4 7 4 6	SENATE.	300 ft.
	it. Against	. For it. Against
Vermont,	2	to be Zon unto
Maryland,	3 0	5 8
New Hampshire,	1 1	1 3 6
Massachusetts,	2 .	11
Rhode Island,	2	2
Connecticut,	2	6
New York,	2	11 11
New Jersey,	1 1	1 6
Pennsylvania,	2	24 1
Louisiana,	2	3
Delaware,	2	
Virginia,	2	7 11
North Carolina,	1 12	4 8
South Carolina,	2	2 7
Georgia,	2	200
Kentucky,	1 1	6 4
Tennessee,	2	2 7
Ohio, 1	2	10 3
Indiana,	2	1 2
Mississippi,	1 1	1 1
Illinois,	1 1	
Alabama,	,2	
Maine,	2	1 6
Missouri	1 1	新兴· 1987-19

In the year 1841, two bills passed each branch of Congress, establishing a National Bank, and both fell under the qualified voto of President Tyler. The analysis of the vote on each bill shows the sense of the States on the question. On the first bill-For it. Against it. For it. Against

	. 1	gainst it.	Forit.	gains	Į.
Vermont	2		4	6.13	
New Hampshire	, 1	2	ALC: NO.	4	
Connecticut,	1	1	5		
Rhode Island,	2	1000	2		
Massachusetts,	2	TUNE 1	10	2	
New York.	1	. 1	17	20	
New Jersey,	2		6		1
Pennsylvania,		2	12	13	ì
Delaware,	1		. 1		
Maryland,	2	HILL H	5	12	
Virginia,	1	2	7	14	1
North Carolina,	2		7	5	
South Carolina,	1	1	. 1	7	
Georgia,	1	1	8	1	
Kentucky,	5		7	3	
Tennessee,	11	.15	8	4	
Ohio,		25	12	7	
Louisiana,	1	12	2	Sel 1	
Indiana,	2	1.0	6	1	
Mississippi,	1	15	0	0	
Illinois,	1	2	0.	0	
Alabama,		20		5	
Maine,	1	14	4	4	
Missouri,	13	3		2	
Arkansas,	1	2		1	
Michigan	2		1		
It is unnecesso	irv	to add :	a farthe	ranal	v

sis. It is well known that the minds o members underwent no change as to the great question of constitutionality between the first and second vote.

We have the sense of different Congressus expressed by seven different votes, scattered through a period of sixty years, affirming the constitutionality of a National Bank, and not one Congress, nor either House of Congress, denying it. Several bills proposing the establishment of banks have been introduced and lost, but not for constitutional objections on the part of that body, as is demonstrable from the journals. and debates. In the House of Representa. on the 24th of January, 1811, a motion was made to postpone indefinitely the farther consideration of the bill to establish a National Bank, and it passed, ayes 65,

Of those who voted for the postpone ment, were Messys, Anderson, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Gholson, McKim, Montgonfery, Moore, Morrow, Rhea, of Tenn. Rhea of Penn., Ringold, Saye and Southard, who voted for the charter of 1815, and did not doubt the constitutionality of the measure, or would not have voted for the bill then. It was therefore rejected for other causes. A gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Morrow,) by a change of his vote would have changed the result; he has declared that he did not doubt its constitution. ality for a moment. Mr. Bibb likewise voted in the affirmative. His speeches in the Senate in 1815, showed him to entertain the belief that a bank was constitution. al. Mr. Cheves likewise-he entertained similar opiniens.

On 5th February of that year, Wm. H. Crawford reported a bill in the Senate to continue the charter of the bank passed 1791. On the 20th February, a motion was adopted defeating the bill by the casting vote of the President. The constitutional question did not defeat this bill .-Messrs. Anderson, Robinson and Smith, voted for striking out the enacting clause. and voted for the charter of 1814. A change of the vote of either would have changed the result. Mr. Smith, in debate on the veto of President Jackson, in 1832 speaking of his vote then, said, " he had voted against the Bank in 1811, but not at all on constitutional grounds; and be had no thoubt such was the case with other members of the Senate." Mr. Madison says, in reference to this vote, "as to the negative of the Senate, by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact well understood at the time, that it resulted not from an equality of opinions in that assembly on the power of Congress to establish a bank, but from a junction of those who admitted the power, but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there was a week—12 bales upland sold at 5½; 12 at best personification of Locofocoism. We outstanding Treasury notes. From this it allude to Missouri. Mr. Woodbury says in is apparent, that if Mr. Van Buren had comdecided majority in favor of it."

In the year 1814, another bill was presented to the House and rejected. On 28th November, of that year, Mr. Lowndes, from the committee to whom the bill had been referred, reported, "that the Committee had had said bill under consideration, but not having been able to discover any means of averting the conflicting opinions on the subject, had therefore directed him to report the bill without amendment." The question was then taken on engrossing the gusta Chronicle. bill, and lost-yeas 49, nays 104.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, then rose and said, "he had voted in the majority against the bill; and was therefore at liberty to 20°. move a reconsideration of the vote just ta-

might not be deprived of an op-

On the 2d April, 1814, Mr. Grundy submitted to the House a motion, "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank."
A motion was made to postpone it and lost,
ayes 71, poes 80. The committee was

The leaders of the Van
Buren party are using every effort to induce
you to believe that the Whigs and the Whigs
alone are responsible for the evils which
have originated from over-banking—or the
establishment of so many State Banks
throughout our country. This charge is

On 28th October, 1814, the House

Mr. Sanford moved to strike out the

So much for legislative precedents.

1824, Gen. Jackson, then a member of the Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina :

So far as the Tariff before us embracees ourselvss the means of national defence they ought to have extended to them ade. labor employed in agriculture, and that the and benefits for the country will result. In

noraries in Savannah on a former occasion were quite sensitive on the subject of their city and its business operations, and as their report of the market for the week ending a letter, dated

SAVANNAH, JULY 15, 1842. quality, have been in fair request; cocktails, juleps, slings, punch and toddy dull, sales small; sherry cobblers in moderate demand; egg nogg and hot whiskey punch never asked for; whist and poker clubs broken up for the season; quoit and rifle clubs pretty well attended. The principal temperance lectures and the Bishop .- Au-

Quicksilver melts at 39° below zero .-

To the People of North Carelina.

made, not only without a shadow of proof to sustain it, but in the face of facts which adopted the following resolution: "that it were officially put forth by their own party was the best evidence of their attachment is expedient to establish a Bank, with when in office, and acquiesced in by these branches in the several States." Ayes 93, leaders themselves. What are these facts? leaders themselves. What are these facts? We shall state them fairly and leave you to draw your own conclusions. Let it be rewords, "with branches in the several membered that on the 10th of July, 1832, States," which was lost—ayes 14, noes 130. Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill to re-charter On the 9th of December, 1814, the Sen. | the United States Bank. At that time there ate passed a bill creating a National Bank. were about 330 Banks in the Union with a On 2d January, 1815, the bill was lost in capital of \$145,000,000. In 1833, the the House by the casting vote of the Speak. Deposites were removed from the United er. Mr. Hall, of Georgia, then moved a States Bank and placed in various State reconsideration of the vote just taken, hav. Banks, with instructions from the then Seing himself voted against the bill. The cretary of the Treasury to discount liber. vote for reconsideration was 107, against ally for the accommodation of the people it 54. On the 7th of January, the bill was This they did, which soon created a bloated passed, yeas 120 nays 37; there being 51 | credit,-resulting in a mania for the estabmembers voting for its passage, who had lishment of Banks and the issue of paper opposed it but 6 days before. This was money, which was freely and readily gratithen vetoed by Mr. Madison on 30th Janu- fied by most, if not all the Legislatures. Barbour introduced " a bill (in the Senate) to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank United States Bank having been vetoed and of the United States of America." On the baving abandoned any assurance that it 11th of February it was passed, yeas 18, would be re-chartered, began to call in its nays 16. In the House of Representatives, issues and wind up its business. The vaon the 17th February, Mr. Lowndes moved cuum produced by a withdrawel of the cir-to postpone it indefinitely, "not from any culation of this Bank, was promptly filled up hostility to a National Bunk," as he said, by the Locofoco Legislatures with the notes "but from prudential considerations alone." of State Banks, which they readily char-This motion was opposed by Messrs, tered. This cannot be successfully contro-Forsyth, Calhoun and Telfair, and adopted verted. It is established by documents isby a vote of yeas 74, mays 73. Of these, sucd from one of the Cabinet officers of 46 who now voted for postponement, voted Mr. Van Buren himself, and it should be for the passage of the bill but thirty-four taken as good authority at least by that days before. Congress adjourned a few party. On the 8th of January, 1838, Mr. days after; and the reasons assigned by Woodbury submitted a report to Congress, Mr. Lowndes, the mover of the motion, and the advocate and supporter of the bank, a want of time, and the confusion of an adournment, were the reasons which defeated Now let us take those States which have We have then this summary of prece- the party that was in opposition to the The young State of Arkansas with a popudents, that by seven different votes, both Whigs, and examine into the increase of lation of only 97,574 had in 1840 a bedt of Houses of Congress have affirmed its constitution Banks and Banking capital. Maine \$3,755,000. The aggregate of the debts tutionality. Between the 24th January, had in 1820 but 15 Banks with a capital of of these five Van Buren States is \$63,400,-1811, and the 14th March, 1816, the \$1,654,900—in 1830 she had 18 Banks, 000, being upwards of one fourth of the House postponed and rejected four bills, with a capital of \$2,050,000, -in 1835, and the Senate one bill, establishing a Na. she had 36 banks with \$3,549,000 capital tional Bank, on the ground of expediency, and in 1837 her banks had increased to 59. alone. During the same period, the Senate and her banking capital to \$5,500,000. So passed two bills, which were rejected in the it will be seen that for ten years before the House; and both Houses of Congress pass. veto of the United States Bank, and the ed two several bills, one of which was issue of Secretary Woodbury's order under nessee and Kentucky in 1840, was but a vetoed by President Madison, and the other the removal of the deposites of this State, received his signature, and became a law. the Banks increased in number but three, wards of thirty-six millions less than the GENERAL JACKSON AND PROTECTION .- In son Van Buren party was all-powerful, that There are but six States in the Union, which U. S. Senate, before which a Protective Banks of Maine increased in number 23, Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Con-Tariff bill was pending, wrote as follows to and in capital stock about two millions !! necticut, Delaware and North Carolina .the design of fostering and preserving within in two years—cleven or twelve per session! there is but one belonging to the Van Buren and independence, particularly in a state which for many years past, have seldom, the largest debt, viz: Pennsylvania, is Van of war, I would advocate and support it. if ever, been under Whig rule, which ex. Buren-the one owing the smallest, viz: Providence has filled our mountains and hibit a similar state of facts. New Hamp. New Jersey, is Whig!! The greater part plains with minerals—with lead, iron and shire, one of the seven States that voted for of these debts of the States was contract. copper; and given climate and soil for the Mr. Van Buren in 1840, had in the year ed during the period that the opponents of growing of hemp and wool. These being 1830 eighteen Banks and in 1837 they had he grand materials of our national defence, increased to 27, and there was during the same period an increase in her banking quate and fair protection, that our manu- capital of upwards of one million of dollars! factories and laborers may be placed on a In this State (N. H.) the Whigs have never fair competition with those of Europe, and been able to gain the ascendancy. Look that we may have within our country a too, at Pennsylvania, which gave to Gen. supply of those leading and important arti. Jackson such a tremendous majority in responsible, is false, but it also proves, that This is true. But still, when services have cles so essential in war. Beyond this I 1832, and whose Legislature has up to this look at the Tariff with an eye to the proper day, been uniformly opposed to the princi. selves the more guilty party. How differmuch entitled to payment as the holder of a distribution of labor and revenue; and with ples of the Whig party. Why, in 1830, ent would have been the cry had these ina view to the discharge of ournational debt. she had but 33 Banks with a capital of vestments proved profitable to the States? just as difficult to pay demands against the you prepared to see your principles train-I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American Banks had increased to 50 with 18 branch. Had they yielded a revenue, and thereby agriculturist? Where has the American Banks had increased to 50 with 18 branch. Had they yielded a revenue, and thereby agriculturist? Where has the American Banks had increased to 50 with 18 branch. farmer a market for his surplus products? es, and the capital stock to fifty-nine mil. brawling partizans, who are now trying to with, as it would be to pay a similar amount for men who are firm and true in their prin-Except for cotion, he neither has a foreign lions of dollars! During the ten years fix the Whig party with all the blame of of Treasury notes without the means. And ciples. nor a home market. Does not this clearly previous to 1830, her number of Banks and their failure, would then have vociferously it is to be presumed that these appropriaprove, when there is no market either at banking capital decreased! Alabama had and cagerly claimed for themselves all the tions were necessary for the public interest. nome or abroad, that there is too much in 1830 but two Banks-capital \$643,000 credit of their success. channels for labor should be multiplied .- with the enormous capital of upwards of We would call your attention in the next raise money to meet the demands on the Common sense points out at once the reme. fourteen millions. For ten years prior to place, Fellow-citizens, to the charge which Treasury made by the Van Buren party." dy. Draw from agriculture this supers. 1830 the Bank capital of Alabama had in. has been so unscrupulously made, that the bundant labor-employ it in mechanism and creased but \$200,000 and the number of Whigs have increased the expenditures of obtained power the Government owed about manufactures, thereby erecting a home her Banks had actually decreased! The the Government, and are responsible for \$24,719,008. Much of this debt was due market for your bread-stuffs, and distribu. State of Arkansas, it appears from the re-ting labor to the most profitable amounts, port of Mr. Woodbury, had not in 1830 mit the facts and let them speak for them-vices and were dependent on their salaries short, sir, we have been too long subject to But by 1837, two years thereafter, her good this whole matter, it is necessary to go unpaid by Mr. Van Buren, have been press-the policy of British merchants. It is time Van Buren Legislators had chartered for back to the commencement of Mr. Van ing upon the Whigs, and many of them we should become a little more Americanized. Business in Savannah.—As our cotem- of \$950,000, in 1837 the number had in- first of the year 1837, of \$18,236,000 in- have put many of these items or payments Saturday, seems not to extend much into of Banks twenty-two fold, and its amount of thing over twenty-six millions which came fice—the services were rendered then and detail, we subjoin the following extract from banking capital at least forty fold! Nor into the hands of the Van Buren adminis- the Whigs were left to pay the money. To The annexed will show you the extensive the National Legislature for years past a of office, the Government owed someoperations which have engaged dealers this Senator who is the true representative and where about \$5,500,000 in the shape of we ask your attention to another extract best personification of Locofocoism. We outstanding Treasury notes. From this it from the speech before referred to mand for watermelons at 6 cts. a piece; his report that in 1830 she had no banks, menced his administration with no surplus was adopted of throwing beyond the period peaches also, particularly those of fine but it appears that in 1837 she had one on hand, the government at the close of of the Presidential election every expendi-Bank and 3 branches, with a capital of \$5,- that administration would have been in. ture possible; so that while appropriations 000,000! We have before stated that in debted upwards of thirty millions of dollars! were made for the public service, under an 1830 the whole banking capital of the Union In the face of such facts, how can the acknowledgement of their absolute neceswas \$145,000,000. This included the ca. leaders of that party have the assurance to sity for the year in which they were made pital of the United States Band of \$35,-000,000, which deducted, leaves about \$110,191,000 as the capital of the State occupations of the evening are hearing Banks at that period. Now in 1837 the capital stock of the State Banks alone was the capital of the State Banks was \$102,-Ether freezes at 47 below zero. Wine at 500,000. So it will be seen that during

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The leaders of the Van they brought about that condition of things which made State Banks necessary—they had control of a majority of the State Legislatures, and wherever they had this majority, they scrupled not to charter Banks with a liberality and recklessness which to such a course of policy. Let it be borne in mind also that in 1830 there was about,

> 330 STATE BANKS! In 1835, the number has increased to pwards of 550 BANKS, with one hundred and twenty BRANCHES!! Up to 1837 the number continued to increase until

> it reached 709, with 173 branches!!! We leave it then, to the People to say, whether the Whigs be responsible for the "over banking," the "Bank frauds" the Bank failures" and the evils incident hereto, which are charged to exist, and if they be responsible (which we deny) whether the Van Buren party is not estopped from preferring the charge, because of their own participation, or more glaring and undeniable guilt!

The State Debts.

This is another subject Fellow-Citizens which we would call your attention .-The States owe at this time about \$200. 090,000. It has been charged, but falsely charged, that the WHIGS are to blame for hese heavy debts. So far from the Whig Party being alone responsible, the facts shew that those States which have uniformly supported the principles of the Van Buren party (until, perhaps, the election of 1840,) have exhibited an eagerness to go in debt equal, if not stronger, than any in the Union. Take Maine for instance. In 1838, her debts was \$554,976 in 1840, it had increased to \$1,678,367. Take Pennsylvania. In 1830, her debt was \$24,140,000-in 1840 it had increased to \$34,fi23,000-upwards of ten Millions in two years! The debt of Alabama in 1840 amounted to \$10,859,553, and that of Misbeen most uniformly under the councils of sissippi in the same year, to \$12,300,000. 000, being upwards of one fourth of the entire State debts!! If we take five of the Whig States, which are involved in debt, we shall see a vast difference in the amount of their indebtedness and those we have mentioned. The aggregate of the debts of Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, Tenfraction over twenty-seven millions, upand in amount of capital but \$395,100, debt of the five Van Buren States we have whereas, after the veto and when the Jack. before enumerated at the same period!! is, from 1835 to 1837, only two years, the are entirely free from debt, viz: New Here then we see the Van Buren Legisla. Five out of these are Whig States !! So it ture of Maine creating twenty-three Banks appears that out of the twenty-six States, But there are a number of other States Party free from debt. The State owing the Whigs had sway not only in the General, but in the State Governments. These facts shew incontestibly not only that the charge preferred against the Whigs of having alone brought heavy debts upon the

Now we submit this question to all candid men. What party is responsible for this alarming increase in banking capital in the States? We reply without the least the state of that debt. The following extract from the state of the Whigs. They have it to pay and let us now enquire what was the amount of that debt. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Meriwether, a distinguished member of Congress from Georgia ment was the speech of Mr. Meriwether, a distinguished member of Congress from Georgia

"Let us see, Mr. Speaker" if the gentleman from New Hampshire did correctly state the the liabilities of the Government. So far from its being the "LITTLE DEST" spoken of, the amount of the debts and liabilities, on the 4th of March, 1841, over and above all the means which the Government possessed of making payment, is almost \$25,000,000! But, sir, I will read you the several items which compose this mass.

Treasury notes outstanding 4th March, 1841

written "the United States promise to pay one year after date, to or order dollars, with interest at the rate of per centum."

W. Selden, Treasurer of the U.S. \$5,283,831 00

Debt due in Holland assumed for citizens in District of Columbia, bearing

an annual interest of \$78,144, (see document No. 2, Ho. Reps. 2d sess. 26th Congress, p. 3.) Amount due navy pension fund, for money used by Government nate doc. 146, 3d sess. 25th Congress 1,143,638 00 money used by Government, see Se-

Amount due twelve Indian tribes, to wit: Ottowas and Chippewas, Osages, Delawares, Sious of Mississippi, Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi; Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Winneba-goes, Creecks and Iowas, which the Government agreed to invest in stock, but which they have failed to do, and pay an annual interest on the loan of \$131,05, (see doc. No. 2, 2d session 26th Congress, H. R. page 278.)

This amount is exclusive of an annual charge on the Treasury for fulfilment of treatics, amounting to and varying according to Treasury estimates, between \$750 000 and \$1,150,000.) Amount due Chippewa and Ottowa Indians to be paid in twenty annual instalments seventeen annuites yet to be paid, (see document No. 2. 2d session, 26th Congress, Ho. Reps., p. 281.)

Amount belonging to Indian tribes and which received in trust and convertcd, (see same document pp. 279, 280, 281.) Amount due Florida militia for services rendered before 4th March, 1843, and which was provided for in a bill which passed Congress, but too late to receive the signature of the Presi-

dent, (see doc. No. 19, H. R., 1st sess. 27th Conlp. 6.) Amount due Georgia militia in same situation as debt to Florida militia, (see same document and page,)
Amount due by Post Office Depart. ment to contractors and others, by a deficiency of means on 1st February 1841, and by the extra session had increased to the appropriation then made of \$497,000, (see report of P. M. General, June, 1841.)

Amount due on arrearages to contractors for taking care of public works, for work &c, (see doc. No. 30 Ho. Reps. 1st sess. 17th Con. p. 14,) Amount of funded debt of late war, 299,554 00 Amount of unfunded debt, (see document No. 3; Ho. Reps., 2d session 26th Con. p. 31)

nev advanced in the Indian campaigns of 1836; which was admitted by last Congress, and bill passed for payment, but too late to receive the signature of the President, Claim of the State of Maine, similarly situated.

mount of deficiency of means other than loan by Treasury notes to meet charges made upon the Treasury by the appropriations of Congress which expired 3d March, 1841, and previous Congaesses (see doc. No. 2 H. R. 1st sess. 27th Con. p, 3.) 12,0 12,080,221 00

\$21,719,008 00

These estimates are exclusive of private claims to a very large amount, of several millions of dollars; and of the Smithsonian It may fix the political complexion of the bequest, of half a million of dollars. It States for "mad schemes of Internal Im- may be said that the appropriations are no ional and Senatorial districts are to be provement," &c. and are therefore alone debt in the technical meaning of the word. those who prefer the charges are them- been performed under a law, they are as If so, then, either the public interests must -in 1835 she had 3 Banks and 4 branches, Expenditures -- National debt, &c. be neglected and suffer, or else we must

Thus we see that when the Whig party and in fact as late as 1835, a single Bank. selves. Properly, however, to understand for support. Many of these claims, left her two Banks with two branches, and a Buren's administration, and learn what have been discharged. It is by this procapital stock of \$3,500,000! Mississippi amount of revenue was then on hand .-- cess, that the Locofoco leaders have been had in 1830 but one Bank, with a capital There was a surplus in the Treasury the endeavoring to deceive the people. They creased to 22 and the amount of capital to cluding the fourth instalment which has made on old scores, which were due under upwards of thirty nine millions of dollars! never yet been paid over to the States. 'The Van Buren's administration, amongst Whig Here then is a Van Buren Democratic State amount received from the sale of bank Stock expenditures! The appropriations were which, in ten years, increased its number was about \$8,000,000, making in all some. made during Mr. Van Buren's term of ofwas this mania for bank-making less rabid tration, -over and above the accruing re- illustrate the low device which has been rein that State from which has been sent to venue. When Mr. Van Buren went out sorted to, in order to cheat the Whigs, and

" To regain lost confidence, the policy assert that the Whigs are blamable for still the public interest was neglected and borrowing money to pay the debt of Mr. injured by refusing to apply them in that Van Buren's administration? He and his year, that a show of pretended economy friends went into power with an overflow- might be made, in view of accomplishing ing treasury and retired from office deeply political objects. There is an illustration four hundred and forty millions of dollars! in debt! Yea, they were resorting to the of this policy in the fortification bill of 1840. Well, let us look back a little. In 1820 device of Treasury notes during nearly the By that act, the sum of \$878,198 was apwhole of his term. How then can the propriated for the construction and repair Whigs be blamed, who on succeeding to of fortifications for 1840; but the President the ten years previous to 1880 that the office, and finding the Treasury bankrupt was authorised to postpone the expenditure

trick in the matter?

the speech of Mr. Meriwether, a distinguished member of Congress from Georgia (delivered at the present Session) will throw sufficient light upon this subject.

"But it so turned out, that the Government was forced to expend a part of this sum, more than \$200,000 during the year 1840; but instead of paying the money, as 1840; but instead of paying the money, as it ought to have been, the expenditure was made on a credit till after the Presidential election was over; the Government, in consequence thereof paying an increased price for a given quantity of labor and materials because of that credit, when the money had been appropriated to meet the expenditure."

This is the manner in which the late Administration staved off their debts upon the Whigs. It was the case in almost every branch of the public service.

How, then, could it be expected that the Whig party would be able without borrow. ing money, to pay not only its own current expenses, but also those of Mr. Van Buren, which were left over ? The Treasury was almost empty when they came into power! The revenue had been regularly decreasing under the compromise act. And to what could they look for immediate relief but a loan? Had Mr. Van Buren's administration kept its expenditures within its receipts -had it been out of debt when it censed, instead of oving millions for which there was an immediate and constant call-then indeed would the Whigs be justly chargen. ble with contracting a National debt. On the 4th of March, 1841, there was little over half a million in the Treasury. The appropriations outstanding at the same time including Treasury notes, were upwards of thirty millions, and the receipts from cus. tom and lands, during 1841, to meet these appropriations, were about sixteen millions. What then could be done but what was done? Was the credit of the Government to be tarnished? Her creditors could wait no longer for their money-and a loan or national disgrace were the alternatives !-Then let the blame rest upon those who created this necessity by their reckless extravagance. Let the Administration of Martin Van Buren be held responsible-an Administration which came into power with an overflowing Treasury-expended that and all the accruing revenue for the four years of its term, and went out of power leaving the Treasury bankrupt-the revenue lessening month after month, a heavy public debt, and thousands of the public officers and creditors unpaid!

have done their duty. They have passed measure after measure for the relief of the country. At the Extra Session they made two efforts to establish such an institution as would have given us a National corrency -a sound circulating medium, without which no country can be prosperous, but they were unsuccessful. The veto power was called in to defeat those exertions. At the present session of Congress, they passed another bill to protect the credit of the Government and provide a revenue, and it likewise fell beneath the voto. They have nevertheless done much to redeem the promises which they made. Their constant desire and unremitted exertions have been to abolish all unnecessary offices-curtail extravagant salaries, and lesson the expenditures wherever this could be done consistently with the public interest. We entreat you, fellow-citizens, to give these matters a calm and unprejudiced examina-tion. To the Whigs of North Carolina, we would carnestly appeal. The election which is near at hand is an important one. State for years to come. The Congressreadjusted-a Senator in Congress is to be elected. Are you willing to be defeated ? Are you ready to surrender the high character which you have acquired in the estil

Fellow-citizens, the Whige of Congress

RICHARD HINES. CHARLES MANLY. JOHN LIGON, E. B. FREEMAN. W. J. FULLER. GEORGE E. BADGER. A. J. FOSTER. WESTON R. GALES. HENRY W. MILLER, STEPH. STEVENSON, THOMAS HICKS, JOHN W. HARRIS. G. W. HAYWOOD, H. W. MONTAGUE. THOS. J. LEMAY, JOHNSTON BUSBEE, R. W. HAYWOOD, JAMES LITCHFORD, ALFRED JONES. JOHN H. BRYAN. S. F. PATTERSON.

WHIG CONVENTION IN VERMONT .- A convention of the Whigs of the Green Mountain State was held at Middlebury on the 6th, nearly eight hundred delegates being present. Horatio Seymour, of Middlebury, presided. Chas. Paine, the present Governor, was re-nominated, as were also the Lieut. Governor and Treasurer; so that the entire Whig ticket of last year is again in the field. Resolutions were passed, strongly condemning the course of John Tyler, and every indication given that Yermont, too, will rally under the banner of "HARRY OF THE WEST."

FROM FLORIDA. By the arrival yesterday of the U. S. steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty, we have intelligence of a late date from Florida. There is, however, no Indian news of importance. A correspondent writing from Fort Fanning, under date of July 12th, says: " Nothing from Octiachee and the Creeks, and we hear of no depredations. It is understood, however, that matters wear a favorable aspect. move a reconsideration of the vote just taken. This motion he did make, with a view
to retain the bill in the possession of the
Ilouse, in order to recommit it, and that

The sound of thunder may be heard for beauty banking capital of the States alone increasjust dues, and inding the Treasury banking capital of the States alone increasjust dues, adopted what they regarded, the
best means to save the Government from
about three hundred and thirty millions!

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best means to save the Government from
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The debt which Mr. Van Buall, to secure the public interest in 1840, why