POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Republican.

VICTORY IN THE WEST CONFIRMED. KENTUCKY,

We have designedly omitted contradicting the last extravaganza of the Clay party, in relation to the Kentucky election, until the final result had reached us, in authentic form. We have now before us the Frankfort Argus of the 18th, from which we feel perfectly authorised in assuring our friends, that Mr. Clay has been SIGNALLY DEFEATED—that on all national questions, the Jackson party has a majority on joint ballot of at least TEN, and that the election of a Jackson Senator is CERTAIN. Our friends in the West, upon whose statements we rely, have never yet deceived us, and the reasons which they give, seems to us perfectly *incontrovertible*. We have placed in another column, the names of the members of both houses of the Kentucky Legislature, and their political character as fully ascertained. Some of them claimed by the Clay party, in order to make up a meagre majority, are known to be expressly elected as Jacksonians, and openly pledged to support the administration. The victory is great and decisive. The fate of Mr. Clay is sealed; deserted by his own State, he can only hope to protract his political existence by a few more desperate struggles.—It is reserved for Maryland, in which his last struggle will be made, to give him the *coup de grace*. BARTON is defeated by a *large* majority in Missouri. JOHNSTON will be left home in LOUISIANA. A friend to the administration will be returned to U. S. Senate from KENTUCKY; ILLINOIS is unmoved.

MISSOURI.

In another column will be found, returns of the election in this State. In spite of the art with which the Clay party have managed—dropping the presidential question, and smuggling in the candidates under false names, he administration has a LARGE MAJORITY in the Legislature, thus securing the defeat of Barton. The whole number in the Legislature is 67, of which 40 or nearly two-thirds are already ascertained to be decided friends of Gen. Jackson. Had the question been tried directly between Jackson and Clay, the majority would have been much larger.

ILLINOIS.

In this state we learn that the Clay party, as such, made no opposition. Both candidates for the office of Governor, are for Jackson. Judge Reynolds is elected by about 5000 votes.

LOUISIANA.

The final returns of the Legislature in this State, give a large majority for Jackson. We hall, therefore, have a Jackson Senator in he place of *Johnston*.

OHIO. Our friends in Ohio are very sanguine of success in the approaching election. The Cincinnati American having affirmed that the veto was decidedly unpopular in that State, the Columbus Bulletin replies thus—

"We meet that negative as unqualifiedly. The veto is popular here. The people say they approve it highly, and they will continue to say so, so long as the grunting sound of *taxation*, TAXATION. TAXATION, for a Kentucky road, shall be sounded in their ears."

In ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI no stir has been made by the opposition. Jacksonism is too strong to be touched there, yet, judging by the Clay triumphings about Kentucky and Missouri, we should not be surprised one day, if some Clayite should by accident get into office there, to hear a tremendous shout in this neighbourhood, of 'great exictement' in Alabama, and "great reactions" in Missis-sippi!

The following is a complete list of the Legislature of Kentucky and of the political character upon which they were elected. We copy it from the *Frankfort Argus*, the editor of which, says that he has information "AUTHORISING him to declare" that ALL OF THEM who are claimed by the Clay men from the Jackson ranks "EXPRESSLY PLEDGED THEMSELVES" to their constituents *"to give their support to the administration of Gen. Jackson,* and ESPECIALLY *in the* ELECTION *of a* SENATOR *to the Congress of the United States.* He calls upon them to correct this statement, if erroneous; but says, that the 'sources of his information are of such a character, that he has not the *slightest apprehension*, that the statement which he makes will be controverted" by them. We have classed the members of the Legislature according to their political character.

Complete list of members elect to the General Assembly of Kentucky.

SENATE.

FOR JACKSON.—John Breathitt, Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the Senate; Ben. Selby, R. D. Maupin, W. Wood, Dr. Casey, J. Campbell, J. Allen, J. C. Ray, C. A. Rudd, J. B. Thompson, J. Hughes, J. Rodman, J. Griffin, L. Stephens, R. S. Dougherty, C. Wingate, J. O. Rayseman, Jas. Parks, D. K. Harris, Garrett Wall, James Dejarnett.—20.

FOR CLAY.—W. C. Pane, J. B. Bibb, W. Cunningham, H. Summers, W. Green, W. G. Boyd, John Faulkner, H. Owsley, R. George, B. Hardin, R. Taylor, W. Conner, W. P. Hemmang, L. L. Williams, W. M'Millan, G. J. Brown, R. Wickliffe, J. R. Thornton.—18

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOR JACKSON—John Speed Smith, Southey Whittington, Courtney B Lewis, James Patterson, Theophilus Chowning, E. T. Burns, W. P. Fowler,—Phelps, Billis Dyer, William Russell, Anack Dawson, Stilwell Heady, George Girton, Richard Spalding, George Grundy, —— Chiles, B. H. Hobbs. William Cassidy, Isaac Mize, T. G. Hall, W. J. Williams, John L. Murray, Samuel May, —— Grigsby, George Robert, John B. Helm, Col Copeland, Jas. H. Wortham, Andrew Sisk, L. Norvell, —— Henderson, John A. Tomlinson, Robert B. M'Affee, Elias Tompkins, James W. Barrett, William M. Marshall, James G. Hardy, John D. Preston, —— Brown, Euclid L. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, David White, jr James C. Sprigg, James Guthrie, Samuel Churchill, Henry Robby Benj Allen, John Field, John Stotts, James Baker, T. Haynes, Thomas Jones, Thompson Ward, —— Dickson and John S. Barlow.—55.

FOR CLAY—W. M'Nary, John Colglazer, John Calhoun, John Yantis, Tyree Harris, Jarvis Jackson, —— Rudd, —— Beall, James T. Morehead, Henry Shanks, R. B. Rew, Jeremiah Strother, Am Vallandingham, Charles Colyer, —— Hunter, Dr. Ray, B. F. Thomas, James Hayes, Presly Morehead, Ephraim M. Baring, Dr. Stanton Pierce, —— Smith, Sherrod Williams, William Anderson, Stapleton Crutchfield, D. C. Pelton, James True, jr John Curd, E. J. Wilson, Squire Turner, James Love, Clifton Rodes, Chilton Allan, John G. Stewart, William Hickman, G. Williams, D. Goss, J. Chambers, James K. Marshall, A. Patrick, Andrew S White, Gaines and Percival Butler.—43.

J. J. Crittenden was returned from Franklin, but his election is to be contested, and in Daviess there is a tie. JACKSON MAJORITY on joint ballot, 14.

The Editor of the Frankfort Argus speaks of the following letter (which he is expressly authorised to use) written by a gentleman distinguished by the favour of Owen County,' as a specimen of the intelligence, on which he bases his statements with regard to the members of the Legislature, set down by the Editor of the Commentator as opponents to the administration of Gen. Jackson. The person spoken of, is one of those whom Mr. Dana, (the Editor of the Commentator and the author of the great Clay extra) pretends that his 'careful enquiries or *personal* acquaintance' enables him to give to Mr. Clay, a opposition.

The other pledges are of the same character, and we cannot see how any man can claim such men as Clay men, and call the election a victory. The violation of such pledges would cover the party with an infamy, which would do them more harm in the confidence of the people, than any success attained by such means, could possibly do good.

OWENTON, Aug. 13, 1830.

DEAR SIR: Observing from the Clay papers published in Frankfort, that their party claim a victory in Owen, I take this opportunity to inform you it is unfounded. The people of Owen county are more decided in their support of the present administration, than they have ever been. The Jackson party have within the last year gained considerably. It is false that Mr. Brown our representative is 'a decided Clay man.' During his late canvass, in his speeches to the people, he declared, that was Mr. Clay now a Candidate for the Presidency, it would be very doubtful with him whether he would vote for him as President He declared in his speeches, that he knew the people of Owen to be in favour of the administration of President Jackson, and that should he be elected he would reprent their principles; that he would vote for a Jackson Senator, and every other officer appointed by the Legislature he would select from the same party should there be candidates. He also declared from the stump, that should any resolutions be introduced in the Legislature favouring the pretentions of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, that he would vote against them

Mr. Brown is a gentleman of respectability and intelligence, possessing in a high degree, the confidence of the people of his county, and would be the last man in the Legislature to violate pledges made to his constituents. You are at liberty to use this as you please.

MISSOURI.

From the St Louis Beacon Aug. 12.

THE ELECTION.

Returns from all the counties are not yet complete, but enough are received to make it apparently certain that the constitutional amendments will be rejected. This was the governing question in the elections, the constitution of our state having referred the adoption of amendments to the will of the people as expressed by their representatives. The amendments will be lost in the Senate; in the House of Representatives, it seems probable that the requisite majority of two thirds has been obtained. On the other question, that of U. S. Senator, it is fully ascertained that the people have elected a decided majority, very nearly two thirds, who are in favour of electing a Senator to *support*, and not to *oppose* the President of their choice. The state contains 36 counties, and the General Assembly consists of sixty-seven members, and of these, about 40 are of the description above mentioned, without counting several *Jackson* men, whose sentiments as to the senatorial election, have not been ascertained—The following returns will verify this statement.

From the Fayette Monitor, Aug. 4

THE ELECTION.

The returns from all the townships have not been made officially, Col. Canole, Wade M. Jackson and Benjamin Cooper, Esq's are however, elected by handsome majorities.

Col. Burckhartt is elected Senator, by a majority of 80 or 90 votes over Mr. Walker. All the candidates in this county, including the candidates for the Senate, were warm and decided friends of the present administration—were in favour of the amendments, and opposed to Mr. Barton

In *Boone*, we learn Doctor Jewell has beaten Col. Gentry for the Senate—and that Messrs. Burch, Gordon, and Wilcox are elected to the House of Representatives. Burch is an unwavering friend of the administration—opposed to Mr. Barton, and in favour of the amendments—though on the two latter questions, we understand all the candidates were pledged to abide the instructions of the people, or their wishes, otherwise indicated.

In *Randolph*, we learn Judge LeLean is elected by a majority of four votes over Doctor Fort—Judge McLean is willing to abide the instructions of his constituents in relation to the *amendments* and the election of *Senator*—and a large majority of them are represented to be in favour of the former and decidedly opposed to Mr. Barton

In *Charlton*, Major Ashby is re-elected —He is a stern Jacksonian Republican, in favour of the amendments and uncompromisingly opposed to Mr. Barton.

In *Cooper*, Colonel Kavanaugh and Judge Jones are re-elected. They are uncompromising Republicans, in favour of the amendments and opposed to Barton.

In *Saline*, it is said, Col. Becknell has been re-elected. He is decidedly opposed to Mr. Barton, and is decidedly in favour of the amendments. So was his opponent.

In the Senatorial District on the Mississippi, James Jones, a friend to the amendments, is re-elected.

In *none of the counties above* is the least hope entertained for Mr. Barton—and in one only is any danger apprehended in relation to the amendments If the rest of the State perform a reciprocal part with *Boon's Lick*, aristocracy in all its shapes will have met its just deserts.

BOONS LICK, ALL HAIL!

Extract from a Letter, dated FAYETTE, Aug. 7, 1830.

'As heretofore indicated, the integrity of *Boon's Lick* remains unshaken. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, has just arrived from *Cantonment Leavenworth*, bearing the truly gratifying intelligence that every county above, has elected true *Jackson men*, who are friends to the *amendments*, and opposed to the re-election of Mr. *Barton*. Thus in eight counties, having 17 Representatives and Senators, has the cause of the people again triumphed. With the help we anticipate from the south, and a few from the middle counties, all will be well.'

[*These* 17 *are half enough themselves*

Cole County August 4.

'Dr. Dorris (Jackson Republican is elected in this county. Mr. Hensley, *do* is 209 votes ahead of his opponent, and no doubt entertained of his election.'

Calloway County August 5.

'Our election has resulted thus: Allen, (Jackson Republican) for the Senate, about 30 ahead of his opponent, Young, but beaten in the other county. John Jamieson, Jr. and F. Buford, Esq. elected to the House of Representatives. Israel B. Grant, (Adams) defeated. Of those elected—Jamieson declared publicly for a Jackson Senator and the amendments; Buford declared for the amendments with some alteration, and professed to obey the will of the county in the election of Senator. He therefore may be counted, as the other elections proves that the will of the county is; Grant, their main favourite, being beaten; their candidate for Senator, being also beaten.—The professed Jackson man, (Jamieson) being elected, and the county at the Presidential election, having given a decided Jackson majority. This being the case, Buford cannot out, without missing the people, put them to the trouble of instructing him, which, they will do, if necessary.

Washington County August 7.

'Our election terminates so good and so good; being two and two. Hayburn and Duffy, staunch Jacksonians on one side, Brockley & Stevenson, as staunch Adamites on the other side. This is the effect of our running too many candidates, and our own dividing on the amendments. Jackson as popular as ever.'

Jefferson County.—Falkland H. Martin, real Jacksonian, elected—for amendments and Jackson Senator.

St. Genevieve County.—Dr. Linn, true at all points, elected to the Senate from this county & Jerry. The Representative (Moore) on the other side.

Cape Girardeau.—All four real Jacksonians, in deeds and words.

St. Francis County.—Wm. Alexander, do.

Madison County.—Tong, (Jackson republican) 154 votes, Cox, (anti-Jackson) 142.

Wayne County.—Dr. Bettis, (Jackson Rep. for Senator.

The counties up the Mississippi thus: Pike, Ralls and Marion, for Senate. Jones, in favour of amendments, and subject to instructions as to Senator, 603 votes. *Glascock*, against amendments and for anti-Jackson Senator, 583. For Representative in Marion, Carson (removed Register) is elected by 70 odd votes over Bird, (Jackson Republican)—Caldwell politics not stated, for Representative in Ralls. In Lincoln, Hans Smith, Esq is elected, a Jackson Republican, against the amendments, and subject to instructions as to Senator

In St Charles, Scott and Overall are elected, both for anti Jackson senator

Franklin, Crawford, and Gasconade, the Jackson Republicans, are reported to be elected.

In this county, (St. Louis) *though three are called Jacksonians*, yet the whole are reported to be in favour of electing an anti-Jackson Senator.

The counties high up on the Missouri, to wit: Lafayette, Jackson, Clay, and Ray, are all reported to have elected members favourable to the amendments, and to the election of a Jackson Senator.

The Senators elected two years ago, and who have two more years to serve, being nearly all Jackson republicans, are not included in the foregoing statement.

The firm, confident tone of the following article from the Frankfort Argus, and its manly assertions of fact and appeals to evidence, will weigh more with reflecting persons, than the gasconading of the Clay *extras*.

We give in this day's paper a complete list of the members elect to the next General Assembly of Kentucky. We have seen two partial lists sent forth in the shape of Extras from the Offices of the Commentator and Focus, to anticipate public opinion and misguide it in relation to the results of the late elections in Kentucky. More shameless efforts to impose false estimates of Mr. Clay's strength in Kentucky on other States were never attempted. In the statements given in these Extras, we find the names of Messrs Rudd and Thompson of the Senate, Messrs Fowler, Haynes, Dyer, Dixon, Girton, Spalding, Chiles, Brown, Russell, Grigsby, Dawson and Helm, included among those elected as opponents to the administration of General Jackson. Among those we recognize several who aided in the election of General Jackson, and we have information authorizing us to declare that all of them whatever may be their personal private predilections, stand expressly pledged to their constituents as members of the General Assembly of Kentucky, to give their support to the administration of General Jackson, and especially in the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States. The information upon which we predicate this statement, is accessible to the individuals we have named, and if there be any mistake or misunderstanding with regard to the declarations made by them to the people of the counties they represent, we solicit the favour of them to communicate the fact, that the error if any exists may be corrected. It is not our wish to practice any deception on the public. The members who have passed successfully through the canvass, cannot be ignorant of the wishes of counties they represent nor of the expectations they have induced their constituents to form as to their course in the Legislature. If the conclusions therefore, which we have drawn with regard to the intentions of any of the individuals named should be erroneous, they owe it to themselves as well as to the counties they represent, to enable us to correct the impression which we have contributed to make on the public mind. The sources of our information are, however, of such a character, that we have not the slightest apprehension that the statement we make, will be controverted by those concerned. It will be seen that Mr. Clay's opposition to the administration will be reduced from a majority of 22 in the last Legislature, to a minority on joint ballot of 63 against 74 in the next Legislature; the contested election in Franklin included, excluding that of Daveiss, where there was a tie.

What then becomes of the great objects for which Mr. Clay has been labouring through two successive summer campaigns in Kentucky? Will he accomplish his nomination to the Presidency? Will he be able to secure the election of a Senator to Congress, hostile to the administration, to embarrass it, and give a vote to recharter the Bank of the United States?—Will he be able to effect a change in the Congressional Districts, so as to elect representatives at war with the administration, and favourable to the great corporation on which he rests his presidential hopes? No. We fearlessly proclaim it, that he can accomplish none of these things, nor will he be able to effect the minor objects which he contemplated. No legislative resolutions which countenance his county resolutions censuring the veto of the President, denouncing Mr Rowan and Mr. Bibb, and calling on the latter to resign. The resolutions in which he has condemned the measures of the administration in relation to the Indians, and in which he has recommended the perpetuation of the national debt, will find no responsive voice in the legislative councils of Kentucky.

Our friends in Kentucky are pursuing the proper course to cover the Clay party with shame and confusion. It has been already stated that, in order to keep up abroad the delusion with regard to Kentucky and to conceal the defeat which Mr. Clay has sustained in his own state, his party there have pertinaciously claimed a number of members who were expressly elected on Jacksonian principles, and are pledged to sustain the Administration of Gen Jackson. It has been taken for granted by the Clay party, that the will of people thus emphatically expressed in these instances, will be wantonly disregarded, in order to advance Mr. Clay's personal views. Assuming some of them to be individually the friends of Mr Clay, it has been asked whether they will vote with his opponents to destroy his prospects? The vote is that of their constituents, and the question may be fairly asked in reply, are the instructions of the people to be *wantonly violated*, in order to embarrass the measures of a President whom they approve? The Frankfort Argus has furnished the evidence (published in this paper yesterday) of the solemn pledges given to the Jackson party by one of those claimed by the Clayites as one of them, and confidently promises to give satisfactory proof of the same pledges and like instructions from the people in a number of other cases claimed with equal confidence by the opposition. The Louisville Advertiser, last received, contains the proof of these pledges and instructions, in reference to another member elect, and offers to make good the like proof, (*"one at a time,"*) in reference to eight or ten others. The friends of the administration throughout the union, are satisfied with the result of the Kentucky election, and fully convinced that the opposition candidate has met with a fatal overthrow in his own state. They however, agree with the Louisville Editor, that there is but one course to be pursued, to bring the *Clay men to concede* that they were actually defeated at the recent election, and that is, to ascertain the character of each contested member, and the nature of the pledges or pledges given by him.

This puts Kentucky friends are proceeding to do, and in two instances have already abundantly made manifest the ridiculous nature of the Clay claim to a victory. If the others are equally strong, as we doubt not that they are, the opponents of Gen. Jackson will have to admit that the *people of Kentucky* have supported him, and rejected Mr. Clay, however the legislature may act. Mr. Clay's influence must be mighty over these individuals, and the consideration great, to induce them to violate faith so flagrantly.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

Mr. Dyer, of Ohio, is claimed by them, as a Clay man, who will vote with them in the election of Senator. In reply to this claim, we now publish the subjoined copy of a letter from the Post Master at Hartford, by which it will be perceived that Mr. Dyer stands pledged and instructed to vote for a Jackson Senator. There are not less than eight or ten others claimed by our opponents, who are bound to vote for a Jackson Senator. The assertion will be made good, but our readers must bear with us, until we can succeed—'one at a time."

TO THE EDITOR.

'Hartford, Ohio county, Aug 10.

'Dear Sir: In answer to a request made in your late paper, I state that the candidates in this county were Mr. Dillis Dyer, who voted against the election of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. James Miller, who voted for him.

'They agreed to be instructed at the polls, as to their vote for a Senator in Congress—a column was opened accordingly, and the result was

'For a Jackson Senator,	208
'For an Anti-Jackson Senator,	146
	354
'Difference,	62
'Mr. Dyer's poll,	306
'Mr. Miller's poll,	222
	590
'Difference,	146

'You will discover 236 of the voters gave no instruction. Mr. Dyer will be governed by the instruction given '

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, September 2, 1830.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this county from another in Queen-Anne's county dated August 19, 1830.

'This county is certain by a larger majority for the *administration* than last year. Our intelligence from the other counties on this shore is flattering in the extreme.'

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

Which is one of deposit, discount and circulation, was chartered in the reign of William and Mary 1693, and went into operation in 1694, with a capital of one million two hundred thousand pounds. This capital has been from time to time increased, and in 1781 amounted to £11,642,400. The lowest dividend ever declared by this institution was 4½ per cent; the highest 10 per cent.

Interments in Philadelphia and liberties from the 14th to the 21st August 100—64 children.

BACKING OUT.

'We, perhaps, owe an *apology* to our readers for the admission on Saturday, into our columns, of a communication containing the wager of a bet that John Rowan, of Kentucky, would not be elected U. States Senator, from that State, and that a friend of Mr. Clay would be elected. WE are *opposed to such tenders."—Marylander of Monday.*

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

MECHANICS.

MR. EDITOR—I was much pleased on reading the following remarks in a late number of the New-York Journal. They speak of a class of the yeomanry of this country, who form a part of the very "pith and marrow" of her strength—men who in peace improve and enrich her, and who in war have been found amongst the foremost of her defenders. They are beyond doubt, the most independent of our fellow-citizens; the means not only of obtaining support, but often fortune, are in their own hands. Sherman, Franklin and Rittenhouse, were all mechanics; and each one was an honour to our Republic. Let the mechanic cultivate his mind, as the Editor of the Journal advises, and after a time he will find himself *superior* to that *ignorance* and *pride*, which would shun him because his hand may be made rough by the plane, or his garment be soiled by the filings from a clock wheel. "Knowledge is power."

"If we look around within the circle of our acquaintance, we find that many of our most respected citizens are *mechanics*. Several of the first merchants in this city were once industrious mechanics. Several of our professional men in youth were once industrious mechanics. Several of our distinguished legislators, philosophers and statesmen, were also once mechanics. How did they rise to their present eminence? It was by the cultivation of their minds in useful knowledge, by improving every leisure hour, in acquiring instruction, by feeling a proper respect for themselves, which led them to form regular, industrious and frugal habits; and thus have they secured the respect and confidence of their employers, and risen to the affluence and respectability which they now enjoy. The same path of honour and usefulness is open to every person in our happy republic; and we hope that these examples will stimulate every mechanic among us to imitate them that they may become as they *deserve*, respected for their worth and usefulness."

For the Maryland Gazette.

Before a rational man consents to go all lengths with a party in opposition to the administrators of a government, common prudence should make him institute an inquiry into the motives which actuate and govern that party; and he should inform himself whether there be just grounds for its opposition, or not. Were all men to act thus cautiously, in a country like ours, where the power of rulers is limited by constitutional provisions, which are seldom transgressed, it is more than probable, that they would find that the cause for opposition, existed more in the imaginations of its authors, than in any measure or act of rulers. The man who opposes an administration "right or wrong," betrays a feeling, of which, no disinterested honourable man will ever be found to envy him: And that man certainly does do so, who can assign no good reason for enrolling himself on the side of opposition. In judging public functionaries we should always keep in view the imperfection of human nature, that we may decide charitably, conscientiously and wisely. The most virtuous and wise rulers, the world ever produced, have never yet discovered the secret by which they could administer for the good of the *whole*, and at the same time *adapt* their measures to the *wishes* and *opinions* of *every man*. Dissatisfied men will always be found, no matter in whose hands the majority of the people may place the reins of government; and no matter how correctly and purely that government may be administered. Some will be so from interest, others from disappointed ambition, and others from a naturally discontented temper. It is these descriptions which have ever composed the minority in this country, and which have ever toiled to mislead the *unthinking* and careless, and thus add to their own number. Every man, therefore, who cannot, *himself*, see good and abundant causes for opposing the present *administrations*, both national and state, even though he may, at this moment, be identified with the opposition, should not demur or hesitate about his course, but at once come over in support of these administrations. In the following extracts each friend of the administration party in Maryland, will find a variety of excellent reasons to encourage him in his opinions; and possibly some of those who have been drawn into the ranks of the opposition, without knowing any reason why they should continue in them, may perceive in the same, good reasons why they should forsake them and close with the administration party.

"President Jackson has paid since the 4th of March, 1829, ($16,000,000) SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the public debt.

"He has already reduced the Taxes levied on Salt, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, &c. to an amount exceeding TWO MILLIONS AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"And under his vigilant administration have already been discovered, in the cases of only thirteen individuals, defalcations and peculations which took place under the reign of Adams, Clay & Co. to the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS."

There was but a small majority of Jackson men in the legislature last winter, yet they so managed things as to shorten the session, and make it cost the people FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS than the *preceding* one. This is practical economy; useful reform.

"Very few of that class of people who have been gulled into a support of the Clay doctrines on the subject of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, seem to be aware that their own pockets are taxed to the amount of some *ten* or *twenty* or *thirty dollars a year* to sustain the system. They look only to the splendid objects of improvement to be accomplished, and to the protection of home industry, which they have been told will improve and enrich the country, and make us a truly great and independent nation—whilst they never once consider whence comes the funds to carry on these splendid schemes of improvements, or *whose money* it is that pays for the protection of Manufactures. Whether the people of this country pay a *direct tax* to the Government, or whether the amount is secretly drawn from their pockets in *duties* upon every article of *consumption*, the effect is the same upon the *tax-payer*, and impoverishes him in the same degree, one way as the other.

"In three years from the present time, if the national revenues are not diverted from their legitimate objects, the National Debt will have been cleared off by Jackson—and then no further occasion can exist for the present high duties. The national debt paid, the present Tariff will afford a surplus revenue, over and above what may be necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government, of some 12 to *fifteen millions of Dollars* per year."

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

Letters which have reached Philadelphia direct from England, confirm the accounts previously received by way of Saint Andrew's and Saint John's, relating to the recovery of the West India Trade. This furnishes another plume wherewith to deck old Hickory's cap. Mr. Adams, with all that diplomatic skill for which his friends gave him so much credit, though assisted by Mr. Clay's cunning, was four years *unsuccessfully* labouring to accomplish, what the present administration have achieved in a few months. The immense advantages of this trade are well understood and properly appreciated by the commercial part of the citizens of the United States. It opens new outlets to the exportation of the surplus grain, flour, peas, beans, pork, &c. of the farmer, and will, in reality, help him by keeping up a constant demand for them; by enhancing the prices of them, and by giving a steadiness and stability to those prices in our home markets, where speculators and jobbers have made them, for some years past, perfectly fluctuating and uncertain. It will likewise have the effect of increasing the value of labour. Now all this may be said to be some good which has been brought about by Jackson and his cabinet, and time will show how much praise will be awarded them for it by the opposition.

A. A. C.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—If you deem the following sufficiently interesting to deserve a place in your paper, it is at your disposal. It was compiled from information derived from the Encyclopedia Americana, a valuable work now publishing, and exhibits

The period at which the General Elections take place in each State; the time of meeting of each State Legislature, and the date of the Constitution of each State.

MASSACHUSETTS. Election of Governor and Senate, first Monday in April; of Representatives in May. Legislature meet last Wednesday in May and in January. Date of Constitution 1780. (Amended 1821.)

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. —— In March, Legislature meet first Wednesday in June. Date of Constitution 1792.

MAINE. —— Second Monday in September. Legislature meet first Wednesday in January. Date of Constitution 1819.

NEW-YORK. —— In October or November, as may be provided by law. Legislature meet first Tuesday in January. Date of Constitution 1821.

VERMONT. —— First Tuesday in September. Legislature meet second Thursday of October. Date of Constitution 1793.

CONNECTICUT. —— In April. Legislature meet first Wednesday of May. Date of Constitution 1818.

RHODE-ISLAND has no written Constitution, being still governed by the original Charter granted by King Charles II, of Great Britain, in 1663. The times for her elections and meeting of her Legislature, are fixed by laws of the state.

MARYLAND. —— First Monday in October for Delegates. First Monday in September every fifth year for electors of Senate. Legislature meet last Monday in December. Date of Constitution 1776. (Amended.)

DELAWARE. —— First Tuesday in October. Legislature meet first Tuesday in January. Date of Constitution 1792. (Amended in 1802.)

PENNSYLVANIA. —— Second Tuesday in October. Legislature meet first Tuesday in December. Date of Constitution 1790.

NEW-JERSEY. —— Second Tuesday in October. May adjourn from day to day. Legislature meet fourth Tuesday in October. Date of Constitution 1796.

GEORGIA. —— First Monday in November. Legislature meet second Tuesday in January. Date of Constitution 1798. (Amended.)

SOUTH-CAROLINA. —— Second Monday in October and day following, biennially. Legislature meet fourth Monday in November. Date of Constitution 1790. (Amended.)

NORTH-CAROLINA. No day appointed by Constitution for elections or meeting of Legislature. Date of Constitution 1776.

VIRGINIA. Date of original Constitution 1776, of new Constitution 1830.

MISSISSIPPI. —— First Monday in August and day following. Legislature meet first Monday in November. Date of Constitution 1817.

TENNESSEE. —— Biennially, on the first Thursday in August and day following. Legislature meet third Monday in September every second year. Date of Constitution 1796.

KENTUCKY. —— First Monday in August, may be continued three days on request of any one of the candidates. Legislature meet first Monday in November. Date of Constitution 1799.

OHIO. —— Second Tuesday in October. Legislature meet first Monday in December. Date of Constitution 1802.

MISSOURI. —— Biennially, on the first Monday in August. Legislature meet first Monday in November, every second year. Date of Constitution 1820.

ILLINOIS. —— Biennially, on the first Monday in August. Legislature meet first Monday in December in every second year. Date of Constitution 1818.

INDIANA. —— First Monday in August. Legislature meet first Monday in December. Date of Constitution 1816.

LOUISIANA. —— Biennially, on the first Monday in July. Legislature meet first Monday in January. Date of Constitution 1812.