread and water, or polatoes and the aristocracy wanted." A Mr. Murphy ment of the United States: PROVIDED tipe repealed by such a majority in each House had been publicly stated, that the work ought salt.

to have been carried on at a greather depth, but the fact was, as all geologists were aware, it would have been impossible to have gone lower. Notwithstanding the physical difficulties the engineer had had to contend with. the work had been carried on successfully. The great wetness of the season had filled the springs to such an extent that even works above ground had been stopped by water. The tunnel had been carried on without any injury to the men, and there was every reason for the expression of the opinion that the completion. This was the opinion of the gentlemen sent to the tunnel to report the progress which was making in the works. In beyond low water mark, and then much greater progress would be made. The progress made, since the resumption of the works, was 135 fect. He had to pay a mark of respect to the engineer (Mr. Brunell.) That the public interest remained unabated, it need only be mentioned that the last year 37,270 visiters had been down the tunnel, exceeding by 80.00 the number who had inspected the works in the previous year .- London Times.

Valuable Discovery at Pompeii. The richest treasure of the kind that has yet been found in Pomperi, was discovered on the 13th October last. It consisted of sixty four silver vessels, comprising a table service composed of the following pieces: One dish, with two handsomely ornamented handles, one palm and one inch in diameter. One vase, ornamented in alto relievo, with grapes and vine leaves, very highly wrought, five inches in height, and six in diameter at the top. Two vases, (goblet form) half a palm high, and the same in diameter, ornamented with animated bacchanalian representations, in the finest basso and alto relievo; on one of the vases is a young Bacchus riding on a panther, and on the other he is represented sitting on have been in the service of the enterprise. an ox; there are, besides, many other figures

There are also twelve plates, each with two beautifully executed handles. The four largest plates are eight inches, the next seven and a half, and the four smallest seven inches in diameter. Sixteen cups, or small soup tureens, of which each four are similar .-These, also, are furnished with handles. The larger ones measure five and a half, and the smaller cups four inches in diameter. Four small moulds for pastry, each two and and a half inches in diameter; four small vessels, each having three feet, somewhat resembling our salt cellars, and three inches in diameter; eight grooved dishes, four of which measure five inches at the upper ridge, and the others, three and a half, in diameter; one fine vase, with a handle in the form of an amphora, ten a patera, with a perpendicular handle, eight sal of her portion of the surplus revenue: inches in diameter; two spoons and five ligutoe, (spoons and forks in one piece.) This discovery is the richest treasure of the kind that has yet been met with in Pompeii, and all the vessels are in excellent preservation. A table napkin was found between two of the plates.

Laboring Class in Europe. The following interesting article from the North American Review for October gives a glowing description of the condition of the laboring classes in Europe in regard to the rate of wages, the and dollars, for the crection of county buildings. burden of taxation, the m ans of subsistence the facilities of education, and the share, if any, which these classes have in the government. It ought to inspire every citizen of this free and happy Republic to guard with constant vigilance against any encroachments on the inst tutions which guarantee to us the blessings which our brethren beyond the seas

In Norway the ordinary food of the peasantry is bread and gruel, both prepared of oatm al, with an occasional mixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury which they rarely

· In Sweden the dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish, and gruel without meat. In Denmark the peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold to rether with the land on which they labor.

In Russia the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark. The nobles own all the land in the empire, and all the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate.

A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family. while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter.

In Poland the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says, "I have travelled in every direction and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland, or Denmark. The common food of the peasantry of Poland, "the working men," is cabbage and potatoes, sometimes, but not generally, peak, black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition

of butter or meat. In Austria the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during every day except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are

in a state of bondage. In Hungary their state is if possible still worse. The nobles own the land, do not work, and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one ninth to the lord whose land they

Of the people of France, seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread. They live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chesnuts and a few potato:s.

The common wages of a hired laborer in equal to one fifth of its nett product.

In 1671, there were 700.000 houses in Ireland. Of these, 113,000 were occupied by tors denounced Tammany and paper money paupers; and more than 500,000 had no hearth. The average wages of a laborer is from nine and a half to eleven cents a day.

heart of Christendom, even since the dawn of the People like men; and the other, Tammathat the work was carried on within a few this century. We are assured by Bulwer, that my Van Buren robbers, who robbed the People feet of a quicksand which existed, and that the French armies have never been engaged in sneakingly."-Nat. Int. the neighborhood of Paris, without there being found many of these females, whom one sees in the saloons of Paris, slain on the field of battle, to which they had been led, not so much for a violent passion .for their lovers (French women do not love so violently) as by a desire for adventure, which they are willing to grat. ify, even in the camp, Dumourier had at one time, for his aids-de-camp, two delicate and accomplished women, who delighted in the works would be continued successfully to bloody scenes of war. Often, in the most desperate cr.sis of the battle, said a general, I have heard their slender but animated voice reproaching flight, and urging to the charge; a short period the tunnel would be carried and you might have seen their waving plumes and Roman garb amid the thickest of the fire. After the battle of Waterloo, there were found among the dead bodies several Parisian girls, who had gone forth with their paramours, and actually fought in their company, Nor was this a uncommon event. "One morning," says Mr. Scott, "when passing through the Palais Royal at Paris, I saw one of these women dressed in military costume, with boots, spurs, and sabre. No Frenchman seemed to cons der the sight a strange one."

Domestic Duties of Girls .- The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Mantague, who figured in the fashionable as well as in the literary circles of her time, has said that "the most minute details of household economy bewhen we do them, either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or live to a husband "To furnish a room," continues this lady "is no longer a common-place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with my cook; it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachment are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusement of the world."

Panther Fight .- The following statement of an incident, remarkable, if true, we copy from the Yazoo Miss. Register of the 18th ult.

The Keel Boat -, in ascending the Yazoo river last week, lay by for the night; and about 9 o'clock, while the crew were seated in the cabin, a large Panther sprang in at the door, and seized one of the men by the shoulder. The other three men rushed to his assistance, and endeavored, in vain, to extricate him from the terrible jaws of the monster; one of them took up a rifle and levelled it at the Panther, but it missed fire; he than obtained a bowie knife and plunged it into the heart of the beast. The poor boatman was most horribly mangled, having had his shoulder nearly torn off and his body lacerated by the claws of the infuriat ed monster.

Ohio has made the following curious dispo-

"The money is to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of white male inhabitant: above the age of 21 years. The county, commissioners to be fued commissioners in each county, to appoint three others as they may choose. They may dispose of the fund in either of the following ways: 1st. loan it to canal, rail-road, turnpike or other improvement: 2d, subscribe it to the stock of banks; 3d, loan it to the State, or to any bank in the State, or to individuals; 4th, they may loan the county a sum not exceeding ten thous-If loaned to individuals, the rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent. Five per cent, of the interest to be applied to the school fund, the balance to county purposes.

CANADAS .- There really seems to be a Canadian party mad enough, if they could, to come under the dominion of Martin Van Buren and Dick Johnson, with the added prospects of Benton's o. Rive's succession. We don't want the Canadas; and if they will try the Regency government a little while, we promise them they won't want us. They er of protecting itself from insult, and its prohad better be wise in time, and, before they get in, consider how they may afterwards get t aneous to its own. There was no thought

The Canadians, as well as a party in England, seem to be intent on adding to their institutions the theoretical perfection of vote the Territory of Columbia. On the contrary, by Bal ot. Of this piece of the handiwork this provision for conferring "exclusive ligisof political mechanicians, the following seems to us an excellent view.

"The mode of election by ballot, which has since become so general in North America. was first introduced there by the Puritans, and subsequently adopted by quaker legislationby which we have seen it established in New Jersey, and now transferred to Pennsylvania. This latter repetition of the experiment proved very unsatisfactory. The planters soon declared that they felt it repugnant to the spirit of Englishmen, to go muzzled to effections: that they scorned to give their opinions in the dark; that they would do nothing which they durst not own, and that they wished the mode of election to be so constituted as to show that their foreheads and their voices agreed together. In consequence of these objections, Penn, perceiving, says Oldmixon, that the perfection of his institutions was not in accordance with the imperfect nature of human beings, consented to assimilate the Pennsylvanian to the English mode of election."-Grahame's History of the United States.

The truth, is that the whole idea of the ballot is wrong. Those who are not in a condition to exercise a political franchise with a little independence, would do better for the community and better for themselves, by foregoing it altogether. The Ballot, its whole process,—the spirit that makes it necessary, clusive," used in the Constitution, nor yet charges which they had made. This I have the spirit it propogates-its whole influenc: upon the contemporaneous authoritative exand character are totally at war with the directness, the frankness of freemen. It sets out, indeed, with supposing men are not free, pact," by which the jurisdiction over the Disand that, by the help of secrecy, they can be trict was ceded to Congress, leave no doubt made so-N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

for Mayor. They appeared in the Park with and unchangeable, without the consent of all a variety of banners, among which was, with the parties to it. is made up of laboring foreigners-Irish, German, English radicals. &c. but there is, never-Among the laboring classes of the industri- theless, quite a sprinkling of Americans among ous Scotch, meat, except on Sundays, is rarely them. They will poll a large vote next week. Always, when the Loco Focos meet, there raid "There were now two kinds of robbers in [mark the provise!]—Provided, That nothing of Congress as to place the passage of the act horrible death.

From the National Intelligencer. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.-ITS RIGHTS .-- THE POWER OF CONGRESS

A fair occasiou, very opportunely presenting itself, is afforded to us by an argumentative article in the Plaindealer of Saturday last to place before the public eye a brief exposition of the relations of the Congress of the United States to the Districts of Columbia; and we embrance it with the more readiness, when we find that a gentleman of so much general information as the Ecitor of that journal founds his argument on a radical error; an error which. however, is so common as to be almost universe in the States east of the Hudson, and certainly not therefore the less worthy of correction. The following extract from the article to which we refer states the argument of the writer with a distinctness that leaves no reom for misunderstanding: "The alledged power of Congress to abolish

slavery and the traffic in slaves in the District of Columbia presents a topic which the Intelligencer deems worthy of more particular notice. It pronounces it a 'despotic power,' and enters its 'solemn protest' against the doctrine. Despotic power is a phrase somewhat revolting to democratic ears, because people are accustomed to associate the idea of despotism with that of the unlimited and arbitrary rule bled by sentiment;" and they are truly enobled of a single tyrant; but despotic power is neithexercised by one or miny, by an Autocrat at the impulse of his mere will and pleasure, or by the representatives of a People, according to the written provisions of a constitutional charter of their own creation. Despotic power is neither more nor less to use the constitutional phrase, than the power to exercise exclusive egislation, in all cases whatsoever,' over the district given up to such legislation. The power of Congress over the District of Columbia is in very truth despotic power; that is, it is absolute power; that is, it is power of

exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever." The Plaindealer has defined "despotic power," in the sense in which we have entered our protest against it, with perfect clearness, except that the despotism against which we protest is not, in any respect, "according to the written provisions of a constitutional charter," but directly contrary, as we think, to the Con-

stitution and the law. The power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution " to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia" is not a despotic power. It is a power of legislation exclusive of any other legislative power; but this exclusion gives no extraordinary authority to Congress. It is not a power of legislation without limit; but only a power of legislation which every other Government is debarred from participating in -That is, the State or States by which the coming the exclusive legislator. We need not refer to Lexicographers to show that this is the true construction of the term exclusive, in the connexion in which it is employed in the Constitution; though, were we to consult them, their authority would bear us out.

The interpretation presumed upon in the argument of the Plaindealer would be more just, un fact, had the term inclusive, instead of its opposite, been employed in the constitutional provision. It might then with reason have been maintained that congress is endued with a power over the District capable of ingulfing all the rights which were vested in its inhabitants, and which they had enjoyed under the security of the common law, before Congress acquired jurisdiction over it. The provision of the Constitution would, with this emendation, have been in reality the sweeping clause which our Eastern brethren but mostly our Eastern sisters, now imagine it to be.

The truth is, the grant of the power of "ex.

clusive legislation" to Congress over the District of Columbia was the mere incorporation in our system of Government of the power of self-preservation within the District; the powceedings from interruption, by any authority exin the minds of the framers of the Constitution, of abridging or abolishing any pre-existing rights of the People inhabiting (or to inhabit) lation" over the District was justified by the great advocate of the Constitution, in his textbook on that instrument, expressly on the ground that no innovation was to be made by longress in the established law of the People. "The State ceding the 1 erritory," said Mr. Madison, "will no doubt provide in the compact for the rights and the consent of the citi zens inhabiting it;" and, he adds, "a municipal legislature for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages, will of course be allowed

The municipal legislature, thus bespoken for us by the enlightened Madison, when exerting his great abilities to place the Constitution in a favorable light before the People, has not indeed been allowed to us; but, as we will show, the States ceding the Territory did "provide in the compact for the rights of the citizens," as Mr. Madison had no doubt they would; without which provision the People unquestionably would never have submitted to the cession. And this is a point to which we wish particularly to draw the attention of the Plaindealer and also our friends in Massachusetts and else where.

The limitation to the legislative power of Congress over the District of Columb a does not depend upon the construction which we or any body else may put upon the word "ex- jury if they did swear to the truth of the and never associating with business men. position of the clear intention of the framers of that instrument. The terms of "the comupon the subject. The rights of the People are protected from invasion by Congress, There has been a great meeting of the whether acting spontaneously, or in obedienc Loco Focos in the Park, in New-York. Mr. to importunities from the People of any of Moses Jaques is nominated as their candidate the States-protected by a law irrevocable

a little, shrivelled, meanlooking loaf of broad "Congress," says the Constitution, "shall upon a pole, a banner, with this imprinted up- exercise exclusive legislation in all cases to conceal his own consciousness of gult. on it: "As the currency is expanded the loaf whatsoever over such district (not exceeding is contracted." Equal rights, gold, silver, &c. ten miles square) as may, by cession of partiwere all over their other banners. Their ora cular States, and the acceptance of Congress, political corruption, in the hands of Executive become the seat of Government of the United without stint. A great majority of the party | States," &c. The cession by the States was the indispensable pre-requisite to the execution of this provision. L t us now look to the acts of cession, by which the District of Columbia passed under the legislation of Congress. And, first, the act of Virginia (of 3d and which Congress had refused to r peal, and of D cember, 1789 ) By this act, jurisdiction an odious discrimination made, requiring specie by. The works had been carried nearly through the most dangerous part of the river, Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by that day. Their orators exhorted them so is relinquished by that State to Congress over of one class of public debtors, while another above through the most dangerous part of the river, Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by to do. Mr. Job Haskell denounced the cailing out of the military the other day in harsh lan-

FEMALE WARRIORS have been found in the | the country-one, Whig robbers, who robbed | herein contained shall be construed to vest in | beyond the power of the veto, and the Prethe United States any right of property in the soil, or to effect the rights of Individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United

> As plainly as language can limit or restrict jurisdiction, the territory belonging to Virginia was ceded to the United States on the express and literal condition, that the rights of individuals in the District were not to be affected by the legislation of Congress, without

> In the act of the State of Maryland, of 19th of December, 1791, the same identical language is used as in the act of Virginia, with the exception of a wholly immaterial verbal variation, which was probably an error in the

The condition, therefore, on which Congress became exclusive Legislator for the District of Columbia was, that the vested rights of the inhabitants and the established relations of society should not be changed without their consent The subject of the domestic relations within the District of Columbia is interdicted to Congress; and all petitions or remonstrances in relation thereto, instead of being addressed to Congress, should be addressed to the People of the District of Columbia, whose prior assent is indispensable to any action of Congress upon the subject.

Mr. Peyton, the Representative in Congress from Tennesse, lately received an invitation to a public dinner at Williamsboro', North Carolina, to which he returned the following

GENTLEMEN: At the time I received your

NUTBUSH, March 16, 1837.

invitation, while at Washington, to attend a public dinner in Williamsboro', incessant engagements of business prevented me from making a suitable reply. In retiring from the Congress of the United States as I have done, nothing could be more grateful to my feelings than the approbation of the wise and the good. But, gentlemen, this rich, this only reward which should be courted by those who prefer what they believe to be their country's good to their own ease or advancement, is much enhanced on the present occasion, in my estimation, by the reflection that it is an honor (I wish I could feel a consciousness of having achieved any thing worthy of it) voluntarily bestowed, coming warm from the hearts of the descendants of those heroes whose valor won our liberties; of those sages whose wisdom framed our once venerated, but now violated, Constitution. I am proud to be thus hailed at your ancient borough by that unadulterated spirit which fired the bosoms of a noble ancestry, and which burned, and swelled, and spread, consuming every vestige of tyranny, and extirpating the very roots and germs of servility and base submission to lawless power. I implore you as you venerate your sires, as you love your country, as you estimate your own liberties and the freedom of your children, to cherish those hallowed feelings; Territory of Columbia was to be ceded to the to revert often to this Nation's birthday, and exercise legislation over it, Congress then be. moved over the People. Compare it with the sickening corruptions, the high-handed startling usurpations of this degenerate day, and ask yourselves, solemnly and soberly, if there is not much cause-not for despair nor dispondency-we should never despair of the Republic so long as their remains one fragment of the wreck upon which to build our hopes; but for that unit a action. that eternal vigilance. amongst all who love their country more than the spoils of its offices, which is the price of safety and of liberty. Look around-survey the scene! What an iron tyranny the country has just passed under! What a corrupt despolism still awaits it! Corruption is to perpetuate what tyranny created! How came Martin Van Buren chief magistrate of the Nation? Andrew Jackson said, let him be President, and he was President. • How is this creature of another's will to maintain his authority? By the patronage of the Federal Government, with the millions which are wrung from the hard earnings of the People he will pay his legions, perpetuate his swav. and appoint his successor, if the American People continue dead to their dearest interests. PATRICK HENRY, in the inspiration of his eloquence, did not conceive of those rapid strides towards monarchy which I have witnessed in the last two years of my brief pub-I have seen a party to which I once belonged.

President I once supported, and upon whom were placed my proudest hopes of all that was pure and patriotic, falsify the brightest expectations of friends, verify the worst predictions of enemies, and violate pledges solemnly given to the country. I have seen a party, on of whose cardin I maxims was, "that the patronage of the Federal Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections," acquiesce in, and claim for the President the right to appoint his successor. I have seen an Administration, which came into power upon the principles of reform, economy, and strict accountability of public officers, increase the expenditures from fifteen to thirty two millions, foster corruption in every department of the Government, and, for a long time, refuse inquiry, into alleged abuses; and at last attempt to stifle it by the appointment of committees composed of six to three against investigation. I have seen the President of the United States rebuke the House of Representatives for daring to constitute such committee of inquiry into Executive abuse, and the doors of the Executive department bolted and barred against a select committee of the House of Representatives, while an Executive order was issued, directing that obnox:ous members of Congress should be made to swear to their speeches, delivered on the floor, under the Executive denunciation of being calumni ators if they did not, and of perpetrating perseen and felt, for i was forced to submit to this engine of Executive torture, and sealed my belief with an oath, for which I am prepared to answer before my God and my country. And at the time this fatal blow was aimed at the freedom of debate upon the floor of Congress, the President denied to the Rep. a sailor who ever saw the sea, that does not ing into alleged abuses, and claimed for the of them. heads of his Departments the same right to withhold that evidence against themselves which the public a: chives, the public property of the People, would furnish which a felon has

I have seen the revenues of the country officers, while a vast surplus was refused for try stands now. Tell us then, if we have not the most patrotic and useful purposes. I had enough of the quacke, and if common have seen the President assuming upon himself legislative powers, repeal a law or joint resolution of Congress, which had stood upon the statute book for more than twenty years. guage. Mr. Ming said "riots were just what first article of the Constitution of the Govern- seen this unjust & oppressive law of the Execu-

sident still defeat the measure by refusing to refurn the bill to the body in which it originated. It might seem there was nothing left to make this the Government of one man: no encroachment which had not been made by the Executive upon the other department of the Government; but I will add one more to the offensive catalogue. I have seen, and had cause to know from the highest sources, that a Representave of the American people, who discharged his duty as became a freeman, was not safe from personal outrag , and that the President of the United States, the source of patronage and fountain of power, the commander in cheif of the army and navy, spoke in a manner well calculated to stimulate his follows ers to assail, out of doo. s, members of Congress for discharging their official duties fearlessly. I have seen all this-the Executive arm growing stronger, and stronger, while every other department was trembling, tottering, falling beneath its giant blow.

But, gentlemen, I have transcended the im ts which the occasion would seem to prescribe; and, in conclusion, let me ask, is this the Government for which our fathers bled in the field, and toiled in the councils of the Revolution? Are we enjoying that unshackles freedom-shall we transmit it to our children as we received it from our ancestors! The forms of our Government yet remain, but the spirit is gone for a time—it may be, forever That depends upon us, upon the People. The cold skeleton of our once glorious, but now expunged Constitution remains, but its immortal spirit has fled, it may be, to implore those who gave it being to awake, arouse, and inspire

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of highest regard, your very obedient servant.

BALIE PEYTON. To Messrs. Moses NEAL, ROBERT ANDER son. and others of the committee.

We take it that any man who opposed se Administration of General Jackson will, the reads Mr. PEYTON's letter recapitaling "what we have seen," never cease to corre-tulate himself that he was so opposed for ourselves, we never look back upon the stern days through which we have passed without experiencing a joyful sensation at the recollection that, in the midst of the general defec-tion from pure republican principles, we were numbered with those who steadly and constantly resisted manworship, corruption, and Executive dictation .- Atex. Gas.

Reuben M. Whi'ney .- It will be seen that this worthy has given notice of his intention to take the benefit of the insolvent act :--in common parlance, to swear out of jail. Now there may be nothing dishonorable or even discreditable in being in debt, and being unable to pay that debt. But when an individual with a debt hanging over him, which he is unable to pay, is in receipt of a salary known to amount to \$7,000 a year, (and probably to much more,) instead of devoting that salary to pay his just debts, squanders it in high living, it amounts, United States must, after such cession, cease to remember the spirit of divinity which then in our view to something very nearly akin to dishonesty. And the example is worse when the individual is in a high place, and kept up under the fostering wing of the Executive himself. We learn from the Charleston Courier, an administration paper, that party which he gave during the last winter, cost upwards of \$1000; and that he made it h s boast that it should eclipse any party given in Washington during the last winter. This was whilst he was within the prison bounds at Washington, with debts which he has given in on his schedule as amounting to \$186,000.-Now that he is about to take the benefit, he gives in his whole property, consisting of carage, horses, plate, and furniture, as being worth only \$3,000! So that his party cost him onethird of the amount of all that he was worth in property . Well may the Courier's correspondent remark that this is strange destitution of means, and that it will give rise to reports disadvantageous to his character, if any thing can be further disady ntageous to it.

And this is the creature who had enlisted all the talents and all the power of the Jackson and Van Buren party and their presses in his support. To whom even Congress has been humbled; and to whom has been entrusted the management of the business between the Tr asury and the Deposite Banks, involving the control of the many millions of the national treasure! Who does not blush for his coun-

From the New York Express, April 18.

We have a few plain questions to put to Van Buren men, and the natural answers which must be given are perhaps the best answe s to the article of which we speak. Did not the experiment eight years ago, promise a specie currency, and better times? Has not the bank capital been tripled since that time, and the currency made as bad as any currency can be! Have the deposite banks regulated the domestic exchanges? And have they not entirely broken them up? And are we so near the golden era of a specie currency as we were even eight years ago ? Are the banks so safe, or so strong in the confidence of the Public as they then were ! Has the better currency come which we were promised after the United Bank should be destroyed ! Has not every successive experiment upon the currency added a mischiel instead of a remedy to any of the paper diseases of the currency? What good has the veto done? What good did the removal of the deposites? What good did the Treasury Circular? What car now be done by setting the mints furiously to work, as is threatened in the first of a new series of experiments to which we are to be put.

Is it not curious enough that a few political men in Washington, not educated in business, should be so much wiser than all our practical men? Who taught Mr. Benton of Missouri, the ways and means of commerce? When did Mr. Butler become so intuitively skilled in finance? Who educated Measure. Blair & Rives in commerce, when there is not a mechanic who walks our streets, or resentatives of the People the right of inquir- know more of the course of trade than both

> We ask the People if they have not had enough of quackery! If Dr. Thompson should sweat one of a family to death, would they trust another in his hands? What good has the Administration done us with all its experiments upon us, as if we were dead dogs? Eight years of experience have brought us to the verge of bankruptcy, where the counsense does not show us the necessity of a change! Time has showed all their experiments to be folly, and all their acts to lead to ruin. Cotton is now going down, real estate is falling, and thousands of laborers are thrown out of employ by their mismanagement of the country. If the People have not had enough of such a sweat, the experiment must yet go on; but rely upon it in all these things the Whig press has spoken words of prophecy-