CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Madison Co. May 9, 1843.

DEAR SIRS:—I am happy to learn that Wm. J. Brown has been chosen by the Democratic Party of this District, to canvass for a seat in the Representative Hall of our next Congress. I have had business for some days past which drew me over the major part of this (Monroe) and Van Buren townships, and it would be gratifying to you to hear the favorable expression of public opinion in his favor. He will *go it* almost to a man.

I was a Democrat myself, previous to the celebrated campaign of 1840; but the gorgeous temptation of the "Koon Skin Konfusion" party, lured me from the common sense channel; and alas! like our old grand mother Eve, I gave way to the Tempter's *Bait*, though "Earth felt not the wound." Yet I sinned, and came short of the glory that should await every reputable lover of his country's welfare: but, like the prodigal son, I have retraced my steps, and bid farewell to the cognomen and principles of an inebriated and bankrupt party, whose obituary dirge will be solemnly chanted in 1844. Success to you. Your friend, L.

GREENCASTLE, May 2, 1843.

DEAR CHAPMANS:—I beg leave to give you an account of the Whig, *alias* Coon Convention that was held in this place on yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a person of their party as a Candidate for Congress.

According to the notice that had been given through all the papers in this district, they met. Some ten or twelve delegates from Hendricks County came in; at least all the Matlock family, who claim to be the "head and shoulders" of Whiggery in that county, Judge Marvin not excepted; ten delegates appeared from Parke County; Vermillion was unrepresented; Vigo sent up three delegates, but they would not take their seats in the convention: Clay county near ten or twelve, a few delegates from this county and the citizens from this place were *all* that made up the convention. The delegates having arrived on Monday evening, notice was given that there would be a number of Whig speeches at the Court House. I being very anxious to hear the worthies, repaired to the Court House, but I found when I got there that they were unable to fulfil their promise; for we had no speeches. They called out Mr. McGaughey, and he, true to the call, arose and informed them that the situation in which he stood would debar him from holding forth that evening, (that is, he was a candidate). After calling upon a number of others, and they all backing out from making a speech, the Sheriff of the county some what chagrined, moved that the meeting be changed into a Washingtonian meeting. On that question the Democrats took the liberty to vote, and it was decided in the negative. A song was called for; but without success. Mr. Burns, the puny Editor of the "Visiter," rose and moved a division of the House, and if there were more Whigs present than Democrats, then the Whigs would govern the meeting, but if there were more Democrats than Whigs, then the Democrats might govern. So he crys at the top of his voice, "the Whigs will ALL rise." None rising, he sat down and looked more like one of the lost *sheep* of the house of Israel than any *thing* I have seen lately. He then in all his wisdom decided that it was neither a Whig nor Democratic meeting, but a Tyler meeting; he being the only one that arose, and considering himself a Tyler man. But to arouse their dormant energies and give some spirit to their proceedings, they moved that the Band be invited to come in and give them some of '40's Whig principles. The motion prevailed, and they came, and I left. So ends the first evening's performance. But the next morning, after drilling and drumming up for some two or three hours, they succeeded in getting their men together in the Methodist Church. But during the morning the delegates from Parke and Vigo counties saw the game that had been played upon them; they saw the intriguing of Mr. McGaughey and his friends. Mr. Jenckes, who was one of the delegates from Vigo, came to the conclusion that he would go home, and said if they wanted to nominate McGaughey, they might do it; but Vigo could not go it. The delegates from Parke County got uproarious, and said *they* would not stand it. As I said, they met: and Mr Burns, wishing to buy over Parke County, moved that Mr. Bradley from Parke be called to the Chair. So as to organize the meeting immediately on his taking the chair, Mr. Burns moved the adoption of a resolution, telling them how they should vote; giving to Putnam County four or five more votes than any other County in the district; the representation of the other counties being small, the delegates from Putnam, with the citizens of Greencastle, passed by a vote of two to one. But in doing this they got uproarious again, and moved to adjourn. About that time they waxed mad, and swore they would not stand it; that they could not be gulled. During the adjournment, Gov. Bigger held forth! Yes! he did his very best; but the knowing ones said he could not come it. Jim Whitcomb addressed the people of this county last week, and he made friends. Yes, sir; set Old Putnam down for Whitcomb strong. But this is digressing from my subject, (the Convention). About two o'clock they met again. The committee appointed to select officers, reported Mr. Bradley of Parke as President, Mr. Cromwell of Clay, and Mr. Huzzy from Vigo as Vice-Presidents. Mr. Bradley begged to be excused. But the Putnam delegates cried no excuse. Some one then moved that the Vice-Presidents take their seats. Mr. Cromwell appeared, but Mr. Huzzy from Vigo failed to come forward. Then came the tug of war. Burns moved that "we now proceed to the choosing a suitable person as a candidate for Congress." The motion prevailed. But as to the manner of voting: some wanted to vote by counties, others by townships. In the mean time, Mr. Bradley (the President of the Convention) waxed warm; he left the Chair made a short speech, and then left the house, saying he would have nothing to do with the concern, neither would he stand to the decision of the Convention. Mr. Huzzy from Vigo not being present, Mr. Cromwell from Clay presided. The Convention getting in a perfect uproar, Col. Farrow, from this county, moved to adjourn. The President said, "*they did not come here for that purpose*," and decided the motion *out of order*. The motion was again made by a gentleman from Parke, and they adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening with CLOSED DOORS.

But in the mean time the delegates from Clay, Hendricks, and part of Putnam had cast their votes. Vigo would not come into the Convention, and Parke and a part of Putnam refusing to vote. The ballot that had been ordered to be kept by the Secretary until they met again in the evening.

About this time the Putnam County delegates began to think their favorite man was about to be beaten; went to him and requested him to decline a nomination. Oh! but he was mad! He swore Doc. Stevenson was a traitor, and that he had betrayed him. The Convention met again at night, the out counties being so well pleased at McGaughey's declining, said they did not care who came in, and removed the injunction of secrecy. I goes right in. But during the adjournment in the evening, Mr. Cromwell, (the Vice-President) saw into the whole concern, and went home. Mr. Bradley refusing to serve, the Convention was left without a presiding officer. So they called a Mr. Pearcy to the chair, and moved that they proceed to count out the votes that had been given before the adjournment. But Parke County, anxious for the nomination of Gen. Steele, claimed the privilege of voting; thinking as McGaughey had declined, and said he would not serve if nominated, that if they would vote for him, (McGaughey,) they would secure McGaughey's friends for Gen. Steele on the next ballot; supposing McGaughey would thank them for the compliment, and refuse to run. But lo! When McGaughey saw where he had them, he placed his finger upon his nose. A committee was appointed to inform him of his nomination. He came forward with a smiling countenance, *thanking the Convention for the nomination*. The Parke County boys looked wild; they were beaten at their own game. Mr. McGaughey told them he should first go to Clay County, then to Hendricks, then to Parke, then to Vermillion, and although they were unrepresented, *he would make them go right;* and lastly, he would go to Vigo, and *whip them renegade delegates*. Yes, *whip* those RENEGADE *delegates* from Vigo *into the traces!* After a few remarks from some others, the Convention adjourned.

It is due to Mr. Burns to solicit him to publish the fifteen speeches he delivered—to be published upon white satin, and send them around the district for general circulation. He must be appreciated.

In conclusion permit me to say that the Democracy are up and doing. The Whigs are woefully split up and divided about the spoils—two or three Whig candidates will run for Congress. The Democracy are as firm and united as the Macedonian phalanx; they have struck the locofoco match, and they intend to make it burn like the fires of the vestal, brilliantly soon, and brilliantly long, and not expire until the last glimmering ray of coonskinery is extinct in the Seventh Congressional District.

I must now bring this already lengthy epistle to a close.

I remain,
Yours truly, B.

P. S.—Burns of the Visiter, since the Convention, is anxious to *sell out!* He made a proposition of the kind to a Democrat, provided the latter would support McGaughey; but the proviso was a little too much pork for a shilling, and the Democrat refused to negotiate.

TERRE HAUTE, May 6th, 1843.

Dear Chapmans—Having a leisure moment I think perhaps I might as well do something as nothing, therefore I will try and give you the little news afloat in this region of the Wabash. For the last week we have had quite a pretty little excitement here, at least we have had something to talk about, which is rather refreshing than otherwise, in such a deuced dull town as this.

The letting on the Wabash and Erie canal came off on Monday, which drew many strangers here from different parts of the State. It passed off very quietly until the result was known; when it was found the whole work was let to five men, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested among our citizens. But so it was, and nobody could help it. Some cried down with the scrip; some cursed the company, some damned the commissioner: while our rich shavers and honest merchants stood back, like the nigger at a dance, both hands on their purse strings, and ready at a moment's warning to shave the scrip or anything else. We are certainly worse cursed with these pests of society than any town in the State. We have hardly a man in our town, from the President of the Bank down to a Jew pedlar, but what is a broker, and would rather buy your money than give you goods, and once in a while we see a mechanic a little tinctured with the tape worm which I am sorry to see.

Well, their day is most over, and the people need not care how soon. Terre Haute will some day be a big town, but not till some men now in it are thrown out of under.

That Greencastle whig Convention; did you hear what a spree they had? The Vigo delegation ran off; got mad you see, because they could not get Farrington nominated. Just you put up that Crower, for the fun we shall have this fall. Its the greatest kettle of fish here you ever saw.

Governor Bigger was here to-day, and made his speech to the town people; the country people not seeing fit to attend. The principal part of his speech was appropriated to Mr. White mb's tariff pamphlet, and the way he tried to use it up now, was great. What the devil he would have done had it not been for Smith's "Other Side," I can't tell; for he used the same arguments, and same language, as much as if he had committed it to memory. The old chap is a little *cunning* in regard to Cost Johnson's plan of paying your State debts. He went on and told us what the plan was; how easy the government could do it; how much would come to this State; how much of our State debt would be left; how we could pay that; but yet his friends say now, that *he did not say he was in favor of the plan*; and yet it was the only plan he mentioned, or even hinted at, for the State to get out of debt; and right on that asks the question, what is Mr. Whitcomb's plan? The old coon was smart enough not to openly commit himself on that question, and yet say all he could say in favor of it, and not do it. He says he wants the office and that he will crowd the mourners from now until August to get it.

I will write you again soon how the Whigs get along here, for they are certainly in a bad fix in the eyes of the world.

Yours, &c. WABASH.

JEFFERSON, May 5th, 1843.

Messrs. Chapmans—David Wallace asserted than "an extra hen and chickens, raised by every farmer in the State, would pay the additional taxes that would be incurred by the mammoth bill, or the internal improvement system." Now I wish you to request Mr. Wallace to cipher out and tell the people of the State how many hens and chickens will pay the principle, or the entire debt of the State of Indiana that was contracted for that same internal improvement system? As the price of corn is very low now, any quantity of hens and chickens might be easily raised, provided the people knew how many hens and chickens would be required to pay the debt. But perhaps before the people embark in this enterprise of raising hens and chickens, it would be *proper* for Mr. Wallace to open a correspondence with the bondholders in Europe and elsewhere, to ascertain if they would be willing to take hens and chickens in exchange for our State bonds and it is probable they would rather take hens and chickens for the State bonds than get nothing for them. This is the most feasible mode that has occurred to my mind, of extricating us from the difficulties in which we are involved.

P. S. Be so good as to inform the people as early as possible what course Mr. Wallace intends to pursue in regard to this matter, so that they can make their calculations accordingly. Spring is advancing, and hens ought now to be setting.

A TAX PAYER.

Portrait of Coon Whiggery.

DRAWN BY ITS LEADERS.

Mr. Webster, in a speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, a few months ago, drew the following true picture of his own party.

"We succeeded in 1840; but not without an effort; and I know that nothing but union, cordial, sympathetic, fraternal union, can prevent the party that achieved that success from renewed prostration. It is not, I would say it in the presence of the whole world, it is not by premature and partial, by proscriptive and denunciatory proceedings that this great whig family can ever become united it was a party made up of different opinions and principles, of gentlemen of every political complexion, uniting to make a change in the administration. There were men of strong State rights principles; men of strong federal principles; men of extreme tariff and men of extreme anti-tariff notions. What could be expected of such a party unless animated by a spirit of conciliation and harmony, of union and sympathy!"

Sure enough; what could have been expected of such a party, but just what has happened since their accession to power—fighting and quarrelling about the spoils, and forfeiting every pledge and promise made to the people to acquire it. But listen to another old coon, the Journal of Commerce of New York:

"We do not hesitate to say, that without the aid either of the Tyler men, or the Webster men, and still more if these numerous and respectable sections of the party are goaded into opposition, the success of the whigs at the next presidential election is entirely out of the question. Besides; if all men who cannot go for Mr. Clay and his doctrines and measures without variation and abatement, are to be divorced from the party, there may be other deductions yet to be made. What Mr. Webster said on this point, in his Faneuil Hall speech, is true to the letter."

All this goes to show, very conclusively, that—

The Coon-kins were a vulgar show,
For their delusion given;
The greasy hides all stuffed with wool
Were only used to gull the fool—
Were but a cheat, by heaven!

SMALL BUSINESS.—A complaint was made yesterday morning, before Alderman Boileau, of Kensington, by a poor woman, against a master tailor of that district, for the recovery of a claim of twenty-eight cents, being the amount of a bill for making two pair of summer pantaloons, at *fourteen cents* each. The facts, as stated to the reporter, are, that the employer refused payment because the goods were not finished in a workmanlike manner. How could first quality of finish be expected at that price? It was also stated to us, that when the articles were brought in, the employer, offered the munificent sum of twelve and a half cents for making the two pair, because they were not quite as he wished them. Judgment was given for the woman for the whole amount in dispute, but we are informed that an action for damages was contemplated by the defendant. Fourteen cents is now the usual price given to poor seamstresses for making such articles, and it is even attempted to deprive them of part of this.—*Phil. Led.*

To what a happy state our country is coming under the auspices of British whiggery! Johnny Vawter must call *pretty loud* to get females to support a party whose measures have raised their wages to *fourteen cents* for making pantaloons! Help skin the coons, ladies, and lay old Johnny up in lavender. He'll answer some purpose, yet.

☞ The Boston Mail says, "we understand that 14,000,000 yards of cloth were sold in this city, on Saturday, for the Canton market, in consequence of the late news from that place."

Still the Whigs are crying aloud for more "protection" for the Manufacturers, who are already the most prosperous part of the community.

The shock of an earthquake in Holland was so severe as to shake down the chimneys.

Rhode Island Whig Tyranny.

The Providence Express gives the following as one of the reasons why Whiggism triumphed at the late election in Rhode Island. How would the people of this State like a law compelling them to submit their ballots to the inspection of the *nabobs* of the whig party before they voted?

THE SECRET BALLOT.—Had not our laws required that electors should write their names on the back of their ballots, the late election would have resulted in the choice of the Democratic nominations. This is a whig feature. It is well known to that party in this State that they possess the bulk of the wealth, they move the capital, operate the numerous manufacturing establishments, and carry on our chief naval and mercantile business, which employ the hands of so large a portion of our working population. Over those they excite an influence, it being understood by the greater portion of them, that they would hazard the means whereby they live, should it be known that they voted contrary to the opinions and expressed wills of their opulent employers. They are therefore constrained to vote under the dictation of such employers, who closely watch their movements, and can easily ascertain the character of the vote they have deposited. These men who employ numerous mechanics, laborers, or seamen, consider them as they do their shares in a moneyed corporation, claiming a vote for each one, and therefore possess an influence at elections according to their amount of stock or the number of their employees. But the latter know that they are under no moral obligation to vote in conformity with their employers will against their own, and were they permitted to drop in a secret ballot so that no one could ascertain how they voted, we should have a fair expression of the public voice; and in the late election there would have been from three to five thousand majority in favor of the Democratic ticket.

Tariff Protection.

The following extract from a letter of Hon. Levi Woodbury to some of his political friends in Massachusetts, expresses our own sentiments on the subject:

"All ought to cry shame on that kind of protection, which would make farmers, being the only true lords of the soil, inferior or tributary to the spindle and the spinning jenny. No sir, tax imports of foreign merchandise their share for revenue and let that tax be so imposed as to yield incidental protection to all kinds of domestic labor, and not alone, against foreign competition. But introduce no inequality in the public burdens—no injustice to one class, in order to build up another; no favoritism, no fraternal jealousy, discord and disunion. Pass no laws to yield such protection as requires consumers to pay as they now do—thirty to sixty per cent. more for iron and salt—the articles nearest bread among the necessaries of life to the great agricultural population of all the Union. Make no tariffs, like the last, which lessens revenue, rather than increase it, and which tend to augment the price of the stocks on hand of the wealthy capitalists, at the expense of others who must purchase and consume them. Exempt no long lists of imports entirely from duty, for the benefit of one class, and burden heavier the rest, to the oppression of other classes. Pretend not to equalize protection by higher duties on some rival products of agriculture little imported, while you burden much more many articles of most extensive agricultural consumption."

A Public Debt.

To those who advocate the doctrine that "a public debt is a public blessing," we would call their attention to the following which we copy from the Vicksburg Sentinel, the editor of which paper, has just returned from a tour thro' Europe:—

"We have seen its desolating effects during the past year on the moral and physical condition of the great mass of the people of England and Ireland. In some of the rural districts we found one seventh of the whole population in poor houses, living on an allowance barely sufficient to keep life within the emaciated body. And yet a large portion of those out of the poor houses were in a still more precarious situation. The 27 millions of subjects in that kingdom, are taxed to the amount of 150 millions of dollars annually, to pay interest on public debt. This amount goes into the pockets of 294 thousand fundholders. These same fundholders constitute the organized money power to Great Britain, and owe besides the debt of their own country, 200 millions of State bonds in the United States, and about 500 millions in right of the European and thirteen of the South American governments. These debts have been contracted since 1822; and the whole was not made in money, but in powder, lead, iron and promises, many of which never were redeemed. The policy of the fundholders was to create a market for British manufactures, keep up the interest of money—the rent of land and the price of labor in Great Britain. This could only be done by exciting wars in South America and banking, gambling and speculation in the United States. The late United States Bank was the agent of this collossal money power in this country. It had various sub-agents, such as the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which bought loans and never paid for them."

Whig Abuse of Naturalized Citizens.

The following is from the "Courier and Enquirer," the leading Clay Whig paper of New York. It relates to the late Democratic triumph in that city. Though abuse of naturalized citizens is common with Whig organs, it is well to put such instances as this on record, that those citizens may act understandingly. The whigs are very ready to tax those citizens, but not so ready to admit their right of suffrage.

The Election.—We have to record another defeat of the whig party. The Loco focos have swept the city. By double voting and the manufacture of not less than three thousand foreign voters, they have not only beaten us by a larger majority than on any previous occasion, but have beaten even their most sanguine expectations.

Our only consolation is, in the knowledge that our friends have nobly done their duty, and that *of the Native American votes*, at least *two-thirds* were cast for the whig ticket. Year after year *the native-born Americans are converted to whig principles;* but it avails nothing against the constant *naturalization of aliens*, all of whom when first admitted to the elective franchise, vote the locofoco ticket, because it is called the Democratic one.

☞ By the following it seems that the rascals who attempted to bribe members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of the U. S. Bank but who kept for themselves a large portion of the money furnished by the Bank for that purpose, are likely to be tried before the Courts.

In the House of Representatives on Monday last, Mr. Sharswood offered a resolution authorizing William M. Meredith and George M. Dallas, Esq'rs. of the city of Philadelphia, to institute proceedings against the conspirators to defraud the U. S. Bank, and procure improper legislation for the banks, in 1840. The resolution was read a second time and adopted, and sent to the Senate—not a voice being raised against it. On Tuesday evening, Mr. M'Laughlin called it up in the Senate, and it passed that body unanimously.—*Harrisburg Gazette.*

The Tariff--Specie Prices.

The whig papers, many of them, are arrogating to themselves the credit of causing the specie to flow into this country. They say it is the effect of the whig tariff; that it was what they predicted would be its operation, &c. &c. Admit it, for the sake of argument. Is it not evident that their prediction of its raising the price of the farmer's produce and increasing the wages of laborers has been falsified? and that they have done the very thing they charged the Democrats with aiming to do—*reduced the price of every thing to a hard money standard?*

Upon their own hypothesis that it is the operation of the late tariff that brings hard money into this country, how can they deny this? If the influx of specie is the effect of the tariff, it must be in return for the commodities of our farmers—the agricultural products of the country. These products are sold in foreign countries for *specie*, must of course be sold at *specie prices*. Hence our exporting merchants, who purchase the surplus products of the farmers, are compelled to buy of them at *specie prices*. This is as plain as the nose on a man's face. Yet, after all the fuss they have made, and are making against the Democrats, because they want to infuse more specie into the circulating medium of the country, the conscripts are boasting of bringing about *that very state of things which they seemed so much to abhor!* What consistency!—*Cadiz Sent.*

A THIRD TERM.—A Calhoun Association has been formed at Columbus, Mi., which put forth as one of the grounds for their preference for that statesman over Mr. Van Buren, that "no man has offered for a third Presidential term after being once elected and once defeated." They do great violence in this to historic truth. Mr. Jefferson ran for the Presidency three times, and at his third time had been once defeated, and once elected, and Gen. Jackson ran for the Presidency three times, having been at his third time once elected and once defeated; and it is highly probable, from the signs of the times, that MARTIN VAN BUREN, the purest example living of the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, will, in this, too, follow their example.—*Mobile Register.*

☞ The coon editors exhibit surprising philosophy. When the fur of that remarkable animal is flying in every direction, they sit down with apparent unconcern to speculate upon what they term the dissensions among the "locofocos." Generous fellows! they are so occupied with democratic rents as entirely to overlook the lacerated condition of Mr. Clay's trousers.—*Boston Post.*

Examine the signatures on the shinplasters afloat, and you will find every one of them the rankest kind of Whigs.

Government Expenditures--Whig Retrenchment.

Some of the coon newspapers, with something more than their accustomed impudence are publishing the story that the late Congress reduced the annual expenses of Government to 16 millions of dollars. At the same time, they endeavor to revive an invention of 1840, representing the expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration as having been 37 millions a year. We propose to show the utter falsity of both these statements by adducing, from the official records, those *facts* and *figures*, which are the very highest evidence applicable to the subject.

First, let us do justice to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. The facts which we would lay before our readers, for this purpose, are given in a report made to Congress, at the extra session in 1841, by one Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury. Upon page 25 of Ewing's report, now referred to, the actual expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration, excluding payments made on account of trust funds and the public debt, are stated as follows:

For the year 1837 - - - - -	$31,610,003 09
Do 1838 - - - - - -	31,544,395 19
Do 1839 - - - - - -	25,443,716 94
Do 1840 - - - - - -	22,389,356 31
Making a total of - - - -	$110,987,472 53

By these figures, furnished by Mr. Secretary Ewing, the falsehood about a 37 million expenditure, is most effectually exploded. The average expenditure for the four years was but 27 millions of dollars. The average for 1839 and 1840 was less than 24 millions. During the years 1838, '39, and '40, the expenditures were reduced 9 millions; and in the last year of the term they were only 22 millions.

In regard to the expenditures of 1837 and 1839, if they seem in some degree extravagant, the candid reader will bear in mind that they were made in pursuance of the appropriations of a Congress which was elected at a time when the spirit of speculation and extravagance filled the land. He will also remember, that the cost of subsisting the army and navy, and of transporting the mails, and various other government expenses, were then greatly increased in consequence of the high prices which had been produced by a false credit system. The appropriations for the year 1837 are stated in Ewing's report to have been 24 millions, and for the year 1838, 33 millions, yet the actual expenditure was several millions less. This fact alone clearly indicates that the disposition of the administration was in favor of economy and retrenchment.

We will now briefly examine the economy of the late coon Congress. The facts are given as in the official reports, published in pursuance of law at the end of each session, by M. St. C. Clarke of the House of Representatives.

According to the official reports, the appropriations of the late Congress were as follows:

At the 1st session - - - - - -	$35,043,705
At the 2d do. - - - - - -	24,952,190
At the 3d do. - - - - - -	29,214,185
Total, - - - - - - -	$89,210,080

Fifty-nine millions of dollars appropriated in two years! This is the retrenchment effected by the men who, in 1840, pretended that the proper standard of government expenses was 15 millions a year! The details contrast equally well with the promises of 1840. At the first session, 6000 dollars were appropriated for additional furniture for the President's House—at the late session, 48,000 dollars for the creation of new offices; and during the three sessions, more than two millions of dollars for Congressional expenses.

So much for the appropriations. The actual expenditures excluding payments on account of trust funds and the public debt, as stated in the reports of the Treasury department, were as follows:

For the year 1841 - - - - - -	$25,882,273
Do 1842 - - - - - -	23,857,805
Total, - - - - - - -	$49,740,078

Is this 16 millions a year? If not, then the claim of the coon newspapers may justly be termed a downright falsehood.

Prices have fallen off—the pension list has been greatly diminished—the Florida war has ended—and yet it seems that the government expenditures, under two years of whig rule, have been more than two millions of dollars greater than the expenditures of the last two years of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

As a part of the expenses, above given for the year 1841, accrued before the whigs came into possession of the government, in order that there may be no room for cavil at the statements of this article, we will present the official account of the expenditures from the 4th of March, 1841, to the 4th of March, 1842, for which time the responsibility of whiggery is undivided. The expenses for the year now referred to, excluding payments on account of trust funds and the public debt, were reported to the late House of Representatives, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse,	$6,292,211
Military establishment, - - - - -	13,635,411
Naval establishment, - - - - -	6,300,592
Total, - - - - - -	$26,228,214

This is four millions greater than the expenditure of the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. Nought but the most unbounded impudence can make laudation of whig economy and whig retrenchment, in the face of these recorded facts, which we have now presented.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Ruin of the Country for the Relief of the Stockjobbers.

We perceive that the Baltimore American is making a strenuous effort to impress the public mind with Mr. Johnson's scheme of *relief to the States*. This is the phrase which—like that of "*the protection of home industry*," employed to induce the producing classes to be taxed for the benefit of capitalists—is to cheat the people into the surrender of the public domain, and the subjection of themselves to every species of taxation, to make good the speculations of stockjobbers in State funds. The Baltimore American was one of the most stimulating of those exciting Federal prints that set all the tribes of speculators agog about the internal improvements, and contributed much to hurry the legislative speculators leading into every extravagant project of which the contrivance of making money out of bonds, signed by State Governors, seemed to render practicable. Every body lending himself to such schemes, at home and abroad, was persuaded that the judicious plans of improvement adopted would pay by their income, the interest on the outlay for their construction; and that no tax on the people would ever be necessary to provide for the expenditures. The credit of the State was all that was wanted. Its paper obligations alone would be sufficient to call into existence railroads, and bridges, and canals, and corporations—which would return, in profits, ample means to pay up the interest on State bonds, and finally to wipe them out.

Every Federal newspaper throughout the Union was employed to inflate the public mind with the visions of these projectors; and the Baltimore American was one of the busiest in propagating this mania in Maryland. Now that these papers have succeeded in involving their party leaders and the public authorities (wherever they controlled them) in this monstrous ruin of debt, and incumbrances of useless and expensive public works, the attempt is made to shift the burden from them to the General Government, which the Democratic administration kept out of the embarrassment. The Federalists are to be relieved of all the consequences of their licentiousness, and Democracy is to take up all their legitimate offspring, and provide for them.

But (what is worse) these Federal managers who have contrived to get money abroad on such securities as they could offer, but which the lenders who took them had insufficient, or none, under the new project of these great financiers, to seize at once on the whole national domain, and all the other sources of national revenue, and cripple and starve and strip the Government, (which, indeed the whole system is advance,) for the benefit of the foreign lenders, who knew that the Government of the nation had nothing to have anything to do with the projects, or the means taken to raise supplies. Very soon we shall see all the Federal press subsidized by this foreign interest, working for it as they did in the case of the United States. We shall watch their progress, and mark them as they show themselves.—*Globe.*

All the Decency.

The New Haven Register thus retorts upon a remark of the Palladium of that city, that "ninety-nine out of a hundred of the convicted rogues vote the loco foco ticket." The reply is severe, but just:

"If this is true of *small* rogues, it must be admitted that the *big* ones are all whigs! and if they do not make their appearance at the polls, after "conviction," it is probably from the fact that they have either been hung, imprisoned for life or taken the salmo slope. The great whig forgers, Mitchell and Monroe Edwards, will not soon be able to give their talents and energies to the whig cause—although Biddle and hundreds of other federal bank swindlers and rogues on the big scale, are yet spared to them. Badger and Rhown, we believe, are yet active and influential whig leaders, but whether Jeffries is yet out of prison we cannot say. Bear will be ready to take the stump again for "Harry of the West," unless horse-stealing should flourish better in 1844 more than in years past. It would be passing strange indeed, if a party possessing such immaculate leaders, and having for its object the elevation of a gambler and duellist to the Presidency, should not possess *all* the virtue and talents, and respectability, and honesty, in the land—to say nothing of the hard cider. Such a perfect whirpool of morality as Whiggery must naturally attract and swallow every *good* thing that comes within its influence of its suction, whether it be a dead coon or a rum barrel. How can any one doubt the purity of the Whig party, who remembers its salutary influence on the morals, the business, the habits, the *temperance* of the land, in the last campaign?"

Indiana.

We rejoice to perceive that William J. Brown Esq. late Secretary of State, has been nominated for Congress in the Indianapolis District with a fair prospect of success. He is truly worthy the support of the Democrats of that District and of Indiana. Our Democratic friends of the Hoosier State are fighting one of their most energetic battles.—*Ohio Statesman.*

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune contends that the end of the world happened some thousand years ago. In proof, he says that the world, during the time of the apostles, had "corners," and as it is round now, he thinks that the old globe must have been destroyed long since, and that we are going ahead on a new one.

WEALTHY INHERITANCE.—Mr. Jacob Ridgway, the wealthiest citizen of Philadelphia, died a few days since. He was reported to be worth about $6,000,000 in property of various kinds. His immediate heirs are a son and two daughters.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Hibernia has arrived at Boston. She brought later news and nearly two millions and a half in gold and a full freight.

One of the most important items of news which we find in the papers, is the discussion of a new commercial treaty between England and the United States, on the principle of a tariff reciprocity. The following article is from the Liverpool Albion:—

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH AMERICA.—When any object which we have in view cannot be fully obtained, it is good policy to direct our exertions to the attainment of that which is apparently practicable. Applying this principle to the question of the Corn Laws, we may state that, however desirable may be the total repeal of those laws, there is little prospect of that object being attained during the present session of Parliament, nor is there much chance of corn being admitted at a fixed duty during the existence of the present Ministry. Yet there is a mode by which these views may be nearly though not couple ely accomplished, even during the present year. The object of both these measures is the regular and sufficient supply of grain at moderate prices, and the increased employment of our manufacturing population. Both these objects may, we think, be obtained by the following propositions:—We make treaties with Portugal admitting their wines on favorable duties, on condition of their admitting our woollens on favorable duties. This is the principle of reciprocity, a wise and just principle. We are also negotiating with the Brazils on the principle of giving and receiving equivalent advantages. We would suggest, then, that we should make a proposition to the United States on a similar principle, the principle of reciprocity. Let us propose to America to admit their grain at a certain rate of duty, on condition of their admitting our manufactures at a similar rate of duties. Let this rate, for argument sake, be fixed at 20 per cent. ad valorem; we admitting their grain at an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent., and they, in return, admitting our manufactures at 20 per cent; the value of grain to be taken at the shipping port, and proved to the satisfaction of our consul there. Suppose, for example's sake, the value of the grain at the shipping port to be 5s per bushel, then the duty of 20 per cent. would be 1s per bushel, which would be the duty payable on its arrival in England. Then the duty on our manufactures, say on a piece of cloth, value here 10s, would, at 20 per cent, be liable to a duty on its arrival in America, of 2s per piece. This would be fair reciprocity, and would leap over the thousand difficulties which have impeded the settlement of this question. It would probably satisfy the moderate men of all parties, though it would displease the extreme partisans of each party. The advantages would be immense if this measure could be accomplished; the demand for our manufactures would be greatly increased; the employment of the workmen, consequently much extended; wages would, of necessity, advance; and the kingdom would receive a regular supply of grain at moderate prices. The landed men need not have much apprehension, for they would have a protective duty of 20 per cent. and the consumption of grain would be augmented by the more extended employment of the manufacturing population. The variable amount of the duty is an objection, but something must be conceded for the sake of obtaining admission of our manufactures on favorable terms. The proposal to the United States would enlist all their agricultural men in favor of the measure, and would induce them to compel Congress to alter their present tariff, and probably compel the Executive to accept our proposal. The same proposal might be made to the continental agricultural nations, whose interest would most probably, lead them to accept our terms. Should any one nation accept our offer, others would probably follow, as one country would become jealous of any other enjoying advantages from which itself was excluded. No one kingdom could complain, if the same terms were offered to each.

The growing additional population of the kingdom requires some additional employment for the working classes, and this measure does seem to point out the mode by which this desirable object may be obtained, and with as little, if any, injury to the landed men, because they would escape those increasingly heavy poor rates which must fall upon the land in proportion as the want of employment compels the working classes to have recourse to parochial relief. Should America reject our offer, the nation will bear the evils of the present corn laws with more patience; but the influence of the landed men in Congress is too powerful to admit of much doubt that they would obtain a majority in favor of this proposal.

Loss of the Solway Mail Steamer.—Another vessel belonging to the unfortunate Royal Mail Steamer Packet Company has been lost—the Solway, which sailed from Southampton on the 1st instant, bound for the West Indies. She was wrecked on a reef, off the island of Sisarga, about twenty miles from the west of Corunna, having called at the latter place to receive and deliver mails. The melancholy accident occurred at midnight on the 7th, after she had been a week at sea. This is the third steamer which has been lost by the company in a few months. The Medina, it will be remembered, was wrecked off Turk's Head, and, more recently the Isis off Bermuda. After having left Corunna about a couple of hours, all the passengers and most of the crew (with the exception of those on duty) being in their berths asleep and unconscious of their danger, the vessel suddenly struck on a rocky shoal, called the Baldayo, within a mile and a half from the coast; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions were used by Capt. Duncan, the officers and crew, the unfortunate vessel sunk within twenty minutes, in thirteen fathoms. Thirty-three lives were lost. Those who were saved escaped of course, with no clothes whatever but those they stood in, and some were almost in a state of nudity. Immediately on the vessel striking she pitched considerably head foremost, and as soon as the cold water reached the boilers they collapsed and blew up.

The number of Royal infants is still but two. The Queen takes daily exercise in the open air with Prince Albert. Her accouchement is looked for daily.

The marriage of the Princess Augusta is to take place immediately after the Queen's recovery.

Another extensive failure had occurred in the West end bill discounting circles in London—that of Mr. Gibbs, late partner in the celebrated house of Hayward and Gibbs. The liabilities are stated at £200,000.

Real estate in Manchester has depreciated fifty per cent. within the year past.

In England, Ireland, and Scotland, the wheat is looking remarkably well, with every prospect of an abundant harvest.

An instalment of a million and a quarter of dollars from the Chinese arrived at London on the 16th ult.

O'Connell's son and Tom Steele are coming over to America to agitate.

It is said that Edward Everett does not accept the mission to China.

The grand invention, the Ærial carriage is said to have been realized. London is all agog to witness the modern Pegasus, which will take its departure for Paris shortly.

Ireland appears to be in a state of feverish excitement on account of the continued, and in some cases of successful resistance of the poor rates. In Waterford county the resistance was so formidable that the 10th Hussars at Clonmel were ordered out and in proceeding to Waterford were hissed at, and in one instance pelted with stones.

Disturbances have taken place in several parts of Ireland, especially in the neighborhood of Monaghan with a view to obtain a reduction of rent. The lower class of the people, having assembled themselves in numbers, committed numerous outrages; the stewards of the different estates being in general the object of their furious indignation.

A large quantity of foreign wheat has been released free of duty at Dublin, for the purpose of being manufactured into flour and biscuits for the use of emigrant vessels now taking in passengers for North America.

The Northern Star recommends "that the chartists throughout the length and breadth of the land should suffer their beards to grow, and that each of them should wear moustaches!"

Spain is spoken of as comparatively tranquil, though there are still untamed spirits in the province of Catalonia. The people of Barcelona appear to have given up revolution as a bad job, which cost a great deal more than it is worth.

Queen Isabella of Spain has resolved that another year shall not pass over without taking to herself a husband. In trying on the magnificent dress which she wore on the 3d ult for the first time, she said, "This is the last year in which I shall go alone to the Cortes."

The duke de Nemours narrowly escaped the same fate which befell the Duke of Orleans in July last. Driving in a low carriage, drawn by four horses, one of the leaders fell, which caused the carriage to be overturned, but the Duke previously jumped out, and fortunately escaped unhurt.

Countess Platter, highly distinguished during the late Polish war of Independence, died lately at Posen.

ARREST OF A BRITISH CONSUL.—Col. Fitzgerald, the British Consul at Mobile, has been arrested "for riotous and disorderly conduct," in consequence of an altercation which occurred between him and Thomas Stringer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and incarcerated in the same cell with a British sailor charged with mutiny, and a boy charged with larceny, his pockets were searched, and he was treated in every sense of the word as an ordinary culprit. He probably rumpled the Justice's dignity, in asking him if he was "one of the pusillanimous magistracy of Mobile, who fear to perform their duty, lest they should lose a few votes," &c. &c. The magistrate imposed a fine of $20, which some of the citizens paid, and the Colonel left the office, vowing that a full statement of the case should be laid before Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington.

A LARGE SHELL.—They have in New Orleans the shell of a sea turtle which weighed three thousand pounds. It was found dead in the harbour of Point-a-Petre, two or three days after the late terrible earthquake. The Cresc