

This brief story is not fiction, in fact. It is a true copy of the history of our "Great West"; it is exactly in accordance with the whole history of our country. Nearly all our best citizens and greatest men began life with nothing—started on credit. Credit has been the spring of our enterprise, the nurse of our prosperity, the cause of our greatness.

### How the no credit system would affect the same case.

Clearly this noble-hearted man would never have gone west, for he had not the means to get there and cut down the trees. Nor could the Government have allowed him to squat on the no credit system. Neither could he have obtained his pre-emption right. Not one of the results of this interesting narrative—which would apply equally well to a thousand, to ten thousand cases of fact, to the whole history of our whole western world—would have transpired without the credit system. Without this, the western states would have remained a wilderness to this day. The prosperity and greatness of that teeming, active, go-ahead portion of the American Union, are founded on the creative, prolific principle of credit. The prosperity and greatness of our whole country, of this Republic, are founded upon it. In describing a few of these cases, we write the history of this nation, so far as respects the causes of our unprecedented growth and importance.

### How the credit system affected the early history of the North American Colonies.

Our ancestors came here poor, just as our pioneer of the West, above described, went into the wilderness. It is true they had some patronage from Government, and from other quarters, but patronage is one of the forms of credit, in the same manner as our pioneer had the patronage of the good old man, who afterwards became his father-in-law. Our ancestors had almost nothing to begin with. The whole enterprise of settling this western world was a credit enterprise, not only in respect to the hopes entertained, but also to the foundation on which it was based.

The discovery of America was affected on the credit system. Was not Columbus a beggar for credit at the courts of Europe, through the whole history of his great, sublime, and glorious undertakings? Are not the whole of his achievements to be ascribed to the effectiveness of that principle? The grandest conceptions of man that are executed, are ordinarily done on the basis of credit. This we shall find to be true in every department of history, whether we refer to those who have acted only on mind, or wielded empires over the world of nature. The reasons are, first, because they who conceive the greatest things are not the most fit for the prudent calculations of business; and next, because they who are already possessed of wealth and independence have no motive, are too sluggish to entertain great enterprises.

It was the poverty of our ancestors, and other social inconveniences, which drove them to this new world. Some of them may have had a little wealth; but what was it all compared to the greatness of the undertaking? It was credit on which they started, in hope of future income; it was credit on which they worked and traded, fought and died, the inheritance of which they bequeathed to their children; it was credit on which they achieved all that gives them honour in our esteem, respect among mankind, renown in history. Our ancestors were always in debt to the mother country as individuals and as colonies. One of the chief causes of the war of the Revolution were the difficulties raised in the management of these accounts.

### How the no credit system would have affected the early history of this country.

In the first place, America would not have been discovered. But passing by that, these United States would never have had existence; because the Colonies would not have been planted; or, if planted, could not have been reared without credit. Both private and public credit was used on a large scale during the whole of our Colonial history. The Colonies were begun, carried forward, and raised to all their importance, such as it was, by that means.

### How the credit system affected the attainment of our Independence.

The quarrel of the Revolution was, in effect and in substance, a quarrel about credit, commercial credit and the claims of royal prerogative. The right of absolute sovereignty was asserted as a credit account. This right, as to the manner in which it operated, was denied and resisted. Hence the war, and hence the result. The latter we regard as a blessing, and owe it to this quarrel about credit.

But how could we have maintained that struggle, or gone a single step in it, without a national credit? A few feeble settlements, having always been in a state of dependence, without money, and greatly in debt, without arms, without troops, without ships of war, with no government even, except a hasty provisional one set up for the exigency; such a people pitted in a conflict of arms against one of the oldest, best provided, and most powerful empires in the world? But credit, that spring of enterprise in peace, that soul and sinew of war, came to our aid. Funds, ships, armies, flew to our relief. We issued bills of credit of our own; and a baseless paper currency for our domestic uses which answered all the purpose at the time, though it proved to be good for nothing afterwards. Perhaps it would be true to say, that we owe our Independence to that baseless Continental paper. What could we have done without it in such an hour? It is true, it was never redeemed; but the people were redeemed, and bore with patience this tax to their country's deliverance. They who paid a hundred dollars for a breakfast, poor as they were, could point to a nation's independence purchased by the sacrifice—a nation, of which each one of these exulting spirits could say for himself, "I am one—a part and parcel of this infant empire!"—a nobler, richer inheritance than the wealth of Croesus. In the enjoyment of the blessings of freedom, they soon forgot their losses.

Credit was the charm, the potent agency that carried them through. What could have been done without it? Dimmy would have covered every countenance in the outset, and the world would have pronounced our fathers madmen. But it was the generous faith of mankind, credit, that saved us. How the credit system enabled us to carry on the last war with Great Britain.

We may, perhaps, say, in the gross, that that war cost the nation \$200,000,000, if we include all sacrifices, public and private, and left us involved to the amount of some \$120,000,000, more or less. We had nothing but debt to begin with; we sustained the burden; acquitted ourselves with honor; and in about twenty years after the peace cancelled the debt; all on the basis of credit. Without this we could have done nothing; without this a nation might now insult us with impunity.

### How the credit system still affects the Government of the United States.

It can obtain money wherever it wants, and to any amount.

### How the no credit system would affect the Government of the United States.

It could not have issued its \$5,000,000 of Treasury Notes in the spring of this year, (1840,) nor its \$10,000,000 of 1839. The wheels of Government would have been stopped. There would have been a revolution, succeeded by anarchy, or some new state of things, we know not what. A Government without credit is no Government at all. It is dissolved in the event. The event itself is the instrument of its dissolution, and no other could be formed except on the basis of credit.

Can it, indeed, be true, that a Government seeking to abolish the credit system, is itself, at the same time, asking and realizing all its advantages, by the issue of its own paper, without a dollar in specie to base it upon? That it is issuing this paper by millions one year after another? We know it is good; but we ask for consistency, for the proofs of sincerity. Or is this Government prepared to say to the people, "You shall not have credit, but we will?" Will they say, it is good for public, national purposes, but bad for private use? But the Government is compelled to use credit—hey! And may it not also be convenient to us, the people?

### How the credit system affects the British Empire.

For a quarter of a century that Government was able, by the mere force of her credit, to stand against the most powerful combination for the destruction of her manufactures, her trade, and the throne itself, which was ever formed against any nation, and was victor in the end. Still she holds on her way, dotting the face of the globe with her colonies, absorbing old empires and erecting new ones, covering all seas with her navy and her commerce, creating new worlds in this little world of ours: all on the basis of her credit. The sun never sets upon her dominions, and her morning drum keeps pace with each of the twenty-four hours.

### How the no credit system would affect the British Empire.

It could not exist a day, but would fall to dissolution in ten thousand fragments, presenting a scene of social devastation, such as the world never saw.

### How the attempt to introduce the no credit system has forced our Government to resort to credit.

Nothing but bad Government can keep the American people down. If they are not up soon after the revulsion of overaction, it is only because the Government will not let them get up; if they are not going ahead, it is only because the Government has knocked them on the head. The no credit system will not only destroy a Government, but it will destroy a people. Cried out, it is the dissolution of society. This is its true definition, as well as its effect. An attempt to introduce it, therefore, from the highest department of society, from the Government, is just knocking the people on the head. They can't stand it. It is governing too much. It is destroying faith, morality, the bond of the social state.

Just let the people know that this is what the Government are about, and that is enough. They feel the blow, and reel under it. The body politic shakes, trembles, and quivers through all its parts to its extremities. Men are frightened; confidence takes flight; rumor with her thousand tongues stalks abroad; and society presents a scene of confusion, with disaster following quick upon the heel of distress.

When a Government, instead of endeavoring to repair and re-invigorate a shaken credit, strikes another and more tremendous blow, by telling the people, "Since you will abuse credit, you shall have it," it is like a bolt from heaven that shivers the oak. It is punishing the whole nation for the sins of a few. It is like the quack, who lighting upon a community visited by an epidemic disease, not only kills the sick, by his want of skill, but forces down the throat of every well man, woman, and child, a drug which kills them all, under pretence that it is to save them from the contagion.

No wonder such a mode of treatment reflects upon the Government, and they find themselves in a few short months fallen from a surplus to a deficient and rapidly failing revenue. No wonder they are compelled to resort to credit to save themselves, as they have destroyed credit in the ranks of the people by the threat of doing it. A country thus injured, is so far impoverished. How the state debts are affected by this alarm occasioned by the action of the Government.

Take for example the debt of the state of Pennsylvania, which is \$36,000,000. Before the shock occasioned by the Government attempt to abolish credit was felt, the bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were worth in the market of the world \$113 on every \$100. The last sales were at \$75 on the par value of \$100, since which there has been no demand. Suppose, however, that the bonds of Pennsylvania are now (June 1, 1840,) worth \$75 on \$100. They cannot be worth more

than this. It will follow that the entire depreciation from 113 per cent. to 75 per cent., on a debt of \$36,000,000, is \$13,680,000! Is not this a truly amazing fact? Is not this a mortifying position to a sovereign Commonwealth to be obliged to observe such a falling off in her own fair fame?

### How the operation of this Government Bank [Sub-Treasury] will work a revolution in a ruinous depreciation of the prices of property and labor.

It is an uncontroverted maxim, that the prices of property and labor are graduated by the amount of the circulating medium. It is also obvious, that the scheme of the independent Treasury is to reduce and confine the currency of the country to hard money; and this is likely to be the effect of its full operation. "Study," says Mr. Benton, of the United States Senate, "the financial history of Holland, France, Cuba. Follow their example. Imitate them." This is known to be the doctrine of our National Administration.

The average prices of labor in some few hard money countries are as follows:—In France 5 shillings and 8 pence sterling per week. Hours of labor 12 in the day, or 72 for the week. In Switzerland, 4 shillings and five pence per week. Time of work, 82 hours. In Austria, 4 shillings per week. Hours 76. In Tyrol, 3 shillings and 6 pence per week. Hours 88. In Saxony, 3 shillings and 6 pence per week. Hours 72. In Boon, on the Rhine, 2 shillings and 6 pence per week. Hours 84. In Egypt, 3 to 3-1-2 pence per day. The average price for the above named European countries is 3 shillings and 11 pence and 3 farthings per week; and the average number of hours 79. This average price of labor per week, amounts to about 97 cents of our currency.

In England, the prices of labor per week, range from 15 shillings sterling, (or \$3 63 cents,) to 30 shillings, (or \$7 26 cents.) Average \$5 43 cents. In the United States, the prices of labor here heretofore ranged from \$3 to \$6 per week. Average, \$4 50 cents.

This comparison will show the difference between the prices of labor in hard money countries and mixed currency countries. Great Britain and the United States are known to have been the most prosperous countries in the world. The cause is to be found in the high prices of property and labor. It may be laid down as a maxim of universal truth, that the highest state of prosperity in any country is that condition of things which maintains as a permanency the highest prices of property and labor; more especially of labor; and that the state most remote from prosperity, is that which reduces the prices of property and labor to the lowest point. In all the world and in all ages this will be found true, other things being equal. The lowest prices of property and labor will be found under absolute despotic governments, and in a state of barbarism, where also will be found the greatest poverty, and the most misery.

It is not sufficient to say, that the depression of these nominal prices does not depress prosperity, when other things are equal, because other things are never equal, as we shall see in what follows.

Let us, then, proceed to consider how the operation of this Government Bank scheme will affect the property and labor of the country. The amount of a sound mixed currency of a country is at least three dollars to one of a hard money currency. This is the smallest difference, which we are therefore entitled to assume as giving the greatest advantage to our opponents. By this rule the following calculations are made for the purpose of illustration, the principle of which may be accommodated to any supposable or actual state of things. It will be seen that the standard we assume is perfectly immaterial to the argument. In the assumption of any other, to suit parties or persons, the grand result would be the same for all our purposes.

Consequently, by the principle laid down which will not be controverted, viz: that the amount of currency graduates the prices of property and labor, it will follow, that the introduction and full operation of the Government Bank system will reduce the prices of property and labor at least two-thirds. How much the reduction will exceed this fraction may be guessed at by a review of the comparative prices of labor in different countries given above.

Let us, then, estimate the amazing change. The working man who, under the old system, received his dollar a day for wages, would find them reduced to 33 cents under the new. The dollar and a half per day of the journeyman carpenter, mason, tailor, jeweller, cabinet maker, printer, book binder, and numerous other trades which it would fill a page to mention, would be reduced to fifty cents. The six-pence of the milkman, who makes his daily road through the streets of our cities, would be reduced to two-pence. In the same proportion would those market people suffer who supply our towns and cities from the surrounding country. Beef, instead of nine cents a pound, would be three; potatoes would fall from thirty to ten cents a bushel; corn from seventy-five cents to twenty-five; wheat and flour in the same proportion; and so of all kinds of meats, all kinds of breadstuffs, and all kinds of vegetables. The saddler's \$18 would dwindle down to \$6, and the bootmaker's \$6 to \$2. The man who under the old system could lay up \$300 a year, under the new could lay up only \$100, or \$50 instead of \$150, or \$25 instead of \$75. The farm worth \$1500 under the old, would be worth only \$500 under the new. In the same manner and in the same proportion will every species of property be depressed: lands, farms, houses and tenements, city and country estates, horses, cattle, sheep, wool, the products of the soil, and of labor, labor itself, service of every description, and in every capacity of common life, in town and country; every thing, indeed, except the salary of the President of the United States, and those of

the officers and agents of Government, amounting to one hundred thousand; all which would be raised in value in proportion to the increased value of money, be it more or less. They say, two thirds. Of course, the President's salary would be worth \$75,000, and those of other officers and agents of the Government in proportion to their nominal amount.

But debtors, who probably constitute nine-tenths of the population, would be the greatest sufferers of all, inasmuch as they would not only suffer equally in the depression of their property, if they have any, but in the same proportion for all that they owe. In many instances a debtor who was actually rich under the old system, may be reduced to nothing by the substitution of the new. Nay, he will be as much worse than nothing, as his debts exceed one-third of his property. For example:—If a man's property was worth \$60,000, and his debts were \$30,000, he will be \$10,000 worse than nothing by the change. A farmer possessed of an estate worth \$1500, and being in debt \$750, would find himself \$250 worse than nothing by the change. A farmer who could pay a debt of \$300 with 300 bushels of wheat under the old system, must part with 900 bushels to pay if under the new, besides sacrificing two-thirds of the former value of his farm, if he is obliged or wishes to sell it. In the same two-fold proportion would all debtors, having property, suffer by the change.

It has been said by high authority—with how much truth we know not—that the aggregate of private debts in every commercial country like ours is ordinarily equal to all the property of that country; in which case, as will be seen, such a revolution as will necessarily be brought about by reducing the circulating medium of this country to a hard money level, would increase this indebtedness of individuals to three times the value of all the property to be found in the whole country!

Taking the assessment list of the state of New York as a standard of the valuation of its property—which, as is well known in all such cases, is much below the true value—and adding to that her public works and other species of property not taxed, all of which must suffer alike in the general wreck of this revolution—and it would probably be a moderate estimate to rate her losses in passing from the old to the hard money system, on the principle established, at \$500,000,000! For our present purpose it may be sufficiently accurate to assume, that all our States and Territories would suffer in the same proportion to New York, as is the proportion of their respective representations in the House of Representatives in Congress—which would show an aggregate loss to the whole United States of \$2,500,000,000!

Besides all this, by withdrawing two-thirds of the circulating medium, we withdraw two-thirds of the active capital of the country, or which is the same thing, two-thirds of the means of public prosperity. The productiveness of this capital, by the application of skill and labour would be twice as much to the nation as the prosperity based upon the one third retained. Yes, much more than that, on the principle, that every increase of capital augments the power of acquiring wealth in a manifold proportion. We might probably say with truth, that the failure of fifty banks a year in the United States, of half a million of capital each, all falling on the people, would not be so great a loss to the nation.

It is to be observed, that a dollar under a sound mixed currency, is as good as a dollar under an exclusive metallic currency, so far as respects public faith, because it will always procure hard money. A dollar is a dollar in America, in Europe, in Africa, in Asia, every where, at all times. Though it may not procure so much of the necessities of life under a mixed as under a hard money currency, it counts the same as an acquisition or investment; and a dollar under the former system is worth just as much in our relations to all the world as a dollar under the latter. Consequently, in our social, commercial, and political standing with all the world, we should be worth three times as much, and have three times the strength under the former system, which we should have under the latter. Besides, we should be able, and on that system alone able, to maintain our rivalry with Great Britain, and our relative standing with other nations.

There, too, is our foreign debt of some \$200,000,000, standing against some of our States and against individuals, and in that way against the country, which, by the principle already recognised, would rise to \$600,000,000, under the new system, not nominally indeed, but really, without a fraction of that abatement which is ascribed to our domestic condition under such a change. The true reckoning would be on the other side. For it must all be paid in specie. It would even be more difficult to pay \$200,000,000, after this change, than \$600,000,000 before it had begun.

All the gain of such a new state of things would be to the rich, and all the loss to the poor. The latter would still have to pay the same for their tea, coffee, sugar, cloths, and all foreign productions, if they could ever get money enough to have either. But this *is* makes a very doubtful case. It is the doom of the poor in all hard money countries to remain forever poor, with scarcely the means of subsistence. So would it be with us. They would be ground to the dust.

"America," said a distinguished foreign statesman, "is (near we must say now) the heaven of the poor man." And why? Because, first, of the exceeding facility of getting enough to live on; and next, because of the numerous and great facilities of getting rich. But introduce this new state of things, and it will be comparatively a hell to him.

We are not aware, that there is any ground for the charge of fallacy, or of error, in the calculations we have made, or in the results to which they have conducted us. Is it not, then, high time for the people of this country to look this tremendous reckoning in the face?

## THE MESSENGER.

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday Morning, October 30, 1840.

### THE ELECTION

For Electors for President and Vice President takes place in North Carolina the SECOND THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT;—REMEMBER, the Second Thursday in November, (the twelfth day of the month,) THEN LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY. Each voter will vote the whole ticket.

### WHIG

#### ELECTIONAL TICKET.

1. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke,
2. Gen. JAMES WELBORN, of Wilkes,
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln,
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan,
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell,
6. HON. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham,
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore,
8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange,
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake,
10. Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax,
11. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie,
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons,
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington,
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Currituck,
15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

#### The next Legislature.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the next General Assembly of this State, it may be well for us in these western counties to look around and see what are our wants, and what subjects will be like to be presented to that body in which we are particularly interested.

We will begin at home.

First, we want an act incorporating the town of Asheville. If there is a village in the State where such a measure is needed, it is here—this is the most complete thoroughfare perhaps in the State. Our situation is peculiar in many respects, and more inconveniences attend this place for the want of such a measure, than any other with which we are acquainted. An act of this kind was once granted by the Legislature and when an attempt was made by the citizens here to avail themselves of its benefits, they met with such violent opposition from the people of the county generally, that strange to tell, soon after the law was repealed. We seriously doubt whether in all the history of the world a parallel case to this could be found—whether the records of any State, Kingdom or Government on the face of the earth can show an instance of similar cast.

But why was it opposed? Because if we have been correctly informed, some few political aspirants thinking they might be able to make political capital out of it, misrepresented the nature and design of the charter itself as well as the objects contemplated by the friends of the law, and in this way succeeded in exciting a foolish and unreasonable prejudice against the measure which terminated in its final repeal. We flatter ourselves however, that the reign of such is past, and that the good sense of the people both in town and country will now see not only the propriety, but the real necessity of such a course—and heartily unite in availing themselves of its benefits.

We design to recur to this subject and strive to show our friends that there is in such a measure no "exclusive privileges," as has been asserted but that it tends directly to the good of the whole.

Secondly, we want our Female Academy and Boarding House incorporated, and an appropriation made for their permanent endowment.

To build up here a literary institution of high character must be desirable to every noble minded citizen of this country. This, we do not believe, under existing circumstances can be done without some aid from the State—aid which the western portion of the State has a right to claim, and which the Legislature in justice ought to grant. Heretofore this part of the State has received but very little of the public funds in any way—in those funds we have an equal claim, and there is no purpose to which they could be appropriated that would in the end benefit us so much as to the purposes of education.

All we want to ensure our success in the enterprise in which we have already commenced, is a little pecuniary assistance. Competent teachers can easily be procured at any time for a good institution. Our country is improving and healthy, and it is in our opinion, high time for our representatives to obtain for us some grant for educational purposes.

In the next place, we want badly, a good McAdams road from the city of Raleigh to this place. This is greatly needed by the entire western portion of the State, and indeed by the State at large. It must serve more than any thing else, to connect the interests of the eastern and western parts of the State, and establish what has never yet been—a commercial intercourse.

By it, the merchants of this place will be able to bring goods from New York or Philadelphia by the way of Raleigh sooner, and on the whole, cheaper, than they now do by the way of Charleston and Augusta.

It must increase the amount of travelling from this place to Raleigh at least ten fold. At present, it is not at all uncommon for travellers from the South-west to go from Knoxville Tenn., to Wytterville Va., and then cross the mountains by way of Salem to Raleigh, a distance much greater than by this place.

Give us such a road, with a daily line of stages from Raleigh to Knoxville, and travellers to any of the eastern cities from Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, will find this the nearest, the most pleasant and cheap route. Raleigh must then become a commercial city and every county and village west of it will receive a greater benefit, as we believe, than from any other enterprise in which the State could now engage.

But as our readers may be disposed to doubt whether such an enterprise would effect our commercial affairs, particularly here in the West, we will be a little more particular. From this to the city of Raleigh is, we are informed, two hundred and sixty miles—the average speed of a stage coach on a well graded McAdams road is ten miles per hour; a merchant therefore, would trav-

el by that means from Asheville to Raleigh in twenty-six hours; from Raleigh he would go to New York by the present facilities, in a little more than two days, consuming on the whole route from Asheville to New York, a little more than three days, the time that is now required to go from Asheville to Charleston S. C. At New York he would purchase his goods, and then the question with him would be, by what route he could with the greatest dispatch and least cost have them at the place of their destination. The cost of transportation from New York to Raleigh could not, we think, be greater or even as great as from New York to Augusta by way of Charleston. From Augusta to this place, a good stage hauls thirty-five hundred pounds for which the merchant pays usually seventy dollars, and receives his loading in about twelve days after it leaves Augusta; or in other words, a wagoner hauls a good team, from Augusta to Asheville, thirty-five or forty hundred pounds, at two cents per pound; two cents is the highest price, one and half the lowest, and makes the trip in from ten to twelve days. The average distance for a wagon on a McAdams road, is about seven miles a day. From Raleigh to this place would, at that rate, require thirteen days, but less more time than is usually required to make the trip between this and Augusta, while the difference in the load would be about one half. A team that is now required to haul four thousand from Augusta here would in nearly in the same time haul from Raleigh in a well graded McAdams road between seven and eight thousand, and consequently it could be done at a little more than half the cost on the hundred pounds.

Another advantage would be found in the fact that persons from the western part of this State would run little or no risk of sickness in going to Raleigh in the months of August and September, the time they have most leisure on their farms, and the very time they would go to Hamburg or Augusta at the risk of their lives.

If then we be correct in the view we have hastily taken of this subject, it is one of the most of paramount importance to the whole State. The eastern and middle portions because it will increase their travelling and trade, and to the entire west because of the increase of commercial facilities as well as of travelling.

That the State is abundantly able to construct such a road, none we presume, will pretend to doubt. Whether our Legislature will be willing to attempt it remains to be seen. It may be they will be too fearful of their popularity at home, or too much engaged in making presidents or electors to attend to these matters—if so, we have mistaken their character, particularly those of the west; but as your venerable friend of the Richmond Enquirer would say, "Nous verrons."

We take the following from the "Southern Recorder," published at Milledgeville, Georgia. It shows the full returns from that State, and the majority of Whig votes.

It will be recollected that it was in this State, that the Glob, some time since announced they would commence the Van Buren victories in the South; and the Richmond Enquirer supposed that no man common sense would pretend to say, that Georgia would vote against Mr. Van Buren.

The remarks of the Recorder we respectfully recommend to the consideration of the Log Cabin haters of our State.

[From the Southern Recorder.]

RETURNS COMPLETE.—The following is the aggregate vote of the several candidates for Congress in all the counties of the State. They are from official returns by the Governor, except three, and those are received from private sources, no doubt correct. In the Senate we have 48, the Van Buren party 44—and a tie in Coweta. In the House of Representatives, our majority is about 30.

#### AGGREGATE VOTE.

HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Alford, 39,275	Black, 35,400
Dawson, 39,619	Campbell, 35,370
Foster, 39,306	Colquitt, 35,500
Gamble, 39,254	Cooper, 35,500
Habersham, 39,379	Hilfyer, 35,390
King, 39,257	Iverson, 35,311
Meriwether, 39,141	Lumpkin, 35,417
Nisbet, 39,399	Patterson, 35,390
Warren, 39,297	Pooler, 35,390

During the late canvass, our opponents taunted us about Log Cabins and Hard Cider, and charged us with thinking too little of the intelligence of the people, in using such things to catch votes. They predicted our defeat, because we insulted the people by talking of Log Cabins, and they would certainly exhibit their resentment at the polls. The people were not fools, and they would show it. Well, the election day came round, and proved that if the people were insulted at all, it was with our opponents, and not with us, and that the name of a Log Cabin was no treason in their eyes, whatever our opponents might think of it.

But the point to which we would particularly call attention at present is this: Our opponents have said over and over again, that fools only would be caught by Log Cabins, Hard Cider, &c., and they did not think the people of Georgia such blockheads as to be caught by them. Since the election, our opponents still say we have gained the day by our Log Cabins, Hard Cider, Coo skins, Red Pepper, &c. If so, of course in their account, the great majority of the people must be fools. Very complimentary to the intelligence of the people truly; just such a compliment as we doubt not they will remember; we doubt not the people will reward these modern Solomon for their very flattering opinion of them, by showing them that if they were fools on the first Monday of October, they will be much bigger fools in the same way, on the first Monday in next month. We would ask our friends if they do not think, if our opponents have lost every thing else, that they have at all events, retained their modesty. They are only wise folks now! What a pity it is there were not more of them!