

Prospects of the Coalition.

In relation to the political contest which now agitates the country, it has been our wish and our endeavor to maintain a strict and studied neutrality. In this we believe we have been successful. We have been often charged with partiality for Gen. Jackson, but we have been as often accused of exhibiting a predilection for Mr. Clay. And not being particularly desirous to avow a friendship for the one, merely for the honor of being classed among the enemies of the other, we have been content, and comparatively happy, in the enjoyment of a most delightful state of "beteenness"—vibrating, like the pendulum, between the two, but touching neither. In this position it would have been our choice to remain, had we been consulted in the matter. But we were not, and we now find ourselves deprived of the desirable privilege and pleasure of disinterested observers.—We find that, through the treachery of professed friends, the enemy are making rapid inroads into our own peaceable territory, and the prospect now is that we shall soon be compelled to take up the weapons of political warfare in our own defense; in defense of our civil and constitutional rights, or submit to be transferred, like merchandise, to the common enemy and curse to society. This we shall not submit to, "come weal or come woe." We have thrown ourselves upon the faith and protection of the friends of toleration. If they betray us, we must resort to our own resources.

Masons are equally divided among the friends of Mr. Clay and those of General Jackson; and so long as these parties constitute distinct from anti-masonry, there can be no concentration, no united co-operation of the Masons with either; but so soon as either identifies itself with anti-masonry, so soon will the Masons, if we are not mistaken in their character and firmness, be found united with the opposing party. This must necessarily be so. The Masons are a persecuted class of the community, and it is madness to suppose that they can be induced, by any considerations, however important in a local or national point of view, to co-operate with any party in raising their persecutors to power and influence. We speak of Masons generally. We know there are those among us who would sacrifice their birth-right to party considerations; but, thank heaven, they do not represent the Masonic fraternity, either in feeling or principle.

It follows, therefore, that by the course pursued by the National Republican party in New-York, in identifying itself with anti-masonry, the Masons are necessarily driven into the ranks of the administration party. Masons, as such, have nothing to do with politics; but when politics attempt to sacrifice them for party purposes, they are justifiable in uniting in their own defense. And this will be the case wherever a coalition with anti-masonry takes place. Masons, possessing the spirit and integrity of men, will not vote for anti-masons. They will not place men in power, whose avowed purpose is to destroy them. This cannot be expected of them. In calculating the "prospects of the coalition," it is, therefore, important that we keep this fact in view, viz: Masons and their friends—the friends of toleration, of law and of government—will not vote for candidates nominated by the anti-masonic party; and who are, consequently, pledged to sustain the principles and promote the views and purposes of that party.

In the few words we have to say, in reference to the probable result of the elections in the several States where the coalition has been formed or is proposed to be formed, we shall express our views freely, and without stopping to consult the interests or wishes of either National Republicans or Jackson men. In this matter we care not a fig for either. We are opposed to anti-masonry; and if either or both of the other parties identify themselves with anti-masonry, they become opposed to us. And as the National Republicans in New-York, and some other States, have so identified themselves, we shall treat them as having in those States, become a constituent portion of the anti-masonic party. They are, to all intents and purposes, one and the same having a common object in view—the elevation of anti-masons to office and power; and, therefore, the proscription and disfranchisement of the members of the Masonic fraternity.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The gubernatorial election in this state is between Gov. Wolf, the Jackson candidate, and Joseph Ritner, the anti-masonic candidate. The National Republicans have made no nomination. Gov. Wolf was elected the last year, we think, by a majority of 26,000 votes over Mr. Ritner, who was then, as now, the only opposing candidate; and from what we can learn from the journals of that State, there is no satisfactory reason to believe that he will receive a less majority at the approaching election. When Gov. Wolf went into office, the State was involved in almost inextricable difficulties, in consequence of the rage for canalizing which then prevailed.—Immense works had been contracted for and commenced; but for the want of means, remained unfinished. The credit of the State was nearly gone.—This Gov. Wolf restored. The canals were finished, and the State became again prosperous. The imposition of a State tax has produced some dissatisfaction, and furnished a subject for the opponents of the Governor to talk about. But the measure was unavoidable, and, under all circumstances, is generally admitted to have been wise and politic. This is the strongest objection to his re-election, and it will not probably change any very considerable number of votes. Besides his popularity, as Chief Magistrate of the State, the opinions of Gov. Wolf upon the great principles of Pennsylvania policy are known to be in accordance with those held by the National Republican party; and his nomination has been approved by several of the National Republican County Conventions. However the administration party may be divided in the choice of Electors, it is believed they will be united in the choice of Governor. We may safely calculate, then, on Gov. Wolf's receiving, besides a considerable portion of the National Republican votes, the support of the friends of the Bank, the seceding Jackson men, as the naturalized Irishmen of Philadelphia, and the opposers of anti-masonry throughout the State.—We think, therefore, that we may with great safety predict that he will be re-elected by a majority of not less than 20,000 votes.

At the Presidential election in 1826, Pennsylvania cast 152,500 votes. Of these Gen. Jackson received 101,652; giving him a majority over Mr. Adams, of 50,804 votes. The question is whether his measures, as President of the United States, have been such as to produce so great a change in public opinion as would be necessary to secure the vote of the State to another candidate? We think not; particularly when that candidate is an antimason; and it is not probable that the National Republicans will run an Electoral ticket. His majority will probably be much less than at the election in 1828, though more than it would have been had not the National Republican party surrendered their claims into the hands of the anti-masons. The amalgamation will neutralize much of the opposition to the administration, and will prove to have been a most unfortunate transaction for the National Republican party. We are aware that this State is claimed by the anti-administrationists; but if the prospects of Gen. Jackson be as favorable in other States as they are in this, his friends need entertain no fears as to the result. So much for the amalgamation in Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK.—We have said enough already in regard to the amalgamation in this State, to show our opinion of its probable result. The administration candidate for Governor was nominated at Herkimer on Wednesday. We have not yet learned his name. Mr. Granger is the anti-masonic candidate, and a more popular man could not have been selected by the party. He has as much personal popularity as any other man in the State; and were he not the candidate of the anti-masons, his success would be highly probable. But as it is, he cannot succeed. His chance of success is not better now than it was in 1830. He then had the aid of that portion of the National Republican party who have now identified themselves with his anti-masonic friends; but he was defeated by a majority, if we recollect right, of from 15,000 to 20,000 votes. The result will not be very different at the approaching election.

In 1828, New-York cast 276,176 votes for President. Of this number Jackson received 140,763—giving him a majority of 5,550 votes. Without going into particulars, we will simply state as our opinion, that he will, at the approaching election, receive a majority, over the amalgamation, of not less than 8,000, and probably not less than 10,000 votes.

OHIO.—This State, in 1828, cast 130,993 votes for Presidential electors. Of which Jackson had a majority of 4,201. The State is entitled to 21 electoral votes. The National Republicans have adopted two of the candidates for electors nominated by the anti-masons. And it seems to be generally admitted that these will be elected. They may be, though for reasons that it is not important here to state, we must beg leave to doubt the correctness of the admission. If they should be, the two votes will be given to Mr. Wirt; Jackson will receive the remaining 19. We believe, however, he will carry the whole State by an increased majority. This is only our belief, and the reader can attach just so much importance to it as he pleases. *Amalgamation with anti-masonry, will not add to the strength of the opposition to the administration.*

VERMONT.—The votes of this State will probably be given to Wirt. It is of no use to attempt to conceal the fact, the State is anti-masonic, root and branch. We are willing to hope that its citizens will recover their senses before the election takes place; but we can see no evidence to justify the hope.

RHODE ISLAND.—This State will undoubtedly give her vote to Mr. Clay. Her interests are so intimately identified with his success, that, notwithstanding the present distracted state of parties there, we confidently believe the people will be more united in their choice of Presidential electors. But, if they be not, a plurality elects.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Of the elections in this State, it is unnecessary for us to say anything. If the National Republicans eschew anti-masonry, they will be safe enough. Any coalition with the men or principles of that faction, may endanger the safety of the National Republican party. Nothing else can.

These are the only States where a coalition with anti-masonry has been talked of. We have given our views of the probable result of the elections in them, with much freedom. They probably differ materially from the views entertained by many of our readers. A few weeks will settle the difference.

Since writing the above, we have seen it stated in the papers that the National Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio has declined in favor of the anti-masonic candidate, and that the two parties will also unite on one Electoral ticket. We believe the effect of this will be to secure the whole vote of the State to Jackson; whereas, by the other arrangement, two of the 21 votes, might have been considered doubtful. The fact that only two of the anti-masonic candidates had been adopted by the National Republicans, left the impression that those two were not, in fact, political anti-masons, and, if elected, would probably give their votes for Mr. Clay. But the adoption of the whole ticket removes all doubt on that score, and will be the means of uniting the whole opposition to anti-masonry on the administration candidates. *Nous verrons.* *Boston Mirror.*

From the St. Joseph Beacon.

Michigan Road.—We are much pleased to see this Road so rapidly progressing. The contractors deserve much credit for the manner they have so far prosecuted the work. They have many difficulties to overcome,—particularly those who have contracts between this place and Logansport. The terms of the contracts were such—the country so new, and the provisions for the maintenance of laborers so scarce and so high that it was thought by many that a few of the contractors would lose money—but we are informed that by perseverance they will make it a very fair business. This road is of vital importance to this part of the St. Joseph Country.—When completed, it will be as a great artery leading from the southern to the northern part of the state, through which the emigration from that quarter will flow to the luxuriant Prairies of the St. Joseph. It will be almost incalculable advantage to South Bend and Logansport—each are deeply interested in its progress and completion. Let any person look on the map of our State and examine the geographical situation of these two points and then refrain, if he can from acknowledging that they have as many prominent advantages as any other towns in the far west. South Bend, situated on the Great St. Joseph at the nearest point to the Wabash River must, so soon as this road is completed, (which according to the contracts will be the present fall) become the depot for all the merchandise consumed in the Wabash country. We have water communication with the city of New York. Merchandise will be wagoned from this point to Logansport and then re-shipped on board light boats and conveyed down the Wabash. Let any merchant make the calculation and he will find that this can be done at least 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. cheaper than he now pays for its transportation down the Ohio and up the Wabash. Let but one merchant make the trial and we are confident that all in the upper Wabash will follow the example.—This, then, will necessarily make South-Bend a commercial point; and, being surrounded by as good a country as could be wished; the prediction is not visionary to say that the day is not distant when it will be second to but few towns in the State.

From the Indiana Democrat.

Letter from the Editor dated Treaty Ground, Mouth of Little River,

SEPTEMBER 16, 1832.

The Commissioners, Indian Agents and Indian Traders are assembled on the Reservation of Chief Richardson, about 50 miles above Logansport on the Wabash, at the Mouth of Little river, and the Miami tribe of Indians have met them for the purpose of treating for a cession of their lands. This tribe now consists of about twelve hundred souls. It has been increasing in numbers for the last two years, and within that period the increase has been near fifty souls per year. There is yet an uncertainty as to the result of the treaty, the Indians not having expressed any of their views, neither have the public councils been held. They are at present feasting in their wigwams, and consulting among themselves, but expect to meet in public council in a day or two. The country which they hold is of the most desirable character, and they are well apprised of its value.

The number of visitors is large, and they are highly amused by the eccentricities of these sons of the forest, who are constantly engaged in some of their sports and recreations. I have witnessed several of their dances, but can give but a faint description on paper of an exercise which is rendered interesting alone by the peculiar appearance of those who compose the group. One or more fires are kindled at night, and the Indians dressed in the most gaudy manner, with neatly worked leggings and moccasins, red and blue coats, blankets and fringed hunting shirts, with heavy appendages of bells and silver ornaments, commence a march or dance around the fires, and although the train may be quite small at first they gradually fall in, and from one to two hundred are frequently engaged in one circle. The squaws and men join promiscuously in the dance, and appear to enjoy it with as much zest as do our white gentlefolks at their assembly balls and cotillion parties. Their music consists of a drum composed of a common keg with a skin stretched over one end; and a regular beat is kept up by some of the elder Indians. In addition thereto many of the Indians are constantly engaged in the repetition of a dull monotonous tune or sound, which is occasionally enlivened by a general shout or whoop. They appear to have a strong predilection for fine dress and fine horses, and some of them are perfectly loaded with heavy feathers or plumes and silver ornaments. The females have a peculiarly modest appearance, and are dressed in fine scarlet and silks, with many very ingenious and beautiful specimens of ornamental needle work and beads. They are generally of rather small stature, and seem to give implicit obedience to their husbands. Their chiefs govern all their views of policy and justice, and many of them are men of education, shrewdness and sagacity. No spirituous liquors are allowed to be brought within 20 miles of the treaty ground, and great order and decorum has thus far prevailed here.

Ohio.—The movements of the Nationals in this State are at once curious and ominous. The Columbus Journal says, a candidate for Governor in the room of Duncan M'Arthur, declined, will soon be nominated; while the Cincinnati Gazette hoists the flag of Darius Lyman, the Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor. The names of Clay, Sergeant, and Lyman, appear in *one ticket*, in the Gazette of the 20th inst. Defeat—certain defeat—must follow the movements of the opposition in Ohio. At Columbus they are for nominating a fresh candidate for Governor—at Cincinnati they are for sup-

porting the Anti-Masonic candidate—and, to complete the work of confusion, they have two electoral tickets nominated—federal and Anti-Masonic—neither of which can be withdrawn. Hammond sees "how the cat is hopping," and consequently enacting Don Furioso. *Louisville Advertiser.*

Bank Farorism.—The Branch of the United States Bank at Pittsburgh, like those at Lexington and Louisville, had adopted the rule of curtailing very much her discounting operations—in obedience we suppose, to instructions from the mother Bank—during the pendency of which rule, one of its Directors applied to a neighbor to endorse notes to the amount of \$8000, with a bill for \$2,500 (amounting in the aggregate to \$10,500) which he intended presenting for discount. The neighbor, after he had endorsed the notes and bill, thought that the opportunity would be favorable to his obtaining a discount for himself; as the Bank would hardly accommodate the one without accommodating the other also; and accordingly, with the *Bank Director as his endorser*, prepared a note for discount, for \$2,500. These several notes and the bill, amounting in all to \$13,000, were presented to the Bank, and the money obtained upon the whole of them; notwithstanding that very Bank had time after time refused to discount the best paper for only a few hundred dollars. The applicants tho' were not Directors.

Kentucky Sentinel

PROSPECT IN THE WEST.

The western vote will stand about thus:

FOR JACKSON.

Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Tennessee,	15
Alabama,	9
Mississippi,	4
Louisiana,	5
Total,	87

FOR CLAY.

0—"What the little boy shot at!"

In 1828, the above States gave 65 votes. The National Republican, published at Cincinnati, predicted that Gen. Jackson would get the whole—a great laugh was raised by the Clay men, who allowed Gen. Jackson but 15 or 20. Gen. Jackson sure enough got all, and it will be the case next time.

Kentucky Gazette

Maine Election.

	Smith.	Gord.
York, (complete)	25 towns 4543	3431
Cumberland,	25 towns 5143	4139
Lincoln, (comp.)	32 towns 3649	4177
Kennebec, (comp.)	29 towns 3182	5240
Oxford,	32 towns 3265	2125
Somerset,	33 towns 2114	2590
Penobscot,	36 towns 2936	1777
Waldo,	24 towns 2755	735
Hancock,	21 towns 1483	1284
Washington,	29 towns 1335	1261
	283	30429
		26762

In the same towns last year, Smith received 28438, and Goodenow 22005. Smith's plurality this year, THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

Boston Statesman.

It will be seen from the above that Smith, the Jackson candidate for governor, has not lost ground since last year, as has been asserted by the National presses. But the result plainly shows that the Clay party have made a most desperate effort to carry the election, while the Jackson party, confident of their strength, made no extraordinary exertion, and hence the apparent increase of Goodenow's vote. The Nationals have now done their best, and are left behind considerably—at the presidential election the Jackson ticket will triumph by a very handsome majority.

Missouri Election.—The Western Monitor, published at Fayette, Mo., gives the names of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, elected in that State, and concludes with the following recapitulation and remarks:

Recapitulation—House of Representatives,

For Jackson and Benton, 33 members.
Against them, 11 members.

Majority in the Lower House, 27

IN THE SENATE.
For Jackson and Benton (including Benj. H. Reeves*) 11
Against them, 7

Majority in the Senate, 4

Joint majority nearly three to one.
So much for REACTION, in consequence of the VETO.

*Col. Reeves is pledged to vote for Col. Benton.

A JUST EULOGIUM.—Hon. Mr. Bates, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Maine, in an address to his constituents, makes the following remarks:

"From the frequent inquiry which has been made as to my opinion of Gen. Jackson, since I have had an opportunity to observe him more closely, it is reasonable to believe that a few words on the subject may not be improper.

"Having had frequent opportunities of observing this venerable man, I have formed the following opinion:—That he is as honest a man as lives. That he uses all the powers of a sound mind to ascertain what is right, and when satisfied on that point, he pursues it as certainly as the heavenly bodies perform their revolutions. He neither solicits nor shuns responsibility. He has the most unbounded confidence in the dis-

cernment and rectitude of the American people, and believes the only way to be sure of their support is, to do right fearlessly, unswayed by threats, and uninfluenced by hope of favor or affection. That his acts have proved, and I doubt not will continue to prove that he has more of the old Roman in him, than any man now living. With all the open and frank simplicity of a farmer, he combines the powerful intellect and unbending integrity of the highest ornaments of our race, which have gone before him. Such is the man, so far as I have been able to judge, fellow citizens, who now stands before you, reposing alone on his spotless integrity, and your sense of justice, awaiting your sentence. Against him is arrayed the remnant of every party which has ever harassed the tranquility of the nation, aided by every engine of power and popular prejudice from the U. S. Bank, down to the hypocritical cant of a fast day resolution."

The following article, which we take from the Salem Ia. Annalator, will show the zeal of the Nationals in this state, and the means resorted to by them to keep up a show of strength.

The Madison Republican contains a call, signed by 223 persons, for an Anti-Veto meeting in Jefferson county. This is another of the few strong hold's of Mr. Clay in Indiana. Without disputing that he has this number of friends in that county, or feeling any alarming apprehensions at the terrible array of names, we would merely inquire if considerable exertions were not used to obtain them, and if all are actually citizens of that county? We have been informed by a gentleman who passed through Madison a week or two since, that he