

CONDITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Charleston Mercury. We find the following admirable article in the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, and as it is not leaded, and without credit, we know not whether it is an editorial or a selection of that able journal. Come whence it may, it falls in so thoroughly with our own views, that we earnestly commend it to the careful consideration of our readers:

ENGLISH LIBERTY.

The last papers from England, holds up the curtain of a scene of horror, such as the annals of the world, full as they are with crime and misery, can scarcely parallel. While the table expenses of the English Sovereign are given at \$300,000 a year, it is stated that in one manufacturing district there are 400,000 of the Queen's subjects without work, in a state every hour verging near starvation, without the remotest prospect of relief.

By day and by night this terrible tale has been ringing in our ears—this picture of horror has been constantly before us.—We have seen the madness of the father, the despair of the mother, and the pale beseeching faces of mourning babes. The sun shines on them from the azure heavens, the gentle rains fall round them; and they live upon the beautiful earth, denied the privilege of toil, with nothing before them but the prospect of a horrible death.

Here, in one district, within the compass of a few miles, is a population larger by thousands than that of New York city, which has been sinking, by slow but certain degrees, lower and lower, till human woe and wretchedness seem to have found its lowest depth, and there lies humanity, helpless—hopeless, the grave yawning alike for the old and the young, all enduring a common fate; and that the most awful that ever scourged the world.

Can any thing be done? Our consideration avails not, our aches could not reach them, and if they could it would be but a prolongation of misery. What if we remonstrated? Will the haughty aristocrats who now govern England and aspire to the supremacy of the world, listen to remonstrance? They, on whose ears the groans of millions of the down-trodden fall idly as the whirling of the autumn leaves, they, whom the moans of women and children, famishing for bread, cannot soften, will they thus listen to the faintly whispered reproach that comes across the Atlantic?

The thousands of priests, who, by a huge establishment, fleece the nation of a tithe of its productions, the thousands of the rich and titled, who hold in their unclenching grasp the wealth, with the law and the sword for their protection, will they let go their hold, or give up one of the privileges which their lawless, bandit ancestors seized, and they claim and defend,—will they rescue poverty from starvation?

When the negro slave is sick, he is nursed; when old and infirm, he is fed and sheltered; infancy is cared for, age protected. If there is famine the master kills his cattle, sells his property to feed his slaves. In England the white slave labors longer and harder for a poorer living than the negro, and when provisions are dear, and his work not wanted, he is left to starve. This England sends her Thompsons to declaim on the sin and curse of negro slavery. In the eyes of the Almighty the southern slaveholder is less guilty than the English Capitalist.

What of liberty has the English artisan to boast? He has not even the liberty to labor, the liberty to eat the bread of toil. England is no country of liberty.

The slave who sets his foot upon her shore is free to starve. Does he ask bread, he is told to earn it. When he asks for labor, there is none to be had. If he attempts to kill game in the forests, or catch fish in the stream, he is sent to jail. England is a country of privilege. The nobility, the clergy, all who compose the great machinery of her government, have privileges, privilege to oppress, to monopolize, to crush, to starve. In all the tyranny of privilege England abounds. In all the freedom of democracy and equal rights it is wanting. It is governed, taxed, pillaged by privileged classes. Millions toil from infancy to age, hundreds of thousands live in want and starvation that their sovereigns may enjoy a thousand costly luxuries. A world's wealth is hoarded around London. We can form no adequate idea of the grandeur that is concentrated upon the few. God looks down calmly from above and sees the many starving.

Can this be always? Will generation after generation pass into eternity, after a life of horrible destitution here, leaving wealth and privilege still in the enjoyment of the few, and toil and want still the lot of many; or will the spark of humanity, not quite stamped out, revive, and brains and muscles assert the rights they were intended to protect and enjoy? Will all the brawny artisans of England cringe under the awful power of purse and sword for ever? There is no hope of reform. Wealth does not relax its grasp—power does not give up its privileges, and when did either care for right? Every day the case of the English laborer and the Irish peasant grows more hopeless. If, this year, there are 8,000,000 of the Irish, with not enough even of roots to eat, in ten years more the number will be increased. If at this moment starvation stares in the face of millions of English artisans, where is the hope of better times? For years they have been hoping for reform. In allowing the Tories to gain the ascendancy, they tried the very last experiment. No temporising policy will serve them longer.

The day that the people of England rise up and with their own strong hands take the rights they can never peaceably attain, that day shall we think better of humanity. Endurance of wrong is no virtue. He who submits to fraud is its accessory.—Man has no right to be wronged. A small evil may be endured, as the only means of attaining a great good, as for the sake of a cure we may submit to an operation, but then the evil becomes a portion of the good.

It is unjust to the people of England, the descendants of our common ancestors, to suppose that ten years more can pass without a revolution. Heaven grant that it may be a bloodless one—but, if blood must be shed, in God's name let it flow! It were better that the head of every haughty and beautiful despot in Great Britain should roll in the dust, than that this state of things should continue. What matter a few headless trunks, and a few puddles of blood, in comparison with the freedom and happiness of unborn millions? If tyranny will not lay down privilege at the feet of Justice, let the sword force it from her. The revolution must come, and in whatever form we shall welcome it.

Have we no lesson here? Are we removed from all fear of a similar fate? No; Monopoly and privilege are constituents of tyranny. They are as faithful in a Republic as in a monarchy. Already we have so much of both as to produce some evil and threaten more. Monopoly and privilege have given England a luxurious aristocracy and a starving people. The same causes will produce the same effects here, and while we sympathize with the condition of the oppressed, let us never cease to oppose every encroachment of power here.

The people of the United States owe it to themselves, and to the cause of universal humanity, to maintain Equal Rights against the smallest en-

croachments of privilege, and the slightest exhibition of the spirit of monopoly. If the people of this country would save their children from the fate of the wretched starving artizans of Europe, let them grant no charters of exclusive privilege.

The cry for bread.—A "Workingman" has addressed a series of letters to the Queen of England, through the London Morning Chronicle, which have excited much attention. In one of his latest we find this startling paragraph:

"It is not unknown to you, madam, that amongst large bodies of my fellow subjects there prevails an ill-defined, but strong opinion, that Whigs and Tories are alike their natural enemies; that, in fact, all the middle and upper classes are in one grand conspiracy to trample upon and oppress them. Let an attempt be made to pass through the fearful approaching winter without some grand legislative effort made to relieve the industry of the country, and the spirit of Chartism—ay, and something more—will once more raise its head, and neither churches nor yeomanry, neither bayonets nor sabres, will put it down. We have had Jack Cades and Wat Tyllers in England, and these have been put down; we have had great gatherings in Birmingham; riots at Bristol, Luddism, Radicalism, and physical force Chartism; and all these have been appeased or subdued. But we have yet to see another spectacle, which comes as surely as the sun rises to-morrow, should the corn laws be maintained. In the midst of a run for gold, and the fear of a national bankruptcy, thousands upon thousands of starving men rising up like grim and appalling shadows—men, hunger-worn, with savage hatred in their hearts, demanding not bread alone, but their rights, and trampling alike upon public credit, national honor, and general safety. Oh, let not good easy souls persuade you that in England such a thing is impossible. It is perfectly possible. The materials for such a frightful catastrophe are ready; the train is laid, and wants but the lightning's flash to set it on fire. England is strong in that national spirit which regards "order" as "Heaven's first law;" but when hunger and hatred are combined, and these concentrated in masses, the public opinion which respects the law falls powerless before them. Are these, we ask, vain forebodings?"

From the New Orleans Courier. LATEST FROM TEXAS. We are indebted to Capt. Wright, of that excellent steamer, the New York, for Galveston papers as late as Saturday, 13th inst.

The following items comprise every thing we could find of a nature at all likely to interest our readers. President Houston's message to the Texan Legislature declares that "Texas is prosperous. No system of finance suggested. War against Mexico recommended with the navy. No positive information as to the doings of Commissioner General Hamilton. Foreign relations remain quiet and friendly. Treaties with Great Britain not yet ratified, because Texas has not signed with that knight errant of Abolitionism a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. No definite treaty of amity, commerce and navigation yet made with the United States."

The disbandment of the regular army meets with the approbation of President Houston. An "alert" at the Texan seat of Government, is thus described by the correspondent of the Star: "It was confidently anticipated that the Congress would commence its session under the most favorable auspices, and proceed immediately to business; but, alas! the messenger arrived from the Brushy, bearing the alarming intelligence that a large army of Comanches, 400 or 500 strong, had been discovered near that stream, and was moving directly upon Austin. All was uproar and confusion immediately; Senators and Representatives, Heads of Departments and clerks, in short, men of all classes and grades, and women and children, were seen running in all directions—some to meet the expected foe, and some to find a place of refuge. The citizens at length formed into something like an organized body of militia; and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, prepared to defend the main street of the city, where most of the women and children had collected, in the strong houses lining that street. The artillery were placed, under Col. Ward, so as to sweep the streets completely. Things being thus arranged, a spy company, under the command of Col. Jones, were despatched to Brushy, and in the mean time all waited in anxious suspense for the foe. Morning came, however, and found the citizens shivering in the cold air, and weary with fatigue; but no traces of an enemy. About 8 o'clock, a. m., Colonel Jones and his party returned with intelligence that he could find no trail of Indians, and the alarm was at once quieted, the citizens returned to their homes again, contented and cheerful. In the afternoon, however, another messenger arrived, with intelligence that the Indians were assembled on Little river; but it was not known whether they came with hostile intentions, or merely in pursuit of the buffalo. The alarm was renewed again, but to less extent. The members of Congress from the eastern sections were not a little annoyed by this event, and their dissatisfaction with the present location of the seat of Government is expressed in no measured terms."

Among the items of news interesting to this country, by the late arrival from Europe, is the permission granted by the Lords of the Treasury to admit the rough Rice of the United States into Great Britain, with a duty of 1d. per quarter.—N. C. Stan.

Too good to be true.—It is stated in some of the English papers, that the greater portion of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton, turns out to be bad silver.—John Bull deserved to be shaved in that transaction.

Northeastern Boundary.—The Vermont Legislature has just passed resolutions declaring that it is the duty of the General Government to have this vexed question settled, peaceably, if they can; forcibly, if they must; and avow their intention to stand by Uncle Sam in a tilt against John Bull, if need be.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer addresses his subscribers, and says "he wants money, and must have it." This is calling the "spirits from the vasty deep." Let us see if they "will come with calling." If they do not, they deserve to be laid forever "in the Red sea," or "scratched off the books," which is just as bad. The laborer is worthy of his hire, emphatically; and we hope he will say as much for us and for all his brethren. Let us unite in the general cry, and make the welkin ring with the shout, that "we want money and must have it." Alex. Gazette.

Lesson on Drunkenness.—The Baltimore Patriot says: "On Sunday last, a man who had taken too much rum lost his balance, and fell on the pavement in Marsh Market space. While thus prostrated, a hog came up and bit off his nose. This is unquestionably teaching a strong lesson."

EXTRACTS

From the Message of Gov. RICHARDSON, to the Legislature of South Carolina.

In the events of a single year, the sudden ascendancy of a party, actuated by a high-wrought enthusiasm, impelled by the disasters of the times to seek relief in change, and rashly imputing them to the conduct of our Rulers—seemed to threaten the subversion of the well-established principles of '98 and '99, and of the republican policy of the Government, as well as the overthrow of the exponents, by whom they were administered. But a few weeks' experience of power, have suddenly disbanded, dissipated, and resolved this magnificent array of party power and organization into its distinct and original elements. The deliberations of the late Session of Congress have dispelled the delusions of party-zeal and fervor. Its impracticable expedients and distracted councils have, I trust, again gathered and assembled the Republican portion of the nation in the unity and strength of one fold, and one conviction. And if the great measure of "deliverance and liberty," important as we still regard it to the faithful, as well as equitable administration of the financial affairs of the country, has been repealed, in form and in name, we have still the unquestionable assurance of final success, in the overruling necessity resulting from the signal failure of every other substitute or device.

Among these abortive expedients, none was regarded with more intense and absorbing solicitude, than the proposition to re-establish a National Bank. On no occasion has the exercise of the conservative power vested in the Federal Executive, been received with warmer approbation by the people of this State; or been more wisely and fortunately interposed, to arrest the most dangerous, and most obnoxious of all the premeditated violations of the Constitution. Of all the great measures of national policy, productive of the bitterest contention among the great parties of this union, and which has always and justly been regarded as fraught with the most powerful influences (for good or for evil), on our political institutions, the establishment of a National Bank is certainly the most obvious and important. If such has been the experience of the country, in the primitive and purer ages of the Republic, under the regulations of a Bank, arising out of the embarrassments of the first war, and the exigencies of the last—of comparatively limited capital, and directed by the wisest and ablest officers—what were we to anticipate from an institution organized as the instrument of a party then in power—operating amidst the ruins of a disordered currency, and the wreck, weakness and dismay of State and local institutions? The expiring struggles of the late United States Bank, to perpetuate its existence against the fiat of the people, and the constituted authorities of the country, are recent in the recollection of all of us, and form an important epoch in the history of our Government. Doubtful as that contest must be admitted to have been, waged even as it was against an Administration, perhaps the most efficient and energetic that has ever controlled the destinies of this nation, what were we to anticipate, when our Rulers themselves should have become its allies, its party, or its pagans? In this view, it would have changed the character of our Government, become part of our political institutions, and consummated the greatest of all the deprecated evils that could befall a country—"the union of purse and sword, in the Federal head"—or worse, in the hands of a Federal party. Well may such an institution be supposed to have had the power to regulate the currency; but it would have been with the iron rule of despotism—restraining all interests, absorbing all capital, measuring all profits, overpowering all competition, and attracting the wealth and prosperity of every other portion of the union, to the centre of its operations.

It was an honest confession of one of the ablest presiding officers of the late United States Bank, before a committee appointed by Congress to investigate its affairs, that it was at any time within its power to crush State and local institutions! What an appalling fact for the contemplation of the Sovereign States of the Union! What a prophetic warning to the institutions chartered by their authority! The institutions of the country to be uprooted and erased at the bidding of a heartless, soul-less, cent. per cent. calculating corporation! The rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, to be subjected to the dominion of a sordid monied Autocracy! And yet, such is the supremacy of law, liberty, and the constitution, to which such an institution would inevitably have attained. Encroachments upon the liberties of the people, in other times and nations, were to be apprehended from the swords of conquerors, and the usurpations of ambitious rulers; but experience has shown that in our own age and country, the strongest contests to maintain constitutional, and even sovereign rights, have been waged against an ambitious money power, in all its various forms, of Bank monopolies, and protective tariffs. Well, therefore, may we congratulate the country on having escaped the ambitious pretensions of an institution which, after impudently dictating the humiliating duty to the Federal Executive, of violating his constitutional obligations, now threatens, through the vengeance of a disappointed party, the rash and iniquitous retribution, of abolishing the most useful and conservative of all the prerogatives of his department.

The revision of the duties on imports, justly regarded by the people of this State with a solicitude proportioned to the burdens which the Protective Policy has hitherto imposed on them, has been made, neither in that spirit of equity, or of compromise, which we had just reason to anticipate, from the principles and concessions of the Act of '33.—The history of the opposition of this State to a Tariff for protection, can neither be obliterated or forgotten. And the high considerations which actuated her, in consenting to compromise her interests for a term of years, to the peace and safety of the Union, should be a warning, as well as an inducement, to respect her rights, as well as her forbearance. While the government is acknowledged to be embarrassed of debt, and the manufacturing interest perhaps the least oppressed and the most prosperous of any in the Union, the renewal of a policy by indirect means, which is now universally admitted to bear unequally upon the productive industry of different portions of the Union, is a most flagrant abuse of power, as well as a most wanton violation of faith. The living generation, who were the witnesses of the struggles and pledges in the late contest for her constitutional rights, have not yet passed away,—the monuments of the times have not yet perished,—the very altars consecrated by her vows, still stand before us—even her preparations for defence, are still in readiness and requisition,—the age, its records, and recollections, have scarcely become a part of history, before the very burdens and oppressions which they were intended to resist, are renewed with a shameful infidelity, which seeks neither pretext or justification. A home valuation, cash duties, and an unreasonable and exorbitant revenue of more than thirty millions, it is believed are little less onerous in amount, or unconstitutional in effect, than the enormous forty per cent. duties which the sovereignty of this State was so sternly interposed to resist. And if, upon the principle of all protective duties, they are destined to increase to an extent and enor-

mity to which our experience of the past, as well as the tendency of the times, most emphatically forebodes, then it will be for you to say, whether South Carolina has so fallen from her high eminence of sovereignty and independence, as to admit by a silence and acquiescence in these wrongs and grievances, that there is no "mode, no remedy, no measure of redress." If she was sufficient then for the emergency, she is doubly adequate and fortified now in the union and strength of all her citizens, to meet aggressions upon her rights, come from what source they may. Nor is it less becoming the dignity and character of a free State, in assuming a position of defence which she is resolved to maintain, to manifest a due and timely regard for all the means and appliances of rendering that position as strong and impregnable in fact, as it is in equity, and in argument. Disregarding all theories, that so often confound the convictions of the best and purest minds, and resorting to the resources which she can so amply command through her organized government, and with which God and the People have endowed her, there can no emergency arise, in which the hearts of her citizens would not be invincibly united in her defence.

Another topic, of not less importance in itself, or of deep moment to this State, is the act distributing the proceeds of the public lands. As a source of revenue which it is proposed to abstract, at the very instant when the Federal Treasury is said to require to be replenished, it would seem like wantonly seeking a pretext to increase taxation. But considered in any point of view, it can be regarded in no other light than that of a distribution of the public revenue.—In one year, during a previous administration, the proceeds of the sales of public lands, produced a revenue of upward of twenty millions—a maximum to which, in more prosperous times, it would possibly again attain. Its average may even now be estimated at five millions, which, if annually withdrawn from the Treasury, leaves that deficiency at least supplied by increased duties on imports.—That the government can exercise the power of taxation to raise revenue for distribution, is a principle, I presume, which this State is not prepared to admit. Under the operation of the various pre-emptory laws, and the frequent reductions in the price of public lands, those very States which were the largest contributors to the "Public Domain" or whose "blood and treasure" were most lavishly expended to acquire it, have at the same time been subjected to the greatest sacrifices, in the emigration of their citizens, and in the diminished value of their products, reduced by an unequal competition with the more abundant and teeming resources of those new and fertile regions, which their enterprise and industry have been seduced and abstracted to cultivate, to the waste and abandonment of their own. It was enough to have borne all this with patriotic devotion to the interests of our common country; but when it is proposed to divert that domain from the sacred purposes for which it was ceded, to afford a pretext for additional burdens and taxation on one class of industry, to give protection and bounty to another, it assumes a character of the highest injustice, as well as the most palpable infraction of constitutional principles.

But the most dangerous, as well as the most humiliating effect of this measure, is the condition of dependency, to which it reduces the States, upon the bounty and beneficence of the government—existing as they would, in the relation of subsidiaries upon the profits of their own estate—receiving its charity, doled out from their own wealth, and subdued to a state of homage, servility, and compliance, by bribes, stolen and lavished from their own Treasury. Is it not to be regarded as the first step to the absorption of State debts—designed to consummate a consolidation of interests, obliterating all distinctions of sovereignty, or pride of independence, and tending to concentrate Empire and Dominion over the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people?

I trust, however, that the spirit of reform which has been so powerfully evoked by the errors of the late session of Congress, and so decidedly manifested in the results of the late popular elections throughout the Union, will prevent the spoils and plunder of this system, from ever soiling the Treasury, or contaminating the coffers of a single State in the Union. Let us pause, at least for a moment, in the hope, that the correct principles and high motives of an unbought, unterrified, and incorruptible Democracy, are operating their sure and salutary influences on the counsels and measures of Government.

Among other Resolutions, which, as the official communication of a sister State, it is my duty to submit to a co-ordinate branch of the government of this, is one proposing to alter the Constitution, to limit the eligibility of the Federal Executive to one term of office. The experience of this State furnishes no reasons for such an innovation upon the long established usage and principles of the government. I cannot conceive that it can be productive of any other effects than to increase the usually over-wrought excitement of the Presidential canvass—to render its recurrence more frequent—to disconnect the relations of sympathy between the Executive and his constituents, to divert him of the most powerful motives to regard the will, or to merit the approbation of the people—and to make him the instrument of a party, to minister to its purposes, and to pander to its lust of domination.

In all the history of our government, the influence of the Executive power, to modify its action on the reserved rights of the States, has been of a conservative, rather than of an aggressive character. More than twice has it been interposed to rescue the people from the domination and abuses of a National Bank. It was in defence of our rights and our institutions, that the determination of a late Executive to refuse his constitutional sanction to the abolition of slavery in any of its forms, was so fearlessly avowed; and this State, I presume, can have no interest or motive to remove the few salutary checks and embarrassments to the so often unjust and inconsiderate legislation of a majority in Congress, as to induce it to war against the dignity and prerogatives of a department, the weakest and most conservative, perhaps, in the government.

I also submit for the serious consideration of the Legislature, a copy of the communication of the Governor of Virginia, on the proceedings of the General Assembly of that State, on the subject of her late controversy with New York; and Reports and Resolutions from the State of Alabama, responding to the views and declarations so solemnly announced by this State, on questions deeply involving the right of property, and the security of the domestic institutions of the South. Bound by every consideration of duty, of interest, of honor, and of equity, to repel so flagrant a disregard of the rights of a sister State, we should always be ready and prompt to redeem the pledge of our alliance to a cause with which our interests are so intimately identified. Relations of amity cannot be preserved even between separate nations, in which the rights of property are not regarded as they exist under the respective laws of each; much less can sovereign States be permanently allied in a bond of Union, under the same laws, government, and constitutions, where fugitives from the justice, plunderers of the property, and violators of the

laws of one, find refuge and impunity under the sanction of the constituted authorities of the other. No wrong is more readily resented by nations, no injustice can more deeply stain the faith, or more essentially impair the friendly and intimate relations of confederated States. It would be a reproach to the character of our institutions, if claims which are recognized and reciprocated by the comity and justice of all civilized nations, should be scornfully refused and condemned by States federated under the same laws and constitution. If the obligations the same laws and constitution. If the obligations of the constitution which require one State to deliver, on demand, fugitives from the justice of another, are to be disregarded,—our institutions assailed,—the plunderers of our property encouraged and protected,—then must we regard the perpetrator of these aggressions, "no matter by whom committed," as a foe to our rights, and an enemy to our peace. Whether the wrong in this case has been done to Virginia or South Carolina, the principle is the same, the interest involved common to both, and the responsibility of protecting them should equally devolve on every State in the Union, in which justice exercises dominion, or similar institutions exist. Persisting in such a course of unprovoked hostility to the interests and institutions of the South, New York can only be regarded in the light of any other aggressing power—in peace friends, but enemies in war. The adoption, in all such instances, of a similar course of vigilance to that which the State of Virginia has instituted, would perhaps be a wise and necessary precaution, to prevent the recurrence of similar aggressions upon the property and rights of our own citizens and institutions. We ought, upon every principle of equity and of interest, to make common cause with any State whose rights and institutions are thus wantonly violated and assailed.

"CHEERING PROSPECTS."

Mr. Badger, in his late speech at Raleigh, which has already been copied into most of the anti-democratic papers of this State, attempts to revive the depressing spirits of his friends, by assuring them that the many defeats which they have sustained during the present year are no defeats at all, and that a glorious destiny yet awaits the whig party! Hear him:

"Their numbers are not diminished—their strength is not enfeebled—their courage has not cooled—and if guided by a leader of undoubted fidelity, their arms would be crowned with glorious success. This, in my opinion, is a just view of the whig party. It is as strong this day, as on the 4th of March last. In the elections which have taken place recently, it is apparent that the whigs have, in numerical strength, lost nothing, for our adversaries have gained nothing. Our voters have not gone over to the enemy, but uncertain and dispirited by the conduct of their Chief, they have remained at home. Give them again a Chief, on whom they can rely, and the rallying word shall find them at their posts, as numerous and as faithful as ever."

Every newspaper reader knows that the late elections show a decided increase of the democratic vote in Georgia, Maine, Vermont, &c., and a heavy falling off in the whig vote of every State in which there has been a fair trial of strength. Some of the "lions" of the Harrison party are charged by the whole whig press with having abandoned whiggery and become converts to lococoism. Messrs. Gilmer, Wise, Mallory, Profit, Cushing and other conspicuous and influential representatives of the people have been a thousand times denounced and abused by our opponents as deserters from their ranks. And yet Mr. Badger, the Cabinet Councillor that was, proclaims to the world that the number of whigs in the United States is not diminished—that they have lost nothing, and that the democracy have gained nothing! Why did not the ex-Secretary, after the manner of one of the Yankee supporters, tell the people of North Carolina that the gubernatorial elections in Maine, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, &c., are not held this fall, and that the statements in the newspapers about the success of the democratic candidates in those States are all "loco loco lies"? Such a declaration would have been just as true in point of fact, and perhaps equally as satisfactory to the Carolina whigs as that contained in the foregoing extract from Mr. Badger's speech. The ex-Secretary will scarcely satisfy any of his intelligent friends that the whig party is as strong now as it was on the 4th of March last.—Every reading man in the country knows better. Lynchburg Republican.

Flat on their backs.—The National Intelligencer quotes approvingly from a New York Whig paper, which says that the success of the Democrats in the recent elections is altogether owing to "the supineness of the Whigs." That is but a circumlocutory way of acknowledging that Whiggery is done up and defunct; for, turning to Webster's Dictionary, we find that "supineness" is defined, "A lying with the face upward"—and "supine," "a lying on the back." The Romans used supinus when they spoke of a man being regularly laid out, in opposition to pronus, or face downwards, biting the dust, the state in which the Whigs were seen at the Extra Session. They have passed from a state of proneness—the effect of stumbling forward from over haste—to a state of supination or supinity, preceding their final interment. In seeking power they were prone, looking down, as Milton said of Mammon, "the least erected spirit that fell," of the earth, sordidly regarding the gold. In their recumbency and incubency, their bent was as sordidly downward, they tripped up; and their present recumbency or supination is involuntary—the act of the victorious Democrats, who in charity have turned the faces of the gone coons toward the heavens, a direction they never took before.—Char. Mex.

Justice is slow but surefooted.—We learn from the National Gazette, that suits have been brought against Mr. Copperthwait and his sureties, by the assignees of the Bank of the U. States, and also against a number of persons who were Directors of that Bank in 1839.

The Gazette says: "The city is rife with rumors of other suits having been, or which are about to be instituted, and that measures are in progress for instituting CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS against some of those who were connected with the management of the Bank."

Thus we see that what has been said about the U. S. Bank is true. Corruption, fraud, and roguery of the blackest nature, have been practiced by those who had the management of it. The truth of this is found in the fact that since the affairs of the Bank have been handed over to the assignees, the injured and duped people have sought the law to obtain that justice which is guaranteed to every man by our Constitution.

That the so-called Whig party, and their hired presses, (not forgetting the pipe-layers' organ in this town), should, with facts like these before the world, still persist in urging the purity and utility of a United States Bank, is perhaps the most astounding event ever recorded in the history of party politics; the most glaring case of assurance—symbolical of the most depraved minds, and craven hearts ever discovered in the human form. We cannot find language strong enough to pourtray such heartless enemies of mankind.—North Carolinian.