

**SPEECH OF HON. J. GRAHAM,**  
OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
On the proposition to abolish the Branch Mints  
House of Rep., April 4, 1842.

Mr. Chairman: The question now presented to the House is, to strike out of the bill under consideration the necessary appropriations to sustain the Branch Mints.

I apprehend it is the duty and policy of all enlightened nations to exercise the coining power in such a manner as to give their Government and people the greatest advantages and opportunities of converting the precious metals into money. In countries confined to small limits, one mint is sufficient. In countries of large territories and extensive boundaries, more mints than one are deemed proper and necessary for public convenience. England has but one mint; and why? because the territory of that country is scarcely equal in extent to one of our largest States; and her facilities of trade and travel are rendered so convenient, that any part of the Kingdom is accessible in one or two days' journey.

France has three or four separate mints, at different places in that nation; and why? because her territory is much more extensive than that of England; and her policy is to embrace every opportunity and afford every advantage to convert the precious metals, as often as possible, into their own coin. The United States has a territory equal in extent to more than one-half of all Europe; and the question now arises, what ought to be the policy pursued in this great and growing nation in relation to coining the precious metals? Shall all the coining be done at one mint, hundreds and thousands of miles distant from the gold mines in our country? or shall we have Branch Mints in the gold region, to afford encouragement and give facilities to the enterprising and practical miners? These are the questions now before the House and the nation.

The mover of this proposition to strike out the appropriations and abolish the Mints affirms and alleges that the Mint at Philadelphia can coin all the gold in the United States. That allegation may be true; and yet it does not follow that the Mint at Charlotte is useless or unnecessary. If the Branch Mint at Charlotte were abolished, still a large proportion of the gold found in North Carolina would never be carried to be coined. Now, therein consists the error and fallacy of the argument of those who propose to abolish the Branch Mint at Charlotte. They take for granted that which is not true in point of fact; they contend that, as soon as the Charlotte Mint is destroyed, all the North Carolina gold will be carried directly to Philadelphia, about six hundred miles, to be coined. Not so; no, indeed; far otherwise.

Mr. Chairman, I live in the gold region, and represent a large number of gold miners. I know the inconveniences and difficulties they encountered in their operations and business, before the establishment of the Mint at Charlotte. Where did all their gold then go? To Philadelphia? No, sir. The miners carried much of their gold to a Mr. Bechtler, within four miles of the village in which I reside; he is a very good assayer, and a very honest man. He assayed it, and converted a large portion of it into what we call, in the gold region, the Bechtler coin, or the miners' currency; that is, pieces of gold (resembling but not imitating coin) with the proper value and the assayer's name marked thereon. He made \$1 pieces; he made pieces worth \$2 50, and \$5. Before the establishment of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, those Bechtler pieces constituted a portion of the currency and circulation in the gold region. They passed very currently, and were substituted in lieu of genuine coin.

Before the establishment of the Mint at Charlotte, many persons who had the largest capital invested in mines and machinery carried their gold to the same Mr. Bechtler, and employed him to assay it, and run it into large bars, (bullion.) He stamped the true value on each bar, worth perhaps from \$500 to \$2,000 in value. These large bars were often carried to England or some other part of Europe, and sold in foreign markets. And thus were the mines of the United States contributing to increase and multiply the precious metals and coins in foreign nations, while our own country was languishing and suffering for coin to maintain and support a sound currency at home. Sir, I hold it to be a high and paramount duty, in every Government which is wisely administered, to foster and encourage miners in their labors and researches after the precious metals, and to afford and extend to them facilities to convert the precious metals into coin. That was the deliberate judgment of a large majority of Congress in 1835, when the mint at Charlotte was established in the centre of the gold region. From statistical tables furnished in the last census, it appears that the amount of gold found and taken last year from the mines in North Carolina was valued at \$255,000. If the Branch Mint at Charlotte be well managed, I think it would coin about \$200,000 every year. \$200,000 in gold coin, I believe, is, in banking operations, where they issue 3 for 1, equivalent to \$600,000. Is that not an object to Government and the people?

Now, after Congress has deliberately adopted this wise policy; after suitable buildings have all been erected and completed; after the necessary and most approved machinery had been purchased and put into operation; after all needful expenses have been incurred, and the Branch Mint is in full and successful operation, coining gold; after all this trouble and expense, it is now proposed to stop the coining process in the gold region, to abolish and discontinue the Branch Mint, and sell or sacrifice the public buildings. And all this is moved and gravely proposed in the name of economy! Verily, verily, this is a left-handed economy! This is killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. This is crippling and killing the miners that dig the gold. All this fickle legislation is to be done in the name of economy, economy. Mr. Chair-

man, I remember, in reading of the dreadful scenes which took place during the revolution in France, when a distinguished lady had incurred the displeasure of tyrannical power, and the iron-handed and iron-hearted officers were rudely dragging that unfortunate female to the place of execution, she cast her eyes up, and saw the word liberty inscribed in large letters over the door which led to the guillotine, then crimsoned with crime and drunk with blood; and she exclaimed, "Oh, liberty, liberty, what horrid deeds are perpetrated in thy name!" Sir, in like manner, when I see efforts making to destroy the basement story, and to demolish the only sure and stable foundation for a sound and uniform currency, and that under the name of economy, I, too, cannot help exclaiming, Oh, economy, economy, what evil deeds are perpetrated under thy good name!

It is objected in this debate to the Branch Mint at Charlotte, that it is an expense to the Government; that the coining costs too much at that place, and it does not support itself. Have gentlemen reflected and considered where that objection leads them? Are they prepared to declare they will have no institutions that are expensive, and do not support themselves? What is the regular Army but an annual expense, without ever ceasing or producing a dollar to the Government? What is the Navy but an annual expense? These two arms of our national defence have taken millions of dollars out of the Treasury, but never put one dollar into it.

Do our new-light economists propose to abolish the Army and the Navy, and substitute in their places raw troops and Indian canoes? This Government has, divers times, appropriated money to the Post Office Department, when its revenues were deficient, to set it on its feet and keep its legs in motion to transport the mail. Civil government itself was never formed and instituted to be a mere money-making-machine; but the great object of its institution was to guard, secure, and protect the lives, the liberty, and the property of the people. The country is always most prosperous when the currency is most sound and uniform. The greatest blessing man can give to man, through the administration of a wise Government, is a sound currency of specie par value. How can the currency be sound, unless it be convertible into specie and based on coin? How can we command coin in our country, unless we hold out inducements and give encouragement to those miners who search for and find the precious metals, and afford them the facilities of having their bullion coined in the gold region; and thereby the enterprising miner is not compelled to sacrifice his virgin gold, and submit to the slave of merchants, banks and speculators; and thereby the people are enabled, in the midst of suspensions, to procure coin, and to see the constitutional standard of money once more abroad in the land. Banks derive great advantages from their contiguity to the gold mines, and obtain much of their specie in the Carolinas from the Branch Mint. No separate State is permitted to establish a Mint. They are prohibited from coining money. This General Government is expressly and exclusively intrusted and charged with the duty of exercising the coining power. "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."—The Constitution has committed to Congress the silver beam and golden scales, to weigh out equal value in all money matters. This precious metal money is the standard and regulator of all currency, and the only true test whereby the value of property of every description is settled and ascertained. To coin money is a high and important attribute of sovereignty, which Congress is bound to exercise at any reasonable expense, because all the great interests of society must be measured and ascertained by the specie standard; and, therefore, public policy and wise legislation require that Mints should be erected at different and distant points in the gold region, to accommodate the miners, to encourage the production of the precious metals, and to multiply and increase the legal coin of our own country. This view of the subject is not predicated upon the interest of the miners alone, but upon the great and general interest of the Government and people of the United States.—They are all directly concerned, that the currency of our country should have a strong and broad specie basis. I will go as far as he who goes farthest, to procure the gold and silver coin, and put it in circulation as far as it is practicable; because coin is not only money, but it sustains and nourishes sound credit, and constitutes the only certain and permanent foundation for a good sound currency.

Mr. Chairman, to require my constituents to carry all their native gold to Philadelphia, six hundred miles, to be coined, is very unreasonable and expensive. You might as well ask us to carry all our corn to Philadelphia to be ground. Sir, it is too far to go to mill. We cannot afford to do it; and, rather than submit to such great inconvenience, we must resort to some other mode, nigher home, less costly, and more convenient. Yes, sir, if Congress shall abolish our Branch Mint, and refuse to coin our native gold in North Carolina, then we must resort to our former habits before the Mint was established at Charlotte. We must rely upon ourselves, and not upon our Government. We must carry our gold to the assayer nearest home, and get him again to make the Bechtler money, or miner's currency; or we must get him to assay and stamp the true value on the large bars of gold, and sell them where we can in America or Europe.

North Carolina is rich in mines and minerals. The resources and treasures of the State are gradually, but constantly, being developed and discovered. The richest silver mine in the United States has recently been discovered there. It is worked to much advantage, and promises to be a great source of revenue to the proprietors. It is strange, and passing strange to me that any objection should be made to coining the pre-

vious metals at a Mint in the neighborhood of the mines.

Mr. Chairman, I have confidence in the justice, stability, and wisdom of the legislation of Congress. In the year 1835 the Branch Mints were established by a large majority of both branches of Congress.—In this House, one hundred and fifteen members voted in favor of that measure, and only sixty voted against it. I cannot believe, after the policy has been settled, after the principal expenditures have all been made, and the Branch Mints are just beginning to coin money, that Congress will now undo what it did a few years since, and throw away all the public money spent in the erection of the Branch Mints. It would be too much like the fickleness of little children, when they give you a thing at one moment and take it back the next. Legislation should not be vacillating and changeable as the wind, but fixed, certain, and uniform, like a good currency.

**Mexico.**

The New York Express thus comments on the story of an English Loan to Mexico: "This new rumor has, undoubtedly, grown up out of the old news; and the panic makers who would infer from it hostility to the United States on the part of Great Britain, know but little of the anxiety of the British Government to have peace with this country, or look but little at what England now has on her hands in China and the East, as well as in taxes at home. It is but natural that Great Britain should wish to have a free market in Mexico for British goods, and be willing to pay for it, but it is most unnatural to suppose that Great Britain wishes to enbroil herself with us, or to further the invasion of Santa Anna, upon Texas. No policy could be more blind. Mexico and Texas at peace are much better British customers than at war. That Santa Anna wants this \$15,000,000 to establish his own power, in Mexico first, in Yucatan and Texas next, is very probable, and that he is willing to sell Mexico out for fifteen years to England, is as probable, if he can get the money. All these are fair business transactions on the part of Great Britain even if the purchase of the Californias is included, though unquestionably they demand the keen attention of our Government."

"The house of Morrison & Co. is reported to be the negotiator of this new loan, which, it is added, is guaranteed by the British Government. If this should turn out true, there will be an outcry in England from the heavy taxed people there, unless very great commercial advantages are secured. In the mean time, the whole story needs confirmation, before credit can be given to it."

**Little Rock, April 13.**

**GENERAL INDIAN COUNCIL.**—We learn by several gentlemen who arrived from the West on Monday last on the steamboat Arkansas that there is to be a General Council of the most important of the civilized tribes of Indians held at the Creek Council Ground some time (as our informants understood) in May next. This Council has been called by General Rolly McIntosh, Principal Chief of the Creek nation. Gen. McIntosh has sent written invitations to Gen. Taylor, Capt. Armstrong, and Gov. Butler, and other Indian Agents, and also to some distinguished gentlemen of Arkansas, soliciting their attendance, as well as that of some of the best men of the several tribes within their respective agencies.

Andrew M. Vann, Acting Principal Chief of the Cherokees, has deputed a delegation of sixteen men, selected from all parties, to attend the Council.

The Agents, we understand, have entire confidence in the pacific character of the proposed assemblage. Several good objects it is thought, may be produced by a friendly union. One of them, it is said, is to make some permanent arrangement for the recovery of stolen property, and another for the apprehension of fugitives from justice, which would be very beneficial to all the tribes. "The Council, we are gratified to learn, is not to be secret."—Gazette.

**IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.**—The very important and much mooted question as to the effect of attachments of the property of bankrupts, was decided by Judge Story on Saturday, at Boston, in an opinion of great length, in which he discussed the whole subject with his usual ability and clearness. The result to which he came was, that such attachments would not hold the property, but would, in effect, be dissolved by the proceedings in bankruptcy.—This decision is considered of more importance by legal gentlemen than any which is likely to arise under the bankrupt law, and in some of the States it will make a vast difference in the effects of bankrupts. Judge Story remarked that, as the decision was of great importance, he should furnish it to the Law Reporter for publication, and he hoped the counsel in the case would do the same with their arguments.

**THE ARMY OF MEXICO.**—General Arista has thus written to the Secretary of War for Mexico: "In conformity with the direction of your Excellency, I have assisted at the examination of the 684 recruits which have arrived from the departments of Xalisco and Guanaxerato, and the result is that only 98 of them are fit for duty. The unfitness is so apparent, that it cannot be believed that they were ever seen by the Government officers; otherwise it is inconceivable that such a multitude of deaf, dumb, lame, and blind should have been forwarded at the public expense. Indeed, they were afflicted with such other classes of infirmities that it appears that they must have been turned out of some of the hospitals as incurable subjects."

The editor of the Indiana Journal says he is in favor of fair trade, but goes against free trade. He says the British tax on products from one to 200 per cent., and therefore we ought to tax theirs the same. This is what we would call "fair trade."

**THE MESSENGER.**

D. R. McANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, May 20, 1842.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

For Governor,  
**JOHN M. MOREHEAD.**

ELECTION FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

The Whigs of Cherokee county, as will be seen from the report of their proceedings, published in this paper, have held a meeting and nominated their candidate for the Legislature. The candidates for the other counties west of the Blue Ridge will, we suppose, be announced very soon. The next Legislature is to be an important one to the interests of the whole State. A United States Senator will be to elect for the next six years, and the congressional districts to be remodeled. Every effort will be made by the Democratic party to secure a majority of members, in order that these measures, which in all probability will shape the political character of the State, both at home and abroad, for several years to come, may be carried to their liking. Now, let the Whigs see to this. They have a large majority in the State, as has been proven in four successive elections. Let them not, therefore, through carelessness, lose in any degree the high and noble stand they have won. Let them select their candidates with care, and let it be understood that every man is to do his duty. Let those who may be called upon by their fellow-citizens to become candidates, look upon themselves as belonging to their country, and if sacrifices have to be made at home in order to meet the call, let it be done rather than the interest of the whole suffered to decline. We repeat, and we wish it kept in mind, that it is an important period in the history of the Whig party in this State. Let there be then "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," that our majority in the popular vote may not fall below what it was in the Presidential election of 1840.

**Mr. Van Buren at Nashville, Ten.**

The Ex-President reached Nashville on the 28th ult., and seems to have been received with respect, but not with that acclamation which sometimes characterizes the entrance of distinguished men into our cities. This is as it should be. The pomp and parade frequently made on such occasions is no true mark of respect, however deserving the individual may be—but in Mr. Van Buren's case, the country owes him nothing as a man, yet respect should be shown him because of the office which he has filled, however unworthy. The Nashville Whig makes the following remarks in reference to his entrance into that city:—"The cavalcade consisted of about three hundred citizens, preceded by the Nashville Blues; and, after passing through several streets, stopped at the Nashville Inn, where rooms had been prepared for him. On the public square, there were assembled some ten or twelve hundred persons; but there were no bursts of enthusiasm, such as we have witnessed on other and similar occasions—no throwing up of caps—the walk did not ring with shouts of applause; but all was done respectfully, decently, and in order. Mr. Van Buren being conducted to the rooms prepared for him, received the congratulations of his friends with easy dignity, and we were pleased to remark that a large number of his political opponents waited upon him, and were received with equal politeness. In the evening, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Pendergast, at the invitation of the managers, visited the theatre, to witness the representation of "London Assurance." The house was full to overflowing, and that fine comedy was performed with great spirit."

Mr. Van Buren, we understand, will leave to-day for the Hermitage, and, after remaining a short time with Gen. Jackson, will visit Kentucky and pass a few days at Ashland, at the express invitation of Mr. Clay.

The prices of produce in every section of the country continue ruinously low. Flour, at Cincinnati, commands only about \$4 per barrel, and bacon can scarce be sold at all. Report says that a farmer lately went into the city with a wagon load of bacon and offered it at one and a half cent per pound, but the highest bid he got was one cent and a quarter! If there were no other argument, the simple fact that so large a portion of our population are engaged in agricultural pursuits that the whole country is flooded with the products of the farm, and no sale for any of them—while articles of manufacture can rarely be purchased without cash, is sufficient to convince any candid man of the necessity of a tariff sufficient to give such encouragement to our own people as to justify a portion of them engaging in manufacturing, and thereby create a demand at home for agricultural products, which could then be exchanged for the cloth of the manufacturer.

A PRETTY HANDSOME SUM. It is said upon good authority that the war which the British Government has been waging for some years past in India, had cost up to 1839 no less than sixty millions of dollars, and that fifteen millions have been expended every year since that time! A great number of men have been employed, and thousands and tens of thousands have perished. Lately a large army was entirely cut to pieces and destroyed by the Afghans.

STORY THAT STAYS!—A tale, started in the Highland Messenger, is doing the rounds of the Whig papers in this State, to the effect, that soon after Mr. Henry commenced his speech at Asheville, several persons, among whom were some ladies, "left the house in disgust, at some long expressions, which," the Editor of the Messenger says, "he cannot publish in his paper." Now, those who have given circulation to this story, will be surprised to learn, that there were no ladies present on that occasion; at least Mr. Henry saw none; and he has the authority of two other gentlemen, (as respectable as any who reside in the State, and who were present) for saying, that they saw none! If there were any present, they must have been concealed somewhere in the galleries, so as to have been invisible to the speaker, and the other gentlemen referred to.

We are not surprised at the avidity with which this story has been seized upon and circulated, by the Federal press generally of North Carolina; but, that the Editor of the Raleigh Register, who knows Mr. Henry, and knows that he would be one of the last persons in the world to offend female delicacy, should give it currency, does, we confess, somewhat astonish us.—But we suppose it is with the Register, as it is with the other Federal sheets in this State; "any thing for political capital no matter whether true or untrue."—Lincoln Republican.

"Now, those who have given circulation to this report" can learn that there were "ladies present on the occasion," and several others were about to repair to the court house, but declined upon hearing of some things Mr. Henry had said. What Mr. Henry did not see, or what these other gentlemen did not see, we neither know nor care, but we know what we did see, and what a number of others will testify. If the Republican wishes to make a question of veracity of this, he can do so—we are ready.

As to the surprise of the editor that the Raleigh Register should repeat what we said—we respectfully inform him that without any disparagement to the Register, which we have always looked upon as the best paper in North Carolina, we are as responsible for what we say as that or any other paper. We have not set ourselves up here merely to repeat what others have said, right or wrong; we are no hirings; we acknowledge no clique as owning a press and making us their organ. We form our own opinions and freely express them, without enquiring who may thereby be pleased or displeased.—We did say in substance, and we now repeat, that Mr. Henry in his speech at this place did use expressions offensive to delicacy, and such as we will not at any time insert in our paper, and that at the time these expressions were used "several persons, among whom were some ladies, left the house."

Does Mr. Henry, or these other gentlemen alluded to by the Republican, say that there were no ladies present? No; but they "saw none." We never undertook to say what they did or did not see—we stated a fact—and if Mr. Henry or any other gentleman denies it, we can advance the proof.

**The Apportionment Bill.**

From the following extract, taken from the National Intelligencer of May the 5th, it will be seen that the Apportionment Bill had passed the House of Representatives, fixing the ratio of representation for the next ten years at one member in Congress to every 50,179 of Federal population.

Congress is, no doubt, made up of wiser heads than ours, but we regret exceedingly that the representation will be so large.—The House of Representatives is already too large by far. By this movement, it will be made still larger—in consequence of which there will be less business done in the same length of time, and done at a much greater cost. We sincerely hope the Senate may not concur.

**THE APPOINTMENT BILL.**

A great stride was made in the House of Representatives on Tuesday towards the accomplishment of the leading objects of the present session of Congress, by the passage of the bill for the apportionment of Representatives to be made in every State by districts.

The ratio of apportionment in the bill is as one Representative to every 50,179 of Federal population; giving for the number of the House of Representatives for the next ten years (should the Senate concur) three hundred and six members, distributed as follows:

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	5
Massachusetts,	14
Rhode Island,	2
Connecticut,	6
Vermont,	5
New York,	48
New Jersey,	7
Pennsylvania,	34
Delaware,	1
Maryland,	1
Virginia,	21
North Carolina,	13
South Carolina,	9
Georgia,	11
Alabama,	9
Mississippi,	5
Louisiana,	5
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	14
Ohio,	39
Indiana,	13
Illinois,	9
Missouri,	7
Arkansas,	1
Michigan,	4

The bill has yet to pass the Senate.

The following was the vote upon the final passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff, W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Ayer, Babcock, Baker, Barton, Blair, Boardman, Bots, Bowne, Boyd, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Wm. Butler, Wm. O. Campbell, Carothers, Cary, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clark, Clifford, Cole, Colquit, M. A. Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cushing, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Richard M. Davis, Dawson, Eastman, John Edwards, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, C. A. Floyd, Fomance, A. Lawrence Foster, Gen. G. G. Goggin, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Gra-

ham, Green, Halsted, Harris, Wm. S. Hastings, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hook, Howard, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunter, Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, W. W. Irwin, Jack, W. Cost Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, John F. Kened, Linn, Abraham McChellan, Robert McChellan, McKoon, Marchant, Alfred Marshall, Matthews, Matlocks, Medill, Meriwether, Moore, Morris, Osborne, Rowley, Pettigrew, Payne, Pendleton, Pope, Benjamin Randall, Randolph, Reding, Reynolds, Riggs, Roosevelt, Sanford, Shaw, Truman Smith, William Smith, Solers, Stokely, Stratton A. H. H. Stuart, Summers, Sumter, Sweeney, Taliaferro, Tillinghast, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Edward D. White, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, James W. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, Wood, York, John Young—125.

NAYS—Messrs. Shillock J. Andrews, Barnard, Beeson, Bidlack, Birdseye, Brewster, A. V. Brown, C. Brown, S. H. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, T. J. Campbell, Casey, Chapman, James Cooper, Cravens, Cross, Deberry, Donn, Everett, Fillmore, John G. Floyd, Gamble, P. G. Goode, Granger, Gustine, Habersham, Henry, Hopkins, Houston, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Irvin, James Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Lane, Lewis, McKay, Samson Mason, J. Thompson Mason, Mathiol, Miller, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nowland, Plumer, Powell, Proffit, Ramsey, Rayner, Reut, Reucher, Ridgway, Rodney, Rogers, William Russell, Jas. M. Russell, Salfonstall, Saunders, Shepperd, Shields, Simonton, Slade, Stanly, John T. Stuart, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, T. land, Turney, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Ward, Warren, Watterson, Weller, Winthrop, A. Young—75.

**Release of Kendall.**

"We learn from undoubted authority," says the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Kendall and six others of the citizens of the United States, who had been detained in Mexico as prisoners, had been released soon after Mr. Thompson, our new Minister, reached that country." So it seems there is no chance for a war between the two countries to grow out of this affair.

The Highland Messenger does not deny that Gen. Edney was selected to reply to Mr. Henry at Burnsville, on account of his reckless manner of speaking; on the contrary, that paper defends the proceeding on the ground that it is right to fight the devil with fire. What thinks Gen. Edney, and what think the people, of this?

As to Mr. Henry's being really "the devil," we are not prepared to admit it; but he certainly is a great "terror to evil doers," and hence he stands condemnation and dismay in the Federal ranks, wherever he goes.—Lincoln Republican.

Read the above, and then turn to the Messenger of the 6th inst., and read the article alluded to, and then say what you think of the candor and honesty of a Loco-foco editor! How any one, professing to be a human being, and as such, feeling any regard for the moral interests of his fellow-men, can make and send to the world such a perversion as the above, is to us next to inexplicable. Has the man no candor—no sense of propriety—no consciousness of the claims of moral justice? About the report that Gen. Edney was selected to answer Mr. Henry at Burnsville, we neither affirmed nor denied—we knew nothing about it; we never heard one syllable of it until we saw it in the Republican, and as to our defending "the proceeding," let those who read what we said judge.

Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, who was censured by the House of Representatives some time since for presenting certain abolition petitions, has been elected by his former constituents to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation, which occurred soon after the vote of censure was passed. He has again taken his seat in Congress.

**As we expected.**

The Loco-foco papers in the South are coming out in strong language for JOHN C. CALHOUN for the next Presidency. Let it be so: it will afford some rare sport to collect some of the old Jackson-Van-Buren papers of gone-by days, and repeat some of the abuse and denunciations heaped by them on the head of this same Calhoun.—And as a political curiosity, his (Calhoun's) former course may be held up to view, by which it may be proven that whatever he may be now, he has been right sometime in his political career—inasmuch as he has been at one time or other on every side of every leading measure which has been before the country.

Good. The town council of Wheeling, Virginia, have refused to grant license to any person who should resort to retail ardent spirits after the first of the present month, the time when their old license expired. It is honorable to our country to see that there are a few courts, councils, &c., which refuse any longer to be misled so far as to give men a license to "scatter arrows, fire-brands and death" throughout the community.

**Early Potatoes.**

We had been promising ourselves for some time past that we would be able to boast of the earliest potatoes about the village—so on the 15th inst., we made a trial, found potatoes, and were thinking how we had best proclaim the fact, when lo and behold! a boy handed us a fine mess from the garden of W. JONES, Esq., in this vicinity, which were much larger than ours. So we "knock under."

This week Dr. HARDY sent us a fine mess, which were as large or larger than ours, but not quite so large as those sent by Mr. Jones. The Dr. informed us that these were not his earliest.

BANCROFT, the historian, is about to write the life of Gen. Jackson. At least so say the papers.

The revision of the Tariff now engrosses a very large share of the time and attention of Congress.